From the N. Y. Standard.

EDITORIAL PREDICTIONS.—In 1828, we received in this city a specimen number of the London Argus, dated several years ahead, in or to evade the payment of the stamp duties, and giving European intelligence in *future*, which, at the time excited considerable merriment, and was extensively quoted by our city papers. A late London paper recurs to the Argus, which it appears 'had sunk to rest in the arms of the Globe;' and gives extracts from several of its editorial predictions, which have been confirmed in a most singular manner. Among others, not mentioned by the London journal, we recollect a description of a speech of O'Connell in the House of Commons. We have a copy of the Argus somewhere among our old papers, which we shall now feel an interest in ferreting out. The specimen of the Argus appeared in July, 1828, and although not pretending to the gift of prophecy at the time, might now claim kindred with Merlin, with less risk of having its predictions questioned. It is certainly better 'guessing' than we are accustomed to have in this country, even east of Byram river. The following are among the notices:

"Lord Brougham, the Lord High Chancellor, has conferred the living of Middle coat on the Rev. Sidney Smith.

"The Rt. Hon. Francis Jeffrey, Lord Advocate, has already we hear, secured his election for the county.—[Of Edinburgh]"

In the event of entire change of Ministers, these two appointments were certainly to be looked for; but as certainly, the prospects of an entire chenge of ministry were exceedingly faint in June 1828. Some of the "guesses' are even more remarkable:

"It is proposed, we understand, soon after the rising of Parliament, to give a dinner in the Assembly rooms [Edinburgh] in commemoration of the late abolition in this city of the close system.—[Edin. Jour."]

This is still future, of course—Parliament is not yet risen. Shall we fix the 5th of July next, the anniversary of another great Scotch victory, the battle of Bannockburn?

"Since the elective franchise was transferred from the ancient, and therefore rotten, borough of Ripon to the flourishing town of Leeds, the manufactures of the place have taken fresh spring.—[Leeds Merc."]

"Charles X, the ex king of Frence, continues to reside at Presburg, in the Lower Hungary.

"France—At noon a salute announced the arrival of the President of the Republic the venerable Lafayette attended by Gen. Gerard, minister of war; M. C. Dupin, minister of the Interior; M. Lafitte, of Finance."

There is not very much wrong in this last extract; perhaps, however, the most extraordinary of the whole is the following:

"It is confidently hoped that the united efforts of these powers (Great Britain, France, and Austria) to put an end to the five years' war, will be finally successful, and will end by the acknowledgement by the Emperor Nicholas of the independence of the crown of Warsaw!"

We had some mind when we began, to try our skill at guessing in imitation of Mr. Buckingham; but so many dark clouds at present cover up the face of our political sky—There is so fearful a moaning in the air—there are so terrible signs of commotion on the earth—that we are fain to shut our eyes to the prophetic vision that flits before them, and humbly trust to bide the tempest, when it comes by aid superior to our own.

ANTI-SLAVERY PETITIONS.—Her Majesty has, within the last few days, received several addresses signed by females, praying her gracious interference with her Royal spouse to procure the total abolition of slavery. One of these addresses, which came from Bristol, was signed by nearly six thousand females, and at the head of them was the name of a lady distinguished for her learning and piety for upwards of the last half century, Mrs. Hannah More. Mr. Strutt, one of the Members for the borough of Derby, has had the honour of presenting a similar Petition to the Queen, from the ladies of that place, signed by nearly 1,200 persons.

A NEW IDOL.—Napoleon has had, still has, and will always have admirers in Europe; but it could never have been imagined that he would have had adorers in China. However we have been informed by an English missionary at Java, that in the village of Buitenzorg, near Batavia, where there is a colony of 2000 Chinese, he observed a portrait of Napoleon in a gilt frame, before which some of the Chinese burned incense, offering up prayers and singing hymns, night and morning, in honour of that great man.

The *Edinburgh Evening Post* of Saturday contains a proclamation in the name of young Napoleon, which has been forwarded to our contemporary by a gentleman resident in Germany, who says that it has been widely circulated in that country. It is a violent attack upon the character of Louis Phillippe, and concludes by advising the French to expel him and choose between the Duke of Bordeaux and Napoleon II., if they are not already resolved to have the latter.

