

GREAT BRITAIN, &c.
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 13.
On the vote that £14,200, 18s. 6d. be granted to defray the expenses of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the British North American Provinces.
Mr. Potter thought the Provinces ought to defray the whole of the expenses.
Mr. Hume concurred with the hon. member, and with the view of getting rid of this objectionable vote, should take the sense of the House upon it.
Sir G. Grey trusted that the hon. member for Middlesex would not press the Committee to a division, because the grant was not intended to be a perpetual one, and would only continue during the lifetime of those who had up to the present moment received pecuniary assistance from this country.
Mr. Stiel said that the Roman Catholic religion was the established religion of Lower Canada, yet he observed that the Roman Catholic Bishop received only £10,000 a year, while £20,000 a year was given to the Bishop of the Protestant Church, who was in fact a dissenting minister in Lower Canada. He did not think that the House ought to suffer this gross disproportion in the amount of the incomes of the two bishops to continue, and he should propose that the grant to the Protestant Bishop be reduced from £20,000 to £10,000.
Mr. French considered that the circumstance of the Protestant Bishop having a family to support, was a good reason for allowing him a larger income than was given to the Roman Catholic Bishop.
Mr. Stiel felt the force of the observation made by the hon. member, and would therefore move that the grant to the Protestant Bishop be reduced to £15,000, instead of £20,000 a year.
Mr. Labouchere thought it probable that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lower Canada had other sources of revenue besides the Parliamentary grant.
After some further conversation,
Mr. Stiel consented not to press his amendment, on the understanding that he should be at liberty to notice the subject on the bringing up of the report.
The vote was then agreed to; after which the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.
The vote of £1666 to defray the salaries of the eight Agents for Emigration at the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Greenock, and Leith, was agreed to without any opposition.
The next vote proposed was a sum not exceeding £4600, in aid of the expenses of the civil establishment at Newfoundland.
In answer to a question put by Mr. Ewart, Mr. Stiel said, that the appointment of the present Governor (Capt. Ross) did not arise from any aristocratic feeling, but was owing to that gallant officer's character and merits. His name had been returned as one of three by the Colonists themselves, and he was then appointed.
After a short conversation in which Mr. Ross, Mr. Stiel, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Hume took part, the vote was agreed to.
The next vote proposed was a sum not exceeding £6685 11s. 6d. in aid of the expenses of the civil government of the colony of Nova Scotia.
Mr. Ewart said that this vote, like that which had immediately preceded it, appeared to him to be a reversion to the old system of colonial expenditure which had been pursued by the Tory Governments of this country. He wished much to know when that system would finally cease.
Sir T. Fremantle contended that the extracts from the despatch, and the reply of Mr. Hay, upon which the vote was grounded, were sufficient to prove its necessity, whether a whig or a Tory government might be in power. He would say, that the extracts were not taken from the Treasury, but were taken from the hon. member for Liverpool, he would add, that it was not intended in future to grant further assistance, except for the amount of the Governor's salary; and that with respect to Nova Scotia, it was anticipated that in future the colony would be able to maintain its own Government.
After a few words from Mr. Ewart, in reply, the vote was agreed to.
(From the N. Y. Emigrant, August 26th.)
By the George Washington, from Liverpool, we are in receipt of London papers to the 23d ult.
The intelligence from England is of a tranquil character. Business, it would appear, is generally good throughout the country, and politics have assumed a more peaceful aspect.
The Corporation Reform Bill was read in the Commons a third time on the 21st of July, and passed with a large majority. The Bill is in the nature of a compromise, and is generally well received. It is therefore remains to be seen what its fate will be before the peers.
On the 22d inst. the Irish Tithe Bill became the order of the day, when Sir Robert Peel rose to make his promised motion for dividing the Bill into two parts—namely, one for adjusting the tithe, and the other dealing with the surplus. This motion the right hon. baronet enforced with a long and eloquent speech, which was received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice. The debate was continued the next day, and even then was not concluded, consequently we are ignorant of the result, and must remain so until the arrival of the Irish Tithe Bill in the House of Lords. The division will be a trial of strength on this question, and indicate the fate of the Bill in the House of Commons.
The intelligence from Spain is afflicting to the feelings of every human bosom. The civil war rages with increased fury, and it would seem that the old system of faction and intrigue is still too strong to be overthrown. Some very severe fighting has lately taken place, but it does not clearly appear which party has the advantage. Some of the British legions had already landed.
The French have met with a severe check near Algiers—the Arabs, who appeared in great force and killed a large number of their enemies, and taken some cannon.
Mr. Granby Berkeley carried a motion in the House of Commons for a Committee to inquire into the expediency of admitting ladies to the debates. His motion was successful, although opposed by Lord John Russell and the Cabinet. We are sorry to see the gravity of the British Senate impeached by this piece of folly.
It will be seen by our Parliamentary report, that the subject of the Timber Duties was recently alluded to in the House of Lords, and that Lord Auckland, on behalf of the Government, promised that no change would take place in that direction, which declaration has given much satisfaction to the merchants and others engaged in the North American trade. On the subject of these duties, a London paper, the Herald, remarks:
"Our Legislators should bear in mind that the contention is not between one British interest and another, but rather between the British Colonies and British shipping on one side, and foreign timber growers and foreign shipping on the other; and as the consumer, the colonist, and the British ship-owner, do not complain of the existing state of duties, why should a process of international trade, in which British capital is largely embarked, which gives employment to thousands of emigrants annually, to say nothing of the shipping employed in the trade, be jeopardized in favour of the producer of foreign timber, who, notwithstanding the boast of our free trade sticklers, will neither consume our produce nor employ our shipping? To show that we oppose the free trade doctrine as regards our North American colonies only in a national point of view, we submit the following extracts from some authentic Parliamentary returns just completed, and now before us. The first is an account of the total

