matter came before them he did not know, or whose welfare this question might involve, it was difficult to see. If any doubts have existed on this pont, he thought the hon mover of these resolutions was about to encouit was difficult to see. If any doubts have existed on this pont, he thought the hor mover of these resolutions was about to encourage them to such a length, as would be of serious consequence to a great many individuals in this province—nor did he think that any individual of this house, not even the Provincial Legislature were competent to decide this question, which went to naturalize or drive from the country a large portion of inhabitants whe had always been treated as naturalis d subjects of this Country—it was his Majesty's prerogative to order aliens out of the Country or such portion of them as he pleased. This question would therefore, be embarrassing to thousands of individuals who have always been considered as good subjects, and he thought it wholly uncalled for.

The Atty, General wished to remind the house that his Majesty's Government in this Province, have already made an application to the Imperial Government on this subject. He thought provision might be made for persons of this description hereafter coming into this Country; but it was a subject on which the Colonial Legislature was restricted. The only advantage to be derived was, that the Resolutions would have the effect of directing the attention of the Imperial Legislature to the subject. He would put it to the sense of the house whether the advantages to be derived from their present proceedings might not be more than counterbalanced by the sensations that would be

proceedings might not be more than counter-balanced by the sensations that would be created in the minds of the people, on agi

tating this question.

Mr. Jones Jones supported these Resolutions last session and he would support them now. The resolutions, however, required now. The resolutions, however, required amendment—all Protestants coming from the United States cannot enjoy all the privileges of natural subjects; because they had a specal enactment of their own, against allowing certain individuls to have a seat in the house of Assembly. It was thought by some that these resolutions were unnecessary because there was a representation sent home on the same subject by the Executive Government of this Province—he differed from this opinion, and thought the resolution would have the effect to strengthen that application, by an address from the two branches of this Legislature. With respect to any delicacy in bringing the subject before the plication, by an address from the two branches of this Legislature. With respect to any delicacy in bringing the subject before the country, he felt none, it was sufficiently alive, by the late discussions on contested elections. Mr. Nichol was not satisfied with the language of the resolutions, although he approved of their spirit—he thought it would be well to refer them to a committee of the whole, as it was a subject of serious consideration, he was by no means satisfied to leave to an application from the executive leave to an application from the executive ent, a question that might affect the rights and privileges of such a large num meir constituents. He then moved

After some discussion the committee rose

to sit again tomorrow.

Upon Mr. Wilson's motion on the criminal law being called on, he rose and said, that the magnitude of the question was so great that he felt afraid to undertake it, and from this fe ling he postponed going into it on this fe ling he postponed going in often as he did. But no hon, gentle from this feeling he postponed going into it as often as he did. But no him, gentleman of the bar had an intention of bringing forward any secasure for the alteration of any part of the criminal code, he felt it to be his duty to persevere in the motion, knowing that the collection of public opinion on this important subject, if nothing else were effected, would prove beneficial to the country.—

It was stated when this question was under discussion on a former day, that it would take several years to digest a fit plan to submit to the legislature for the alteration of those laws, but when part could be altered without endangering the superstructure, he did not hold with such arguments.—The hon, the Legislative Council did not entertain that opinion; they, in their humanity and wisdom, had set the example to this house by introducing and passing a bill to alter the punishment inflicted for murder, the greatest and backest crime that man can be guilt ty of. Surely, when an alteration was about being adopted in the punishment awarded to attrocious offences of this description, it was not just or humane in the house to come to a trick the property.

Executive councit, to be relieved from privates of the Militia, to be relieved from privates of the usual fees to the clerk of the example to the Executive council, on petitions for the Executive council, the payment of the waste lands of the crown, that officer begs leave to observe."

"That he has always been disposed to wave a strict application of the orders in council, respecting his fees of office in cases of this nature."

"That he has always been disposed to the nature."

"That he has always been disposed to this nature."

"That he has always been disposed to this nature."

"That he has always been disposed to the orders in council, respecting his fees of office in cases of this nature."