FOREIGN.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

French papers to the 9th of February, have been received at Boston, by the ship Clematis, Holmes, from Havre. The slender quantum of intelligence furnished by this arrival, however, has increased, rather than satisfied, the public anxiety for European news at this interesting crisis.

The principal, indeed the only item of much importance, is the news of the election of the young Duke of Nemours the second son of the king of the French, to the throne of Belgium—but only by a majority of two votes. The following articles comprise the history of the election, and the immediate effects of the decision at Brussels.

After a long discussion, on the 1st 2d and 3d, which turned chiefly on the comparative pretensions of the Duke de Leuchtenberg and the Duke de Nemours, it was finally voted to close the discussion and proceed to the vote. The proceeding was conducted with solemnity and in profound silence. A committee of eight members to count the votes was appointed by lot. They were seated round a table, within a semicircle in front of the tribune. After the votes were received the urn was emptied upon the table, and one of the members of the committee counted the votes aloud.—They were found to be 191 in number, which corresponded with the number of members present—two being absent from sickness. The commitee then proceeded to read the name of each voter, and of the candidate voted for, and to make a list of each. It was found that there were for

The Duke de Nemours,	89 votes.
The Duke of Leuchtenberg,	67 do.
The Archduke Charles of Austria,	35 do.

No one having a majority of votes, the Congres proceeded to vote again, in conformity with a regulation previously adopted.

On the second ballot there were 192 votes, viz. for the Duke de Nemours 97, for the Duke de Leuchtenburgh 74, and for the Arch duke Charles of Austria, 21. The President then proclaimed the Duke de Nemours King of Belgium. The President had scarcely pronounced this decision, when the cry of "Long live the Duke de Nemours—long live the King of Belgium," burst forth from all quarters.—General joy pervaded the whole people. In the galleries were heard applauses, and stamping of the feet; the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and a general joy was exhibited in the countenances of all. It seemed that the members who had opposed the candidate upon whom the choice of the Congress eventually fell, did it only in the fulfilment of obligations founded on previous promises, and that their real wishes did not accord with their votes, so lively was the satisfaction, and so sincere the joy which for the most part was exhibited by them. The same shouts were repeated without and spread instantaneously throughout the city, followed by the roar of cannon and a general illumination in every street, a company of young people marched through the city, bearing the tri-colored flag, singing "*la Parisienne*," and shouting "*Vive le Duc de Nemours! vive le rio des Belges*"! long live the Duke of Nemours! long live the King of Belgium!

On the news of the election of the Duke de Nemours to the throne of Belgium the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the British Ambassador and M. Rothschild immediately despatched couriers to London.

The Duke of Nemours was born on the 25th of October, 1814, and is of course now in the 17th year of his age.

People are much deceived, says the Courier des Pays Bas, if they judge the sentiments of the Belgians by the large minority, which voted against the Duke of Nemours. They gave their votes to others, but they have implicitly concorded in his election.

The following proclamation was issued by the Regency of Brussels on the result of the election.

"The Burgomaster Magistrates (Echevins) to the inhabitants of Brussels.

"Citizens: Our representatives have consumated our glorious revolution.

"The destinies of Belgium are fixed. His Royal Highness Louis Charles Phillippe, Duke of Nemours, is elected King of the Belgians.

"A son of a citizen King, who has preserved our fine country from foreign invasion and bloody reactions, has incontestible titles to our love and our gratitnde.

"Citizens: Under the sceptre of a Prince of our choice, we shall become a free and independent nation.

"Live the Belgic nation!—live the King!

"Done at Brussels, 3d Feb. 1831.

ROUPPE.

"The Secretary, ZANNA."

The Duke of Leughtenberg having ascertained that the King of the French was opposed to his nomination as King of Belgium, wrote to the Duke of Bassaus the following letter, which was read in the Belgic Chamber pending the election: "What is to be done after the opposition of the French Government? Submit and think no more of it. Nobody could have forseen this obstacle: but nobody has wished or could wish for any thing which could be disagreeable to the King of the French." The Duke of Bassaus communicated this letter to the French Minister, and he transmitted it to Brussels to show that the Prince did not wish to press his claims.

