

LONDON, August 3.

The Irish Church Bill, after undergoing various alterations in the House of Lords, passed its third reading in that house on the 25th of July, by a large majority against Ministers. Lord Melbourne strenuously opposed the several amendments, "as in agreeing to some of them he would sacrifice a principle in which he would persist so long as he was supported by a majority of the House of Commons. When that support should cease he would no longer hold office." His Lordship principally referred to the question of "appropriation" of Church property. The Bill was then returned to the House of Commons, where, on motion of Lord John Russell, the Bill as amended by the Lords was fully rejected, by postponing it for three months, which was carried by a majority of 29, in a house of 491.

In the House of Commons on the 25th July, Lord John Russell announced his intention of proceeding with the English Established Church Bill, notwithstanding the late opposition to it on the part of some of his supporters. After some debate, the House divided on the question, when there were for the bill 175, against it 44, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. C. Lushington has given notice that next session of Parliament he will move resolutions declaratory of the impolicy of the Archbishops and Bishops having seats in the House of Lords.

On the 2d August, Mr. O'Connell renewed his notice of motion for next session, regarding a reform of the House of Lords; and Mr. A. Trevor intimated that on Thursday he would move that the notice be expunged from the journals.

Lord John Russell's Marriage Bill is, to our apprehension, at once the most material, as well as least palatable piece of legislation, which has lately been produced. In silencing the publication of banns in the church, his lordship has sought to purchase relief for the Dissenters at the cost of seriously aggravating the members of the Establishment. By far the most objectionable part of the measure, however, is its removal of the religious ceremony from marriage, by making that optional with the parties. Having formerly expressed ourselves strongly on this subject, it is less necessary on this occasion to repeat our fears of the injurious consequences to public morals of so lax a mode of dealing with the sacred rite of marriage. The Archbishop of Canterbury justly stated his serious objections to the Bill. Its expected amendment by the Lords will constitute another example of the value of the hereditary branch of the Constitution.—*Watchman*.

Legislation of the highest kind is literally at a stand, as the successive fates of the Irish Tithes, and Irish Municipal Corporations' Bill, as well as the critical position, at the present moment, of the English Church Reform Bill, attest. Hence the facetious remark of the *Standard*, that:—"The House of Lords will not allow the Cabinet to do any thing mischievous; its House of Commons' allies will not permit it to do any thing good. It, therefore, can do nothing; and a government that does nothing is we presume precisely the same thing as no government at all." The censure is substantially just, as restricted to the above measures. It seems doubtful in short whether the government can go forward with the Established Church Bill, opposed as it now is by the party, on whom it has hitherto leant for support. Lord John Russell, who has always professed his determination to support the ecclesiastical institutions of the country, must now see the inconsistency of his previous course with that declaration. Either he or his radical supporters must be in fault. It requires little sagacity to discover, that the praise of consistency, so far as that can be claimed for a course of political error, is due to the latter. But not only has his lordship's oblique conduct reacted against himself in alienating his former supporters in Parliament; his measures with regard to the Irish branch of the Establishment have, moreover, shaken the confidence of no small portion of the liberal constituency of England from a government, which has thus been doing the work of Mr. O'Connell and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. We regret extremely, that a government, whose general policy in other respects has proved acceptable to the nation, and under whose auspices the various interests of the country undoubtedly enjoy a large amount of prosperity, should have so sinned against our common Protestantism, as well as neglected the due culture of our national morals, in not a few most essential particulars.

