

LONDON, July 23.

Our anticipations relative to the proceedings in Parliament last night have not been fully realized.

In the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, in a very short and an exceedingly well tempered speech, destitute alike of those monotonous and of those claps which heretofore, and especially upon Irish questions, have formed the more prominent features of the Ministerial eloquence of the members of the Whig-Radical Government on set occasions, whether Mr. Rice or Lord Melbourne were the orator—*Darus ne loquatur, an Heros*.

Lord Melbourne told the House that the objects of the measure were fourfold—the substitution of a rent charge of £70 for every £100 in lieu of tithes; the re-distribution of benefices; the regulation of the amount of income to each benefice; and the appropriation of whatever surplus might remain. To the rent charge he anticipated no objection, and with regard to the amount of it, though it was a greater reduction from the incomes of the clergy than any that had been previously proposed, still in the settlement of a question of so great importance some sacrifice must be made and the longer the settlement was delayed, the greater must those sacrifices be on one side or the other.

Alluding to the clause which vests the collection of the rent charges in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and to the objections which had been urged against that arrangement, on the ground that it made the clergy, as it were, stipendiaries of the State, Lord Melbourne, amidst much laughter, in which he himself most heartily joined, begged those noble lords who had no practical experience on the subject to take his word for it, that it was beyond all question true that an income paid by the State was always more certain in its amount and more punctual in the period of its payment than any other kind of income whatever. It is always unfair to criticise a joke, and we hope we do not transgress that rule in regard to his Lordship's jest (which hits some of his colleagues rather hard,) when we remind him that the proverb respecting not looking a horse in the mouth applies only to a gift horse.

With regard to the re-distribution of benefices, he said he supposed that would be admitted to be a desirable object, and he founded his supposition upon Lord Stanley's motion in the House of Commons, moved as an amendment on the second reading of this bill, for leave to bring in a bill "for the conversion of tithes composition into rent charges, and for the redemption thereof, and for the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland." Lord Melbourne said he was sure Lord Stanley would be an authority with their Lordships. Happy should we be to find Lord Stanley accepted as an authority by Lord Melbourne too,—not only in regard to the re-distribution of benefices, but in reference to the appropriation clause also, and if his Lordship cites the authority of Lord Stanley in the one case, how can he resist it when others cite it in the other, especially after speaking of Lord Stanley as he did speak of him last night? With a degree of manliness which precludes the possibility of doubting his sincerity, Lord Melbourne described him in these words,—"My noble friend Lord Stanley, whose secession from the Government I have never ceased to regret."

Lord Melbourne then applied himself to the two remaining objects of the measure—the amount of the income of the benefices, and the appropriation of the supposed surplus. By the one sided argument so often refuted in the House of Commons, Lord Melbourne made out that the Irish clergy would still be as well paid as the English; and by figures borrowed from Lord Liston's new system of arithmetic, he had as little difficulty in producing the old putative surplus of upwards of £70,000.

The Duke of Wellington, after congratulating the House upon the good temper and the moderation displayed by Lord Melbourne, said he would not oppose the second reading of the bill, and that he would do every thing in his power to promote the careful consideration of the measure in committee. The noble Duke then intimated his willingness to assent to all that part of the bill which converts tithes into rent charge, and also to a re-distribution of benefices; but he told Lord Melbourne that, after such a re-distribution as he contemplated, the noble Lord might depend upon it there would be no surplus at all.

With these two speeches, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

So far, then, our anticipations of Frederick have been realized. It is quite

clear the House of Lords will not agree to the spoliation, or surplus, clause.

The House of Commons, however, disappointed our expectations—not by terminating the debate on the Established Church Bill in a manner different to that we had anticipated, but by cutting the discussion altogether, and, as the phrase is, "making no House." There were but 32 members present at 4 o'clock.

We can, of course, know nothing of the cause of this proceeding, so particularly ominous on a Friday night. It is said, however, that there was a "little go" in the morning at the Foreign Office, at which the Radicals took the Ministers so severely to task, that even Lord J. Russell threatened to resign. Mr. Hume told him to resign, and—we know not what else besides, but we dare say something which the Home Secretary will no more do (if he can help it) than he will resign. Mr. O'Connell appeared in the character of a peace-maker, and dragging his wig about as usual and pulling up his coat collar, blarneyed away in favour of Government to a degree that made even Mr. Spring Rice declare that he thought Daniel had really earned the subscription the Ministers are making for him. Lord John Russell, however, persisted in adhering to the bill, and the majority of the Radicals persisted in their threats of opposing it.—*Times*.

[From the Morning Chronicle of July 23.]

