

both houses of their Legislative have almost unanimously Resolved against it, after a great and decided majority of the people of this Province have also joined in petitioning against it; and with all these repulses meeting us in the face, can we have the front to persist? what man is prepared to abide the consequence should the ill fated measure be effected? he could not, he would not, neither could he gather courage to look the people in the face if he should thus wantonly betray their sacred trust; nor would he venture to bear his country's curse for bringing on an evil that his life would not be sufficient to expiate even before the tribunal of conscience. If an union is a good it can be obtained at a future period, and the people may be prepared to receive it; but if it is an evil, when all is effected, the power of recovery is forever gone. There is prudence in caution and wisdom in delay of all doubtful cases. Let us abate all expressive anxiety and give time for reason to resume her seat and every mind time to take the avails of calm reflection; and let us repose upon our pillows, once more before we do an act that I awfully fear will not afterwards bear reflection; and that there may be better opportunity for doing so, I move that the Committee do now rise report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson's motion was carried. Mr. Jones said, that if he gave an opinion on this great question, it would only be the opinion of an individual, and not of his Constituents—He thought an Union would be serviceable to this Province; but he did not know the opinion of his constituents on it—the majority of them were probably opposed to it. He did not think the House should give a vote on this question as they were not authorized to do so by their Constituents—This idea never struck him till suggested by the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Wilson), and he was satisfied it was the proper course to pursue. He would therefore propose the following resolutions.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House that the consideration of the Union Bill in the Imperial Parliament, was postponed for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of His Majesty's Canadian subjects on the great and important change.

Resolved—That the present Representatives of the people do not feel themselves justified in expressing the opinion of their Constituents on a matter so materially affecting the Constitution of the country, having been elected previous to the contemplation of so great a change; and do not feel themselves called upon in their representative capacity to express any opinion, the great body of the people having themselves made known their sense thereon by petitions and remonstrances direct to the foot of the throne and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton said, before this House should give an opinion on the subject of the Union, the Parliament should be dissolved, and he hoped this would be the case. He would support any thing to his effect.

Mr. John Wilson said, he never heard more liberal sentiments than fell from the honorable member for Grenville; he did not at first pledge himself, but was willing to give way to the justice of any remarks on this subject, although he avowed his own sentiments in a manly manner. For his own part, if he were instructed by his Constituents to support an Union, he would do so, although his own feelings were opposed to it. This, however, was not the case, and he would support the Resolutions of the hon. member for Grenville.

Mr. Baldwin would feel peculiar pleasure in being able to congratulate the country in the adoption of the measures proposed, he would join with anxious voice any measure according with the opinions of the people of this country, who were the best judges of their Constitution; and who were strongly opposed to an Union.

Mr. Hagerman was never so embarrassed as on the present occasion. When he came to the House he was prepared to support the Resolutions in favor of the Union—he was still anxious they should be adopted; but when he saw hon. gentlemen assenting with deference to the opinions of their Constituents, he did not know how to withhold his voice. He was convinced that it was giving up his own positive fixed opinion, in order to ascertain the opinions of his Constituents on this subject. He thought it might perhaps be as well to leave the question to be decided by the Imperial Parliament, without this House expressing an opinion, as meetings have been held throughout the Province, and petitions sent home, expressive of the sentiments of the people of the country on this subject. With this view, he would support the Resolutions proposed by the hon. member for Grenville.

Mr. C. Jones had no difficulty in making up his mind in favour of a Union, and was still of the same opinion. He would oppose the Resolutions offered by the hon. member for Grenville—more ridiculous Resolutions could not be proposed in the present state of this question—He would rather they would divide either for or against the measure at once.

Mr. John Wilson thought it better to pursue the course proposed by the Resolution just offered—because if the House came to vote on this question, they would be so divided, that there would not probably be more than one of a majority on either side, and the minority might make a representation of their views to the Imperial Government, in which case, the Legislature at home would not know how to act in the case.

Mr. Casey would support the present Resolutions, although he was fully prepared to vote against an Union.

Mr. Rutman thought the sense of the people should be resorted to on this great measure, which involved the dearest rights of British subjects. He would support these Resolutions and hoped the majority of the House would do so—it would show that the Representatives of this Province did not wish to interfere with the important rights of the people. He hoped this would be adopted unanimously.

