ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, Feb. 15.

EARL GREY rose amidst the most profound silence. His Lordship requested the clerk to read that part of his Majesty's speech relating to the disturbances existing in Ireland. This having been done, the Noble Earl, evidently much affected painted in glowing colours the lawless outrages that existed in Ireland, and the painful necessity his Majesty's government was under in submtting strong measures for repressing them. We are told that the separation of Ireland is to be effected by agitation, and that the Volunteers are to be the agents for bringing about this end. It is said that no matter what remedial measures are adopted—no matter what abuses are removed—you may abolish parish cess—you may reform the church—you may remove the grievances of the grand jury system—but no matter what you do for the peace and happiness of Ireland, nothing will satisfy the volunteers, but the repeal of the Legislative union. But what was the nature of that society of volunteers? It was modelled upon the volunteer society of 1782. It was to consist of district associations, subordinate to a committee sitting in Dublin. It was to undertake the pacification of Ireland to put down tumults—to supersede the necessity of the police—to hold meetings simultaneously with the sessions and assizes (Hear,)—to determine quarrels—and to put an instrument of pacification into the hands of the Liberator. It was not to be an armed association until the law should allow it. The accredited agent of the Learned Gentleman—sent under the name of a pacificator to organize the subordinate societies—declared, at a public meeting in the county of Clare, that if it should be necessary, as it had been in the year 1798, to supply the volunteers with pikes, Daniel O'Connell would send the men of Clare into his own wood at Lough O'Connell, to cut pike handles (Hear, hear, hear). But it was the duty of the government to take care that there should be no pikes—and that associations so organised, and for such objects, should be put down (Hear, hear). Was it to be wondered at that, whilst such associations were in progress, while such declarations were addressed to them, there should be a general resistance to the law—that the payment of tythes should be suspended—that the collectors of tythes, and even of rent, should be assaulted, if not murdered? Although these outrages did not prevail over all Ireland, they pervaded a considerable part of the country; and it was in the nature of such disorders to increase and extend themselves, if they were not timely and vigorously put down (Hear). The whole of Leinster was in this state; and in Munster, the Counties of Cork and Tipperary, were similarly situated; as was also the Province of Ulster, to a great extent, especially in the county of Louth; and their Lordships had heard from a Noble Lord behind him what was the condition of many parts of Connaught. Their Lordships would see that the association of volunteers were connected with these outrages, from the fact that they increased as it was spread, and that they had the same objects which it avowedly sought. It was true that the founders of that society disclaimed the use of all but peaceable and legal means; but it was evident from the violence of the language that they employed in the work of excitement and agitation, that they availed themselves of this profession of pacification for their own protection, whilst they well knew that it would not serve to curb the ignorant people whom they inflamed, nor to protect them from the consequence of their violence. The Noble Lord then quoted from the public papers, and from the correspondence of the Irish Government, numerous instances of the persecution of witnesses and jurors in cases of prosecution connected with the outrages of the illegal associations, and contended for the necessity of immediately employing some means of putting an end to this system of intimidation. The Noble Earl stated many cases to show the gross violation of the laws, and that, from the state of society, the laws at present in force could not be executed. Witnesses dared not give their evidence, nor juries find a verdict of guilty. The present state of Ireland was, in fact so disturbed, property and life so unprotected, that he thought their Lordships would not hesitate to adopt the measures he was about to propose. It did not appear that these outrages were confined to any class of men. Government had been unwilling to introduce a measure of the description; they now felt it their duty, however, to lay it before their Lordships. All the powers at present possessed by the executive had been found ineffectual to preserve order and enforce the due administration of the laws in Ireland. This bill which he was about to bring in had for its object in the first place to suppress all dangerous and illegal associations. To suppress, if possible, all attempts at outrage and violence. The bill would contain various provisions of acts passed at different periods by both the English and Irish Parliaments, particularly that passed in the 8th of George the Fourth, commonly called the Proclamation Act, which had for its object the suppression of all illegal meetings. That act also prohibited any one being out without giving a sufficient excuse, between sun-set and sun-rise. His Majesty's Government as he before informed their Lordships, were very reluctant, and it was with much pain that they felt called upon to ask for extraordinary powers for the Executive of Ireland.—The first enactment of the present measure was to prohibit all meetings to petition Parliament, or to discuss public grievances and public acts, unless ten day's notice was previously given. (Hear, hear, hear,) The Insurrection Act authorized all offencees against its provision to be tried at the Sessions, before the Magistrates, who had the power to sentence offenders to transportation. Now, in the present state of Ireland, his Majesty's Ministers did not think fit that this power should any longer be exercised by the Magistrates. (Hear, hear,)—The trial of all offences against this Act it was proposed should, to a certain extent, be subject to martial law. (Loud cries of "Hear, Hear.") The Courts, however, would be so constructed, that he did not fear that the powers would be unfairly exercised; the Act would contain security against unfairness; at the same time he hoped they would be effectual in enforcing obedience to the laws. It would be imperative that in all these Courts a Serjeant at Law or King's Counsel should preside as Judge Advocate and they would otherwise be so constructed as no fear of any abuse of power could be anticipated. All persons found abroad between sun-set and sun-rise, all absent from their homes without cause, and those who had arms in their houses, would be subject to this act. All persons distributing seditious papers, any attempts to injure the person or property of jurors, prosecutors, or witnesses, should also come within the provisions of this act. The Noble Lord referred to another provision in the former act, protecting the officers of courts martial from future prosecutions.—This was essential for their protection, and would be embraced in the present bill, though the officers would nevertheless be subject to have their conduct examined by a proper court martial. He trusted these measures would be found effectual to suppress the existing outrages in Ireland; and he should be happy when the time arrived that the proposed measures of severity might with safety be repealed. If a writ of habeas corpus should be issued for any person arrested under the provisions of this act, it should be a sufficient return to the writ that the person was arrested under the authority of the act. He thought these measures would be sufficient. They were severe powers, but the necessity of the case seemed to require them, and by which necessity alone they could be justified. The question for their Lordships was, whether or not a case had been made out for such a suspension of the ordinary laws as all legitimate Governments have been at times compelled to resort to, for the safety of the State, and on the principle *salus populi suprema lex*. The next measure which his Majesty's Ministers thought necessary to introduce, but separately from the present bill, was an act for changing the venue in the cases of all trials where any species of intimidation had been used to influence jurors or witnesses.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—Apologizing for so long detaining their Lordships, and thanking them for patient hearing, the Noble Lord concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill.