shipping employed outwards from our North American Colonies in two consecutive years:

1832	Ships	Tons	Men
Of which only were foreign,	139	13,973	936
Of which only were foreign,	8,261	928,649	48,712
Of which only were foreign,	217	23,555	1,418

The second is an account of the total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in the same years:

1832	1831
To Russia, £1,531,002	£1,587,250
To Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Prussia, 358,717	451,412
Total, 1,889,719	1,038,662

To B. N. A. Colonies, £2,092,550

The first of these figures fully bear out our opinion of the vast and growing importance of our maritime commerce with our North American Colonies—a political feature of infinitely greater consequence to this country now than previous to the celebrated treaties of reciprocity, which have nearly expelled British shipping from the carrying trade of the north of Europe. The next extract places the value of our most-reciprocity treaties in its true light. With Russia we have no treaty of reciprocity, yet how much more valuable is her trade to this country than that of four reciprocating powers, as they are termed—Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia, whose combined consumption of British manufactures and produce, in 1833, barely amounted to a little more than the sixth part consumed by our North American Colonies in that year only; yet these are the countries in whose favour the political Doctrinaires clamour for a further extension of those mischievous and unnatural treaties, little thinking and foreseeing that by every step we move towards aggrandizing the commerce of the Northern Power of Europe, we are so weakly weakening our future power of resisting the common foe of the British empire and her Colonies.

A reduction of the newspaper stamp duty has been recently passed by Ministers. It is a question whether the low duty is to be retained or be at once given up.

The Attorney General for Ireland has given notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill for the Reform of Municipal Corporations in that country. We can state with certainty that this bill will in all respects, as far as circumstances permit, resemble the English bill; but as there are no rates in the Irish boroughs, it arising out of the early value of premises occupied in them, and the amount of such qualification, in the higher class of boroughs, will be £10, and in the inferior class £5. There will be no higher qualification required for any of the corporate officers.

Beneficiaries superseded are Ecclesiastical, Clergy, Curate vicarage, Kildare; Croghan rectory, Kildare; Ardskeilly rectory and vicarage, Clonmel; Seckman vicarage, Lismore; Killybeg, Cashel; Dunlavin rectory, Aramo; and Ercy rectory, Cashel.

