

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 25.

A great number of Petitions were presented in favor of the Lord's Amendments to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill—among them was one from 8,000 operatives and others, of Leeds: one from Birmingham with 2,400 signatures, and three from Dublin. The Duke of Wellington, in presenting a Petition from the merchants, bankers, and others of the city of London, in favour of the Lord's Amendments, and deprecating the systematic attacks which were made on the independence of that House, said he did not wonder at the alarm manifested by the petitioners; but, from what he knew of their Lordships, he was convinced they would not allow themselves to give way upon fear, any apprehension of danger with which they were threatened, nor would they be forced to take any course which was not dictated by wisdom and a due sense of justice. The Petitions presented on this occasion on the opposite side of the question were few in number.

IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL (LORDS' AMENDMENTS).—Lord Melbourne rose for the purpose of calling their Lordships' attention to the amendments that had been made by the other House to the amended Bill that was sent down to them, and then asked whether their own amendments had not been a very strong mode of proceeding, and whether they did not feel perfectly confident that if the same course had been adopted towards themselves they would not only have been indignant, but have rejected such amendments altogether. The Bill, as now re-amended by the Commons, established town councils for twelve cities and towns, and then applied the act of 9th George IV. to twenty other towns, seventeen of which were Parliamentary boroughs and the other three of large population, wealth and importance. Ireland was just beginning to raise her head above her sorrows: her wounds were beginning in a certain degree to cicatrize, and he conjured their Lordships not again to tear them open. It was insulting the feelings of the people of Ireland to make so marked a distinction between them and those on this side of the channel, and would be closing the door to all the advantages that the Irish had expected from the removal of Catholic disabilities. In March 1827 the noble and learned baron (Lyndhurst) had inveighed against the Irish Catholic people as unfit for the privileges of freemen; and on the 3d of April, 1829, he made a most decisive speech in favor of yielding their claims, and based upon the principle that the Roman Catholics were from their minds and education capable of fully exercising the rights of free citizens in a free state. What he complained of was, not that the learned lord had changed rapidly in his former opinion, but that he now seemed to be receding from the principles he laid down so strongly in 1829, and returning to those he held in 1827 and 1828. The noble and learned lord talked some time ago of expectations that had been held on the passing of the Relief Bill, which had not been fulfilled; but who was it that held out these expectations? Was not the noble baron himself one of them? The noble and learned lord talked of the Irish Temporalities Bill as one of the evil consequences that followed; but for his own part he held that it would be one of the means most conducive to purify the religion of that country. He implored them not to be so led away by the undisputed sway which they possessed in the house as to mistake their position with respect to the other House. He begged them also to consider what was the reason of the minority party having fallen away from 1834 to the present time, and whether it was not owing to their own misconduct, and the manner to which they had tried to do everything that was unpopular. It was said the clergy, gentry and universities, were all in their favor, but many great measures had been carried in opposition to those interests; whole dynasties had been changed, and even families maintained upon the throne in spite of these interests. He therefore, in moving that their Lordships agree to the Commons' amendments, conjured them to unite all interests together, and put an end to the distinction in all classes of the community.

Lord Lyndhurst repeated his observation that the consequences which had resulted from Catholic Emancipation had disappointed his expectations, and that the conduct of those who had been parties to that measure had only been aggressive upon the Protestant establishment. The noble Viscount had told them they were not to yield to intimidation, yet the close of this speech was nothing but a series of implied threats. The two Houses of Parliament both agreed that Irish Corporations wanted amendment, and if they disagree upon the means, the present system must for a time continue until the two Houses came to a distinct understanding. This House represented the nation as much as the other, and he asserted that they as duly represented the country, and as fairly, as the lower assembly. The noble Viscount employed the greater part of his speech in allusion to what had fallen from him (Lord Lyndhurst) on former occasions, and he himself was very desirous of saying something upon what had fallen from him on former occasions, as he felt that the attack was levied equally against the whole body on that side of the house. But to begin with his accusers; the first was a member of the other House of Parliament, who immediately, after the bill was sent down from the lords, was sent off to Ireland as an apostle of agitation, and falling in part with his materials, threw Irish tithes into the cauldron, well knowing what effect that question always had with the people. This man it was who, abusing their Lordships, came to their Lordships' bar, marking them for his future attacks. This was the man who had insulted him and their Lordships, and the Monarch on the throne. But these exhibitions, have not been bootless to him; he has received lavish contributions,