MEETING AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.
On Friday afternoon, pursuant to a circular addressed by Lord John Russell for that purpose, a meeting took place at the Foreign Office, which was attended by nearly all the supporters of His Majesty's Government now in town, as well as the ministers themselves, or at least such as held seats in the House of Commons. Among those present, we recognised Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Grote, Lord W. Bentinck, Sir Leith Hay, Dr. Bowring, &c.

Lord John Russell rose, and stated the object for which he had called them together,—namely, the disposition manifested by several hon. members who had hitherto supported the Government, to oppose them on the three Church Bills—the Established Church Bill, Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, and the Church Revenues Bill—now in progress in the upper and lower Houses of Parliament. It was well known that these Bills were introduced and founded on the report of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and he thought it was not treating him with their usual courtesy and consideration to allow the bills to be brought in without observation, and to proceed through certain stages, as he thought, with their perfect approbation, and when he was fully and entirely convinced of their success through the House of Commons, then to turn round and meet him with decided and determined opposition. This, as he had stated before, was what he was not led to expect from honourable gentlemen who had so disinterestedly, on all occasions since the recent formation of the Government, voted with and supported the present ministry, of which he had the honour of being a member. However, he felt it due to his character to state, that the bills, or at least that which was fixed for a third reading on this day, had gone too far to admit of any deviation on the part of the ministry—that to abandon it to its fate at this stage of the session, and after the manner in which they were committed, would risk the sacrifice of honor; and rather than for an instant lay himself open to such an imputation, he would unhesitatingly and cheerfully resign the station he held in the Government of the country. Had hon. members taken exception to the report of the ecclesiastical commissioners, or to the bills on being brought forward, and that the ministry on a question of policy differed from them, then there would be some ground for complaint; but when the bills were allowed to be introduced, and to proceed to an advanced stage with little remark, he thought it would be a harsh proceeding to visit the ministry with censure, which should be applied generally to those who sat at his side of the house.

Mr. Hume contended that the Reformers, who had so liberally supported the Government, were justified in refusing their assent to bills that went to appoint additional Bishops to the numbers already in the country; and, if not to that, to their already immense revenues, at least to equalise and adjust them in such a manner as to give the people no hope of relief from their pressure, and this at a time when there is a general outcry raised against the wealth of the church, and when all denominations of Christians are calling out to be released from so heavy a burden, and to have the principle of "appropriation" applied with a steady and unflinching hand. He admitted that the bills had attained certain stages in the house before the evil tendency of their enactments was discovered. The moment it was, the reforming party determined to offer all the opposition in their power. On mature reflection, he (Mr. Hume) was free to admit that the reformers should have been more on the alert, and they would have been so but for the confidence which they had in the judgment and discrimination of the ministry. With this feeling he thought there was some ground for excuse; but he was of opinion that it would be much better to postpone them until next session of parliament, to afford time for consideration.

Mr. Aglionby followed, and took a similar view of the state of the ministerial party, as that taken by his hon. friend who had preceded him. He condemned the bills, and justified their abandonment.

Several other liberal members expressed the same views.

Mr. O'Connell was free to admit that more caution should have been exercised by the members of his Majesty's Government before they brought such bills forward, even on the report of the commissioners of ecclesiastical inquiry, particularly if they had reflected on some of the names on the list of that commission—men whom it was well known would not recommend any reform that would in the smallest degree tend to abridge the overgrown revenues of the Established Church. He could not therefore dissent from the conduct pursued by his hon. friends, who had determined on opposing the ministry on the three bills before the Commons. But having gone so far, he would implore them, for the sake of Ireland, to reflect on the calamitous consequences that would result if they persevered in their determinations. The noble Lord, the Home Secretary, had stated the course which, in honour, he considered himself bound to adopt at this crisis, and it would be for the judgment and good sense of the meeting whether they would meet him to such an alternative. A division among reformers at this juncture must unquestionably lead to a break up of the Ministry; and let but the Tories, who were gasping for the opportunity, but once more force themselves into power, and then the reign of Terror would be introduced into ill-fated Ireland. Of two evils, he thought it better to choose the least, and he was of opinion that it would be best done by passing the one bill with all its objections, rather than to allow the Tories to assume power again.