Should a more conservative administration supplant the Melbourne Cabinet, we sincerely trust its composition will escape the radical taint of that formed under the presiding genius, though not strictly fashioned in conformity with the wishes, of Sir Robert Peel. We allude

to its character of too great exclusiveness. Our safety is obviously in a coalition of conservative and reforming influences. By such an infusion of liberal legislators, aided by the steady operation of the Reform Bill within Parliament and the pressure of public opinion from without, we see no reason to doubt the continuance of well considered reforms, without endangering the stability of the constitution. Under such a government, Mr. O'Connell would shrink within his natural dimensions,—Ireland reap the harvest of a sound and searching legislation,—our Protestant institutions be purified and strengthened,—the two Houses of Parliament go on harmoniously without the slightest danger of collision,—and the whole nation, with peace in our borders, would be at liberty to prosecute those various improvements in our social condition, which are still wanted to sustain our reputation for a decided superiority in morals and religion.—*Watchman*.

THE ENGLISH TITHES QUESTION.—It is, upon the whole, a matter for congratulation to the country, and in a worldly sense, above all others, to the possessors of landed property that the English Tithes Question may now be looked upon as substantially settled. We shall not scrutinise too severely the motives which have actuated various classes of the community, through whose acquiescence, or whose more positive concurrence, this great object of the domestic policy of England has thus been brought to a fair and satisfactory adjustment. The non-opposition of the landowners throughout the kingdom may have proceeded, as it progressed to flow, from the purest feelings of benevolence and attachment towards the church; nor shall we stop to throw doubts upon the genuineness of such liberality, because of the solid advantages with which it happens to be attended. But there is one body of men, whose intentions no shade of unfavourable suspicion can be affixed to. The clergy of England, though not driven by persecution, like their unhappy brethren on the other side of the Channel—the English Clergy, with the vast preponderance of national opinion and sentiment in their favour, against all who should oppress or disturb them, with the protecting arm of the law, had such support been necessary, to uphold them, in the full maintenance of their just rights, and in the collection of their unimpaired revenues—that clergy, with nothing to intimidate, nothing to produce upon them any irregular or overbearing bias, have agreed, without a murmur, to the sacrifice of no inconsiderable present income, and of large, nay indefinite, accession to it hereafter, for the sake of spreading increased harmony and contentment over the land, and of leaving no pretence for even speculative projects, no field for adventurous experiments, upon the condition of the Protestant Established Church, to expose the most precious institution of civilised man to risk, from the fluctuations and future contingencies of party conflict. This conduct is noble, for its personal disinterestedness, and admirable, for its long sighted wisdom; nor can it fail to endear the ministers of the established religion to that wide portion of their flocks which comprehends the middle and labouring classes of society, who will henceforth stand towards their clergy in the single and undefiled relation of hearers only of the word of God from their lips, not as contributors to their worldly subsistence—as receivers, but no longer payers.—*Times*.

NEW POSTAGE REGULATION.—The following are the principal provisions of the new Bill, for regulating the conveyance of newspapers.

1. That all newspapers sent by the general post within the United Kingdom shall go free.
2. That all newspapers, sent through the general post, and delivered by the penny or twopenny post, and *vice versa*, go free.
3. That newspapers sent by the twopenny post only pay 1d., and may be sent within post towns at the like rate.
4. That newspapers sent from the United Kingdom by packets to the Colonies, shall go free; as also newspapers sent by packets from the Colonies to the United Kingdom.
5. That newspapers may be sent from any Colony to another Colony, *via* United Kingdom, by packet-boat, free of postage.
6. That newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to the Colonies by private ships shall pay 1d.
7. That newspapers brought into the United Kingdom from the Colonies by private ships shall pay 1d.
8. That newspapers to or from foreign countries shall pay 2d.; but that if any foreign state receives or sends newspapers to or from the United Kingdom free of duty, then no duty shall be charged on newspapers to or from such state, if by packet-boat; or if by other vessels, then only 1d.
9. That 1d. be paid masters of private ships for each newspaper.
10. That newspapers be sent without a

cover, or in a cover, open at the sides, without writing or marks.

11. That they be put into the post office within seven days after date, if going out of the United Kingdom.

12. That the Postmaster-General shall be authorised to search and to charge treble postage, &c. The sender to be liable to duty, on attempt to evade the duty of postage.

