

ENGLAND.
HOUSE OF LORDS, AUGUST 25.
CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The house, on the motion of the Marquis of Westmeath, went into committee on the measure of 1833, because he understood at that time that it was to have been a final measure as affecting the Church of Ireland. To the present bill he would give his most unqualified opposition. If there was not an overwhelming necessity for it, the thing was not required. He was prepared to show that the condition of Ireland was not essentially changed since 1833. The noble lord had said that it was necessary to pacify the people of Ireland. Was the measure proposed to their lordships one fit for that purpose? The seeds of discord in Ireland were religious differences. Was the extirpation of the protestant population the mode to be adopted for appeasing them? General education for the poor had been advertised to. He admitted the necessity of a general system of education; but he much doubted the policy of supplying it entirely gratis. In this opinion, especially as it related to Ireland, he was sustained by the concurrent opinions of Mr. Leslie Foster, Mr. Grant, and the other gentlemen who composed the education commission in that country. But if it were a boon necessary to be bestowed on the people of Ireland, why make the church alone liable for its expenses? Why not make the landlords—the people themselves—both classes more immediately interested in it—contribute to it? If gratuitous education were deemed absolutely necessary, why did not the proposers of the bill rather try an experiment already tried with some success—the appropriation of a sum of the public money for a certain period? They would then be enabled to test their theory without destroying or impairing the established institutions of the country? Whatever they might do in that respect would be far wiser, as well as more becoming, than to put their hands into the pocket of the church, and defray, as they proposed to do, the entire at her expense. The noble lord had said that it was necessary the Roman Catholics of Ireland should be pacified. Pacified! The noble lord has certainly had sufficient experience, within his own personal knowledge, to be convinced that such a thing was impossible. Had not every plan proposed for that purpose signally and lamentably failed? Had not every effort to restore the golden age in that country been eminently unsuccessful? The misfortune was, that nothing having Ireland for its object was final—nothing appertaining to that country possessed finality. He mistook. The bill before their lordships contained a principle of finality, but it was of a nature destructive and annihilating to the established church. He would make no pretensions to the gift of Cassandra, but he would say to the house “pass the bill, and you may add to it. From the year 1840, or an era not more remote, the Church of Ireland ceases and determines for ever.” Pacify Roman Catholics! those who from the time of Gandolph to Doyle—no, he would not mention Doyle, because he was gone to his account—but from Gandolph to M'Hale—to M'Hale who far out-Heroded Herod, described the protestant church as the idol of Juggernaut, as a vampire, as a blood-thirsty monster! as a badge of conquest, and as a token of servitude! Pacify them! Would it not be the same in their eyes after the bill should have passed as before? Would it not be equally obnoxious and equally to be got rid of? Would it not still be a badge of conquest or token of servitude? Would the extinction of seven or eight hundred parishes, and the starvation of their clergy, change its character in their eyes? Or, rather, would it not naturally excite them to get rid of the remainder? Was the goodly tree of protestantism to be stripped of its branches first and then cut down and cast into the fire, to appease them? Was the pacification of the Catholics to be effected by offering up the protestant church as a holocaust? He was satisfied that the poor of Ireland would be much injured by the bill—for it would deprive them of the advantage of the only resident gentry they ever enjoyed. [In proof of this the learned prelate read extracts from the postscript to the second pamphlet of Mr. Eneas M'Donnell on the Catholic oath; and from a visitation sermon of the late pious and exemplary Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Jebb.] The Rev. prelate, in conclusion, said, my lords, I trust I have shown, by more than one action of mine, that I am not indisposed to adopt salutary and well-considered reforms. But never can I consent to measures of direct spoliation, to mea-