Earl GREY said that it was only a measure of necessity, and was not intended to continue longer than till the end of the next session. He hoped to be able to move for its repeal before them.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he fully concurred in the measure. The Crown was an usurper instead of a governor, if it claimed allegiance without granting protection. Had a less extensive measure been adopted constitutional principles would have been violated, and the object would not have been attained. He had the most unbounded confidence in the measure, and in the hands of those who would execute it. He also approved of it because it was accompanied by measures of relief.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH supported the measure, although he wished for documentary evidence of its necessity.

Lord CLONCURRY looked on it with great anxiety and alarm.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the measure.

After a few more observations the bill was read a first time, and the house adjourned.

Monday, February 18.

Lord GREY moved the second reading of the Bill.

The Earl of WICKLOW approved of the measures proposed, but regretted they had not been brought forward before.

The Earl of LONGFORD condemned the continuance of the Marquis of Anglesey in the Government of Ireland.

Lord RODEN supported the Bill, on the ground that such coercive measures were now become necessary.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE defended the conduct of the Marquis of Anglesey.

The Duke of WELLINGTON considered the present measure to be essentially necessary; but suggested some amendments that might be proposed in the committee.

Earl GREY replied, and thanked the No-

The Bill was then read a second time. *nem. con.*

It is in contemplation to change the hours for the sittings in Parliament, by restoring the day to its proper uses, instead of legislating only by night. In the Commons, on the 11th, Mr. Oswald presented a petition from the county of Ayr, respecting nocturnal sittings, which was received with cheers.

Mr. COBBETT moved that the petition be laid on the table. He had a number of petitions to present on the same subject, but he would keep them back until they should amount to one hundred. (Hear, hear.) All night work was bad, if it could be avoided. (A laugh.) All beasts of prey, toads, bats, owls, and all odious and noxious things, took advantage of the shades of night to hide their ugly actions. (A laugh.) He believed that much of the evils of the country originated in the practice of nocturnal sittings in that house. Why should they not come into that chamber for the discharge of their duty in making laws at the same hour that the judges went into their Courts to administer laws? (Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL supported the petition. He denied the supposed inconvenience of morning sitting to commercial and professional men. If such Gentlemen thought their private business of more importance than their duty to their constituents, they ought to retire. Neither would he allow that the duties of the House should be sacrificed to the convenience of Ministers.

Mr. ATTWOOD did not think that the convenience of the majority of the House should give way to the peculiar taste or inclination of the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin, or of any two or three other Members.—(Hear.)

