

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 30.

Lord John Russell commenced his speech by alluding to the great importance of the subject, and the inadequacy of his own powers to do it justice; but he trusted to the simplicity of the resolution for success. His Lordship then reminded the house of Mr. O'Connell's motion for an inquiry into the nature and consequences of the Union with Ireland, as a preliminary step to its repeal. He reminded the house, also, of the amendment to that motion, pledging parliament to maintain the Union between both Countries, but on an understanding that it should redress the grievances of Ireland, and remove all just causes of complaint from the people of that country. The Lords concurred in this resolution, and the King, in his answer, sanctioned the different propositions of which it consisted. He therefore felt himself justified, on the faith of this solemn compact, in declaring the existence of a just cause of complaint on the part of the people of Ireland. The present state of the Church of Ireland came strictly within the meaning of the address. After dwelling for some time, and with much force, on this point, he ridiculed the timidity of those over-anxious friends of the establishment, who denied that the legislature had power to remedy such a grievance. He contended that the power was in their hands. On looking to the moral and physical condition of Ireland, which was one of great wretchedness, he appealed to the house whether that condition was a proof that the established church had answered its purpose. His Lordship stated the revenue of the Church of Ireland at £800,000 and asked whether so large a sum could be necessary in a country where the great majority of the people were Catholics? Here he entered into various statements and calculations, tending to show the great disproportion between the endowments of the Church of Ireland and the number of its professors—£800,000 and not a sixth of the population. His Lordship next adverted to the tithe system, which had brought the clergy and the people into collision and instigated the resistance which was too strong for the executive government to overcome, as a proof that an important change was loudly called for. He would propose such a reform of the Irish Church as would adapt it to the amount of the Protestant population; and if the house should agree to the principle of greatly reducing the number of benefices, he would propose to apply the surplus to purposes of moral and religious improvement. The noble lord then took a review of the different systems of education recommended for Ireland, and especially those suggested by Dr. Law, Mr. Grattan, &c. and that acted on more recently by the Education Commissioners; and having drawn a striking picture of the condition of Ireland, and of the advantages to be derived from legislation, at the present moment, with a view to the removal of its grievances, he concluded by moving—That the house resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the state of the Irish Church, with a view of applying any surplus revenues, not required for the spiritual cure of the members of that church, to the religious and moral instruction of the people, without distinction of religion. It was his intention to follow up this resolution, if it should be adopted, by an address to the throne, in order to carry its provisions into effect.

APRIL 3.

After a warm debate of four days the House divided at an early hour this morning—

For the motion 322
Against it 289

Majority against Ministers, 33.

Sir J. Campbell, Mr. Sergeant Wilde, and Mr. O'Connell supported the motion in brilliant speeches. The latter gentleman was listened to with breathless anxiety, and Mr. Sergeant Wilde was particularly severe on Lord Stanley. Sir R. Peel spoke with much earnestness for two hours, and at the close, with much querulousness of manner, intimated that he would not take up the address to the King if it should pass.

After the Division, Lord J. Russell proposed that the house should resolve itself into a committee upon the resolutions which had just passed. Sir R. Peel opposed the motion, and named Monday as a better time, which led to some conversation, but ultimately Sir Robert yielded to the sense of the house.

The premier, it was expected, would resign on this division, but he said in his

speech that he would await the opinion of the house on the Irish tithe bill, ere he took so decided a step.

APRIL 3.

IRISH CHURCH.—Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee of the whole house on the state of the Irish church. Sir R. Peel suggested the propriety of coming to an understanding, that if the debate should be adjourned, it should not be resumed on Monday before the house had come to a vote on the navy estimates, and advanced the motion bill a stage, otherwise great inconvenience would arise to the public service. It was understood that the arrangement was acquiesced in.—The house having resolved itself into a committee, Lord John Russell moved his resolution.—Mr. Finch opposed the motion.—A motion for adjournment was negatived by 178 to 140.—Sir Robert Peel strenuously deprecated the proceeding with the debate at so late an hour.—Lord John Russell thought that the feeling of the house was that the debate should close on that evening. He did not think the motion for adjournment was altogether reasonable.—Much altercation took place on the subject of the proposed adjournment, but on an understanding that the debate should be resumed on Monday before the orders of the day, Lord John Russell no longer opposed it; and the house having resumed, the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Monday.—Adjourned.

APRIL 6.

IRISH CHURCH.—Lord John Russell moved.—That it is the opinion of the House that no measures upon the subject of the Tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing resolution—which motion, after much debate, was carried by a majority of 27.