Mr. C. Jones said they could not be unanimously adopted because he would oppose them, were he to stand alone. The speaker said, the house was called upon by His Majesty's representative to take this important measure into their serious consideration. They were bound by their duty to their constituents to give

an opinion on the great and important question of the two Provinces, and the public expected a manifestation of the feelings of this Parliament. He would ask hon. gentlemen, if there was not a great probability of an approaching union? and this being well known, were they justifiable in not raising their voices for their constituents? It would be a shameful dereliction of the rights of the people, if the house did not, in the most determined tone, remonstrate against the objectionable clauses in the Union Bill, and exert themselves to effect a modification to save the privileges of the inhabitants of this Province.

The Constitution was not altered by an extension of the territory over which the Legislature extended its Legislative powers if the principles of our Constitution were in no degree violated—if we said nothing against the objectionable clauses of the Union Bill our silence would certainly be taken for assent, particularly as the British Government had given us a sufficient time for deliberation and objection. As guardians of the sacred rights of the people we should not be silent, when those rights were in imminent danger. Will you not exert yourselves to save the vessel of state when the peltings of the pitiless storm threaten its ruin? Do your duty and you may then return to your constituents with a light heart and tell them you have done all you could for their advantage.

The objectionable clauses of the bill must be opposed whether we approve of the union or not. That is a secondary consideration, the rights and interests of the people are the first.

If we say we have no right to give any opinion we shall give up the liberties of the people, we shall lose our constitution.

Mr. Nicol concurred in the sentiments of the hon. Speaker, and the hon. member from Leeds—they were called on by every thing sacred to express an opinion on this occasion. It was said that this question should be reserved for the consideration of the people; who are the people, but the Representatives of this house?—There were only two petitions before them—one from the County of Wentworth, and another from the Bay of Quinte—and they could not be considered as expressing the opinions of the people of this Province. If they did not express an opinion but left it to the Imperial Parliament, he saw that the result would be that the Union Bill would pass, with all its objectionable clauses; but if they voted in favour of the bill, they might have it with perfection, as such remonstrances could be sent home as would have these clauses taken out of the bill. It was also alluded to by his Excellency in his speech, as lying over for the express purpose of getting the sentiments of the people of this County. It was said they were not elected to give an opinion on a subject of such magnitude; but he would say, that they were the only legal voice of the people—and there was no other legal voice at present. Look at the Mother Country—was the Parliament of Ireland dissolved on this occasion? No; they were much more affected by a Union than we—The Parliament of England did not want to consult the people, because it was for their good that measure was carried. He would oppose the present resolutions as hollow, insidious, defective and disgusting.

Mr. J. Jones would treat the observations of the hon. member who spoke last, with silent contempt, so far as related to the resolutions; but he would deny that they were elected for the purpose of expressing an opinion on this question, and also, that they were the only legal voice of the people in this instance. The hon. Speaker said the Governor called their attention to the bill, and that it was postponed for us to express our opinions; but it was postponed to take the opinions of the people of the Country, and not their representatives, constituted as they now are.—The hon. Speaker also said the Union would take place, and that we should remonstrate against the objectionable clauses. He was also of opinion the Union would take place; but he thought the great majority of the people of this Province had already sufficiently remonstrated against the objectionable clauses of the bill; and he would never consent to address the Imperial Parliament in the manner proposed by the hon. member for Leeds—he would express his opinions in decorous language. The hon. Speaker said the Union was no alteration in our Constitution; was not the 31st of the late King to be repealed? was not this an alteration? Yes, the constitution of this Province would be altered when added to another portion of His Majesty's dominions. It was an alteration of the Constitution, which he (Mr. Jones) approved of, as an individual; but standing here as a representative of the people, he felt himself called on to attend to the opinions of the people; neither did he think it essential for them to remonstrate, as the people remonstrated, in better language than what was proposed for this house to adopt; he was well aware that nine tenths of the people were opposed to the Union.

Mr. M'Lean said notwithstanding the hon. member for Norfolk, said the present Resolutions were defective and hollow, he would support them. They were assembled under the 31st of the late King to frame Laws for their own good government; this was the only power delegated to them, and they had no right to interfere with the Constitution.—The inhabitants of the country have expressed their opinions in the manner necessary, and if they expressed contrary opinions, they would only be the sentiments of so many individuals, and not of the Representatives of the people.

Mr. M'Donnel said, although their Resolutions might carry by a large majority, they would never have his voice, he thought this

House was fully competent to express their opinions on any question, and that within these walls, the people of Upper Canada were assembled.—To be continued.

EUROPE.

SPAIN.