(cheers) I may say ducal, (loud cheers and laughter) from the connexions of the present government, while at the same time he has wrung, by the aid of the priests, the miserable pittance from the hands of the starving and famishing peasant, (loud cheers). This person has, in every shape and form, insulted their Lordships, your Lordships' house, and many of you individually—he has denounced you—doomed you to destruction, and then, availing himself of your courtesy, he comes to your Lordships' bar, he listens to your proceedings, he marks and he measures you as his victims. His next accuser was a man of bland aspect, a noble lord of most humble manners, and one who from his circumstances, out to be the last to come to their Lordships' bar, and catch up words, and then he off and repeat them perversely to another assembly. He was almost incredulous, and could not believe that the noble lord the Secretary for the Home Department would have made charges against any individual in his absence, and without the ability of explaining himself. The bill would only lead to further agitation, and for the reasons he had given, he called upon their Lordships to oppose the motion of the noble Viscount, and adhere to their own amendments. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Clanricarde thought the noble lord who had just sat down had dealt in unjustifiable assertions against the Irish people, and had only advanced the old arguments of violence and disloyalty. If he (the noble marquis) wanted an answer to these assertions, he had only to read the speech made by the noble lord himself in the year 1829, when he was supporting Catholic Emancipation. He would not go into the details of the bill, for the whole question that night was whether the people of Ireland were to be treated as the rest of the empire, as British subjects, or as aliens? There was agitation, it was said, in Ireland, and tumultuous elections in Ireland; but had there been no agitation in Nottingham, Ipswich, Glasgow, and other places, or some few years ago where the Westminster elections so very remarkable for decorum, peace and good order? It were useless for their Lordships to sit there if they did not attend to the wishes of the people, and it is absurd to say that the Irish people were not eager for this Ministerial measure. If their Lordships followed the course pointed out by the noble and learned baron they put themselves in a struggle against the Irish people, who would have on their side the sympathy of every freeman—the love of liberty. Lord Falkland considered the bill in its present form, as a boon to which Ireland was well entitled. Lord Ripon opposed the bill as amended by the Commons. The Earl of Winchelsea also opposed the bill, and said that if he were anxious to get rid of the measure passed for Catholic Emancipation, he could not do it more effectually than by voting for the amended bill sent up to their Lordships.

The Duke of Wellington said, that addresses had been sent to that house, calling on that house not to give way to threats, and he had advised them to adhere to the prayer of those addresses. No attack had been made on any individual, except in the way of reply to that individuals attack upon a peer of that house, and upon their Lordships' house itself. He contended that in destroying the old Corporations they were getting rid of institutions in opposition to the spirit of the age in Ireland. The Catholic Relief Bill gave Catholics only power to sit in Parliament, but this Bill would make them complete governors of towns in Ireland. (Hear hear.) He asked if they thought they could, with any thing like justice, transfer the government of these towns to Catholics? It was certain that if this bill passed, Catholics alone would be the governing bodies in the town in Ireland. The noble duke contended that to force the 9th of George IV. on the people of Ireland would be to do a great act of injustice. (Hear.) Upon this ground he would support the amendments made by the lords. He was not disposed to increase any irritation between this and the other house; but he must say that when the House of Commons charged this House with departure from precedent, that they made a grave charge and one that they were not justified in making. (Hear.) He contended that every thing that was done by their Lordships was in perfect accordance with precedent. He considered the proposition of the noble earl, (Grey) quite impracticable; but he should oppose it on principle. His right hon. friend Sir Robert Peel was the original suggestor of the amended proposition sent down to the House of Commons. The noble Duke concluded by recommending their Lordships to preserve in the course they adopted. (Hear.)—The marquis of Westmeath agreed in opinion with the noble duke.—The duke of Richmond thought that the Commons had conceded greatly, and that their Lordships ought to meet them in the same spirit, Lord Wharfedale opposed the attempt to give Corporations to twelve large towns; it was in these large towns that all the mischief existed.—Lord Melbourne replied; and their Lordships then divided:—For lord Melbourne's motion 123, against it 220—Majority against ministers 97.

