

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

MOST IMPORTANT—MEETING AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, June 7.—The meeting at the Foreign Office has just broken up; it was attended by nearly all the Irish and other Members of the House of Commons who support the Government. The proceedings were of great interest.

Lord John Russell announced the Government plan with respect to the amendments made by the Lords in the Irish Corporation Bill. He stated that it was their determination not to depart one jot from the principle of the measure as it passed the House of Commons; or to submit, in the smallest degree, to the principle of the measure as it passed the House of Commons; or to submit, in the smallest degree, to the principle on which the Lords' amendments were grounded. He added, that they were equally determined to do every thing which could be deemed fair or reasonable with a view to conciliate the opposition of the Lords, consistently with an adherence to the principle of self government in the towns of Ireland. He then stated that the Government proposed to reinstate all the clauses which had been struck out in the Lords, in reference to the eleven towns in the schedule which were to have a mayor and council; or, in other words, that those eleven towns should have corporations regulated precisely as provided by the Bill when it left the Commons.

He closed by intimating that he had no sanguine expectation that the Lords would accede to the proposed alterations; but, if they should reject them, he had the satisfaction to think that the Commons would have the credit with the country of having done every thing which, in justice and reason, could be expected to conciliate the other House.

Mr. O'Connell then asked whether it was intended that all Lord Lyndhurst's amendments were to be got rid of.

To this Lord John answered in the affirmative.

Lord Clements said that, although not particularly sensitive, he could not forbear saying that he felt the proceedings of the House of Lords, in reference to this bill, to be insulting to every Irishman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 9. Lord John Russell rose and said—Sir, I think that it will be most convenient, in moving the order of the day for the consideration of the Lord's amendments to the municipal corporations (Ireland) bill, to state the views which are taken by his Majesty's ministers of those amendments. (Cheers.) Sir, we stand upon this subject at present upon the defensive. We sent up to the other house of Parliament a bill for the reform of corporations in Ireland. It has been returned to us with the title altered—(Cheers)—with the preamble altered. (Cheers.)—Out of a bill containing 140 clauses, 100 were in substance omitted, and 18 new ones have been introduced. (Cheers.) The whole purport and intention of the other house had been to destroy the bill; and if he wanted proof of that, it was to be found in the fact that the other house had adopted an instruction—an alteration which would not have been carried into effect without that instruction—an instruction which was deliberately rejected in this house. (Cheers.) If the intention of that house had been to promote that cordial harmony, which we were told to day they were so anxious for, how easy it would be to carry that intention into effect? It certainly was not at all the proper manner to take—to alter the bill in such a manner as, in fact, to make it an entire new bill. In conformity with the privileges and recognized rights of this House, with respect to bills which come before them for discussion, there are, I believe, but three courses to be taken. (Hear.) The first was to reject the bill altogether; the second was to restore all the original parts of the bill, and to disagree to all the amendments of the Lords; and the third would be to disagree to the greater part of the amendments—to restore, in principle, the original intention and spirit of the bill, but not to insist on the original frame work. (Hear, hear.) There was a fourth course, which was that the amendments should be adopted without any alteration whatever. (Hear.) He would not be so unkind as to say that it was due to the character of that house and its station in the country, as to propose so new, so dangerous, and so humiliating a course. [Tremendous cheering from the ministerial side.]

Why, sir, have gentlemen well considered how deep a wound must be inflicted on Ireland, not merely by the provisions I have detailed to the house, but by the reasons on which it is notorious that they are founded, by the words in which I heard it, with my own ears, declared, that three fourths of the people of Ireland were aliens in blood, differing in language, differing in religion, and waiting only for a favourable opportunity of throwing off the government at home. [Great cheering.] These, sir, are the words which fell from the lips of one who is supposed by the public to be the chief organ in introducing these amendments of the House of Lords—of one who but a few months ago held the high office of Lord Chancellor of England. [Tremendous cheering.] Tell me of speeches made at the Corn Exchange!—tell me of agitation! I tell you that these words, and those enactments which are founded upon them, will tend more to promote agitation—will tend more to keep alive discord—will tend more to pre-