asures endangering the best interests of the whole protestant church. I am not in the habit of using language stronger than the nature of the subject requires. But if terms more expressive and emphatic than others could be used on the occasion, I would avail myself of them, in the attitude which you owe to that establishment under which you imbibed your christian principles and knowledge, whose consolation you delight to receive and whose efficacy you will experience at the parting hour of your existence—I implore you all not to give your consent to a measure which must destroy the protestant church without satisfying the poor Roman Catholics; which strikes at the ministers of God's truth without adding to the comforts or the real advantages of those who are engaged in the diffusion of religious instruction of another kind; in a word, which it is not too much to say commences with spoliation and sacrilege, and will end in ruin and confusion. (Loud cheering.) The Marquis of Clanricarde thought their lordships would destroy the church if the bill were not agreed to, and if they persisted in mutilating it. The Earl of Winchester called upon the house to resist so destructive a measure. The Marquis of Conyngham said that protestantism had diminished in Ireland with wealth and power on its side. Several Clergymen in Ireland were favourable to the bill. Lord Plunkett supported the bill and deprecated the language used by the Bishop of London. The Earl of Roden spoke in favour of the amendment. After some observations from Lords Brougham, Wicklow and Hatherton—Lord Melbourne said that the subject under consideration having been already so fully and so frequently discussed, it was not his intention to take up their lordships' attention on the present occasion for more than a very few moments. Indeed, he would not have addressed them at all at the hour at which they were then arrived were it not that he thought it right noble lords opposite should clearly understand the situation in which they stood—that their eyes should be open to it, and that they should be aware fully of the consequences of it; and he further thought it right to ask them to consider that which had been already so ably and so forcibly put before them, namely, the situation in which they were about to leave the clergy of Ireland by the vote to which he was afraid they seemed inclined to come. (Hear, hear.)—He considered that the two parts of the present bill had been decided by the resolution of the House of Commons in the early part of the present session. They had both been tested by the reason and common sense of the House of Commons, they belonged entirely to one another, and in his opinion it was utterly impossible to settle the one satisfactorily to the people of Great Britain without at the same time also settling the other. (Cheers.) Such were his opinions, and such he believed were without exception the opinions of the colleagues with whom he had the honour to act. (Cheers from the ministerial benches.) He had now but a very few words left to address to their lordships. The noble lord who began the present debate had been pleased to say that the opposition peers were determined to do as they liked with the present bill—to alter it, to separate it, to curtail it, in short, to treat it in every sense as they pleased; and having done so, he was further pleased to intimate that all the responsibility of its rejection elsewhere would rest with himself and his colleagues. (Cheers from the opposition benches.) To this he answered by stating that if the noble lords opposite should succeed in carrying the approaching vote, and if they left the clauses under consideration out of the bill, he should not be a party to proceeding any further with it, and that he should feel altogether disinclined to having anything to do with the sending of it back to the House of Commons in such a shape as would compel that branch of the legislature, both on the point of form and principle, to reject it. (Loud and prolonged cheering from the ministerial benches.) The Duke of Wellington felt called upon to say one word in comment upon what had last fallen from the noble Viscount at the head of the government. Their lordships had heard the noble viscount state his intention, in case those with whom he (Duke of Wellington) acted should succeed in carrying the motion for the rejection of the clause under consideration from the bill, and they had also heard from the noble and learned lord opposite a statement—a very exaggerated statement he believed it to be—of the consequences of the vote to which he thought they

were about to come, upon those unfortunate persons who were the objects of the bill; but notwithstanding the menace of the noble viscount, and notwithstanding the exaggerated statements of the noble and learned lord he (Duke of Wellington) did not hesitate earnestly to entreat and earnestly to recommend the house to agree to the motion of his noble friend. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches.) The noble viscount had stated that the two parts of the present bill—as well as the part which their lordships evinced adisposition to consider as the part which they seemed to think it was their duty to reject—were intimately connected and identified with each other. Now he had listened attentively to the course of argument pursued upon the present occasion, and with equal attention he had perused the documentary evidence which the government had thought proper to lay upon the table of the house; but notwithstanding, he must say he was wholly unable to trace the connexion alluded to. (Cheers.) The more he examined and considered the more convinced he became that, even taking into view the frightful degree of spoliation which the bill would perpetrate, and carry to account every thing which could be wrong from the unfortunate subjects to whom it referred, the whole amount which could be procured, and to procure it it would be necessary to destroy the funds created under another bill—would not exceed £40,000 a year. (Hear, hear.) And was it for such a purpose, he asked, that the whole establishment was to be destroyed? (Loud cheers.) The noble marquis opposite said much of the receipts of the Irish clergy. Why, on the average, there was not more than three hundred a year for the whole of them. (Cheers.) The noble marquis was pleased, on a former occasion, to say that the government was entitled to his support, and to the support of those with whom he acted upon the present occasion, because, although it had announced its intention of introducing the measure at an early period of the session it had received their support up to the present moment. It was quite true that he and those with whom he acted had given the government their support, and done all in their power to forward public business, but he protested against its being supposed that by that circumstance either he or they were to be debarred from exercising their judgment upon the present or any other measure to which their attention was called. (Cheers.) He had given his assent to many of the measures introduced by the government during the present session, but he opposed the noble lords opposite on the present question, and on another still under consideration, because he deemed it his public duty so to do. (Cheers.) He (Duke of Wellington) could assure the noble viscount he would much regret to find him (Viscount Melbourne) persevere in the resolution he announced of not carrying into effect the measure before the house should be defeated upon the approaching division. (Hear, hear.) It was his desire to give the noble viscount every support in his power in carrying on the king's business, but the noble viscount was not to expect from him, that, with a view of enabling him to effect that object, he should fail in performing the duty he owed to his sovereign and his country as a member of their lordships' house of parliament. (Cheers.) In conclusion he must say that, considering the manner in which the measure had been brought forward in the other house of parliament, and taking into view all that passed either in Parliament or beyond its walls upon the subject, he did think it was not quite fair that all the responsibility for the failure of the bill in its present shape should be thrown by the noble viscount upon those of their lordships, who, upon the approaching division, should vote for the rejection of the clauses now before the committee. (Loud cheers.) Lord Brougham said it would be quite nugatory for the noble viscount at the head of the government to attempt to carry on the bill after the omission of the clauses under consideration. They were money clauses, and, as a matter of form, their rejection by the House of Lords secured the abandonment of the bill in which they were entertained by the House of Commons. (Cheers from the ministerial benches.) Lord Lyndhurst.—No, no; certainly not. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches.) Lord Duncannon desired to know if the noble Duke was aware of the condition in which this bill would be left by the omission of the clauses? If they were struck out it would become a bill simply for the collection of tithes, and it would proceed to effect the object in a manner far more severe and oppressive than that at present in force. He hoped the noble viscount would per-