The Duke of Wellington, 60 years at the Duke of Wellington's on the 16th. He did not state the course he meant to follow, when the Corporation and Irish Church Bills became the subject of discussion in the House of Lords, his object being merely to impress on his supporters the necessity of the Duke of Devonshire's motion on the 17th, on his mission to St. Petersburg.

An untimely newspaper has appeared in London, in defiance of the act. Price two-pence halfpenny. It is said to have been mainly got up by Lord Brougham, who, he will probably live long enough to repent it.

The Receiver General of Upper Canada, now in London, has negotiated two loans on the part of the Government of that Province, each for £200,000—one with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., the interest 5 per cent, payable half-yearly; in London, and the other to be repaid in London in twenty years. The whole amount, £400,000, has been raised for the purpose of constructing canals, and to improve and extend the navigation of the Saint Lawrence, as well as the great lakes of the Province of Upper Canada, as appears by official documents, which in 1820 was about £200,000 per annum, amounting last year to £125,000, while the expenditure, including the charge on the public debt, (£150,000) sterling in English and £200,000 currency in Canada) exceeds, it is said, £250,000, showing, consequently, a surplus revenue of £250,000 per annum, applicable also to internal improvements.

Lord Suffield lately died from an accident received in falling off his horse in St. James' Park, London.

A man in Norfolk lately rode a poney 18 miles within the hour for £20; but the act of barbarous cruelty was soon followed by the death of the animal.

It is said the young Duke of Portugal pertinaciously insists on having the Duke de Nemours for a husband, but England is naturally averse to her alliance with this handsome and much admired youth, as it would so much strengthen the influence of Louis Philippe.

He was gratified to see announced, the arrival at Dublin, in improved health, of the gifted Victor, John Ewart.

The following will give some idea of the perfection to which steam carriages on common roads has been brought in England:

Steam Carriages.—Yesterday morning a steam carriage, on Mr. Curney's principle, started from Hyde Park corner at seven o'clock, for Reading, distant 40 miles, which it reached in 3 hours and 15 minutes. It returned in the afternoon to London with 20 passengers, accomplishing the distance in 3 hours and 22 minutes.—*Lon. Sun.*

Mr. Henry Wagstaff, a tailor, of Kensington, near London, has been fined £5 for forcibly kissing Miss Catherine Egan, a pretty young girl in his employ.

The convicts of New South Wales set a pattern of morality to their brethren at home.—A prize fight was lately attempted to be got up at Sydney, between two pugilists named Chalk and Crawley, (appropriate names to jail birds,) but they were arrested by the police, and bound over in £200 a piece.

The herring fleet fitted out from Holland this year, amounts to 115 vessels.

LONDON, July 22—Wednesday Evening.
—The Stock Exchange is in the same inactive state, but prices are higher, particularly in Portuguese and Spanish stock, and the markets generally look well. The close quotations were—Consols, 90 to 92; Exchequer bills, 29s. to 31s. premium.

The London Courier of the 20th says:—
"The question is to the stamp duty on newspapers promises, at last, to be brought to a speedy if not to a satisfactory settlement. Yesterday there appeared the first number of a daily newspaper issued in defiance of the law, an unstamped paper, and sold for two pence.—We do not think that any such impudent proceeding ever took place in any civilized country."

The important motion of Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, that the Committee should be instructed to divide the bill relative to the Irish Church introduced by Ministers, into two bills, was under debate at the date of the last accounts. "The issue of the debate," says the Liverpool Standard, "excites intense interest here, and wagers have been laid to the following effect:—Five to one that the ministers will have a majority; two to one that it will not amount to forty; and even bets that it will exceed twenty."

