

THE LADIES.

On our re-admission we found that the Hon. C. Berkeley had moved that the report of the select committee appointed last session with reference to the propriety of admitting ladies into a portion of the strangers' gallery during the debates should be read.

The report was accordingly read at the table by the clerk.

The Hon. C. Berkeley then rose, and said that he now brought this question for the second time under the consideration of the House, because he was perfectly convinced that his motion would have been carried last session if many of the friends of the measure had not happened not to be in the House at the time. [Laughter.] The committee who had agreed to the report which had just been read had been fairly chosen, and they had considered how the object could be attained at the least possible expense; and for his part he could not see why ladies should not be admitted when they were placed in such a situation that they could not interfere in the debate. [Great Laughter.] It had been said that the presence of ladies during the debates would distract the attention of Hon. Members, and although he must confess, that if the ladies were in the House, it would make no difference in his thoughts. [Loud and continued laughter.] Perhaps some gentlemen, at least, who were made of so much more inflammable materials [shouts of laughter] might be so affected. The ladies were once admitted to the gallery, and the debates were not prolonged then, thought it was now the fashion to say that the debates would be prolonged if they were admitted, and that many persons who were not now in the habit of speaking would be generally getting up to address the House when the ladies were present; but, on the other hand, he believed that there were many who spoke so much more for the papers than the ears of their audience [great laughter], who would not speak if the ladies were there to hear them. He would not now detain the House, because almost every one wished to go to dinner. [Bursts of laughter.] He should therefore conclude [a laugh] by moving that "It is the opinion of this House that the resolution of the select committee appointed in 1835 to consider the means of admitting ladies to a portion of the strangers' gallery, together with the plan of Sir R. Smirke, should be adopted, and that means should be taken to carry it into effect with as little delay as possible."

Mr. Potter, amid the loudest laughter, begged leave to second the motion. He could not possibly conceive any good reason which could be assigned against it. The plan had been tried in the old House, in the ventilator. [a laugh]. Surely the female sex were as much interested in the proceedings of that House as the other, and if any portion of them was disposed to hear the debates, they ought not to refuse them. It was well known that the ladies exercised an important influence in the state, and why should it not be properly exercised? Why should the beneficial influence of a virtuous and enlightened mother [a laugh] not be exerted over her son who had a seat in Parliament? And if the wife of any Hon. Member wished to attend the debates, why should she not have the opportunity? They were admitted into the French Chambers at Paris, and it was well known that the ladies had seats assigned to them. He had seen them there pay as much attention to the debates as any one else, and he had never witnessed the slightest appearance of levity. [Loud laughter.] The ladies were also admitted to hear the debates of Congress at Washington, and surely we ought not to act in this exclusive and Oriental manner. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.]

Mr. Kearsley (we believe) said, that he did hope that every Hon. Member who was blessed with a bride or daughters would give his negative to this idle, this ridiculous proposition. [The Hon. Member resumed his seat amid loud laughter.]

Dr. Bowring had voted for the motion before, and he should vote for it now. The ladies were admitted into similar assemblies in other countries—in France for instance—in all the German states, with one exception only; and their presence in no way interfered with the discussions, but on the contrary was friendly to decorum, friendly to the bridling of manly passions. [Hear and loud laughter.] He had that confidence in the females of this country, that he was sure the same effects would result from their admission into this House, and that their presence would restrain the use of language which sometimes broke forth. He had never seen anything but good produced by their presence, and nothing that bore the most remote semblance of evil.

Mr. O'Connell remarked, that in the Irish Parliament ladies were admitted to hear the debates, and he was afraid the detail of the cause of their being so admitted would throw something like a censure upon the members of the Irish Senate. However, he would state that at that time hospitalities of a particular kind prevailed in Ireland, and the consequence of these hospitalities was, that many members came drunk to the House [laughter]; the remedy proposed was that ladies should be admitted. This was tried, and from that moment not a single Member was seen drunk. He did not mean to say that there existed the same reasons for admitting the ladies into this House [laughter], but at all events he thought there existed no good reason why they should be excluded.