The greatest tranquility prevailed in Brussels on the 5th of February. The proclamation of the preceding day announcing that on the 6th, 18,000 loaves and 9,000 franks would be distributed, was received by the people with acclamations. [No doubt!] It is added:—"Congress is deserted, scarcely a sufficient number of deputies remain to continue the discussion of the constitution. But one desire animates all persons—that of seeing the King whom the nation has just elected. We have been assured, (says a Brussels Journal,) that a deputation who will wait upon the Duke de Nemours, will request General Lafayette to accompany the young Prince."

The next question presented, is, whether under circumstances, and more especially with such a small majority, the King of France will allow his son to accept the proffered crown. Upon this point all is conjecture. We give such light as we have received.

A private letter received in Boston from Havre, Feb. 6th, says—"the government of France would not accede to it, and therefore the Belgians will be left in the same state of uncertainty as before the election." Another Havre letter. of Feb. 9th, says:—

"The Clematis having been detained by a westerly wind, I write again to say, that the news from Paris, by Estafette, is, that the *final answer* of the King of France to the Belgic Deputation, has not yet been given: so that the Duc de Nemours may yet be King of Belgium! It is conjectured that the French Government are waiting for despatches from England. There is nothing further new."

The Deputies from Belgium were at Paris on the 8th Feb. but had not been officially received by the King; it was reported on change that they would not be admitted to an audience until an answer should have been received from the abinet of St. James, to a despatch forwarded by a special courier.

The Journal des debats announces in a postscript, "We learn this evening [Feb. 5] in a certain manner, that the King has not accepted the throne of Belgium for the Duc de Nemours."

The Journal des Debats of Feb. 6, discusses the question whether the King of the French on the part of his son, ought to accept of this dignity thus conferred upon him by a majority of two votes after a long and angry debate in the National Congress. It states some of the obstacles which the young King, at sixteen years of age, would have to encounter among a divided people, who have their constitution yet to establish, and concludes with the declaration that reason forbids exposing the young Prince, France, and even Belgium to the danger which would be incurred by an acceptance of the appointment.

The Paris Constitutionnel of Feb. 8, says, that in regard to the great question of the refusal or acceptance of the Belgian throne, nothing official has been decided, at least such was believed to be the fact. The Deputies of the Belgian Congress had arrived in Paris, and were provided with lodgings in the street de Varennes, at the public expense. They had been visited by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, & Marshal Girard. They were nine in number, at the head of whom was M. Felix de Merode.

News has been received from Warsaw to Jan. 25. The diet in the session of the 25th declared unanimously that the throne of Poland was vacant. Hostilities had not commenced, but the Polish army had advanced from Praga to Brezc and Raven.—Every thing was tranquil at Warsaw. The tricolored cockade hae taken the place of the white.

News from London of Feb. 3, is contained in the Paris papers. The question of Reform was to be brought forward in Parliament on the 3d of March. There was a new conference on the affairs of Belgium in London on the 2d.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Two days since an event happened, of which no one knows the cause, but which has greatly disturbed the tranquility of Rome and the Conclave. At 8 o'clock in the evening a bomb shell burst in the centre of the Palace, where the Cardinals are assembled. Every one put himself on the alert. The Police and Authorities of the city were immediately on foot; patrolles secured the streets, but no trace was discovered of the author of the alarm.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—On the news of the election of the Duke de Nemours to the throne of Belgium, the Minister of Foreign Affairs the British Ambassador and M. Rothschild immediately despatched couriers to London.

IRELAND.

DISMISSAL FROM THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.