"That he has always been disposed to the clerk of the council, should be cased to the purpose of obtaining grants of land for the officers, non-commissioned officers and priva attrocious offences of this description, it was not just or humane in the house to come to a conclusion that it it would be impolitic to go into the question generally; at all events, there were crimes of a minor description for the commission of which, the offenders are sentenced to death, which might with safety to the public, be taken up by the house, and the rigour of the punishment for such offences softened down.

(To be continued.)

Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Report on Crown Lands concluded

Report on Crown Lands concluded,

This allowance was again renewed by an Order of the Governor General in Council, of the 2nd Jan. 1798. And the clerk of the council having stated, that under a report of the committee of the whole council of the 11th December 1797, relative to his fees of office, he feels himself embarrassed in applying the table of fees specified in the Ordinance of the year 1880, which was thereupon renewed, to cases, where sundry individuals, having separate and distinct interests, combine in the same petition, the matter was referred to the Council.

The report of a committee of the whole council was "That in all cases in which more persons than one unite in the same petition, for a grant of one or more lots of land in any township, or any other portion of the waste lands of the crown, and the persons so united in such petition are of the same family, no other fee than the fee allowed upon the petition of a single person, praying for a grant of a similar quantity of the waste lands of the crown should be paid or allowed; but that in all cases in which more persons than one unite in the same petition, for a grant of one or more lots in any Township, or for any other partion of the waste lands of the crown, and the persons on united in the last mentioned petition, are not of the same family, and have separated and received, let the number of person, foined in such petition be what it may, as would be paid if each person had petitioned separately and individually."

Since that period the clerk of the council has exacted and received these fees, upon the presenting of petitions at the council of fice, making a charge of 15a, 6d, for each person named in the petition.

There has been no addition to the fees of

y of £100 a year has been, for what reason know not, added to the Office of Audior. The above fees are all objectionable, as

being established by an incompetent authority. The fee of the clerk of the Executive Council of 15s. 6d, exacted by him upon the game of each petitioner, before the petition will be received by that officer and laid before the Governor in council, are further ob-ectionable as being an illegal exaction. (even taking the order in council of the 5th May 1819, to be binding) most exorbitant, and in-

urious to the settlement of the country.

By the law of the land, the taking by public officer of any fee, before the service for which he claims it is performed, is an in-dictable offence, and the officer punishable

for the misdemeanor.

How strictly ought not this to be enforced when the subject desires to lay his humble petition before the first Magistrate of the

What public officer shall dare to stand a the door of the audience chamber, turn back all those who do not pay him money, claim ed by him in direct contradiction of His Majesty's most solemn orders, and in violation of the known and certain law of the land.

It would naturally be supposed in the first instance, that by the order in question it was the intention of the Executive Council, to grant fees for these services, only when they should be performed, and not by anticipa-tion, as practised by the clerk of the Execu-

Unfortunately we are obliged to say oth crwise. For about the month of May 1821. a petition was presented to his Excellency the Governor in chief, on behalf of several officers of Militia and Militia-men, praying his Excellency would order that they should be exempted from disbursing any monies for obtaining their leads.

be exempted from disbursing any mones for obtaining their lands.

This petition was referred to a committee of the whole conacil, who, on the 8th May 1821, made their report, which was on the 2d June 1821, approved of by His Excellency the Governor in chief.

The following is an extract of that report:

"The following is an extract of that report in the committee have proceeded to the consideration of the petition of the officers and privates of the Militia, respecting the fees to be paid upon their application for land, as well as the representation of the clerk of the Executive council thereon."

clerk of the Executive council thereon."

"The committee are humbly of opinion, that the fee of five shillings to the clerk of the council, for all his proceedings in each case, as proposed in his representation, is a very moderate and reasonable compensation for his trouble; and they conceive that the same sum to the Surveyor General for his services, antecedent to the issuing of the let ters patent, would be sufficient, if, in each of the Militia townships, an agent was apof the Militia townships, an agent was ap-pointed, as in Hull, Rawdon, Kildare, &c."