It is stated that Don Carlos had issued a decree, that all foreigners found in arms in the cause of the Queen, shall be shot. The Morning Chronicle says in regard to this, that the British Government have des-

patched a messenger to Don Carlos to tell him that, if the decree be attempted to be carried into execution, or if a single British subject, fighting on behalf of the Queen, be taken prisoner and be dealt with in any manner inconsistent with the Convention, or with the ordinary rules of civilized warfare, Don Carlos himself shall be held by our government responsible for the act, and dealt with accordingly.

FALMOUTH, July 20.
His Majesty's schooner *Victory*, Lieutenant Robinson, arrived to-day at noon, from Lisbon, after a passage of ten days, bringing despatches which are said to be very important. At all events, this vessel was ordered to sea at a quarter of an hour's notice, and no communication was allowed to take place from the shore to her.

London, July 23.—The Paris papers of Tuesday, received by express, communicate some particulars relative to the defeat sustained by General Trezel at the hands of Adol Kader, the Arab chief near Mecca, on the coast of Africa. This serious affair is modified in these journals by the name of a check, although it is admitted that 500 men had fallen, that the fugitives, in their retreat, had not time to bring off all their guns and baggage, nor even their wounded; that it was with the utmost difficulty that the infantry were embarked, and that General Trezel, with the remains of the cavalry, found his way back to Oran. The forces under Adel Kader are represented as having been well armed, and amounting in number to 15,000; the strength of General Trezel's brigade having been greatly inferior. This misfortune appears to have taken place on the 27th of June, a preliminary engagement having occurred on the 26th, in which the French lost 92 men, including 9 officers, in killed and wounded.

The Chamber of Peers got through with their evidence against the Lusitan Prisoners on the 17th, and the Counsel for the Prisoners commenced in their defence. General Clavel had been appointed Governor-General of the French possessions in North Africa.

The accounts of the Cholera from London continued very deplorable. On the 6th and 7th, there were 152 new cases and 144 deaths; the total up to the 7th is 446 cases and 288 deaths. It is reported, says the Messenger, that the magistrates have discovered that a band of malefactors, who, in 1820, were sent to the Colonies, had fled from the houses of the persons who have fled from the city.

PARIS, July 13.—In consequence of the prevalence of the Cholera, the King has granted 10,000fr. from the funds of the Civil List, for the relief of the sufferers. The sum of 30,000fr. out of a grant voted by the Chambers, has been placed at the disposal of the prefect of the Var, and 6,000fr. out of the funds of the marine prefect.

In Mad'ri, a political convulsion was expected; the party in favor of the Constitution of 1812, it is said, meditate the removal of the Queen Dowager from the Regency, and the appointment of Don Francisco in her place.

The American squadron left Naples previous to June 30, with 80,000 ducats, the annual installment of the indemnity which Naples has agreed to pay the U. States for the confiscation of the property of her citizens.

UNITED STATES.
Another Destructive Fire, and more Lives Lost.—About 11 o'clock last night, the three story brick building, No. 156 Water street, was discovered to be enveloped in flames, from the cellar to the garret—the lower part was occupied by F. L. Smith, brush and bellows maker, and above it as his dwelling. The flames had reached the sleeping rooms before the inmates could be aroused, and we regret to state, that two of Mr. Smith's children, and one of his apprentices, a young man about 18, were dreadfully burnt when taken out of one of the third story windows—they were all carried into the neighbouring houses, where one of the children, a boy about 6 years old, soon expired—the other girl two or three years younger, it was feared would not survive. The apprentice boy, it is said, also died of his burns. A servant girl of Mr. Smith's threw herself from the third story on to the street, and broke one of her legs in the fall.—*N. York paper, Aug. 25.*