By this act it is not compulsory to send newspapers through the post, and newspapers re-directed are to be forwarded free of postage, if not opened.

Liverpool.—The bubble mania is quite over,—the share market for local schemes is in a deplorable state; every day we hear of some of the Companies being unable to complete their arrangements. The most persuasive advertisements are constantly appearing, such as "an extension of time in allowing the calls to be paid up," "the allotment day postponed, in consequence of the anxiety of the directors to make the Company lucrative and respectable in its proprietary," &c. It is a fact, that one scheme, having 4000 shares could only get 400 paid up, while in others letters of allotment are to be bought for a shilling per share, and in some instances got for nothing. It will be bubble and squeak before long, with some parties in the town.

At Manchester we learn that such is the continued or increased demand for hands, that many of the Irish labourers passing through to work in the fields, have been taken into the manufactories. Cotton Mills are rising in great numbers in the town and its vicinity.—The new buildings, it is stated, will be equal to not less than one twentieth part of the whole at present existing. The Exchange is about to be enlarged.

The Cutlery Trade.—We stated a fortnight ago, that every branch of the Cutlery trade was in a most prosperous condition, and likely to continue so. Several of the manufacturers, particularly those engaged in the spring-knife department, have offered an extra penny in the shilling as file-money, to commence from yesterday.—This extra allowance makes 3s. 4d. since September last. We understand that there is an excellent condition annexed to this advance, that it should only be allowed to men whose average earnings indicate considerable industry. This mode of giving a stimulus will, no doubt, have a very good effect, and we should be glad to see the example thus set, by Messrs. Joseph Rogers & Sons, Mr. Mappin, and Messrs. John Brown & Co. followed by employers generally.—*Sheffield Iris*.

The silk trade does not appear to share in the general prosperity of England. A late paper says that in Lancashire, one half of the silk weavers are either waiting for work, or are entirely without the prospect of employment.

It is gratifying to find, by reports from all the circuits in England, as far as the Judges have yet gone, that the criminal calendars are comparatively light, and the cases, in very few instances, of a serious nature. The absence of crime is the best proof of the improvement in the morals and condition of the people.

On the 29th of July, a severe storm of wind and rain was experienced on the coast of England, and several vessels were wrecked—among them was the ship *John Welch*, Capt. Woodhouse, from Savanilla, coast of Spanish Maine, lost at West Hoyle, outside of Liverpool light house, and the Master and thirteen of his crew perished—two seamen only being saved, rescued by the life boat. Several coasting vessels foundered, with all on board.

His Majesty has subscribed £100 for a new church in Newfoundland, and Government has given £100.

Mr. Nathan Rothschild, of London, the Jewish banker, died at Frankfurt on the 21st July. He was in his 59th year, and the third of the Brothers de Rothschild, who, by their financial talents have raised themselves to so elevated a position in Europe. Mr. Rothschild had gone to Frankfurt to be present at the marriage of his son with one of his nieces, and was attacked with a fatal illness soon after his arrival. The brothers who survive, are Anselmo Rothschild of Frankfurt; Solomon of Vienna; Charles of Naples; and James of Paris.—His death had no material effect upon the funds.

Upwards of 3,000 workmen are employed in building a cathedral at St. Petersburg, to be dedicated to St. Isaac. The outside of the cupola is to be ornamented by 24 columns of granite, each of one piece, 42 feet high, 15 of which have already arrived. The porticos will be 120 feet in length, and will be supported by 48 columns of granite, with bases and capitals of bronze. When finished, it will be the most magnificent edifice erected in modern times.

The Messenger states that the Court of Bavaria had notified to the Courts of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, that King Otto could not return to Greece, if the three powers did not advance each 6,000,000, on the third loan of 60,000,000, guaranteed by them, in order to enable the young Prince to organize an army, and put an end to the anarchy now existing in Greece.