"With respect to the patent fees, the com-nittee are humbly of opinion, that as the ands ordered to be granted to Militia, are in reward of services rendered to the crown the patent fees cannot be charged against

H. W. RYLAND (Certified) Accompanying this extract was the fol-lowing representation from the clerk of the Executive Council, referred to in the forego-

on the petition of sundry officers an

on the present occasion."
"He will only further remark, that the business done in the Executive council office, at the instance of individuals, and with a view to their personal benefit, lays upon him a turthensome duty, and obliges him, at his own expense, to provide additional assistance, beyond what the establishment of the council office affords."

cil office affords."

(Signed)

H. W. RYLAND.

Executive Council Office, Quebec, 2

19th February 1821.

Strange to say that altho' the above report was approved on the 2d June 1821, it was not communicated to the petitioners through their agent, the honorable Speaker of this house, until the beginning of March 1828, as appears by the examination taken before the committee on the Waste lands of the crown, during the last Session of this Provincial Parliament.

The number of emigrants which arrived

Parliament.

The number of emigrants which arrived at the port of Quebes, from 1817 to 1822, both years inclusive, was 57,589, of which sum one fifth (which is too small a proportion) may be presumed to have been able and willing to become settlers, these would have been about 11,000 names of petitioners for lands, from each of whom the clerk of the council might have exacted 15s. 6d. to begin with, making upwards of £3000.

The number of the Militia entitled to lands was 9804, for receiving whose petitions the clerk of the council would have been entitled, before the reduction, to receive 70004—and as the matter now stands he will receive above 20004.

and as the matter now stands he will receive above 2000.

I cannot forbear remarking the singular nomisistency exhibited by the council in its order directing the dollar to be paid.

The principle which they state is that the militia shall not be liable to patent fees—and the same breath they condemn the nilitia man to pay other fees.—Of what consequence is it to the militia-man, by what name the fees are called.

If my be exacted he does not receive his lands as the free bounty of his Sovereign, which was manifestly the intention of His Majesty.

remains due to the militia of Lower Canada, who served during the late American War a quantity of land of not less than from half a million to a million of acres, and the gracious intention of his Majesty remain with

aut effect.

It may be asked with surprise, how have the colonial authorities been able for such a tength of time to contemn the authority of

the Anditor, nor of the Registrar. A sala- | the psrent State, and this too in a matter so vitally concerning the interests both of the as not the successive Governors who have ided over the country set this matter to

To answer those questions fully would require more than after having already tres passed so much upon the indulgence of the House, I could venture to ask.

House, I could venture to ask.

As far as the Governors are concerned their stay here is generally short; they are surrounded by men who have been accessary to these abuses. Icalousy and suspicion of all men out of that pale—and particularly of this body—is studiously inspired into them. Themselves Honorable men, what should excite suspicions in their minds? They all see that there is something "rotten in the state of Denmark"—but their advisers, and their constitutional advisers too, tell them that the root of all the evils is in this House. How are their minds to be enlightened as to fow are their minds to be enlightened as to acts? by public investigation and public dis-

facts? by public investigation and public discussion; and by these only.

Upon this branch of the administration the
deception has been rendered more easy from
the circumstance of his (Majesty's Instructions being to a certain degree kept secret.

It was felt by the administration in England, that the best security for obedience to
them would be to be found in the utmost pub-

Accordingly the 28th article of His Majes y's general instructions, requires in addition to any other notification by Proclamation or therwise "that all instructions from His Majesty relative to the passing grants of lands, in conformity to the act passed in the 31st year of his reign, be entered upon the record for the information and satisfaction of all parties whatever that may be concern-

The same injunction is to be found in the Instructions to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, transmitted to this House.

Nothing however can better illustrate how

Nothing however can better illustrate how little this instruction has been obeyed, in letter or in spirit, than the various proceedings had in this House, in relation to the public instructions of his Majesty.

On the 15th February 1821, an humble address to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, was voted by this house, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to order to be laid before the house copies of such Royal instructions respecting the granting of the crown lands in this Province, as might have been given since the year 1786, also a have been given since the year 1786, also a table of the fers of the office of the clerk of the Executive council, and other public officers, relating to the said grants; to which his excellency was graciously plea-sed to give for answer, that "in compliance with the address of this House, of the 13th February instant, he should cause to be lated before this house; copies of such parts of the Royal instructions for the granting of crown lands, as his Majesty has caused to be made public."