A desultory conversation ensued, in which several members supported the views of Messrs. Hume and Aglionby, and others approved of the policy suggested by Mr. O'Connell, that it was necessary to bury all differences rather than give the Tories even a chance of returning to office. The decision, we believe, came to was, that such members as thought there would be no compromise of principle in supporting the ministers in passing the bill appointed for a third reading on the above evening (the Established Church Bill) were at liberty to do so; but there was an almost general impression that the other two bills should be postponed until next session, to admit of further investigation and inquiry. The meeting then broke up.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—We regret to see that a very serious difference has arisen between Ministers and some of their warmest friends as to the English Church Bill, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any real reformer will be so insane as to drive Ministers to a resignation, merely because a measure does not go so far as he may desire. They are now committed to the measure past the possibility of retreating, and must carry it or retire; and, notwithstanding the very disagreeable difference that has arisen, we have no apprehension that they will be driven to this.

Return of British Volunteers from Spain.—Bell's Messenger of the 24th says, the Glasgow steamer, Capt. Macleod, arrived on Friday, in the river from St. Sebastian, which place she left on the 17th inst. with despatches from General de Lacy Evans to the Spanish agents in this country. She landed at Portsmouth 25 officers who have resigned their commissions in the British Auxiliary Legion, in consequence of the non-performance of the contract entered into by his Excellency General Alava, when Ambassador in London in June 1835, on the part of the Spanish Government and General Evans. She also brought over 280 men, invalids and wounded, and others who have claimed to be removed to their native places, having only enlisted for one year, which term expired last month. Nearly 2,000 more men have put in the same claim to General Evans, and are expected home in the course of a month or six weeks, or as soon as proper conveyance can be obtained for them. A number of officers have sent in their resignation to the Commander in chief, which had not been accepted, on the ground that they were to remain out as long as the war should continue. Many of these, however, notwithstanding this objection, have taken French leave, and are returning to England through France.—General Evans, since the untoward event at Fontenau, has been confined to his apartments, and it is generally expected that he will be obliged to resign in consequence of his severe indisposition through over-anxiety and fatigue in his former case.

The trustees of the British Museum have purchased of Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, the celebrated Bible of the Emperor Charlemagne. This is a treasure worthy of the acquisition of the British nation.

The Persian Princes, Kuli Mirza Neji, Kuli Mirza, and Fiumir Mirza, entertained a party on Thursday at Mirat's. The Princes are daily engaged, accompanied by their interpreter, in visiting the curiosities, exhibitions, &c. of the British metropolis.

It is confidently reported at Vienna, that the marriage of the King of Naples with the Archduchess Maria Theresa is decided upon.

The eldest daughter of the King of Württemberg has refused her hand to King Otto of Greece, her Royal Highness being averse to any marriage that would take her away from Germany.

The Prince of Orange and his Children.—His Royal Highness is said to have insisted rigorously on frugality and hardness in the education and bringing up of his sons. When the King of Holland held his court at Brussels, the only food the Prince allowed them was cold beef and vegetables; they slept on a hard mattress on the floor, with no other covering than the sheet and a coverlet even in winter, and were not allowed the luxury of gloves in the most inclement weather.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Monday, May 30, 1836.

COLONIAL CHURCHES.—Principal Macfarlan gave in a report from the committee on colonial churches.

Dr. Cook, after remarking on the unwearied labours of the committee, and its very reverend convener, the reverend Doctor concluded by moving that the report be approved of; that a special committee be appointed, to be called "The Committee for promoting the interests of the Church of Scotland in the Colonies," with powers to appoint sub-committees, to meet in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; that the Assembly recommend to Presbyteries to make collections in order to send out ministers to the colonies, the committee being empowered to apply the collections to that purpose; to correspond with the Colonial and other societies; to renew their application to Government with respect to the reserved funds, appoint the report to be printed and circulated throughout the Church and the Colonies; and that the thanks of the Assembly be given to the convener from the chair. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Moderator had great pleasure in communicating the thanks of the Assembly to his reverend friend, Principal Macfarlan, and through him to the committee for their services in this cause, and for their very able report. He had the happiness of knowing several of them intimately; he knew how much they had this business at heart, and that it could not have been entrusted to individuals who could have done it more justly. There was something, he might say, awfully important in the subject now before them, and he was sure that the calls which it was proposed to make in favor of it would not be made in vain, and that all would co-operate to accomplish the great end they had in view.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

ANOTHER NEW PACKET SHIP.

We have heretofore adverted to the splendid ship "Oxford," lately launched, and belonging to the old line of Liverpool Packets; and we cannot but recur to the subject again, for the purpose of noticing the beauty of her model, elegance of arrangement, and perfect fitness of things on board of her throughout.

