

## EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

### Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 24.

**TITHES (ENGLAND) COMMUTATION.**—On the motion of Sir R. Peel, that part of the King's Speech which related to the question of Tithes having been read at the table by the clerk, the House went into committee, Mr. Bernal in the chair.

Sir Robert Peel then proceeded to address the House in a speech, of which, from its great length, we are unable to give even an outline. We therefore extract from the *Times* the following summary of the intended measure of the right hon. baronet.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration that part of the Speech from the Throne which relates to tithes in England, Sir R. Peel developed the provisions of the measure he is about to introduce on that subject. After dwelling on the vast importance of the subject, and upon the multitude and weight of the interest involved in it, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to dissect with a curiously searching hand the tithes measures of Lord Althorp, laying bare all their deformities and malformations, and demonstrating from their organic defects how happy an escape the country had in never becoming subjected to the infliction of short-lived monstrosities. The agricultural committee put a stop to Lord Althorp's measure of 1833, and the remonstrances of all parties interested in tithes induced his Lordship to abandon his revised but terribly complicated edition of 1834. Before entering into the explanation of his own plan, Sir R. Peel observed, that this, if any question, must be wholly unmixt with party or political considerations; and he called upon any member who thought Lord Althorp's bills better than that which he was about to introduce, to revive either of Lord Althorp's measures, and take the sense of the house upon them after fair discussion. The right hon. baronet then stated, that all projects for a compulsory commutation of tithes had failed, and that after the best consideration he had been able to give to the matter he had come to the conclusion that, however possible the redemption of tithes might be ultimately, the house must necessarily confine their first step to voluntary commutation. This would give them a *locus standi*; commutation of tithes must be effected before redemption, and the real practical question at present was how that commutation could be best effected. The principle of his measure would be to give the greatest possible encouragement to voluntary commutation. He showed from returns upon the table that voluntary commutations had taken place by means of private acts of parliament in no less than two thousand parishes. In many cases the expenses of a private act for this purpose had cost £1000, and when it was considered how much labour and pains, besides money, must have been expended in such cases, he thought it only a fair presumption that if such difficulties were removed, the house might calculate upon the number of voluntary commutations being vastly increased. He proposed, therefore, that a commission of three persons should be appointed to sit in London—two to be named by the Crown, and the third by the Archbishop of Canterbury. These Commissioners would have the power of appointing assistant-commissioners. The tithe owners in every parish would be invited to meet and discuss the question of commutation, and they would be furnished with the assistance of an assistant-commissioner, in order to advise them in reference to points of law, &c. and to facilitate amicable agreement for commutation. The commissioner would in fact, act at such meetings as *amicus curiæ*. If at any such meeting the tithe-owner, two-thirds in value of the land-owners, and the patron of the living come to an agreement, the terms of the agreement must be reduced to writing, signed by all parties, and then transmitted to the commissioners in London. The consent of the bishop of the diocese is in no case to be required, and it is to obviate the necessity of such consent that one of the commissioners is to be appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order that the rights of the church may not be prejudiced. Such agreements, when confirmed by the commissioners, are to be considered binding on the parties. The commutation is to be a *cora rent*: the assessment of it is to be apportioned by an assistant-commissioner on all the titheable lands, and an appeal from the decision of the assistant-commissioner may be made to the quarter sessions by any party dissatisfied with his individual apportionment. The commutation rent may be recovered by action or

distress, or, if below a certain amount, by summary proceeding before two magistrates. Where lands are on lease at the time of the commutation first taking place, the tenant may pay the commutation rent, and then deduct the amount from the amount payable by him to the landlord. The amount of the commutation rent is to be determined, not by the price of wheat only, but by the average price of all kinds of corn, viz.: wheat, barley, and oats; and it is to be subject to periodical revisions and readjustments, by the tithe-owners and two-thirds of the land-owners, at the end of every seven years. It is not necessary that parties wishing to enter into agreements for commutation should have the presence of an assistant-commissioner; they may meet and make their own terms among themselves if they please; but agreements made, whether with or without the intervention of an assistant-commissioner, must be confirmed by the commissioners in London before they are binding; and every parish will by invited to meet, and be offered the assistance of a commissioner conversant with the subject, to advise and direct them. This course will be pursued, because what is everybody's is nobody's, and without having their attention directed to the subject, none of the parties concerned may, in some parishes, think proper to move the business. In the case of acknowledged moduses or exemptions, these may be specified in the agreement, and disputed points may be referred to the commissioners. If the parties please, these points may be sent for trial to a jury. The operation of the bill is to be limited to five years. Sir Robert concluded his speech by moving the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to give facilities for the commutation of tithes in the several parishes of England and Wales, and for a payment in money in substitution thereof, to be apportioned on the titheable lands in each parish; such payment to be subject to variation at stated periods, according to the prices of corn, or for the allotment of land in lieu of tithes in parishes wherein the parties concerned may consent to such allotment."