Intelligence of great importance has been received from Madrid. The details will be collected from the following letter:—

Paris Feb. 28.—A courier arrived last night from Madrid, which he left on the 22d inst. bringing papers and letters to that date. The termination of the session of the Extraordinary Cortes took place on the 19th inst. The last labours of that body were to provide for the transference of the seat of government to Cadiz or some other town, in case the capital menaced by the invasion of a foreign army. After the dissolution of the extraordinary legislature, the ministers waited upon the King, to consult him about the execution of the decree. His Majesty shewed an invincible repugnance to comply with their wishes, or to authorize arrangements for leaving the capital, accusing them of having acted contrary to his commands in making the proposition which had received the legislative sanction. After declaring that he would not comply with the decree, he required the ministers to surrender their seals of office. The decree of destitution was countersigned by Egea, the Minister of finance, upon an understanding with his colleagues according to the expectation, that any one of them to whom His Majesty should apply for such a purpose would first sign the decree, and then his own resignation. As soon as these events became public, great agitation took place in the masonic clubs, among the partisans of the Ministers and the party that had supported the decree of the Cortes, to which His Majesty shewed such repugnance. A crowd collected around the Palace, vociferating menaces against the person of the King, calling out for a Regency, and testifying, in every way, their indignation at the dismissal of Ministers, and its cause. The crowd was not great, and appeared to be guided by some persons of higher station and great influence; they would, probably, have entered and proceeded to the apartments of the King, had they not been restrained by the grenadiers or the militia who dispersed them. Egea who had remained with the King, at length obtained from him another decree to restore the seals to the Ministers, of which he had deprived them.—The deposed ministers were, therefore, replaced in their respective situations, and the public tranquility was restored. On the following day, [the 20th,] a multitude met in the Place Major, and signed a petition demanding a Regency.

That the whole has been the work of intrigue and corruption, there can be little doubt. The Cortes had been dissolved before it was thought prudent to make any attempt to disturb the public tranquility. It was known or suspected that His Majesty wished to get rid of the ministers and to entrust their portfolios to Counsellors of State. The Cortes therefore passed a decree, that though a Counsellor of state might accept of military appointment he could not become an interim minister. When therefore, the King required the resignation of seven patriots, he must have known, that he would be without a government, and that he must intrust the seals to the chief clerks in office. In this situation would the Kingdom be left, while internal troubles were to be appeased and foreign invasion resisted. If on the other hand, he was compelled by a popular movement to reinstate his dismissed ministers, he equally accomplished his purpose, in showing to those who declared that he was a captive, that he really was not free; that he could neither perform the functions, nor enjoy the privileges of his station.

FRANCE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 26th of February, the discussion on the project of a law relative to an extraordinary credit of one hundred millions, was resumed. The debate which ensued was turbulent in the extreme, the Chamber exhibiting a scene of uproar throughout the day. This was occasioned by the speech of M. Manuel, who contended that the war was unjust, and disapproved of by the nation. The ministerial members waxed warmer and warmer as M. Manuel proceeded to develop the policy by which France was governed. The ministers interrupted him at every sentence, using such language as this—“Your assertions are atrocious”—“His language is directed by his hatred to the Bourbons.”

M. Manuel proceeded—Foreign war would, instead of preventing the excess of civil war, only aggravate them. If they wished to save the life of Ferdinand, he implored them not to renew the circumstances which hurried to the scaffold those whose fate inspired them with regret so intense.

M. Benoit—“So legitimate!”
M. Pardessus—“So legitimate!”
M. de la Bourdonnaye—“So legitimate!”

A voice on the right—This is dreadful; we cannot endure such flippant language. M. Manuel—“So legitimate! You anticipated my intention. It was the intervention of foreigners, in the revolution, that led to the fate of Louis XVI.”
M. Lemaisons—You are justifying Regicide!
M. Forbin d'Issarts—It is the language of the Convention.

M. Manuel—What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition,

and prevented their look to the English nation for support. Must I say that the moment in which the dangers of the Royal family of France had become the most serious, was after France, revolutionary France, felt that it was necessary to defend herself by new strength, and by an energy wholly new?

Scarcely had this inconceivable sentence been uttered than a general movement of indignation was manifested by the entire right side, and the spectators in the tribunes. Even some members of the left evinced their disapprobation.—The members of the right, simultaneously rose and demanded that M. Manuel should be called to order.

M. the President.—It is impossible to tolerate such language. He has said, in allusion to an event which all France deplores, that the nation was bound to act with redoubled energy.