The Oxford is nearly 850 tons measurement, and will probably carry a larger cargo than any other merchant vessel belonging to the United States. For strength, she is certainly unsurpassed by any ship now afloat; among other improvements we notice that every stanchion in her hold was strengthened by braces secured to the deck beams. The Oxford has many conveniences for facilitating the reception and discharge of her cargo; among others may be observed a port hole on each side, cased with iron, between decks, for taking in and delivering iron, lead, rail road bars, and other small but heavy articles, and which will save an immense amount of hard hoisting. On entering the gangway may be observed on the forward part the arms of Great Britain, and on the after side the American Eagle; under each are two hands firmly clasped—emblematical of the present happy union which exists between the mother and daughter. The carving on the stern and about the head is quite classical, and very appropriate to the name of the ship, representing a student reclining among books, maps, globes, and other articles pertaining to a collegiate life. The arms of the City of Oxford would have been rather uncouth, being simply an Ox crossing a ford. On the main deck are the state rooms of the commander and first officer. The location chosen by these important personages, proves that they intend to be constantly on hand—and that they mean to keep the deck, in their watch below. There is also on deck a conveyance and comfort for passengers, which does not exist on board of but two other packet ships out of the port—we mean the bathing house. This is a most excellent arrangement, which we hope to see followed up by all ships to be built hereafter.

Now let us walk below, which we can do by a stair case on either side. The cabin is about 60 feet in length, finished with rosewood, satin wood, maple and mahogany, richly intermingled, and with a mirror-like surface; the deck and state rooms are covered with the softest Turkey carpeting, furnished with luxurious sofas, a well arranged library, and all other "appliances and means to boot," so as to furnish the greatest possible degree of comfort for those who make this Palace of the waters their temporary home. The accommodations are for about 50 cabin passengers, and we are pleased to see that the most of the state rooms are already engaged for her first passage on the 16th inst. The steward's pantry is a perfect bazaar, well filled with numberless good things. We had almost forgotten to notice the elegance and many conveniences of the ladies' cabin, which is finished and furnished in the most sumptuous and comfortable style. In fact there is nothing which experience could suggest, or which wealth can procure, that has not been supplied in the most lavish manner, for this beautiful specimen of American naval architecture.

The Oxford is 118 feet on deck, 34 feet beam, and 21½ feet hold. She is manned by 35 persons, including officers, and from her peculiar elegant model, we doubt not she will prove one of the fastest ships which skirts the ocean.—*American Paper*.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late EZRA DAY, of the Parish of Douglas in the County of York, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, duly attested, within twelve calendar months from this date to the Sub-scriber; and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MAHETABEL DAY, Administrator.
Parish of Douglas, County of York,
August 23, 1836.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1836.

Central Bank
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, G. J. DIBBLEE, Esq.
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.
next week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } JED. ELASON, 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 twenty first day of June instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the third Tuesday in September next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Sixteenth Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign.

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

John Bedell to be Commissioner of Bye Roads in the County of Carleton, in the room of Elisha Conliffe.

The Reverend Samuel D. Lee, Street, and Abraham K. Smedes Wetmore and Richard Ketchum, Esquires, to be Trustees of the Grammar School in the County of Carleton.

William T. Theal, Esquire, to be a member of the Board of Health at Saint John.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 31st August, 1836.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Edmund A. Price, Gent. to be second Lieutenant of the African Company, attached to 1st Battalion City Militia.

First Battalion Queen's County.

Ensign John Glass, to be Lieutenant, vice Babbitt, removed from the County.

John Gaunce, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Glass, promoted.

Quarter Master William F. Bonnell, to have the rank of Captain.

By command,
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Fire Insurance Company, held on Wednesday the 24th instant, Mr. WILLIAM McBEATH was appointed Secretary in the room of Mr. Andrew Blair, resigned.

THE REGATTA.

From the Novascotian, August 24.

The morning dawned misty and wet, with the wind south east, and the early risers were afraid there would have to be "a postponement of the sail on account of the weather," as the Auctioneer's hand-bills usually have it. By breakfast time it brightened, and by ten o'clock we had it sunny and warm, but with "scarcely a breath the blue waves to curl"—and with small chance for the boats that had the bottom, but not the speed. About eleven the sports commenced.

The First Race.—Five Oared Whalers, and Gigs of Four Oars.—Several boats started—the contest lay between the whaler Melville, steered by William Fultz—rowed by five stout Fishermen; and the Philip Brown, rowed by a crew from the Eastern side. Nearly at the commencement of the race, Brown steered on the wrong side of a boat moored to make the course—was obliged to turn and go round her and lost 100 yards. This he never recovered—Fultz came in full that distance ahead, and with no apparent fatigue to his crew, winning the first prize of \$50—Brown taking the second of \$20.

The Second Race was carried by Fultz in the Melville, having a new crew and four Oars with equal ease.

The Third Race.—Flats with two pairs of paddles. This was a capital race, nine