Mr. Villiers said he was neither blessed with daughters nor a bride elect [a laugh], but still he thought no sufficient grounds had been shown to justify this motion. He was, however, glad to find that every class of persons in the community were represented in the House. There were the friends of the people—the friends of the church—the farmers' friends—and now the friends of

the ladies. [Laughter.] He thought, however, the Hon. and Gallant Member for Cheltenham, by his motion, proposed an organic change (renewed laughter), but it seemed to him that no excitement existed out of the House upon the subject—he was not aware that any petitions had been presented with reference to it. The Hon. and Gallant Member had said that he did not see any harm in the measure; but would the matter end here? might not Hon. Members have some ulterior views? (Loud laughter.) The Hon. and Gallant Member proposed to admit the ladies into the gallery, but were there not places under the gallery—were there not the lobby and the library, and might not some other Hon. Member wish to push the measure further (renewed laughter), and give them admission there much to the inconvenience of the House? (Hear, hear.) But even if admitted to the gallery only, in what way, he begged to enquire, were Hon. Members to exercise their privilege? They could not admit as many ladies as gentlemen,—nay even they could not accommodate as many ladies as there were Irish Members. Was the power of granting admission to be vested in the Minister for the Home Department, and if so, might he not be charged with undue influence in admitting ladies of a certain description? (Loud laughter.) Might not the champion of some old lady charge him with corrupt motives in excluding her? In short, the more the subject was considered the more difficult it seemed. (Renewed laughter.) He hoped that the Hon. and Gallant Member for Cheltenham would, if he meant to introduce a bill on this subject, have it circulated in all the populous towns of the country, so that during the autumn its effect might be ascertained. (Great laughter.) At present Hon. Members were unacquainted with the complicated details of the measure; they did not know all the bearings (loud laughter) of the proposition, though it had been brought forward for two sessions running, and therefore he hoped the Hon. and Gallant Member would consent to postpone it. (General laughter.)

Captain Pechell said he had supported the proposition last year, and he should certainly do so again on the present occasion. He sincerely hoped the Hon. and Gallant Member would be more successful than he (Captain Pechell) had been for the unfortunate lady whose cause he had some time since advocated.

Mr. C. Berkeley, in his reply, denied that he had any ulterior object of any sort in view in submitting this proposition, upon which he was determined to take the sense of the House.

The gallery was then cleared, and the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 132, against it 90; majority 42. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers.

Wednesday, May 4.

POOR RATE BILL (IRELAND).—On the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Poor Rate Bill.

Mr. P. Scrope begged to call the attention of the house to the state of the Poor in Ireland, in connection with that part of his Majesty's Speech at the beginning of the session which referred to the subject.—The hon. member then went on to state the circumstances connected with his former motion respecting the introduction of a poor law for Ireland. After he had read the report of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, such was the effect it produced on him that he thought nothing could prevent legislation on the subject; and his opinion and hopes were strengthened by the passage in the King's Speech to which he had alluded; but what was his surprise and horror at being informed that notwithstanding that the particular attention of the house had been called to the subject of the Irish poor in his Majesty's Speech, nothing was to be done this session by the advisers of the crown towards carrying that recommendation into effect. The noble lord the Secretary for Ireland had spoken of the magnitude, or the immense importance of the subject, and he had urged that caution was required in taking any step involved in the question of a poor law for Ireland. But did not the very magnitude and importance admitted by the noble lord only the more strongly prove the necessity; and as to caution, he considered it by no means requisite for the noble lord to urge that, inasmuch as the question had been now postponed from year to year for a long while past, and that for the last three years it was entirely suspended until the report of the commissioners should be made to the house. The mass of misery developed in that report decided him in his opinion that immediate activity to ameliorate it was absolutely necessary. He would not attempt to quote any of the harrowing pictures with which the report was filled, but he would simply detail a few of the conclusions to which its perusal led him. It proved to him that there existed in the heart of the British dominions a depth and extent of misery unparalleled in any other country, civilized or savage; that a great proportion of the people of Ireland lived on the vilest description of food; that the human species within the last few generations had deteriorated in that country; that they were driven from the better species of the potato to the worst; that two or three millions of them endured the pangs of a periodical shortness of provisions, an annual famine; that altogether, three or four millions of them were in utter destitution; that in scarce seasons in utter destitution; that in scarce seasons these wretched creatures were forced to live upon land and sea weed, destructive to health and strength; that they were housed in habitations far worse than those appropriated to the most inferior animals in England; that in consequence of the competition for land, the result of this state of being, an organized system of revenge or retaliatory justice exists among them, which renders the occupancy of a farm, unless with the good will of the out going tenants, dan-