M. Demarçay.—M. Foy and M. Girardin, (successively)—“He did not say so.”
M. Forbin d'Issarts.—You do well to deny it—you blush to avow.

M. Hyde de Neuville.—It was clearly a sentence of horrible import.

M. Forbin d'Issarts.—It was the wish for the death of Ferdinand.

The members of the right side quitted their places, declaring that they would not again sit in a chamber where such a man could speak his sentiments and be the apologist of regicide.

M. Hyde de Neuville rushed to the tribune, (M. Manuel stepped on one side.) He commenced amidst general tumult to vindicate France and the army. The President called upon him to resume his seat, as his occupation of the tribune was irregular.

M. Hyde de Neuville declared, that under such circumstances the observance of forms was an absurdity.

During this contention, M. Manuel stood with crossed arms, significantly surveying the right side.

M. Croy De Solire.—His unseemly posture adds to the horror of his language. M. Manuel was assailed with indignant reproaches from the members on the right; some of the members on the left recriminated, and the chamber was a scene of unexampled uproar. The President's efforts to restore order were ineffectual, he put on his hat and declared the sitting suspended.

M. Manuel repeatedly put up his eyeglass and directed his looks to the right side. The Deputies withdrew to the Bureaux, and the Ministers, Peers of France, remained in the Hall.

M. De Chateaubriand entered his carriage. It was presumed that he proceeded to the Thuilleries, to inform the King of what had passed in the Chamber.

At four o'clock the sitting was resumed. Agitation was however visible on the countenance of many of the Deputies. It was announced that the members had decided in the Bureaux, that a commission should be nominated forthwith to devise some measure to repress such scandalous deviation on the part of any Member of the Assembly. The Commission was accordingly appointed.

So great was the tumult in the afternoon session, that the President dissolved the sitting, finding it impossible to maintain order.

Sitting of Thursday, Feb. 27.

Before the opening of the Chamber, the Deputies assembled in their Bureaux, to examine the propositions made by M. M. Duplessis de Grenedau, and Labourdonnaye. They were worded as follow:—

M. Duplessis de Grenedau—I propose that M. Manuel be expelled from the Chamber, as unworthy to sit in it.

M. de Labourdonnaye—I have the honour to propose to the Chamber, that they use the right, possessed by every political body, of judging of the offences committed by one of its members in the exercise of its functions, and in the seat of its deliberations, by expelling from its bosom M. Manuel, Deputy of Leveudé. A violent debate ensued, and continued throughout the day. The proposition of M. de Labourdonnaye was ultimately put to vote, and referred to the Bureaux.

Paris, February 25.—News from Madrid of the 18th has been this day received by an extraordinary channel. The Cortes under the fear of a war, have offered a full and entire amnesty to all the Royalists who have arms in their hands. General Morillo is to command the army of reserve of Andalusia, if the King is removed to Seville.

Bayonne papers to the 19th ult have arrived. They state that military preparations are carrying on in that quarter with the greatest activity. It is generally thought that the French army will enter Spain about the end of March “at the latest.”

Frankfort papers to the 20th ult. were received on Thursday morning. The Emperor of Russia arrived in the capital of his dominions on the 3d ult. after an absence of six months. His Majesty immediately proceeded to the cathedral of our Lady of Casan, where Te Deum was performed for his safe return. The city was illuminated in the evening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

An express from Paris this morning has brought us intelligence from Madrid to the 23d. As all eyes are intently fixed on the proceedings of the Cortes and the events which are transpiring in the capital, we proceed to make the following extract from the letter of our private correspondent:—

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The events which have taken place within the last few days will have reached you before you receive my letter; but, notwithstanding the anxiety which those events will necessarily create among you, I assure you we are in no less a state of alarm. To speak plainly and distinctly, I positively think that the reign of Ferdinand is approaching its close. The imbecility, the weakness, and the treachery which characterize all the actions of the Monarch, have produced such a state of irritation in the public mind, that I shall not be at all surprised if my next letter conveys to you some act of personal outrage upon the King. At this moment, when unanimi-

ty ought to prevail in every branch of the legislature, it is distressing to find the head of the government doing every thing in his power to paralyze the exertions of his administration and his people; but it is quite clear that the influence of the French government has been strongly exercised in this respect. Notwithstanding all the boasting of that government, it is strongly conjectured here that it would be glad to avert a war if it could be done upon any fair or honorable principle. Although opposed to the violence and folly of the extreme party here, yet I cannot help feeling as a Spaniard, and I have yet to understand what policy it is that can justify the projected interference in the internal affairs of this country.”