APRIL 9.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—When the first order of the day was moved.—Sir Robert Peel rose and moved that the Motion Bill be read a third time. The right hon. Baronet then said he should take that opportunity of notifying the house, that he, in concurrence with the unanimous feeling of his colleagues, and considering the vote to which the House of Commons had come last night, had felt it his duty to place the offices they held at the disposal of His Majesty. They had come to this decision with the greatest reluctance, because he felt that they had lost the confidence of a large body of the people; and because their conduct had been approved of by His Majesty. They had felt it their duty to persevere in their measures so long as they felt that they could do so with honour. [Hear.] They did not withdraw on light grounds, but when they found they did not possess such support in the House of Commons as to enable them to conduct public affairs with satisfaction to themselves or to the country, they felt themselves bound to adopt the course which they had taken. The vote of last night not only implied a want of confidence, but it also implied a necessity of a total change in the system adopted towards Ireland, as far as the church was concerned. The right hon. Baronet then stated that he and his colleagues had tendered their resignations to His Majesty, and only held their offices in order that no interruption should arise to public business, and that His Majesty should suffer no inconvenience. The right hon. Baronet, in conclusion, repeated his motion, and then said he should propose the adjournment of the House till Monday. Great excitement prevailed within the House during Sir Robert Peel's rather brief address. The house at the time was immensely crowded. At its conclusion, Lord John Russell rose, and as we understood, complimented the hon. Baronet on the manly and candid course he had pursued. The noble Lord concurred in the suggestion of the right hon. Baronet as to the adjournment.

At the conclusion of Sir Robert Peel's address the greater part of the Members present left the House. Sir Robert and several of his colleagues, however, remained for a short time. We observed Lord Stanley and Lord John Russell in conversation together for some minutes. About a quarter of an hour after the announcement made by Sir R. Peel the house adjourned. The adjournment is till Monday, but the house will meet to-morrow, as suggested by Sir R. Peel, for the purpose of proceeding with the Cork election bill.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past six.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 5.

Resignation of Ministers.—The Duke of Wellington rose and said—My Lords, circumstances have arisen which have induced His Majesty's Government to consider it their duty to tender the resignation of their offices.—This they have done; and I have now, therefore, to inform your Lordships that they only hold office until such time as their successors are appointed. I wish, however, to state to your Lordships that until a new Ministry is formed, we shall conduct the Parliamentary business, in order that the public service may not be impeded. [Cheers.] It is my intention to move the first reading of the Motion Bill as soon as it is sent from the Commons. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Brougham said, that although a change had taken place in the Government, yet it is his intention to bring forward his motion on education on Tuesday next. Their Lordships then adjourned.

Friday night's Gazette contains the appointment of Lord Amherst as the Captain General of Upper and Lower Canada, and High Commissioner for the redress of grievances in Lower Canada; and Thomas F. Elliot, Esq., is appointed his Lordship's Secretary.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL.—It is with feelings of unfeigned regret that we announce the death of this amiable Prince, which event took place at Lisbon, at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, the 29th March.—His Majesty had suffered some slight inconvenience for a few days from cold, which, unfortunately produced quinsy, and this complaint, baffling the skill of his medical attendants, terminated fatally, to the great sorrow of his bereaved widow, the court and the inhabitants of Lisbon, to whom his Majesty had endeared himself by the urbanity of his manners and by his attention to the interests of Portugal, to promote which in every possible way, he manifested the utmost anxiety. Her Majesty, Queen Donna Maria, is deeply distressed at this heavy affliction with which, in the inscrutable dispensations of Providence, she has been visited. She had just tasted of the cup of bliss, when it was dashed from her lip. She had the promise of lengthened days of happiness before her in the society of the choice of her heart, which was approved and sanctioned by her country, when lo! her beloved is suddenly removed to that home whence no traveller returns.—*Falmouth Packet.*

WATERFORD, APRIL 13.

From the *Courier of Thursday.*
We have to announce that the King has sent for Lord Grey, who repaired to the Palace about half past eleven o'clock this forenoon, and continued with his Majesty until past one. We understand that it is supposed that Earl Grey was commissioned to make a communication to Lord Melbourne and some of his friends which, we hope, will lead to the formation of a Liberal Administration.—Several carriages have been observed at Earl Grey's door, in Berkeley-square, since his return from the Palace, and among others that of Lord Melbourne.

From the *Globe of Friday.*

A few minutes before twelve this morning, Earl Grey and Viscount Melbourne, in the carriage of the former Noble Lord, arrived at St. James's Palace, and immediately after both the Noble Lords had an interview with his Majesty. Within a few minutes the Marquis of Lansdowne also arrived at the Palace, and joined his two former colleagues in the King's closet. The three Noble Lords left the Palace in company soon after two.

We can state positively that immediately after the Levee on Wednesday, when the late Ministers announced to His Majesty their resignations, His Majesty sent for Earl Grey.

Up to twelve o'clock last night carriages were constantly arriving at the Palace.