"Copy of the dispatch from his Majesty's Secretary of state, ordering that a grant of land should be made to Sir Robert S. Milne's, and copy of the table of fees to the officers' named in this address, should also be

The object in making the foregoing motio

was to obtain an official communication of his Majesty's instructions of 16th September 1792, of 15th August 1797, and of the exist ng instructions of the Governor in council, t least so much of them as related to lands and to obtain further a table of all the feet ctually required.

His Excellency the Governor in chief, of

ourse gave directions for this being done out instead of the papers asked, there was ent down to the house, a paper entitled sent down to the house, a paper entitled, "Copy of the Royal instructions relating to the granting of the Waste lands of the crown, which are entered on the minutes of the Executive council, and were published in a proclamation, issued by his Excellency Lieutenant General Clark, on the 7th day of February 1792." and the Tariff of the 4th December 1797, taking no notice whatever

of the subsequent augmentations.

In the following year a second address was presented to his Excellency the Governor in chief, stating "that this house have reason to believe that the intentions of his Excellency the Governor in chief, to afford information to the house, relative to the public instructions of his Majesty, respecting the granting of crown lands in this Province, and relative to the said table of fees have not been fully carried into effect, and praying his Excellency will be pleased to order such of the above documents as have not already of the above documents as have not already been laid before the house, to be laid before the same."

To which his Excellency was pleased to give for answer. "That he will give orders that such, papers as have not been laid before

that such papers as have not been laid before the House conformably to his former commands be laid before it."

Notwithstanding this renewal of the order of his Excellency the Governor in chief, the Royal instructions of 1792 and 1797, were still kept back—and there were sent down to the house only an extract from the instructions to his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, containing nothing relative to fees.

structions to his Excellency the Earl of Dal-housie, containing nothing relative to fees.— So also were kept back the successive aug-mentations to the Tariff of 1797.

Had it not been for the publication of the latter of these Royal Instructions wherein that part of the former which relates to fees is recited, made in consequence of a differ-ence having taken place between Sir Robert Prescott, then Governor in chief, and the Executive council, there would not have been a trace of the instructions in the Pro-vince, outside the four walls of the Execu-tive council.

ve council.

Of the authenticity of these no doubt ca Of the authenticity of these no doubt can reasonably be entertained.—But to remove all possibility of error, the clerk of the council was examined before the consultree, and to his examination I beg leave to refer. It is thus that the authority, as well of the king as of his representative here, is set at cought by a certain cluss of men when it suits their purposes.

It is for these reasons that not with standing the anxiety of his Excellency to advance the settlement of the country, wherein I am persuaded he is not surpassed by any one in it, so little has been done.

A full knowledge of the nature and extent

it, so little has been done.

A full knowledge of the nature and exter of the malady is the first step towards cure.—Let us hope that the period is far approaching, when these and similar eviveil be removed by the operation of the constitution secured to the country, by the States of the country of the states of the country of the states of the country of the states of the country.

"This question being put from the chair— he motion was unanimously agreed to, that he said bill be prade an order of the day for Tuesday next.

Letter of Riego's Wife to the French

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—The sistable voice of nature strikes the op-ssed bosom of a young wife, sick, abau ed, far from the land of her birth, and parated from her beloved husband, und to him by all the ties of blood, what he chances of war, and the vicissitude of the political revolution which still agi-ates his country, have thrown into the obscurity of a dungeon, where her imagination full of grief and horror, presents nim to her at every instant, surrounded with dangers and afflictions. Not a single letter—not a single word from her unformation of the single word from a man more admired fr for his virtues and bumanity than even for the bravery of his actions—has come to tranquilize her ill-fated existence, two months having elapsed since he became a prisoner to the French arms. Her uncle and brother-in-law, the only brother of Don Raphael del Riego, whose habits, whose literary life, whose ecclesiastical character appeared to insure to him an obscure tranquil existence within the precincts of the temple, finds himself hurled amidst the agitations of the political world, banished from his country, and repulsed from the altar as an unworthy

minister of Religion.