In answer to a question by Mr. E. J. Stanley. Sir R. Peel stated, in reference to the constitution of the commission, that the Archbishop of Canterbury should have the appointment of one member, and the other two commissioners should be nominated by the Crown. It was not necessary that the members should be clergymen. Mr. Gisborne wished to know whether the decision of the commissioners as to moduses should in all cases be conclusive, or whether, when parties wished, there might not be an appeal to another court? Sir R. Peel said that the question of moduses had been very much narrowed by the late Lord Tenterden's act. His (Sir R. Peel's) desire would be to leave the matter always to the consent of parties. If they wished to avoid expense, he would encourage them to be guided by the judgment of the commission; but if they insisted on a trial by jury, there would be an objection. The remainder of the debate consisted almost entirely of questions as to the manner in which several parts of the measure were intended to operate. The answers of the right hon. baronet appeared to give general satisfaction.

**IRISH TITHES.**—Sir H. Hardinge brought forward the ministerial measure on this subject. The Chairman then read the resolution, which was to the effect that the House deemed it expedient to abolish tithes in Ireland, and to authorize a composition in lieu of them, charged upon the land and payable to the tithe-owner; that such rent-charge might be redeemed, and that the redemption money might be invested in land or otherwise; and secondly, that the arrears of tithes due for the year 1834, should be made up from the £334,000 remaining out of the £1,000,000 advanced by Parliament to the clergy of Ireland in the year 1833.

Mr. O'Connell resisted the measure as useless and hopeless, inasmuch as changing the name of tithes into "rent-charge" did not remove the evil. For the resolution, 213; against it, 198; majority for ministers, 15.

**PARLIAMENTARY MOVEMENTS.**—On Monday next, the long-threatened and long-expected trial of strength is to take place in the House of Commons. The Opposition have well bided their time. Ministers stand committed on all disputed measures, with the exception of Corporation Reform, and having them therefore on the hip, Lord John Russell, in slang phraseology, intends to give them a "flower." The forces are marshalled on either side, and the subject is to be the appropriation of Church Revenue in Ireland. The Liberals are content to pay the Clergy amply, to support ministers of the Es-

tablished Church, wherever they are either required or can be useful, but after providing in every respect for the security and extension of the Establishment they purpose appropriating to the uses of the State any surplus that may remain. There will be a surplus, say Tories and Ministers, Sir James Graham and Mr. Stanley, but then it must not be profaned by being applied to secular purposes—it must, in its use, be devoted solely to ecclesiastical purposes.

Here both parties join issue. We need not say on which side is reason, and we need not add which side will have the majority. Ministers are certain to be defeated, but it does not follow they will resign. The Premier, on Monday night, disclaimed the motives and sentiments of the Ultra Tories, and perhaps on this very point he would wish to be left in a minority. He could then do what he must know to be right, and do it too without any further exhibition of inconsistency. Whatever course he may pursue the country will benefit by the motion—for in its success will be established a principle sufficient ultimately for the removal of ecclesiastical monopoly.

The following reply has been received from Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a memorial forwarded from several merchants, ship-owners, and others of Hull, praying for an equitable arrangement of the timber duties. The memorial was transmitted through Mr. Carruthers:

"Whitehall-garden, Feb. 5, 1835.

"Sir,—I request that you will assure the gentlemen whose memorial you have transmitted to me, that the subject to which it refers shall undergo my consideration, and I shall be very happy at any time to communicate with you as the Representative of Hull, upon that subject, &c.

"ROBERT PEEL.

To D Carruthers, Esquire, M. P."

Office of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 10th of Feb. 1835.