Globe Office, four o'clock.—We have reason to believe that Lord Melbourne has been entrusted the task of constructing a Cabinet, and that the Noble Viscount has received a *carte blanche* as to the persons of whom it is to be composed, and that the principles on which Lord Melbourne intends to proceed receive the most cordial support of the King. His Majesty is understood to have been desirous, if possible, that Lord Stanley should be included in the arrangements.

Five o'clock.—Earl Spencer is at present closeted with his Majesty. The Noble Lord went to the Palace at four, and proceeded instantly to the Royal presence.

The *Court Circular* says that the King gave audiences on Thursday to Earl Grey, the Earl of Wilton, Earl Jersey, and Lord Hill. After Earl Grey's return to his private residence yesterday afternoon from having an audience of His Majesty at St. James's, a meeting was held, which was attended by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Lord Holland, and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice. The meeting lasted two hours.

The only elevation to the Peerage of Great Britain which will take place on the retirement of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, is that of Mr. Baring, the President of the Board of Trade, a gentleman who, by personal character, elevated position in society, and princely wealth, is well entitled to the distinction. It is not improbable that there may be also one elevation to the Irish Peerage, in the person of Mr. Daly, formerly the Representative in Parliament of the county Galway.—*Morning Post.*

A Meeting of 200 Tory members took place on Wednesday, at Lord F. Egerton's—that Noble Lord in the Chair. The following series of resolutions were proposed by the Marquis of Chandos, seconded by the Earl of Darlington, and unanimously agreed to:—"Resolved, that the present alarming crisis of public affairs, demands the continuance of our unwearied exertions in support of the just prerogatives of the Crown, and the existence of the ancient institutions of the country, but more particularly of the Established Church, which we consider in imminent danger, and threatened with subversion by a party united by no principle, but combined for the present in order to overthrow the existing Government. That we cannot avoid expressing our high approbation of the manliness and distinguished ability displayed by Sir Robert Peel in the discharge of his arduous duties as first Minister of the Crown. That we daily appreciate the great personal sacrifices which attended his acceptance of that office, when at a period of peculiar difficulty the King required his service; and we are persuaded that the country will justly estimate the sense of public duty which has impelled him to persevere in at least opening the intended measures of his government, notwithstanding the vexatious

opposition with which he has had to struggle in the House of Commons.

MARCH 31.

The Paris Papers of Sunday are almost exclusively occupied with the American question, and the report of the Committee, which had been presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday.

The first article of the amended project de loi annexed to the report is to the following effect:

"The Minister of Finance is authorized to take the necessary measures for the execution of the first and second articles of the treaty signed on the 4th July 1831, between the King of the French and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the 2d of Feb. 1832, and according to which a sum of 25,000,000 is payable by France."

The second and third articles relate to the distribution of the sum of 1,500,000 francs recognised by the treaty as having been due by the United States to French Citizens. The fourth and last article is as follows:—

"The payments on account of the 25,000,000 francs shall only be made in case the government of the United States shall not have done any thing to injure the dignity and the interests of France."

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the report:

"In the course of the long examination, the result of which is now laid before the Chamber, the Committee could not refrain from sharing in the public feeling which the message of the President of the United States had so warmly excited. The language he made use of, the measures of redress he proposed to Congress, notwithstanding some disavowals called for by old recollections and the greatness of France, have naturally wounded the national sensibility; and if we had deliberated only under the impression of his words, we should have in vain endeavoured to prevent the voice of French pride (*fierce*) from speaking louder than even the voice of justice. But the Congress put aside the proposals of the President; it was convinced that France would not allow to be forced on her obligations which she was disposed to fulfil, and that she would refuse to threats, that which might be obtained from her of right.

"We feel inclined to think that the American Congress will have persevered in this confiding reserve; but if, at the close of its Session, its ulterior resolutions should coincide with the President's message, by granting him the powers he has called for, the interest and dignity of France, which your Committee looks upon as intimately united, would require that the payment of what we owe should be deferred until after the satisfaction that is due to us shall be made. This duty would not be the only one that the Government would have to fulfil; but of that duty at least we have a solemn occasion to remind you, and your Committee has felt assured that in a law which attests the loyalty of France the Chamber would wish to find mention made of her dignity."

An hour and a half having been consumed in reading the report, an animated discussion arose as to the day which ought to be fixed for taking it into consideration. It was settled that the discussion should take place on the eighth day, after the distribution of the printed papers—that is, on the 7th of April.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 20th, 1835.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Discount Day, - - THURSDAY.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before three o'clock on TUESDAY.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
 } HENRY SMITH, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.
next week.



By Authority.

AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S,
4th March, 1835.