In this situation, truly tragical and lamentable, aggravated by their total ignorance of the face of three younger prothers, the eldest scarcely twenty-one years of age, and three infant sisters, all dispersed over the face of the Peninsula, without a father, without a mother, and without the shelter and apparent of their guardian and uncle without a mother, and without the shelter and support of their guardian and uncle—who, giving vent to the tender sentiments of father, brother, legal protector, and natural friend. exclaims, ou seeing the dreadful storm which threatens completely to destroy his whole family, directing himself to your Excellency—for what crime committed against heaven or earth is this unhappy brother so cruelly persecuted? Is it an unpardonable crime in the eyes of civilized France, for the young soldier, who, during the period of five years spent in her bosom, imbibed the truths of moral ity; of pullosophy, and of the rights which all nations possess to endeavour to estaall nations possess to endeavour to esta-blish a system of political happiness—to have wished to assert the same principles which he had seen displayed among the moral maxims and enchanting images of the author of the Martyrs, and of the Genius of Christianity? Is it a crime, that a valiant youth, in whose hands shone the arms of his country—that country which he had traversed from Cape Finisterre to the columns of Hercules, from the Bidas oa to the Tagus, hearing the cries of discontent and seeing the misery, disorder, and degradation, into which the immorality & the insatiable avarice of the evil coun sellors of Ferdinand had unhappily sunk ner—is it an explable crime, I say, that he should have raised his voice on the banks of the Guadalete, and exclaimed to his compatriots, "Ferdinand is your King! Ferdinand is not a tyrant! Fear not to repeat the echo of Las Cabezas; let that sound reach his ears and Spain will be happy, and Ferdinand behold himself sur rounded by his children!" Oh! shall deeds of valour, of humanity, of suffering, of constancy, and the sacrifice of health and of life, offered up on the altars of his country to ameliorate the condition of his fel-low citizens—actions which constitute prominent feature of heroism, be blot ted out from among the names of the social virtues, and placed in the black

catalogue of crimes?

The sword which became a national trophy, and which was solemnly decreed to belong to the people alone—the hymns which were heard by joyful Andalusia, and resounded on the banks of the Eoro and resounded on the Banks of the Boro and the Minho, afterwards repeated with approbation on those of the Seme, the Thames, the Danube, and the Elbe—the patriot soldier, who thrice refused to be girded with the sash of the General, with which it pleased his Monarch to remune-rate him, as well as nominate him his Aid-de-Camp—the head, which was decorated de-Camp—the head, which was decorated with the civic crowns of the olive and the rose, presented to him by an enraptured people, filled with the enthusiasm of the purest pleasure;—will this sword, I ask, be converted (as now madly and audaciously some pretend,) in the pages of severe history, into the bloody dagger of a man destroying rebel? Will these patriotic hymns be changed into the bitter sarcasms of ironical songs and will the serene foreof ironical songs and will the serene fore-tead of a virtuous man, who deserved of his King and country the title of their best servant, be traduced as vile and

Let, Sir, his destiny be whatever Heaven may please—let it be such that he may draw upon his devoted head all the unbridled passions of a pernicious policy more file outhirsty vengeance, and of the insatiable hatred of fanaticism—yet never shall the virtues of Riego be converted shall the virtues of Riego be converted into crimes, and never will the government of France be able to wash away the stain, which shall forever cover it, should they allow a General, whom the French arms had defeated in that field in which he fought under the orders of his King, denying to him the rights of a prisoner of war, to fall a sacrifice to maniac passions—passions which if not repressed, will terminate in shaking even to their foundations, the legitimate thrones of all exhibited dynasties.

rations, the regeneration of the canon Riego, not accustomed to write upon matters of state, delineates upon paper, the sentiments which animate his bosom in favour of a which animate his bosom in favour of a distance from the capital, in order to erect brother, without fearing to displease a virla, which he jutends for his future Minister whom he cannot look upon in residence.

my other light than as a man of sense nlightened philosopher, and a protocol dvocating a cause which he is so much nterested in pleading to mix some polior present to the superior understanding of the sagacious Minister, calcul ted to pravail upon him to exert all his influence in the cabinet of his most christian majesty to save the French government from such enormous disgrace, and to acquire to himself the glory of an action as just as t is humane.