vent tranquility, than a thousand such speeches—uttered, it may be, by men who are speaking of impossible and unattainable objects; but speaking, nevertheless, in favor of the extension of the liberties of their country. (Prolonged cheering.) I will add upon more general grounds, that having heard what passed in this house, and having attended to much of what passed, or is said to have passed, in the other House of Parliament, I have never heard anything like a plausible reason assigned for making this distinction between the two countries. I ask, is it contended that in the towns of Ireland there prevails a greater degree of disorder and a greater unfitness for popular government than exists in other parts of the empire? If it be so, I have not heard it; if it were so, I should very likely say that, in conformity with the examples we have of the early ages of Europe, it is but reasonable to suppose that the introduction of municipal corporations would be the best remedy for the evil. (Loud cheering.) Let any man go over in his memory the transactions of the last few years. Which are the towns in which scenes have taken place of great outrage or calamity? In Dublin, Cork, or Limerick? I recollect one in 1819, in Manchester, I recollect a deplorable scene that occurred in 1831, at Bristol; but I do not think that there has been in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, or any other great town in Ireland, any thing resembling scenes like these. (Cheers.) But I say, on other grounds, give municipal corporations to those towns in Ireland. Their inhabitants will then busy themselves with their own local concerns. They will learn, if they have not already acquired, the habits and practice of self government; they will become a model to the rest of Ireland. I say, moreover, give it for another reason, if you have no valid obstacle to bring forward—give it for the reason that, under the present laws and constitution of this empire, and after the passing of the Roman Catholic relief bill, you have no right to make a distinction between sixteen millions of Protestants, and six millions of Roman Catholics, but are bound to unite the whole people under one government of the same kind, and to treat the inhabitants of Ireland as you would treat the inhabitants of Lancashire or Berkshire. [Tremendous cheering.]

On the 3d of June, in the House of Commons, the Irish Tithe Bill passed a second reading as originally introduced by Lord Morpeth, by a vote of 300 to 261—being a majority of 39 in favor of Ministers, and against Lord Stanley's amendment.

The towns proposed to have corporations by the Ministry, are Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Galway, Londonderry, Drogheda, Clonmel, and Sligo.

EARL GREY.—Lord Grey and Lord Holland became members of the Westminster Reform Club in Pall Mall last week.—Globe.—(One of the latest lies of the Tory journals was the impudent assertion that Lord Grey was about to make a fierce attack on the Ministry in his place in the House of Lords!—Ibid.)

The approach of the registration for the ensuing year, and the rumour of a dissolution, have excited so much interest among the Conservatives of the county of Middlesex, that they have determined on holding "high festival" in the ensuing month. Of course the thing will be done with spirit, as it ought to be. We confidently anticipate that the noble names of Northumberland, Buckingham, Salisbury, Camden, Abercorn, Jersey, Mansfield, Verulam, Southampton, Prudhoe, Calthorp, Tenterden, and a whole host of others will appear on the list of stewards.—The metropolitan county should on such an occasion be distinguished from every other place by the dignity and importance of its real representatives; and we are quite sure we have not named nobleman who will not feel proud of being associated with those who, on the very first opportunity, will effectually, and, by an overwhelming majority, eject from the house of Commons that mockery of a representative, Mr. Josh. Hume.—Morning Post.

Major General Sir J. M'Donald, Adjutant General, is reported as the successor to Lord Sligo, in the government of Jamaica.

WHITEHALL, June 6.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William George Earl of Erroll, K. T., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Aberdeen, in the room of George Duke of Gordon, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, June 6.—Scots Fusiliers.—General George James Earl Ludlow, G. C. B., from the 33rd Foot, to be Colonel, vice General the Duke of Gordon, deceased.