PRESENT,
THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 3d & 4th year of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," it is amongst other things enacted, that no Goods except the produce of the Fisheries in British Ships be exported from any of the British Possessions in America, by Sea, from or to any place other than the United Kingdom or some other of such Possessions, except into or from the several Ports in such Possessions called free Ports, enumerated or described in the Table therein contained; and it is thereby amongst other things provided, that if His Majesty shall deem it expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act to any Port or Ports not en-

umerated in the said Table, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council, to extend the provisions of the said Act to such Port or Ports, and that from and after the day mentioned in such Order in Council all the Privileges and Advantages of the said Act, and all the Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures therein contained, subject nevertheless to the limitations, and restrictions therein provided, shall extend and be deemed and construed to extend to any such Port or Ports respectively, as fully as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the time of passing the said Act; and after reciting that there are in the said Possessions many places situated in Rivers and in Bays at which it may be necessary to establish Ports for particular and limited purposes only, it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in any Order in Council, made for the appointment of any free Port, to limit and confine such appointments respectively to any such purposes only as shall be expressed in such Order; and whereas His Majesty doth deem it expedient to extend the provisions of the said Act for such purposes as are after mentioned to the Port of Magaguadavic in the Province of New Brunswick; now therefore in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament and in exercise of the Powers thereby in His Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, His Majesty doth, with the advice of His Privy Council order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of June next, all the privileges and advantages of the said Act, and all the Provisions, Penalties and Forfeitures therein contained, subject nevertheless to the limitations and restrictions hereinafter provided, shall extend and be deemed and construed to extend to the said Port of Magaguadavic as fully as if the said Act had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the time of passing the said Act; provided nevertheless, that the said Port of Magaguadavic shall be a free Port, under the said Act, for the single purpose of importing from the United States of America articles for the use and consumption of His Majesty's Subjects and others inhabiting the said Port, and for no other purpose; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed) C. GREVILLE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Robert Frazer Hazen, Esquire, to be Recorder of the City of Saint John, in the absence and place of William B. Kimball, Esquire.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Fredericton, 19th May, 1835.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the General Inspection of the Militia for the present year, to be conducted as follows:—
The Superintending Officers will be hereafter named.

(DISTRICT, No. I.)

1st Battn. King's County Militia.
1st Division at Whelpley's, Long Reach, on Friday the 3d day of July.
2d Division at the Kennebecasis, on Saturday the 4th.

3d Battn. King's.

At Hampton Ferry, on Tuesday the 7th July.

2d Battn. King's.

At Sussex Vale, on Thursday the 9th July.

1st Battn. Westmorland.

1st Division at Pittsfield, on Saturday 11th July.

2d Do. at the Bend, on Monday 14th do.

3d Do. Shediac, on Tuesday the 14th.

2d Battn. Kent.

At Cocagne, on Wednesday 15th July.

1st Battn. Kent.

At Richibucto, on Friday the 17th July.

2d Battn. Westmorland.

1st Division at Charter's, on Tuesday 21st July.

2d Do. Sackville, on Thursday 23d July.

4th Battn. Westmorland.

At Bay Verte, on Saturday 25th July.

3d Battn. Westmorland.

At Hopewell, on Tuesday the 28th July.

2d Battn. Charlotte.

At Magaguadavic, on Thursday 27th August.

1st Battn. Charlotte.

At St. Andrew's, on Saturday 29th August.

4th Battn. Charlotte.

At St. Stephen's, on Monday 31st August.

3d Battn. Charlotte.

1st Division at Indian Island, on Thursday 3d September.

2d Do. At Grand Manan, on Saturday 5th September.

1st Battn. St John City Militia.

On the Sands near St. John, on Saturday the 12th September.

Saint John Rifle Battn.

On the Sands, on Monday 14th September.

Saint John Sea Cavalry.

On the Sands, on Tuesday the 15th September.

1st Battn. Saint John County.

At Manawagonish, on Monday 12th October.

2d Battn. Saint John County.

1st Division at Loch Lomond, on Wednesday 14th October.

2d Do. at Quaco, on Friday 16th do.

(DISTRICT, No. 2)

2d Battn. Northumberland.

1st Division at A. Moore's (London), on Saturday 27th June.

2d Do. at Captain Fiddes's, on Saturday on Monday 29th June.

1st Battn. Northumberland.

1st Division at Saint Andrews Point, on Tuesday 30th June.

2d Do. at Glenelg (at Captain McDonald's Farm), on Thursday 2d July.

3d Do. at Burnt Church, on Friday 3d July.

1st Battn. Gloucester.

1st Division at Bathurst, on Monday 6th July.

2d Do. at Dalhousie, on Wednesday 8th do.

2d Battn. Gloucester.

1st Division at Pookshaw, on Friday 10th July.

2d Do. at Caraguet, on Monday 13th do.