Fire.—About 5 o'clock, this afternoon, the packet ship, Sarah, Capt. Griswold, lying at Central wharf, near India street, caught fire, and was nearly consumed. She had on board 160 bags of saltpetre, 50 chests tea, and 15,000 pounds of onions. A tremendous explosion took place about 20 minutes after the crew had left her, which tore up the deck and scattered the cargo in all directions. Several members of the crew were killed, and the other were wounded. About 4000 pounds of glass were broken on India, Milk, and Custom House streets and India wharf. A cask of old copper, weighing 400 lbs. was thrown upon the roof of Hartshorn & Ellis' store, and exploded, and the other vessels on the dock plunk was thrown upon the roof of the Observatory, a distance of 400 feet.—Several persons were injured, among them a son of Mr. Tyler. No lives were lost. The damage is estimated at \$7000. The crew of the Greek brig *Alexandros* were present, and rendered valuable assistance to the vessels in danger.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Indemnity.—By a law of the State of Maryland the city of Baltimore is bound to make good to individuals all the damages they have suffered by the mob. The amount by a rough estimation, is not much short of \$150,000, a very moderate rate, however, if viewed in the light of a charitable duty on the part of the public guardians that ever was heard of.

Pauper Post.—Mr. Dinneford, (of the Franklin Theatre, now erecting in Chatham Square) will be remembered, offered a prize of \$50 for the best original address to be spoken at the opening of that Theatre, on the first of the ensuing September. The competitors, it appears, have sent in compositions, and the prize has been awarded to a pauper, now an inmate of the Almshouse.

COLONIAL.
From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, August 24.
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA COMMISSION.
The frigate which we reported as telegraphed on Friday evening, was H. M. S. *Pique*, 36, Capt. Ross, in 29 days from Portsmouth, which she left on the 23d July. She was brought to at the Station by a gun, as she was passing up, and left it without taking a certificate of health. This being telegraphed afterwards, the Health Officer went down to her anchorage, where she was waiting the tide, about seven miles below, and informed Captain Ross that the vessel could not be admitted without one. The surgeon and a boat's crew were despatched to the Station, who came back on Sunday morning, in time for the vessel to beat up to Quebec. The Commission is composed of the Right Hon. Earl Gosford (Governor General); Sir Charles Grey, bart. and Sir George Gipps, bart.

and thereby gave additional offence. The result was the warrant was detained—Lawyer (Doctor?) Wiley was retained—One William Reed, the informant, was much blamed—and the temper of more than one upon the occasion, was greatly inflamed.

I learn that Reed has left the country.—The independent and conscientious Justice cited the case of one of the Henry's—I forget which—striking a Chief Justice of England, and submitting to the jurisdiction of a single Magistrate. What the denouement will be, I cannot say; but the affair has produced considerable excitement among the people in this quarter.

Q. IN A CORNER.
Read of *Pacificator*, August 26, 1835.
The Courier.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1835.
Our preceding columns contain a summary of European news to the 24th July, selected from New York and Philadelphia papers, furnished us by a gentleman who arrived in the steamer from Eastport on Tuesday evening.

NEW CELESTIAL DISCOVERIES.—We have read, in late New York papers, part of a long article from the *Supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science*, giving an account of the great Astronomical Discoveries lately made by Sir John Herschel, at the Cape of Good Hope. We have not time to do more than state, a countless number of new stars and nebulae were discovered. But these are passed over by the narrator as of slight importance when compared to the subsequent lunar discoveries.—It was about half past nine o'clock on the night of the 10th January, the Moon having then advanced within four days of her mean libration, that the astronomer adjusted his instruments for the inspection of her eastern limb. The whole immense power of his telescope was applied, and to its focal image he directed the power of his microscope. On removing the screen of the latter, the field of view was covered throughout its entire area, with a beautifully distinct and even vivid representation of basaltic rock, of a greenish brown colour. No fracture whatever appeared in the surface, but in a few places a shelving line appeared of five or six columns width, which showed their figure to be hexagonal, and their articulations similar to the basaltic formations at Staffa. This precipitous shelf was profusely covered with dark red and black rocks, and the surface of the latter, the field of view was covered throughout its entire area, with a beautifully distinct and even vivid representation of basaltic rock, of a greenish brown colour. No fracture whatever appeared in the surface, but in a few places a shelving line appeared of five or six columns width, which showed their figure to be hexagonal, and their articulations similar to the basaltic formations at Staffa. 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