gerous to the life of the occupant; and that in the county of Tipperary, where the system is carried to the highest pitch, the peasantry are better off than in those parts of the kingdom where they have no such retaliation.—The hon. gent. then went on to show that the greater portion of crime in Ireland was deducible from the state of abject misery to which the poor were reduced, and concluded by proposing the following resolutions:—

1. That a great portion of the labouring population of Ireland are inefficiently provided with the commonest necessities of life; that not less than 2,905,000 persons of that class are in distress, and require relief for 30 weeks in the year owing to want of work.
2. That the wives and children of many are obliged reluctantly, and with shame, to beg.
3. That mendicancy is likewise the sole resource of the aged and impotent of the poorer classes in general, whereby encouragement is given to idleness, imposture, and general crime.

And the commissioners having recommended several measures for the cure of those appalling evils, the house is of opinion that no time shall be lost in taking such steps as may tend to relieve this large portion of his Majesty's subjects from so calamitous a condition.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien seconded the motion. It was said that the Irish were a discontented people. How, he would ask could they be otherwise under the pressure of such a load of misery as the report of the commission showed? The distress evoked by the labour of the commission was unparalleled. He believed that on no subject did the people of England entertain such a strong opinion as on the necessity of poor laws for Ireland. He knew also that the Irish landlords would now willingly concur in any scheme which would ensure relief to the country: was the government the only body who entertained no opinion on the subject? He would not do them injustice to believe that such was the case; but he did believe that there was a portion of that government decidedly prepared to resist the last year measure for the relief of the poor of Ireland in the shape of a poor law. What use was it then to postpone the subject until next session? The opposition would be the same then as now; and it would continue the same until coerced into another course by public opinion. One argument was, that it was too late in the session to introduce such a bill. But the Irish Tithe and Corporation Bills were not passed yet, and that showed that it was not too late. The Attorney General for Ireland would, if Government meant to introduce such a measure, prepare a bill in a fortnight. The question was one for the government, not for individuals. An hon. gentleman who had vast influence in Ireland, and some influence also in that house, stated, that when he (Mr. O'Brien) brought the question before the notice of the house, "he showed more zeal than discretion." He (Mr. O'Brien) never boasted of his zeal, as the hon. gentleman was frequently supposed, and indeed, represented to have done; and as to his indiscretion, could it be compared with that of many others who professed lofty notions of patriotism and then abandoned them? He (Mr. O'Brien) had advocated the plan of poor laws for six years, and honestly too. He was no new convert to poor laws, and he never meant to shrink from the advocacy of any measures he thought useful to the interests of the people. But he had not the baseness to repudiate in the first instance a measure for the good of his fellow countrymen from selfish views, and afterwards, when the current of popular opinion had set against him, turn his back, veer round, and steer for the port which he had abandoned. (Hear, hear.) He had always honestly and simply advocated the same cause, and in so doing he had no personal object in view. If the hon. member had felt such a warm and honest interest in the question as he had, he was sure the government would have introduced a bill on the subject. (Cheers.) But the hon. member forgot, it seemed his recent conversion and his promises, and by his neutrality and his absence from the debate swayed the decision of government. However, he would say that if government disregarded this measure they would violate their duty to the people of Ireland and the empire.

Lord Morpeth said he would direct his few remarks to the motion rather than speeches then. What was really the meaning of the words in the resolution that "no time should be lost" in introducing a measure of poor laws? Did the hon. gentleman mean that without full inquiry parliament should precipitate itself into a measure of relief? There were already three bills on the subject before the house, but without inquiry parliament could not be called on to legislate. He admitted the distressed state of Ireland; but Parliament could not hastily legislate on the subject, and when they could conveniently legislate they would do so, perhaps in this session, yet he would not give a pledge; though, however, he would pledge himself that the subject was one that engrossed the serious attention of the government.