A committee was then appointed to draw up their Lordships' reasons for dissenting from the House of Commons' Amendments.

JUNE 30.

Lord Ellenborough moved that a message be sent to the Commons to desire a present conference on the subject matter of the conference of the 17th inst, relative to the amendments made by that house on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill. The motion was carried, and a message sent to the Commons accordingly. Lord Ellenborough then moved that the following Peers be named to manage the conference:—The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Cork, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wharfedale, and Lord Abinger. Ordered accordingly.

The messenger returned from the Commons and informed the House that the Commons were ready for the conference. A conference was accordingly had. The managers of the conference having returned, the Duke of Wellington announced that their Lordships' Committee had held a conference with the Commons, managed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, and other Members of that House, and had communicated to them their reasons for insisting on amending the amendments to the Bill.

LONDON, July 5.—A bill for the abolition of personal tithes, brought into the House of Commons on the 30th ult. by Lord John Russell, enacts, from the passing of the Act all personal tithes, except the tithes of mills and fishing, shall cease to be payable; and with respect to the latter, the title Commissioners are empowered to cause an inquiry to be made into their nature, extent and value.

A meeting of members of the House of Lords, at which nearly one hundred peers were present, took place on Saturday at Apsley House, for the purpose of determining upon the specific course which they should collectively and individually pursue in reference to the message of the Commons' House of Parliament on the bill for the reform of the corporations of Ireland, as amended by their Lordships. There was not, we rejoice to learn, the least hesitation or reluctance on the part of any individual of the noble assembly to give his assent to the course proposed for its approbation. Never was there a political meeting upon any subject at which a more perfect and cordial unanimity prevailed. Several peers were present who refused to vote for the amendments introduced in the bill on the motion of Lord Fitzgerald, or who voted for them with undisguised reluctance. Those peers were, we understand, among the most prompt and unreserved in the expression of their concurrence to the line of conduct now recommended for the adoption of the House of Lords.—*Morning Post.*

The Revenue.—The accounts of the revenue for the quarter ended 5th July, 1835, exhibit large increase on every one of the branches except the miscellaneous. The increase on the income of the quarter, after deducting the decrease, is no less than £1,306,643; on the income of the year £2,045,456; the increase on the quarter's Customs is £331,260; Excise, £713,121; Taxes, £110,096; Post Office, £70,757.—There is, however, a decrease in the Post Office for the year, of £196,611.

In consequence of the length of service and consequent inefficiency of several officers in the highest grades in the corps of Engineers and Artillery, His Majesty has, it appears, on the recommendation of the Master General of the Ordnance, graciously permitted four officers from each arm of the service to retire on the full pay of their rank.

The King has appointed Lieut. Col. C. J. Doyle to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Grenada.

A King's letter has just been issued to the Clergy, commanding sermons to be preached, and collections to be made, in all the parishes throughout the kingdom, in aid of the funds of the Society for promoting the building of churches and chapels.

The metropolis and neighbourhood were yesterday morning visited by a thunder storm, accompanied by hail of extraordinary and unusual severity, which lasted for about an hour. Several persons were struck by lightning—one or two fatally. At Fulham, Chiswick, Hammersmith and Kensington, immense injury has been sustained by breaking of glass, &c. In many parts of the above districts pieces of transparent ice, of the size of a large walnut, became so imbedded in the earth as to remain undissolved upwards of three hours.

Polar Expedition.—We have been favored with a sight of a letter from our gallant townsman, Capt. Back, who was off the Orkneys on the 21st June, and had been towed there by the Government steamer Rhadamanthus. The captain and the crew were all well and in excellent spirits on their voyage to Wager Bay, where the Terror, the ship to which he has been appointed, will probably winter previously to making any attempt to discover the limits of the North American coast, the country adjacent to Wager Bay, and Prince Regent's inlet. The crew of the Terror consists of about sixty persons. There are three lieutenants, (Lieut. Stanley, son of the Rev. Edward Stanley, of Alderly, being one,) two doctors, and one midshipman. The vessel is about 350 tons burthen, and is as strong as wood and iron can make her, the government having spared no expence to fit her for the polar seas, where she will have to encounter ice and icebergs in no small number. The cold on Captain Back's

last expedition was 79 degrees below zero, or 102 degrees below the freezing point, and we sincerely trust that the season will be more favorable for discovery; if so, he may return next November; if not, it will be the same month in next year. The expedition sailed from Chatham on the 21st.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