FRANCE.—France appears to be in an unhappy condition. The *Moniteur* says numerous arrests have been made in consequence of information that had reached the authorities, and they have led to the seizure of a certain quantity of arms, cartridges, and seditious writings. The *Droit* says:—"On Friday night, we hear, all the brigades of police were ordered to be in constant readiness, and at three on Saturday morning they set out to execute 150 warrants of search or arrest. It is stated that eighty persons were arrested, and conducted to the Conciergerie, the director of which prison had been informed of their arrival. Among

the persons in prison are many journeymen tailors and other workmen. The police agents were occupied during the whole day in executing the warrants."

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* mentions chests of arms having been seized, and says that 150 persons have been arrested, including many foreigners, who have arrived at Paris within a few days. It adds, that it is in consequence of revelations of the highest importance that the review has been countermanded. The usual review, which was intended to be very grand, has been postponed, the cause alleged being the discovery of a wide spread and dangerous association amongst the lower classes of the capital, entitled *La Famille*, of which the principle was such crimes as that of Ali-baud. It is not certain, indeed, but that that individual belonged to it.

Private letters received in town on Saturday from San Sebastian, announce that upwards of 70 officers, and 1,500 men, taking advantage of the termination of their period of servitude of twelve months, on which condition they entered into the Legion, are about to return to England the first opportunity. This diminution of effective strength in the Legion, will, it is anticipated, be the breaking up of the auxiliary corps, which was to liberate the Peninsula. General Evans, it is stated, will not advance his forces until the promised auxiliary Spanish forces have arrived to his support; and he again declares his intention to resign his command if all the promises of Mendizabal are not immediately fulfilled by his successor. The state of San Sebastian realises the most graphic picture of the desolating scourge of war, and preparations are being made to repel an attack which, it is anticipated, will shortly be made by the Carlists. The expedition in this country has lost all popularity, and the Royal Tar, which was to sail on Monday for Spain, will carry no more than 30 recruits for the different branches of the service.

Spanish Atrocities.—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday, publishes a telegraphic dispatch, announcing the occurrence of a deplorable commotion at Figueras, on the 11th inst. On the approach of the Carlist bands, commanded by Brygo and Jorilla, the news of the assassination of the Barcelona courier, near Girona, afforded the ultra liberals a pretext for exciting an uproar, which the troops of the line were unable to prevent. The populace was driven to the utmost exasperation by false reports of treachery. In the tumult thus produced the governor, Brigadier Tena, was assassinated, his corpse dragged through the streets, and it was most likely not before other lives were destroyed, that tranquility was with great pains restored. The French southern print, *La Guiana*, supplies us with tidings not less horrible, from Lower Arragan. On the 29th of June, the Carlist chief, Cabrera, presented himself before Alcariz, and summoned the place to surrender. Two officers whom he had sent with a flag of truce were shot by the garrison, consisting of National Guards. Cabrera attacked the town, and after five hours of sharp firing, stormed and carried it, and put the National Guards to the sword, sparing the lives of the other inhabitants. On the next day he moved to Alcaniz, the garrison of which shut itself up in the citadel.

Stationery, School Books, Pen-fumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

THE Subscriber having received his Spring supply of Writing and Wrapping Paper, he offers the same to the public, wholesale or retail, at the lowest Saint John prices.

ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.
Pinnoke's History of England, ditto of Rome, ditto of Greece, Murray's English Reader, ditto Introduction, ditto Spelling, School Bibles, Testaments, Dictionaries, Murray's Grammar, Lennie's Grammar and Key, Green's Grammar, Dylworth's Spelling, Universal ditto, Mavor's ditto Carpenter's ditto, Thomson's Arithmetic, Wakingman's ditto, Voster's ditto, Gough's ditto, Goldsmith's Geography, Guy's Geography.