Sir,—I have received, and laid before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your letter of the 18th inst., requesting, on the behalf of the Ship-owners' Society, information as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the future admission of foreign timber from our North American Colonies; and their Lordships having taken the same into their consideration, have directed to state to you, for the information of the Society for which you act, that in their opinion the inducement held out by the existing law for sending round by our North American colonies European timber intended for this market, is an anomalous incident of a regulation which had a very different object in view; and although they cannot at present disclose the nature of the correction which they may think ought to be proposed to Parliament; still it may be due in fairness to those persons who might otherwise engage in the circuitous voyage for the present season, to apprise the trade, that their Lordships do intend to suggest some legislative measure, the operation of which would prove injurious to the interests of those parties who should adventure upon that voyage under belief that no change would in the meanwhile be made in the present state of the law.

I am Sir, &c.

THOMAS LACK.

**THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—The buildings which have been appropriated to the accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament are rapidly approaching towards completion, and will be quite ready some time previously to the day on which the writs are returnable. We yesterday had an opportunity of again inspecting the alterations, and we do not hesitate to state, that not only more had been done than could possibly have been expected, but it has been done in a way that must elicit universal approval.

**THE HOUSE OF LORDS.**—An erroneous paragraph has appeared in all the London and provincial newspapers respecting the new throne. There will not be a new throne, and the one which is to supply the place of that splendid article of furniture which was destroyed by the late conflagration is not as yet erected. It is the one that was built for George the IV. when Prince Regent, and which was erected in the Gold Room at Carlton-house, and there used by that monarch on state occasions. It has of course been undergone considerable alterations, and has been altogether newly embellished. For instance, the Prince of Wales's Plume has been superseded by the Imperial Crown, and it has been entirely new gilded. It is considerably smaller than the one we refer to, but in taste of architecture by no means inferior. Parts of it have been already conveyed to the house, but it will not be put up until the latter end of the ensuing week.

The seats appropriated for their lordships are not as heretofore fixtured, but are made of solid and beautiful grained English oak,

and covered with superfine crimson cloth. When the new houses are completed these will be removed, and more substantial or more elegant furniture it would be difficult to imagine. The side galleries, which are erected on the chastest principles, are also painted in grain to correspond. The accommodation below the bar for members of the Commons, who attend to bring up bills, is even superior to what they enjoyed in former days. An additional space of 4 and at least 150 gentlemen may attend on these occasions in future without inconvenience.

The accommodation for the gentlemen who attend to report the proceedings for the press has also been consulted, with an alteration which does honour to those upon whom the management of these arrangements has devolved. In this room (the Lords') their places will be similar to the last—that is, the entire of the front seat of the gallery has been appropriated exclusively to them. To this they will enjoy great facility of ingress and egress, and a broad writing-board or desk is erected for their use. In this respect, however, the Lords, although there they will have nothing to complain of, have not, as will be shown hereafter, gone so far as the Commons.

The house is remarkably light in the daytime, and at night it will be illuminated with seven splendid chandeliers, suspended from the ceiling, all of which are ready to be put up.

The Royal entrance, which will in future be open for the accommodation of Peers, remains the same as before; but instead of proceeding to the Painted Chamber (now the House of Lords), His Majesty will proceed at once to the Library, which it will be recollected, was fitted up for the temporary purpose of proroguing Parliament since the catastrophe which has rendered these extensive alterations indispensable. This apartment has been much beautified, and extra shelves have been erected which will hold at least 2,000 volumes more books.

**THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Whatever has been said of the chastity of the decorations, and the convenience of the accommodations of the Lords, applies with equal, if not greater, justice to the new House of Commons. This building, even as it now appears, is perhaps one of the most elegant specimens of taste that can well be conceived. The seats, which are built of the finest oak, rise on a gentle acclivity, the two at the lower end of the house being appropriated to such of the members of the Upper Chamber as may be desirous of attending the debates. They are all covered with green Spanish leather. This house is lighted by nine chandeliers. Then, the reporters have a gallery exclusively to themselves, and a small room will be devoted to them for the purpose of waiting for their turns and writing out from their notes. This gallery is immediately behind the Speaker's chair, so that they will enjoy the advantage of hearing distinctly the various members who address the house, who will now of necessity turn their faces towards them, instead of, as before, their backs. The galleries are erected with simple but most graceful elegance; and it is altogether as superior to the old house, both for appearance and utility, as it is well possible to conceive. It was in contemplation to devote the house No. 6, Old Palace-yard, lately occupied by Sir George Rose, for the purpose of committee-rooms; but no mature survey, it was found that the apartments were but ill-qualified to afford the indispensable accommodation. It was also discovered that the damage sustained by several of the old ones was not so extensive as was at first apprehended. They have for the most part been already repaired, and it is in contemplation to take offices in Parliament-street to supply any deficiency that may be found to exist. The expense of these alterations must of necessity amount to a very considerable sum, but it will not be found eventually to press so heavily on the country as at the first blush it might appear. All the seats, decorations, &c., are completed in that substantial manner that they will be removed to the new buildings when they are completed.