A very numerous body of English and Americans assembled on Saturday at a large concert room in Paris, and resolved upon an address of congratulation to Louis Philippe; a commission of 24 English and American gentlemen was appointed to carry the address to the King. Sir Sidney Smith presided at the meeting.

Accounts from Spain state, that the British troops under General Evans had become so dissatisfied with the service, that they were deserting by companies to the enemy. A large number of officers had also left in disgust, and were returning to England. No movement of consequence had taken place since our last advices.

Lieut. Vickers of the Royal Engineers, with twenty sappers and miners, are ordered to San Sebastian, and will take passage in the Pluto Steamer.

Orders have been received here to continue recruiting for the British Legion at San Sebastian, and also to ship one hundred thousand rounds of ball cartridge in the Royal Tar.

At Vienna, on the 23d of June, the cholera was raging with great violence, although the people had now grown so used to its visitation that they ceased to dread it as formerly.

A variety of statements has appeared both in the English and Continental press, respecting the course adopted by Lord Ponsonby in the late affair between Mr. Churchill and the officers of the Porte. The facts are—That after investigating the entire transaction, Lord Ponsonby represented the circumstances to the Sultan, leaving it to him to offer reparation for the injury inflicted upon a British subject. Lord Ponsonby did not make any specific demand such as he is represented to have done. The Sultan did offer reparation, but not such as Lord Ponsonby felt himself justified in accepting, without referring the entire matter to this government. The most ample details have been received from Constantinople, but his Majesty's ministers have not yet come to any determination upon the subject. While it is obvious that no greater reparation ought to be demanded than is proportionate to the wrong which has been perpetrated, the people of this country may feel assured that nothing less will be accepted.—*Morning Chronicle.*

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

The Chamber of Peers held a public sitting on Sunday at four o'clock, which was attended by all the ministers. The Keeper of the Seals laid a royal ordinance on the table, convoking the meeting for the purpose of the Chamber constituting itself a Court of Justice, for immediately trying the assassin of Saturday. The Chamber at once constituted itself into a Court.

The Chamber of Peers and Deputies presented addresses of congratulation to the King yesterday. The following is the King's answer to the Deputies:—

"I cannot express my emotion on the sentiments you have testified towards me. You have habituated me to receive them on very painful occasions similar to the present. But I cannot refrain from telling you how deeply they have impressed my heart, and what consolation confidence it derives from them. Yes, gentlemen, it is with your support and your concurrence, in contending against faction, that we shall prevent a return of these deplorable attempts, which would be of little importance if they concerned me alone; but it is France that is attacked through me; as your President has said, it is social order, it is our laws."

Here His Majesty was interrupted by a general acclamation of Vive le Roi! "Yes, Yes!" "All, all!" cried Deputies with a force we cannot render.

"You know that I remain at my post whatever may be the danger; that my devotion to France is unbounded; and that I am ever ready to die in the breach in defending that which France has confided to me, and which I have sworn to maintain."

Here the cries of "Vive le Roi!" were repeated, with an enthusiasm beyond all expression.

"I cannot sufficiently repeat to you how deeply I am affected by your sentiments. I thank you in the name of the Queen and my family. You may well conceive their sensations at the terrible moment. When the explosion was heard the Queen was in my carriage opposite to me, seated by the side of my sister. After such a shock they have both need of the consolations you have afforded them. Nothing can be more delightful to us than the manifestation of the sentiments with which you have surrounded me. I am deeply sensible of them, and the recollection of them will never depart from my heart or from those of my family."

These words, which the King pronounced with great emotion, were followed by fresh acclamations.