Our correspondent's letter from Paris gives a very lengthened account of the proceedings of Saturday, at which he was present, and, although he is pretty well accustomed to the “bear garden” frailties of our friends on the other side of the water, he describes this as one of the most disgusting scenes ever exhibited, and anticipates a similar one on Monday.

From the Diario de Madrid, Feb. 21.

At half past 10 o'clock last night, the Municipality received the following Royal Ordinance:—

“At this very moment, I inform Don Evaristo San Miguel, Don Francisco Fernandez Gasco, Don Jose Manuel Vadiello, Don Felipe Venicia Navarro, Don Miguel Lopez Bano, and Don Dionisio Capaz, as follows:—“The King has pleased to order, that the royal resolution, which was communicated to your Excellency this morning, acquainting you with the dismissal from the office of Secretary for—(leaving a blank for the office)—is from this moment annulled and void, and that consequently your Excellency will immediately proceed in the continuance of the exercise of your functions.” I send you a copy of the royal order, that, being by you made known to the public, it may restore tranquility; such is the hope of His Majesty, founded on your own patriotism, no less than on that of the worthy inhabitants of this heroic capital. God preserve your Excellency many years. Dated at the Palace, half past ten o'clock on the night of the 19th of Feb. 1823.
(Signed) “MARIANO EGEA.”

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—February 23

Colonial Expenses.

Mr. Hume thought it necessary to preface the motion which he was about to make, by assuring the house that he would not trespass long on their attention. It was, he understood, the intention of Ministers to oppose his motion;—they had, he rejoiced to hear, altered their intention, and were satisfied to give him every reasonable assistance. The expense of the troops in Canada amounted to half a million;—of those in Nova Scotia to £150,000—these, it must be recollected, were the accounts of 1820, and they were not furnished to the house until 1822. To this mode of account the honorable member objected; he looked for annual accounts; at the conclusion of the last war, the policy with regard to the colonies was entirely altered. Previous to that time, all the colonies which came into our possession, either by cession or conquest, were governed by legislative assemblies of their own creation; at the conclusion of the war, 1765, all the colonies of which we possessed ourselves were governed in that manner; this mode of government the honorable member conceived to be the best check in such distant colonies: since that period the internal policy of these settlements was regulated by Orders in Council;—under the authority of these orders, a revenue to the amount of one million was raised; this practice the hon. member maintained to be contrary to law, as by the law of England no man can be taxed without his own consent, expressed thro' the legislature of the country. It was not easy, the hon. member said, to ascertain the large sums raised in this manner—still more difficult was it to investigate the colonial expenditure, and the large remittances made from the mother country. The house was aware of these difficulties, for the committee of 1817 called on Ministers to lay before the house some method of making the colonies more useful to England. The hon. member said it was a principle, that when colonies were unable to defray their own expenses, instead of being a source of advantage or benefit, they were a drain and a nuisance to the mother country. Such was the situation of many of our foreign colonies;—and for his own part, the hon. member thought that if the colonies possessed by England were severed from her, and restored to independence, the strength of this country would be improved by the event, and she would still continue to supply them with every article of consumption. He would ask if it were not notorious that America, since her separation, had been a greater consumer of our manufactures than she had, or could have been, during her dependence on this country? If Canada was called on to govern itself we would be at once freed from half a million of expense;—and what he considered even of more consequence, from the necessity of defending Canada in any future war with America.—It would therefore, he thought, be wise of Government to consider whether it would not be for the advantage of this country that Canada should be set free, in which case she would soon take more of our manufactures, besides saving the expense. The more free countries there are in the world, the more must British commerce flourish. When the colonies are free, Britain will still command their trade, by which alone she can be benefited.

Mr. Wilmot said, it would be impossible to comply with the whole of the hon. gentleman's motion, but Government were desirous of giving any information on the subject if it was possible, and would be prepared to lay an estimate for the year 1824 in a manner that it was intended to continue as a regular systematic proceeding, which would show the revenue raised in each of the colonies, and also the civil expenditure of each.

Mr. Bright said, he could not agree that conquered colonies became the property of the Crown. Charters should be granted them, and the same securities as to English subjects; and he hoped such securities would soon be given to all the colonies.

No part of legislation required more care than colonies, as their opinions, and habits, and feelings should be consulted, and care should be taken neither to injure their interests, nor give any just cause of offence.

Mr. Wilmot said it was the intention of Government to present such accounts as far

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