The Rev. John Dawson, rector of Killmore-Erris, county Mayo, has been deprived of the commission of the peace. The following are the facts which, we understand, led to his dismissal. The *Maria*, a new brigantine, of 194 tons, the property of a widow Rushton, of Trieste, laden with stock fish and other articles, from Bergen, in Norway, to Venice, was wrecked on the Erris coast on the night of the 24th of September. The subsequent proceedings we find thus detailed in a Castlebar paper:—"An auction was called, by whom we cannot learn, but the sale took place on Monday, and the mate of the vessel, a foreigner, who did not understand the language or usages of the country, was compelled to act as auctioneer, and, when directed, "knocked down" the entire cargo, sails, spars, hull, &c. for £21 to the Reverend Mr. Dawson, a Magistrate of Erris, and a Mr. Davis, without the poor foreigner knowing what it meant. So far, indeed, was the monopoly of this "God-send" carried, that some people who came to make purchases were directed by the Rev. Magistrate to be gone; that they should get no bargains; and the whole affair terminated in a few minutes, to the satisfaction of the spectators, who boasted of the hundreds they would make by their purchases, and the dismay of the unfortunate mariners, who found that, after the greater part of this sum had been deducted, under pretence of salvage, &c., the entire proceeds of the cargo and vessel amounted to a few shillings! And be it observed, that the poor people who risked their lives in rescuing the property from the waves never recived the smallest remuneration. The wreck took place on Saturday morning—those who survived were plundered—the auction was called—the cargo sold, and the unfortunate strangers dismissed, all within eight-and-forty hours! And had it not been for the charity of the people of Westport, by whom £30 collected for their relief, they must have perished for want." The circumstances were all submitted to Sir A. Hart, and the Rev. Mr. Dawson has ceased to dignify the magisterial bench.—[Dublin Paper.]

A music seller in Dublin has taken advantage of the present period of party feeling, by publishing some *Orange and Green Quadrilles*, respectfully dedicated to *Mr. O'Connell*; also Mrs. O'Connell's *Orange and Green Waltz*, together with the *Anti-Union Quadrille* and *Anti-Union Waltz*, most respectfully dedicated to the King!

UNITED STATES.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.—The following blood-chilling article is copied from the Journal of Commerce. We have been apprised for some weeks of these shocking revelations of Gibbs; but understanding that it was the desire of the magistrate to whom they were confided, that nothing should be published upon the subject until the wretched man should have paid the forfeit of his crimes, we desisted from committing the facts to paper. We are not aware, however, that any injury can arise from the publication, and therefore feel no hesitation in extending the circulation of this horrible tale of piracy and blood.

GIBBS, THE PIRATE.—The confession of this wretched being, now on the confines of eternity, to one of the Police Magistrates, unveil a career of long and desperate crimes; and they bring the varying torments of his partially awakened conscience into an existence that is almost visible upon his agitated brow while he recites the horrible catalogue. He has been familiar with scenes of blood and carnage, even from his boyhood, and an active participator in the commission of crimes that are stamped with the most shocking barbarity. We have been unable to obtain the entire confession which he has made, but the following brief sketch of his life may be relied on as authentic, so far as it goes.

When but about 15 years of age, he was a sailor on board the sloop of war Hornet, and was in the action when she captured the British sloop of war Peacock, off the coast of Pernambuco. Upon the return of the Hornet to the United States, he followed the gallant Capt. Lawrence to the Chesapeake, and became a prisoner of war, after the melancholy result of her encounter with the Shannon. He states that previous to the engagement, the crew of the Chesapeake were almost in a state of mutiny, growing out of the non-payment of their prize money, and that the address of Capt. Lawrence was received by them with coldness and murmurs. After his exchange, he returned to Boston, where having determined to abandon the sea, he established himself in the grocery business, with a capital of one thousand dollars, which he procured from his friends in R. Island. How long he continued in that business we know not, but in the end it proved unsuccessful, and he resolved again to try the sea for a subsistence. With a hundred dollars in his pocket, the remnant of his property, he embarked in the ship John, for Buonos Ayres, and his means being exhausted soon after his arrival there, he entered on board a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and sailed on a cruize. A quarrel between the officers and crew in regard to the division of prize money, led eventually to a mutiny; and the mutineers gaining the ascendancy, took possession of the vessel, landed the officers somewhere on the coast of Florida, and steered for the West Indies, with hearts resolved to make their fortunes at all hazards. The horrible atrocities which they committed will be fully developed when the confessions of Gibbs are made public. We only know that he was a *co-operator* in the capture of nearly twenty vessels, and in the murder of nearly four hundred human beings.

On one occasion they captured a Dutch ship, bound from Curacoa to Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, and a company of thirty souls, including the crew. All were put to death with the exception of a young lady about 17, who though spared, was compelled to witness the heart rending spectacle of the butchery of her father and mother, before her eyes. They kept her on board for some time, and when it was determined to proceed to Havana, a consultation was held to decide whether it would be safe to give her liberty upon their arrival. The majority were apprehensive that she might betray them, and it was therefore resolved that she must die. Poison was administered to her, and she soon shared the fate of her parents. Gibbs declares that of all the murders in which he has participated, no one has harrowed his soul with so much remorse as the recollection of the cold blooded destruction of this interesting and accomplished female. He avers that he made a vigorous effort to rescue her, but that he was overawed by the rest of his comrades, who would listen to no mercy.