What greater punishment-what more ruel sufferings can be inflicted on Riego than the spirit- destroying reflections which must now agitate his bosom, at seeing the conduct of those very men upon whose virtues, experience, know-ledge and political foresight, he had foun-ded the hope of seeing the throne of his king established and respected, and the prosperity of all his fellow citizens se-cured and promoted? And how have his cured and promoted? And how have his companions in arms, who, on so many occasions, mixed the sacred names of religion, country, liberty, and king with his own celebrated one, behaved? How have they defended (if I may be allowed the expression) the work of Riego? Then what greater punishment—what more cruet sufferings—where, then, is the political reason for considering the existence of Riego as terrible? of Riego as terrible?

But if so many powerful reasons should not be sufficient to move your excellency to the performance of the action of saving Riego (an action as noble as it is glorious) let the bitter tears of his distracted, exiled, heart-sunken wife, fading away in the flower of her age with a consumptive disease, excite in your heart the feelings of compassion, and urge you to do a deed for which your name shall be blessed by genetical way to the lease of the leas rations yet unborn. Oh! why was she ever separated from her mother's womb! -Why did the light of heaven ever shine upon her pale cheek! Surely not that the might live so cruelly—so harbarously

Eight and twenty days have clapsed since a wife, drowned in tears, and a brother agitated with a thousand inquietbrother agriated with a thousand inquiet-udes, threw themselves on the compas-sion of the most christian King, through the medium of Prince de Polignac, who assured them that their ardent prayers by means of your Excellency, would reach his august ears; but even the small consolation of knowing that such has been the case has never arrived to sooth their anxiety or their griefs—Louis ought to save France—Louis ought to save Spain. An afflicted wife and disconsolate brother place their trust in Chateaubriand for the salvation of the life of Riego.

MARIA TERESA DEL RIEGO Y. RIEGO. MIGUEL DEL RIEGO, Canon of Oviedo. 27. Alfred-place, Goswell-street-road, London, November 14, 1823. His Excellency the Viscount de Chateau-briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs to his Most Christian Majesty.

Dr. Chalmers' Farewell Sermon .- On the afternoon of Sunday week, Dr. Chal-mer preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of St. John's, Glasgow, previous to his assuming the professorship of moral philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. As early as 10 o'clock, a great crowd had assembled in front of the church, anxious to gain admittance; and though police officers were early on the spot, such was the determination of the assembled multitude to get in, that all efforts to restrain them proved fruitless. It was deemed necessary to send to the barracks for a military guard, and a party of the 75d regiment accordingly arrived, sabout half past 10 o'clock, who took their station on the stair leading into the church and were of great service in keeping back the crowd; but in spite of their best and aware it was with difficulty they fforts to restrain them proved fruite endeavors, it was with difficulty they could preserve order. After 11 o'clock a great part of the congregation being out side, several gentlemen ascended the staircase, ordered the main door to be shut staircase, ordered the main door to be shut and the military to clear away the crowd. This having been accomplished, and the soldiers judiciously arranged, these gentle men, after much personal exertion, succeeded in gaining admission for a nambe of the congregation. The services of the day then commenced, when Dr. Chalmen preached ab eloquent sermon from Psaln 137, verses 5 and 6, "If I forget thee, I Jerusalem, let my right hand forget he cunning. If I do not remember thee, keen tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chie joy." The doctor having concluded, and the usual services of the forenoon being ended, he intimated that Mr. Irving minister of the Caledonian Chapel, London, (who was then in the church) minister of the Caledonian Chapel, London, (who was then in the church) would finish the whole with prayer.—Dr. Chalmers then retired, and Mr. Irving havin, come up to the pulpit, after saying a few words respecting the important service in which they had been engaged, thought would be proper for the congregation invoke the divine bleasing on the head that man who had spent so many year among them, but who was now about tretire from his charge. Mr. Irving the put up a most impressive prayer on behalof Dr. Chalmers and the congregation, and finished the whole by singing the 23-Psalm.

Kean, the actor, who has been for som time residing near Rothsay on account of his health, is, we learn, so delighted with the mildness and salubrity of the climate of the Isle of Bute, that he has purchased from the Ma quis of Bute, a piece of