In his reply to the Peers, the King said:—"I have great consolation, in receiving from you this fresh assurance that you will aid me, as you have hitherto done, in defend-

ing our laws and our liberties, in securing the maintenance of our institutions, and thereby fulfilling the expectations of France, which has entrusted them to my care. It is because I have succeeded in preserving intact this precious deposit that I have become a mark for the bullets of assassins—it is because they know they cannot tear it from me but by taking my life, that those who dream of the overthrow of social order, of the downfall of the state, and that of Europe, see in me an insurmountable obstacle to the success of their sinister designs."

The deputies, on leaving the Tuilleries, passed in turn before the King, who spoke to each of them. His Majesty expressed to several of the opposition members his satisfaction at seeing them; and it was remarked that he shook hands with M. Lafitte who was one of the last in going out.

From the Saint John Courier. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The fast sailing ship *New Jersey*, Captain Barstow, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th July.—She brought a file of English papers to the Messrs. Tophitt, from which is derived the following intelligence:—

The third reading of the Established Church Bill was to come on in the House of Commons on the night of the 18th July, when two important amendments were to be moved, and it was thought the Bill would pass.

The bill for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt was lost in the House of Lords, but will probably be again brought forward at the next session.

The London Courier of July 9th, says, that Parliament would be prorogued on the 1st of August, and that it would also re-assemble on the 1st of November. The same paper also says, in speaking of Ireland, "that Ireland must be treated with the same justice as England and Scotland."

Sir Francis Freeling, the Secretary of the General Post Office, died on the 10th, aged 72. Mr. Patterson, Consul General of the United States in Belgium, died at Antwerp on the 4th.

A strong westerly wind prevailed at Liverpool from 9th to 20th, and few if any vessels got to sea during that time.

Great preparations are making at Paris for the celebration of the "three days." The King has signified his determination to be present, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his Ministers.

King Louis Philippe has at length consented to advance to King Leopold of Belgium, the 40,000 pounds sterling, agreed upon as the marriage portion of the Princess Louise of Orleans, now consort of the King of the Belgians.

The Cholera has again made its appearance in Austrian Lombardy. This disease has also again appeared in Hungary—and some cases have occurred in Salzburg.

A dreadful calamity occurred in the town of Grosswardein in Hungary, on the 19th June. A fire broke out in the house of a clergyman, which extended rapidly, and continued burning for three days, destroying 1500 houses, 4 churches, and many public edifices, as well as the fortress of the town.

The assassin Alibeuau had his trial on the 8th and 9th, and was executed on the 11th. No additional facts of any consequence came to light on his trial, and there was no reason to suppose that he had any accomplices in his crime.

There is nothing in the latest papers to throw any doubt on the authenticity of Evan's General Order.

The French Chambers had been formally prorogued.

Much excitement was caused at Paris, by trial and conviction of the Editor of the Gazette de France, who was sentenced for six months imprisonment and a fine of 4000 francs, for publishing an objectionable article, or, as the Gazette says, for defending a principle diametrically opposed to that for which on the morning of the same day Alibeuau suffered death. The editor maintained that the celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution of July, was "an act of deep hypocrisy—an attack upon the good sense of the public, and a provocation to moral anarchy, which supports anarchy de facto."

CONTRACT.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Provincial Secretary's Office until the first of September next, for opening thirty or forty miles of the Royal Road, as follows:—

To be cut out four Rods or sixty six feet in width and to have twenty six feet in the centre fully cleared of Roots, Rocks, Logs, &c. to a depth of at least eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, and levelled. Also to have culverts or water courses placed where the Road may require them, and made of two side pieces of sound hewn Hemlock or Cedar Timber, sixteen inches square and twenty four feet in length; these to be placed at least three feet apart or wider if required, and let in nine inches below the surface of the road; these to have four cross pieces of six inches square dovetailed into them at equal distances allowing two feet to spare at each end. The whole to be floored with five inch sound hewn Hemlock or Cedar, twenty four feet in length, laid close and butted; after which sixteen feet of the centre to be covered with five or six inches of gravel.

Approved security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and payment made on the completion and approval of the work.

Fredericton, 21st June, 1836.

PLASTER PARIS.

THE Subscriber has received a cargo of fine ground PLASTER PARIS, first quality, and offers the same to the public for sale.

JAMES DRAKE.

Fredericton, 5th July, 1836.