On another occasion, an American ship, the Caroline, was captured by two of the piratical vessels, and run ashore off Cape Antonio. They were busily engaged in landing the cargo, when the U. S. brig Enterprise hove in sight, and sent her barges to attack them. The pirates defended themselves for some time behind a small 4 gun battery, which they had erected, but in the end were forced to abandon their own vessels and the prize, and fly for safety to the mountains.—This account as given by Gibbs, may be true, though we have no distinct recollection of such a circumstance. We find, however, by a recurrence to our files, that a piratical sloop and schooner were destroyed by the British sloop of war Icarus, near Havana, in the summer of 1824, under similar circumstances, and that most of the pirates, when attacked by her barges, made for the shore and fled to the woods. The sloop of war found there, twelve vessels which had been burnt to the water's edge, and it was satisfactorily ascertained that *their crews, amounting to one hundred and fifty persons, had been murdered.* There is therefore, some reason to believe that Gibbs may refer to this affair, and that the vessel was the British sloop of war above mentioned, and not the Enterprise, as the pirates supposed at the time.

The barque Transit, an American vessel, was also captured by them, and the whole of her crew destroyed.

Havana was the general resort of the pirates, to dispose of their booty. There they sauntered about without apprehension, and even lodged at the same houses with many of the American officers who were sent out to destroy them. He states that he was acquainted with many of the officers, and was apprised of all their intended movements before they left the harbor.

After their complete expulsion from those seas, we are unadvised of the course of Gibbs until he sailed, sometime during the last spring, for Gibralter, and thence to Algiers, in the hope of getting on board some of the Barbary corsairs. The blockade of the harbor by the French fleet prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he returned by the way of Marsoilles to Boston. He embarked thence for New-Orleans where he shipped as one of the crew of the brig Vineyard.

We have seen two letters from him to a friend, since sentence was passed upon him, which evince some anguish of spirit, but there is no reason to conclude that he is so thoroughly penitent that he would not, by the recovery of his liberty, rush again, if he had an opportunity, into the perpetration of similar acts of atrocity. Wansley, the steward, appears to be comparatively happy, and devotes the whole of his time to a preparation for the awful scene that so soon awaits him.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the story now going the rounds of the public prints which first appeared in the Providence Subaltern, is almost entirely a piece of fiction.

The confessions of the pretended Gibbs will be published soon after his execution, and will no doubt be sought for with eager curiosity.

LOWER CANADA.

MESSAGES FROM LORD AYLMER TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Speaker and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall not fail to transmit without delay, to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, your petition to the King; and as it will no doubt be expected by his Majesty's government that my communication shall be accompanied by some observations of my own, referring to the various subjects embraced in the said petition, I think it necessary, on the present occasion, to make a few remarks, to which I solicit your serious attention; more especially, as it may be that I have yet something to learn regarding the ulterior views of the House of Assembly.

I can assure you, Gentlemen, that I have derived satisfaction from listening to the petition which has just been read by Mr. Speaker, because the subject matter of it is distinct and tangible; and because I feel assured that of the causes of complaint therein set forth, many will be eventually removed, and others modified; in the mean while, it is very agreeable to me to have it in my power to state, that some of those causes of complaint have been already put by me in a train of amelioration at least, if not of removal altogether; and I beg the House of Assembly to believe, that my efforts shall be unremitting in pursuing the same course to the utmost extent of my power and authority, as the king's representative.

Thus far I can, with a safe conscience declare, that the present communication is satisfactory to me: but I cannot conceal from the House, that it would have been infinitely more so, could I feel assured that the whole matter of their complaints is comprised in this petition. Gentlemen, I must go a step further than this, and confess to you, that I cannot divest my mind of anxiety on this subject—it is with the view of being relieved from this state of anxiety that I now come forward to entreat that you will admit me to your confidence, and acquaint me whether I am to expect any, and what further communications on the subject of complaints and grievances!

I think I have even a claim upon you for the confidence I now solicit.