severe in the intention he announced, because if he did not he thought he would be acting disrespectfully towards the other branch of the legislature, and insulting towards the people of England and Ireland. (Cheers.) The committee then divided on the amendment, when the numbers were—
Contents, 138
Non-contents, 41
Majority against Ministers, 97
The house having resumed, adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

UNITED STATES.
From the Boston Galaxy, October 3.
CALAMITOUS FIRE.—On Thursday morning, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, Mr. Morse, one of the private watchmen employed by the Banks, discovered fire in the cellar and first floor of the large four story brick building on the corner of Water and Devonshire streets. Before the Fire Department was mustered the building was entirely in flames. The wind was very strong, and bore the cinders and flakes of fire to a great distance so that remote buildings were endangered. The Exchange Coffee House hardly escaped, and was only preserved by the most strenuous exertion by preventing the roof from taking fire. The property of the Reformer and Chronicle, A. H. Wood proprietor, was totally destroyed, and was not insured. Mr. Fisk, the editor, has lost his all. The Atlas establishment being in a building contiguous to one that was burnt, some injury was sustained by the proprietors in moving the materials of the office. Mr. Hale of the Advertiser, had four, and Messrs. Kane & Co. had five valuable power presses in one of the buildings destroyed, and Mr. C. Bowen, had 1300 copies of the North American Review for the present month, and 5000 copies of the North American Almanac for 1836 in another.

The fire commenced in the front cellar under the building in which it originated, and entirely destroyed that edifice. The roof of the adjoining building, on Water street, was destroyed. An adjoining brick building, occupied by several Irish families, was partially damaged. On Devonshire street, adjoining the steam engine, was a carpenter's shop, from which nothing was saved, and a shed in the rear, adjoining a wing of the Exchange.

It also destroyed, on the same side of the street, a three story brick building, owned by the heirs of Mrs. Langdon. Another three story brick house, occupied by several Irish families was badly damaged, and a brick building occupied by John Fleming, marble polisher, was destroyed.

On the west side of the street, it burnt the building on the corner of Water street, owned by Wm. Boardman, insured. Extending along Devonshire, it destroyed two brick buildings also belonging to Wm. Boardman, insured, and occupied by Irish families; a brick building belonging to Harvard College, and occupied by Lemuel Blake, Agent for the Boston Chemical Printing Company, on the first floor, insured, and Henry Bowen, Printer, in the chambers; a four story brick building, owned by Stephen Codman, and occupied by William Marsh, bookbinder, insured, by Mr. Hart, as a printing establishment, (loss \$1500—no insurance,) and on the lower floor by a provision dealer. The actual loss of property cannot be easily ascertained—probably it does not exceed \$80,000. Mr. Davenport, of the Exchange Coffee House, will suffer a loss of \$500 to \$600 damage done carpets and furniture.