### Notice to Carpenters.

**PROPOSALS** will be received by the Sub-scriber for the erection of a CHAPEL on the North Branch of the Oromocto, of the following dimensions:—Length, thirty six feet; width, thirty feet; length of posts, seventeen feet; and to contain ten windows, proportioned to the size of the Building.

In order to facilitate the work it will be divided into three jobs—of which framing, raising, boarding in, and putting in the window frames will be the first; shingling, putting on weather boards, large boards, &c. will be the second; and flooring, latting, window sashes, trimming, moulding, &c. with one door, will be the third. The whole to be done in a plain yet sufficient and workmanlike manner.

The first job to be completed by the twenty fifth day of June, the second by the twenty fifth day of July, and the third by the twenty fifth day of October next. Scantling, Boards, Shingles, Nails, &c. will be furnished on the spot.

Persons wishing to contract for all or any of the above jobs, will please send in sealed proposals before the twenty fifth day of May inst. at which time the Committee of Management will meet and declare the successful applicant or applicants, who shall be forthwith notified thereof.

By order of the Committee of Management,  
DANIEL MAHAR,  
North Branch, Oromocto, } Treasurer.  
4th May, 1835.

### CIGARS! CIGARS!!

An additional supply of those very superior HAVANNAH CIGARS, of 1000, 500, 250 and 125 in a Box, have just been received by the Subscriber.

N. B. As the above are on consignment, a very liberal discount will be allowed to retailers.  
ROBERT CHESTNUT,  
Fredericton, 6th January, 1835.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 13th, 1835.

### Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, MR. THOMAS PICKARD.  
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.  
Mr. PETER FISHER.

**ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.**  
Commissioner for } H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next week.



By Authority.

By His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

### ARCH. CAMPBELL. A PROCLAMATION.

**WHEREAS** the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the Nineteenth day of May instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the Second Tuesday in June next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Ninth Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and in the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WM. F. ODELL.

### HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 11th MAY, 1835. MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Mr. David Crocker to be Adjutant of the Second Battalion Northumberland Militia, with the rank of Captain.

By Command,  
GEO. SHORE,  
Adjutant General Militia.

### SUPREME COURT, Easter Term, 5th William, 4th.

Judah Hammond Hartt, Esquire, is called to the Bar, sworn and enrolled a Barrister of this Honorable Court.

Charles Johnston and William S. Sands, Gentlemen, having produced the necessary Certificates are called to the Bar, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Honorable Court.

**FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—A Cucumber weighing 7½ oz. was submitted to the Committee on Culinary Vegetables on Saturday last by H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.

Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, left London on Friday morning for Dover, on his way (by route of Ancona) to the Ionian Islands. Lieut. General Dawkins accompanied Sir Howard Douglas. Captain Douglas, Aid-de-Camp to his father, also left town on Friday afternoon for the Ionian Islands.

Among the Presentations of His Majesty's Levée on the 25th March, were, Mr. Frederick Lang, 34th regt. on his departure to join the Service Companies, in America, by Major-General Sir Howard Douglas.

Lieut. Best, on being appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner in and to the Ionian Islands, by Major-General Sir Howard Douglas.

Lieut. Colonel Dawkins, on his appointment and proceeding to the Ionian Islands by Sir Howard Douglas.

Lieutenant Colonel Muir, on appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, by the Earl of Aberdeen.

We hear that Govt. have appointed Lord Eliot to go on a special mission to the King of Spain, in order to mitigate the horrors of civil war, by persuading His Majesty to withdraw his pretensions to the Spanish throne. We have perfect confidence in the intentions of our Ministry, and an equal firm reliance on the ability and tact of Lord Eliot; but we also believe we know the spirit and principle of Don Carlos well enough