Mr. S. Crawford spoke at length of the misery of the Irish paupers. The cause of the distress was—first, the turning out of the 40s. freeholders; second, turning small farms into large ones, and the ejection of tenants who had voted against their landlords. He had frequently advocated this measure, and he regretted deeply for the interest of the cause and the honour of his country, that the individual who could most advance the present question did not support it in the way he should have done. By his profession at public meetings in England and Ireland; he declared that his principles were changed in favour of poor laws, yet, singular to say, in the teeth of his pretensions, he had by his absence absolutely de-

clared his disregard, if not his indifference to the sufferings and distress of his countrymen. The example of Mr. O'Connell would have a salutary effect in working an influence on the government; but, from some cause that it was not his province to define, after all his protestation, of feeling for the Irish peasantry, after all his sympathies with them, he had unaccountably absented himself from the debate, and left his countrymen in the same state of indignance, want, and privation they had so long languished under. Was this, he would say, genuine patriotism? (General cheers.) Why did he not come to the house and record his opinion one way or the other? This was a skulking mode of avoiding a question that would meet the attention of the country. (Hear, hear.) Why did not the gentleman express his opinion one way or the other, after boasting of his influence over the government, and declaring his conversion about the poor laws? (Cheers.) He would, if government would not pledge itself to a measure of relief in this session, support the present motion, objectionable though it was.

Sir R. Bateson said part of the speech of the last speaker was a libel on the landed gentry of Ireland. The Irish landlords were not the tyrants he represented, and whenever emigration took place the emigrants were the independent artisans and farmers of the north of Ireland.

Mr. C. Buller complained of the subject having been introduced on a Wednesday night, which was an order day. There was no chance that the bill could be passed, or even introduced; why, then interfere with the orders of day?

Mr. Scrope then withdrew his motion.

It is rumoured that the King of Naples is about to be united to the Lady Mary Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury. This Neapolitan family is distinguished for its marriages, and seems fated to afford a dish of gossip to Europe as long as they have a marriageable member among them. The matrimonial escapade of the Prince of Syracuse with the beautiful Miss Penelope Smyth is still before the public—it followed hard upon the amorous dalliance of Madame Munoz with the ex-Guardsman at Madrid; and these succeeding the wanderings, the heroism, and the "untoward event" that hurled the poor Duchess de Berri from a world's admiration to a feather bed and caudle. She lives apart from the man of her mysterious choice.

The court of Faculties sat, for the first time for more than a century, on Wednesday, to decide upon the claim of the prince of Capua for a licence to marry Miss Penelope Smyth, according to the rites of the Church of England. The application was opposed by Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan Minister, on behalf of the King of Naples; on the ground that marriages of the Royal Family of Naples, unauthorised by the King were illegal. On the part of the Prince it was contended, that he was of full-age; that Miss Penelope Smyth, spinster, was also of full-age; that the parties had resided the full term of fifteen days in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square; and that the Court always granted licences as a matter of course. Dr. Nichol, the judge, intimated that if he were not compelled by the law and usages of his Court to grant the licence, he should refuse it; but that he would take time to consider his decision.

On Thursday, Dr. Nichol decided that he had power to withhold the licence; and as the representative of a Foreign Prince had come into court and stated serious objections to its being granted in the present instance, he felt bound to exercise the discretion he possessed, and refused it accordingly.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the Firm of SMITH & TAYLOR, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said Firm, are hereby notified to render in their accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to JONATHAN P. TAYLOR, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS B. SMITH.
JONATHAN P. TAYLOR.
Frederickton, April 27th. 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of BARKER & BABBIT, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they are now commencing Business at the Store in Regent Street, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH & TAYLOR; where they intend keeping on hand such a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES as are best suited to the season and Country.

WILLIAM BARKER.
SAMUEL W. BABBIT.
Frederickton, 2d May, 1836.