The propositions which upon a recent occasion, I was commanded by the King to make to you on the subject of Finance, were laid before you in the plainest and most straightforward manner—nothing was glossed over; and I even believe that I should have been justified, had I made those propositions more palateable to you than I have done. But I considered that any thing which could bear, even for a moment, the appearance of trick or manœuvre on so grave an occasion, was unworthy of His Majesty's Government, and injustice to the frank and loyal character of the Canadian people.

What I now ask in return for this fair dealing is a corresponding proceeding on the part of the House of Assembly.

Am I to understand that the Petition, which I have just heard read, conveys all that the House of Assembly have to complain of up to this day, or am I to understand that there remains something behind some unripe grievance or complaint which it may be intended to bring forward hereafter, when those now produced shall have been disposed of? This is the information I ask of you.

This, Gentlemen, is the information which I will even implore you to afford me, in the name of the King our Sovereign, who is sincerity itself, and in the name of the brave honest people of Canada, who are so well entitled to expect fair dealing in every quarter; and now if there be any stray complaint—any grievance, however inconsiderable in itself, which may have been overlooked when this Petition was adopted by the House, I beseech you gentlemen, to take it back again, in order that the deficiency may be supplied, and that thus both King and people may be enabled, at one view, to see the whole extent of what complain of and what you require.

Whether this appeal to your candor shall draw from you any further declaration, stating that your Petition contains the whole matter of your complaints and grievances, or that you shall maintain silence, I shall equally consider that I have acquired a full and distinct knowledge of the whole of your complaints and grievances, up to the present period. Your Petition will be accompanied by an assurance from me to that effect, and my most fervant wishes that it may be productive of such measures as shall restore perfect harmony, to this favored land, where I firmly believe a larger share of happiness and prosperity is found than amougst any other people in the Universe.

AYLMER.
Governor in Chief,

Castle of St. Lewis.
Quebec, March 23, 1831.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved 1st. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of this Province, by persisting in prosecuting before the Superior Tribunals, persons accused of minor offences, which ought to have been prosecuted at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, has been guilty of malversation in his office, and this with the sordid view of encreasing his emoluments.

2nd. Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of this Province, in order to shew his attachment to the Executive Government of the day, has been guilty of partiality and persecution in the execution of the duties of his office, by instituting libel prosecutions, unjust and ill founded, against divers persons; and has thereby rendered himself unworthy of the confidence of His Majesty's subjects in this Province.

3rd. Resolved That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the said James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of this Province, by making at the Election at Sorel, in the year 1827, where he was one of the Candidates, use of threats and acts of violence, to intimidate some of the Electors of the said place, and by promising impunity to others, displayed his contempt of the freedom of Election, and has infringed the laws which protect it.

4th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of this Province, by prosecuting for perjury certain Electors of Sorel, who had voted against him, and by refusing or neglecting to prosecute others who were no better qualified, but who had voted in his favor, was actuated by motives of personal revenge, which made him forget his duty, and the oath he has taken as His Majesty's Attorney General in this Province.

5th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of this Province, by inducing, at the said Election of Sorel certain Electors who were not qualified to take the oaths usual on such occasions, although he knew that those individuals were not qualified, has been guilty of subornation of perjury.

6th. That it is the opinion of this Committe, that by this conduct, the said James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of this Province, has brought the administration of Criminal Justice in this Province into dishonor and contempt; and that he had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors and is unworthy of the confidence of His Majesty's Government.

7th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for reasons before mentioned, it is expedient that the said James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of the Province, be, as soon as may be, deprived of his office of Attorney General of this Province, and that he ought not to fill any other office of confidence therein.

8th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that it may please him to dismiss the said James Stuart, Esq. from the Office of Attorney General of this Province, and thereafter not to appoint him to any other office of trust therein.

9th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying him to be pleased to suspend the said James Stuart, Esq. Attorney General of this Province, from the said office, and the execution thereof, until the pleasure of His Majesty on this subject shall be made known in this Province, and that the said address be accompanied by a copy of these Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Bedard, the Clerk of the House was authorized to deliver to James Stuart, Esquire, Attorney General, a copy of the Second Report of the Committee of Grievances, and of all other proceedings and documents relating to the complaints made by the House against the said James Stuart.