FRENCH CLASS BOOKS.
L. Hommond's Grammar, Surault's ditto French Testaments, Perrin's Fables, Tellemaque, Nogent's Dictionary.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASS BOOKS.
Eaton Grammars, &c. &c. &c. Greek Grammar, &c. &c. Hedrick's Lexicon 4 to. & 8vo., Ainsworth's Dictionary.
Norries Navigation, Simpson's Euclid, Bonnycastle's Arithmetic, Wood's Algebra, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Psalm Books in various bindings, Watts' Hymns, Springer's Collection, Miscellaneous Works.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.
Otto of Lavender, distilled Lavender Oil, doriciferous Honey, water for the hair, Rose Oil, Maccassar Oil, Rose water, Orange Flower Water, Essences, Perfumed Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS.
Drawing Paper and Pencils, Water Colours and Bronzes.

COMBS, WALKING STICKS, &c.
Ivory small Tooth Combs, Rack Combs, Tortoise shell side Combs, German shell Combs, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Gentlemen's Canes and Walking Sticks.

Ledgers, Journals, and Day Books.
Book Binding done to any Pattern.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.
Queen Street, Fredericton, 27th June, 1836.

To be Sold or Let.

THAT pleasantly situated Stone Cottage, with Fourteen Acres of Land, attached, near the residence of the Hon. Thos. Baillie, will be sold or let on reasonable terms, and immediate possession given, Apply to F. E. BECKWITH.
August 15, 1836.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1836.

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.
next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
Mr. PETER FISHER.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN SIMPSON, PRESIDENT.
Committee for the present month:
BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER and ASA COY.
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } CHARLES LEE, 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 twentieth day of September instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the third Tuesday in December next ensuing.

Given, under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the Tenth Day of September 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.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 13th September, 1836.

The following List, containing the number of Warrants now in the Treasury, with the names of the Persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned.

No.	SERIES 1836.
331,	Parish Schools, Burton.
332,	ditto Maugerville.
333,	ditto Sheffield.
334,	ditto Lincoln.
335,	ditto Blissville.
336,	G. P. S. Berton, Esq. Bear Bounty.
337,	Justice of the Peace, Esq. Bear Bounty.
338,	Justices St. John, New Goul &c.
339,	Parish Schools, Addington.
340,	ditto Bathurst.
341,	ditto New Brandon.
342,	ditto Carraquet.
343,	ditto Saumarez.
344,	Grammar School, Queen's County.
345,	Reuben Vantassel, Sergeant Major.
346,	Parish School, Woodstock.
347,	Wm. End, Esq. Bear Bounty.
348,	Geo. D. Robinson, Esq. Adjutant.
349,	Wm. Smith, Sergeant Major.
350,	John Simpson, Esq. Revised Laws.
351,	Alexander Clark, Oat Mill.
352,	Wm. Redstone, do. do.
353,	Geo. Hood, Esq. Deserter.
354,	Overseers of Poor, Richibucto.

The following Warrants are payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

No.	Amount.
161,	in favor of James Laurie, £40 0
162,	" James Gilmour, 135 0
163,	" A. Gordfellow, 80 0
164,	" Wm. Joplin, 210 0
165,	" David Crocker, 215 0
166,	" Thos. W. Underhill, 55 0
167,	" ditto, 30 0
168,	" Dugald Stewart, 100 0
169,	" John Montgomery, 200 0
170,	" Joseph Read, 310 0
171,	" Com. of Roads, 10 0
172,	" Bathurst, 190 0
173,	" Robert Ellis, 190 0
174,	" Valentine Gibbs, 40 0
175,	" James Burpe, 80 0
176,	" Isaac Simmons, 177 10
177,	" Lawrence Mercereau, 27 10
178,	" Stephen Peabody, 123 0
179,	" ditto, 40 0
180,	" William Smith, 50 0
181,	" John DeVeber, 10 0
182,	" L. B. Rainsford, 20 0
183,	" William Foshay, 270 0
184,	" Peter Yeamans, 140 0
185,	" Thos. Cox, 65 0