The fire would undoubtedly have spread on Devon Street to State, and on Water to Washington, if its progress had not been arrested in each direction by Iron doors. We subjoin a memorandum of the loss which will be sustained by Insurances offices:
Firemen's office \$10,000. National \$5300, Mutual \$5000, Merchants \$4000, Protection \$4500, American \$3000, Manufactures \$4000, Fire and Marine 2000, Franklin 1500, Ocean 1500: total, \$40,000.

LONDON GOODS.
Ex ship Barlow from London.
26 SEPTEMBER, 1835.
MRS. GARDINER has received by the above named vessel, part of her FALL SUPPLY OF FANCY GOODS, which she offers for sale on very reasonable terms.
Fredericton.

A CARD.
MR. REID takes this opportunity of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton and its vicinity, that he has opened his DANCING CLASSES in Mr. Yerxa's Stone Building, and from the encouragement he has received, he trusts his endeavours will give general satisfaction.—Day Class, from four to seven—Evening Class, from eight to ten.—Private Tuition will be given from twelve, noon, to half-past three.
Fredericton, 15th Sept. 1835.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 14, 1835.

Central Bank
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, Mr. THOS. PICKARD.
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
JEDEDIAH SLASOL, Esq.
next Week.

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



By Authority.
John Earle and William Foshay, Esquires, to be Commissioners to explore the alteration contemplated in the petition of Samuel White and others, in that part of the Great Road between the Finger Board and Fredericton, lying between the Jemseg Creek at or near Titus' and the Farm of Mr. Chisholm, by way of the Narrows or the Washademoak.

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No.	Amount
149, in favor of Dudley Perley, Esq.	£150
150, " " ditto	150
151, " " ditto	450
152, " A. Goodfellow,	300
153, " N. Hubbard,	350
154, " Caleb Wetmore,	100
155, " L. B. Rainsford,	300
156, " J. A. MacLachlan,	1250

Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B.
8th October, 1835.
R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND JURY OF
THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.
TO HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE PARKER.

May it please Your Honor—
We, the Grand Jury of the County of Carleton, beg to congratulate your Honor on your appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Province.
Although strangers until now to your Honor's person, we were by no means strangers to your uniformly high and honorable character at the Bar; and we receive this your Honor's appointment not only as a mark of our Gracious Sovereign's paternal regard to his faithful subjects in this Province, but as an evidence also that your Honor's character, standing and ability, have been duly appreciated by His Majesty.
We know that in addressing your Honor, we are but echoing the sentiments of other Juries over which your Honor has presided in other parts of the Province, yet we cannot suffer to pass unimproved this your Honor's first judicial visit to us of expressing our feelings, and our fullest confidence that the high reputation hitherto sustained by the Bench can never be sullied by your Honor's accession to it.
Your Honor has our most sincere prayers for your welfare, and that you may long continue to preside over us.
Signed for self and Co-Jurors,
CHARLES PERLEY, Foreman.

MR. JUSTICE PARKER'S REPLY.
Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

I feel it difficult to express in suitable terms my sense of the honor you have done me by this Address, which I receive with peculiar gratification at this Court, with which my Circuit labours for the present year will terminate.
In the performance of duties so arduous and important as those attached to the judicial office—with the most anxious desire to do what is right—it is impossible for one whose experience is small, not to feel a frequent distrust of his abilities; and under these circumstances an address like this from so respectable a body as the Grand Jury cannot but be highly appreciated.
It shall be my study, Gentlemen, to render myself deserving of His Majesty's gracious favour, and to merit a continuance of the good opinion so kindly expressed towards me here, and in the other Counties where I have been called to preside, by emulating the example of those distinguished men, my predecessors and associates on the Bench of the Supreme Court, which I am proud to say has hitherto stood so deservedly high in the public estimation of the Inhabitants of this Province.
I beg, in conclusion, to assure you, Gentlemen, that it will give me great pleasure to repeat my visits to this advancing and prosperous County, from the first acquaintance with which I have derived much satisfaction.

From the Saint John Courier, October 10.
GRAND LAKE AND RICHIBUCTO RAIL ROAD.—Among the many projected improvements in this Province, we know of none which could be accomplished with less expenditure of capital, in proportion to the numerous advantages to be gained, than the projected Rail Road to connect the Salmon