Floral & Horticultural Society.
THE Books ordered by the Society last fall have arrived, and will be issued to members on Saturday in each week, between the hours of 12 and 2, at the Frederickton Library Room.

By order of the President,
GEORGE LEE, Jun.
Recording Secretary.
June 13, 1836.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 22, 1836.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, JAMES TAYLOR, 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.
JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } JED. SLASON, Esq.
next week.



By Authority.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
18th June, 1836.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to order that for the present year, the General Inspection of the several Battalions of Militia, shall be conducted by their respective commanding Officers, at the times and places pointed out by the General Order of the 20th May last; and His Excellency expects that Officers commanding Battalions will be punctual in transmitting to the Adjutant General's Office, the General States of their Regiments, by the fourteenth day from the day of Inspection, and not later; agreeably to the Standing General Order of 30th January, 1827.

1st Battalion York Militia.

ARTILLERY.
Lieut. J. S. Shore to be Captain, vice Bliss, deceased, 18th June, 1836.
George M. Odell, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Shore, promoted, 18th June, 1836.

BATTALION.

To be Lieutenants.
Ensign Spafford Barker, vice Needham, left the County, 19th June, 1836.
Ensign Wm. Segee, Jun. vice Walker, left the Province, 20th June, 1836.
To be Ensigns.
George Lee, Gent. vice T. S. Wetmore, left the Province, 13th June, 1836.
James Berton, Jun. Gent. vice Barker, promoted, 19th June, 1836.
Thomas Bowden, Gent. vice Segee, promoted, 20th June, 1836.

1st Battalion Northumberland.

To be Captains.
Lieut. John Henderson, vice A. Fraser, Jun. promoted, 18th June, 1836.
Lieut. A. P. Henderson, vice J. Joseph, deceased, 19th June, 1836.
Lieut. Louis Robichaud, vice J. Campbell, deceased, 20th June, 1836.
Lieut. J. M. Johnston, vice L. Henry, deceased, 21st June, 1836.
To be Lieutenants.
Ensign Peter Morrison, vice Robichaud, promoted, 19th June, 1836.
Jas. M'Kenzie, Gent. vice J. Henderson, promoted, 19th June, 1836.
Joseph Russell, Gent. vice A. P. Henderson, promoted, 20th June, 1836.
Jas. Caie, Gent. vice W. M'Donald, removed from the County, 21st June, 1836.
Daniel Kieth, Gent. vice J. M. Johnston, promoted, 22d June, 1836.
To be Ensigns.
Marshall Clarke, Gent. vice J. Osbaldeston, deceased, 19th June, 1836.
Robert Ritchie, Gent. vice A. Ritchie, removed from County, 19th June, 1836.
John Carruthers, Jun. Gent. vice J. M'Intire, removed from County, 20th June, 1836.
Stephen Peabody, Gent. vice Isaac Paley, removed from Province, 21st June, 1836.
John Libban, Gent. vice Christopher Clark, deceased, 22d June, 1836.
John M'Leod, Gent. vice P. Morrison, promoted, 23d June, 1836.
Henry Carman, Gent. vice Wm. Taylor, removed from Province, 24th June, 1836.
Wm. Johnston, Gent. vice Andrew Clark, removed from Province, 25th June, 1836.

3d Battalion York. (Light Infantry.)

To be Captains.
E. N. Kendall, Esq. R. N. 19th June, 1836.
Lieut. George Sterling, 19th June, 1836.
To be Lieutenants.
Ensign Alexander Ross, vice Sterling promoted, 18th June, 1836.
Ensign Jacob Brown, 19th June, 1836.
To be Ensigns.
James Carman, Gent. vice Ross, promoted, 18th June, 1836.
Jonathan Yerxa, Gent. vice W. Sterling, 19th June, 1836.
Thomas Campbell, Gent. vice Brown, 20th June, 1836.
Robt. Palmer, Gent. 21st June, 1836.
Charles P. M'Pherson, Gent. 22d June, 1836.
2d Battalion Northumberland.
William Salter, to be Major, 18th June, 1836.
2d Battalion Westmorland.
To be Major.
Capt. David Chapman, vice Smith.