33rd Foot.—Major General Hon. Sir Charles John Greville, K. C. B., from the 98th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Earl Ludlow, appointed to the command of the Scots Fusilier Guards. 98th Foot.—Major General John Ross to be Colonel, vice Major General Sir Charles John Greville, appointed to the command of the 33rd Foot.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO HANOVER.—Hanover, May 21.—Accounts have been received from England, according to which the King is inclined to pay a visit to the Continent after Whitsuntide. The Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, Dowager Landgravine of Hesse Homberg, will, as we understand, come be-

fore their Majesties, and the former will reside in the Palace of Montbrillant, and the latter in the Palace called Furstenhaus. Baron Ompteda, our minister in London, has already caused preparation to be made at the British hotel in this city for the accommodation of a part of the Royal suite. The apartments in the Royal Palace which will be occupied by their Majesties are preparing for their reception.—German paper.

LONDON FIRE ESTABLISHMENT.—Under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood, a number of minor improvements have been recently made in the accoutrements and discipline of the fire brigade, with a view of rendering it more efficient, as well in the preservation of life as in the protection of property. A great number of additional sets of scaling ladders of improved construction as to length have recently been provided, and the men are now daily exercised in joining the lengths and raising the ladders against blank walls. So expert have some of the men at the head station, in Watling-street, become at this work, that they can join seven lengths, forming a ladder of 40 feet, and raise it also within half a minute. In some recent instances a few crack hands have performed the work in 21 seconds. Canvas sheets, with lead weights to steady them, have been introduced since the Burlington Arcade fire, for covering over the gratings of drains, and so preventing a waste of water. Some of the men at each station have been furnished with short axes, having a cutting and a ripping end. These axes are worn in leathern sheathes, suspended from the waist. Others of the men carry portable canvas buckets, strapped at their backs. Several lanterns having powerful reflectors are now carried by each engine, and are attached to the firemen's belts whenever occasion may require. Coupling and tripping joints have been made to fix to the hose of the engines, so that the water of two or more engines may be discharged in a concentrated stream. The new engines, to replace the old ones, have all been constructed of increased powers, and on improved principles. Many of the firemen, without the parade of solemn declarations, have practically formed themselves into a Temperance Society, by which their own real comforts are materially increased. The plan itself is simple. Whenever an engine is called out to a fire, the men left in charge of the office put a large coffee boiler on the fire, so that the instant the men return a full supply of good strong coffee is ready to be served out to them. While at work at a fire, a moderate allowance of beer or spirits is served to the men at the expense of the office, the foreman of the district regulating the quantity according to the length and nature of the service; and, to guard against all danger of excess, the men are strictly prohibited from taking any refreshment offered to them by strangers while on duty. As a means of encouraging the men, they are assured that their incomes are secured to them for life, with no other condition than good behaviour. If disabled by natural disease, or by accident, their pay is continued all the same. Good conduct is the only qualification to ensure promotion. The mere claim of seniority is disallowed.

FRANCE.—Another Conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Paris, but the conspirators do not seem to have gone any further than to prepare materials for war or assassination. Several arrests have taken place. Letters from Brussels of the 4th of June state, that it is in contemplation to transfer a part of the Belgian Foreign Legion to the service of Spain. Treachery of Cordova.—Intelligence had reached England, that Cordova, the Spanish commander, after successfully resisting the attacks of the Carlists, had suddenly retrograded to Vittoria with all his forces, leaving Gen. Evans and the English army greatly exposed to very superior numbers of the Carlist forces; but it is stated that Gen. Evans was quite confident of success, as he knew of "what stuff his men were made."

LETTER OF THE PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, TO THE MOST REV. THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, LORD PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.

We, the ministers and elders of the Presbytery of Glasgow, in Presbytery assembled, take leave to convey to your Grace, our profound sympathy with the clergy of the Established Church of Ireland in their present manifold privations and sufferings.

Whilst we are conscientiously attached to the Presbyterian Established Church of Scotland, and its ecclesiastical polity, we cannot but regard, with all fraternal respect and affection, our brethren of the Episcopalian Church, as fellow labourers for the defence and maintenance of the Protestant faith in these realms. Believing that

"there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord," it is our earnest desire to realise the truth so impressively inculcated by a holy Apostle with respect to the mystical body of Christ, that when one member suffers, the other members suffer with it.