On motion of Mr. Neilson, the following Resolutions were adopted by the House:—

1. That in the present state of the public affairs of this Province, it is indispensably necessary that some person, having the confidence of this House, should proceed forthwith to England, to represent to His Majesty's Government, the interests and sentiments of the inhabitants of the Province, and support the Petitions of this House to His Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament.

2. That in the event of the Bill, sent up by this House to the Legislative Council on the 5th instant, not receiving the concurrence of that House, in the present Session, the Hon. Denis Benjamin Viger, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council, named Agent of the Province in the said Bill, be requested to proceed to England, without delay, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing Resolution.

3. That it is expedient that the necessary and unavoidable disbursements of the said Denis Benjamin Viger, for effecting the purposes aforesaid, not exceeding £1000, be advanced and paid to him by the Clerk of this House out of the Contingent Fund thereof, till such time as the said disbursements can be otherwise provided for.

Quebec 28th March.

A Message was received to-day by the Assembly, from the Governor in Chief, informing the House that His Excellency had, upon the charges against Mr. Attorney General Stuart, suspended that officer in his functions.—[Quebec Gazette.]

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

RESOLUTION
RESPECTING KING'S COLLEGE.

Resolved, That while this House fully appreciates His Majesty's gracious intention in granting a Royal Charter for the establishment of an university in this Province, we would most humbly beg leave to represent that as the great majority of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province are not members of the Church of England, we regret that the charter contains provisions which are calculated to exclude from its principal offices and honors all who do not belong to that Church. In consequence of these Provisions its benefits will be confined to a few individuals, of one religious denomination, while others of His Majesty's subjects equally loyal and deserving, will be excluded from participating in advantages which should be open to all. Its influence as a Seminary of learning on this account must be limited, and will be looked upon with jealousy by a large majority of the inhabitants of this Province; that therefore it is expedient to present an humble address to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause the charter of King's College to be cancelled, and to grant another free from the objections to which our duty to the people of this Province has induced us to advert.

On the question for adopting the above resolution, the House divided, and the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

YEAS—Beardsley, Berczy, Bidwell, Campbell, Chisholm, Clark, J. Crooks, W. Crooks, Duncombe, A. Fraser, Howard, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jones, Ketchum, Lewis, Lyons, McCall, D. McDonald, Mackenzie, McMartin, Morris, Mount, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Samson, Shaver, White, 29.

NAYS—Boulton, Burwell, Elliott, Jessup, Magon, Robinson, Sol. General, Vankoughnet, 8.

REPORT.

The Committee, to whom was referred the inquiry into the manner of holding the elections into the Counties of Lincoln and York, most respectfully report:

In prosecuting their inquiry your committee find that the manner of holding the elections has been uniform. Formerly the elections were held by ridings as will appear by the 3rd chapter of the act of 40th, Geo. 3rd and 11th chap. 48th Geo. 3rd.

That since the passing of the act of the 60th Geo. 3d, the said county of Lincoln has been represented in the Provincial Parliament as a county generally and not by ridings. The same course has been adopted in the county of York.

That by the act passed in the fourth year of His late Majesty King George the Fourth the qualifications of persons eligible to a seat in the House of Assembly is fully set forth, and the term Riding is frequently used—and from a careful examination of these acts, your committee are of opinion that the said counties should be represented by ridings as formerly—and recommend the passing a bill declaratory to that effect, with a provision that in the event of a vacancy happening in the representation of either of the said counties during the present Parliament the same shall be filled by a county election generally, and not by ridings, as there would be an impossibility in determining what portion of the said counties was unrepresented.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. JARVIS, Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, March 1831.

An Act to enable Married Women more conveniently to alien and convey their real Estate, and to repeal an Act passed in the forty-third year of the Reign of King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to enable Married Women having Real Estate, more conveniently to alienate and convey the same."

[Passed 16th March, 1831.]

WHEREAS the Laws now in force enabling married Women more conveniently to alien their real Estate, do not afford the facility required, and at the same time unnecessarily expose purchasers to risque, from the chance of the married Woman dying, or retracting her consent after her execution of the conveyance, by means whereof such conveyances may be defeated to the great prejudice of innocent purchasers: *Be it therefore enacted* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of August next, after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any married woman being above the age of twenty-one years, residing within this Province, and seized of real Estate therein, to alien and convey such real Estate by Deed, to be executed by her jointly

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/57
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