It is cause, my Lord, of unspeakable gratitude to the Almighty, who causeth the wrath of man to praise him, that so many of his servants have not been weary nor faint in their minds when they were called to endure a great fight of afflictions, but that for Christ's name's sake they have laboured, and witnessed a good confession in the presence of many witnesses.

Whilst it is our fervent prayer that "the truth, as it is in Jesus," which unites us as Protestant brethren, may be upheld and strengthened even by those dispensations which are not, for the present, joyous, but grievous,—we beg to assure your Grace, of our solemn determination, so far as in us lies, and with the help of our God, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of our companions in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

Knowing the Scripture, that our prayers must come up with our alms as a memorial before God, it is our purpose to commend the afflicted estate of our brethren in the ministry of the Gospel to the benevolent regards of our several flocks, and at a public meeting to be held here for this purpose.

Meanwhile, we desire to express, through this communication with your Grace, our unfeigned condolence with the persecuted servants of the adorable Redeemer—their Lord and ours—and to rejoice that He who is Head over all, to his body the Church, will not allow the gates of hell to prevail against her.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the Presbytery of Glasgow.
(Signed) PETER NAPIER, Moderator.
Glasgow, February 15th, 1836.

TO THE MINISTERS AND ELDERS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

I beg most sincerely to assure you, that your affectionate Address, expressive of your profound sympathy with the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland under their present manifold privations and sufferings, will be to them a source of no ordinary consolation; and that your generous efforts to commend their afflicted estate to the benevolent regards of your several flocks, cannot fail to excite in their bosoms suitable feelings of gratitude and esteem.

The divisions of Protestants amongst themselves have been unceasingly held up as matter of reproach by our adversaries, but the Christian sentiments and comprehensive charity breathed forth in your Address, may serve as a proof to the most prejudiced, that, allowing to others the same exercise of private judgment that we claim for ourselves, and forbearing one another in love, we still preserve the unity of spirit in the bond of peace.

It has pleased Almighty God to expose the Irish Church to the attacks of men, who meditate not only the downfall of its establishment, but the subversion of that pure and apostolical faith which we hold in common with yourselves. My humble and yet confident hope is, that the united endeavours of the Protestant Churches of the empire to vindicate their Christian freedom, and to maintain inviolate the great principles of religious truth, so happily asserted at the Reformation, will be blessed with God's direction, and furthered by his grace. The Irish clergy are well aware that their afflictions are light in comparison of the reward proposed, and that they run not as uncertainty. Join, then, your prayers to theirs, that they may not run in vain, but that strength and perseverance may be vouchsafed to them, proportioned to the arduous contest in which they are engaged.—With the most earnest desire for your spiritual and temporal welfare, and with the liveliest feelings of brotherly affection, I subscribe myself, in the name of the Irish clergy,
Your devoted and faithful
Fellow-servant in Christ,
JOHN G. ARMAGH.

NEW GOODS.

LADIES and Gentlemen's new Summer fashions has been received at BUSTED'S cheap clothing establishment, King Street, opposite the Methodist Chapel, together with an additional supply of best west of England superfine CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the most prevailing colours.

—ALSO—ON HAND: Dress Coats, Frocks, Pantaloon and Vests made in superior style and for moderate prices; superior blue round Coats, Summer Coats with Trowsers and Vests to match, of various prices and descriptions; fancy Shirts, artificial Flowers, India Rubber Braces, plain ditto Gentlemen's Stocks, silk and otherwise, Tommies, Fronts, Shirts, Sun Shades, Caps, Shawls, imperial double milled ribbed hunters Cassimere, best sewing Silk, Thread and Twist.

Orders executed at the shortest notice on the lowest terms.

A good family WAGGON for sale. N. B. A few first rate TAILORS wanted. None but the best need apply. Frederickton, June 28th, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having this day entered into Copartnership, will in future conduct BUSINESS at the Store of OLIVER SMITH in Waterloo Row, under the Firm of

Smith & Beck.
OLIVER SMITH,
J. S. BECK.

Frederickton, 25th April, 1836.
All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to the said Firm of SMITH & BECK.
OLIVER SMITH.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JULY 27, 1836.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President. Director this week, JOHN SIMPSON, 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 next week, { D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.



By Authority.

Civil Appointment. Anthony Richards Truro, Marshal in the Vice Admiralty, vice Thomas Murray Hazen.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE AT WOODSTOCK.—We have received intelligence from Woodstock that, that place was visited on the 20th inst. with one of the most dreadful hurricanes that has, perhaps, ever been known in this country; indeed no description could give any idea of it. It commenced about Eliza Cunliffe's place, and took rather an easterly course—it increased in extent, avoiding the Woodstock corner, and came out to the river about Mr. Beardsley's, where it did considerable damage, and from thence it increased to the greatest violence, destroying every thing before it. Hailstones, without any exaggeration, to the size of partridge eggs driving in all the windows that were in the least exposed, and cutting down the grass and grain as if a scythe had been used—taking trees, barns, fences, &c. in its course, and it is supposed that nothing but the chimneys prevented the houses from going also. Every thing is laid waste on the side of the river from Mr. Beardsley's to his brother the Judge's, where it crossed the river and destroyed Messrs. Wolverton's and Rankin's farms, and all others in that neighborhood, and rushed on to the woods. The appearance of every thing is represented as having a most distressing appearance. The most promising crops were looked for of oats, grain, potatoes, &c. where not a bushel of either will be reaped, and the same effects of the storm may be seen for several miles around. Mr. Dibblee lost a barn, Captain Bull another, and both of Mr. P. Fraser's are gone as well as all his crop. Hailstones were shovelled out in pail's full next day in the hot sun larger than musket bullets. One gentleman had upwards of one hundred panes of glass broken, and every one in his neighborhood were equally as unfortunate. In fact there is no end to the damage, for it can be compared to nothing else than a description of the hurricanes in the West Indies. We sincerely lament with the respectable and industrious farmers in that beautiful section of the Province this dispensation of Providence; yet while He has seen fit to appoint it,—our duty is to submit.

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SAINT JOHN, July 21. EARTHQUAKE.—On Wednesday the 6th inst. the shock of an earthquake was experienced in this Province. We have been informed that it was very sensibly felt at Wickham, in Queen's County. At Saint Stephen's, County of Charlotte, it occasioned a heavy rumbling sound, not unlike the distant discharge of artillery. It was also observed at Milltown, in the same county; two gentlemen who were sitting in a house engaged in conversation at about 8 o'clock on that day, had their attention suddenly arrested by a violent concussion resembling the fall of a very heavy substance upon the building in which they were. The raftsmen on the river near the last mentioned place, saw the water much agitated although it was perfectly calm at the time. The cattle were seen to run into the woods as if affrighted. We have not learned if this phenomenon has attracted attention in other parts of this Province; if it has we shall be gratified by having it in our power to lay any additional particulars before the public.—City Gazette.

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MIRAMICHI, July 12. CHATHAM STEAM MILL.—Among the numerous improvements which have taken place in Chatham, and the buildings erected during the last twelve months, the most conspicuous and important is the Steam Mill of Messrs. J. Cunard & Co. The Mill is two stories high, 112 by 60 feet, to which is attached an engine house, 40 by 42 feet, and there is now in course of building, very extensive wharves, blocks for securing the booms, &c. The mill contains five gangs of saws, three circular do. with machinery for hoisting in, and cross-cutting the logs, which are propelled by a very superior Steam Engine of about fifty horse power. This undertaking was commenced only last September, and is expected to be in efficient operation in the course of a few days, a striking illustration of what wealth and enterprise can accomplish in a short time. On Saturday last her proprietors gave a