An Hon. MEMBER had been requested to support the prayer of these petitions; and he did so willingly, as he believed that the alteration prayed for would contribute greatly to the health and convenience of the Members themselves, as well as to the more efficient discharge of their duty to their constituents.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the question was to be brought formally before the House. If a majority should appear to be in favor of early sittings, the convenience of Ministers would not be allowed to interfere. (Hear, hear.)

Extracts from late English Papers.

THE REV MR. IRVING'S DISCIPLES.

Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, the curiosty of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Chelsea Hospital was greatly excited by the appearance of two young men genteelly dressed in black with large brown cloaks, taking up their position in an open space of ground, near the hospital, and one of them commencing to preach. A large crowd soon surrounded the preachers, who said that they were messengers sent from heaven by the Almighty to inform the people of this earth that the world would be at an end in a very few days, and to prepare every person for the event. They held forth alternately for nearly three hours. One of the auditors asked the messengers their names. They replied that neither of them had any name, they were messengers from heaven, but that if any person present doubted their mission, if he would give them his address they would call upon him and convince him of the truth of their assertion, or if any person wanted to consult them they would be found at the Rev. Mr. Irving's chapel. No person acceded to the proposition, nor did any of the congregation appear to be much edified by the discourse. At the conclusion, the messengers moved off followed by an immense crowd. The eldest of the messengers did not appear to be more than 22 years of age, and the other quite a boy.—[London Paper.]

THREATENING THE LIFE OF THE KING.

On Friday week, in consequence of an order from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir F. Roe the chief magistrate of police, issued a warrant for the apprehension of a man named Michal Larragan on the charge of high treason, in having sent letters to the King, threatening the life of his Majesty unless certain claims which he asserted he had upon the government of the country were satisfied. Ellis, the Bow-street officer, was intrusted with the warrant, and with great difficulty succeeded at a late hour on Friday night, in apprehending him. He was taken immediately before Sir F. Roe, and underwent a long private examination, none of the particulars of which were suffered to transpire officially, but we understand the threats were conveyed in the most unequivocal language, and that the prisoner, when before the magistrate, admitted the charge, and, so far from evincing a desire to retract, stated that until his claims were satisfied, he should persist in his endeavours to obtain vengeance.—The result of his examination was, that he was on Saturday conveyed to Whitehall, to undergo an examination before the Privy Council. The Prisoner was well watched during the night, by the direction of Ellis, who stated that he had ascertained, that he had once made an attempt on his own life. The prisoner is a respectable looking man, about forty years of age, dressed in black

ALDERMAN ROBERT WAITHMAN, M. P. died on Wednesday morning, at his late residence in Woburn place, Russell square. The worthy Alderman, who had attained his 69th year, being born in 1761, of humble parentage, at Wrexham, in North Wales. Becoming an orphan when only four months old, he was placed at the school of a Mr. Moore, by his uncle, on whose death, about 1778, he obtained a situation at Reading, in Berkshire, whence he proceeded to London, and entered into the service of a respectable linen-draper, with whom he continued until he became of age; he then entered into business, at the south end of Fleetmarket, whence, some years after, he removed to the corner of New Bridge street. He appears to have commenced his political career in 1794, when he brought forward a series of resolutions, at a Common Hall, animadverting upon the war with revolutionised France, and enforcing the necessity of a reform in Parliament. In 1818, after having been defeated on several previous occasions, he obtained his election as one of the Representatives of the City of London; and, shortly afterwards, upon the death of Sir Charles Price, became Alderman of Farringdon Without. On the 25th of January, 1819, he made his maiden speech in Parliament, on the presentment of a petition, praying for a revision of the criminal code, the existing state of which he severely censured. In October, 1823, he was chosen Lord Mayor; and in July, 1826, again became one of the City Members. Alderman Waithman is said to have made a considerable fortune years ago, in favour of his sons. His wife, whom he married about the year 1786, died in 1827, since which he has lost one of his sons. The death of Alderman Waithman has caused a vacancy in the representation of the city, and in the ward of Farringdon. Mr. Lyall and Mr. Alderman Venables have already started as candidates for the representation. Mr. John Irving, of the firm of Reid, Irving, and Co., and Mr. Lloyd, jun. the banker, have been also named. The following are mentioned as likely to become competitors for the aldermanic gown—Sir James Williams, —— Grote, Esq. M. P., Deputies Blackett and Tickner, Messrs. Richard Taylor, Rundell, Spottiswoode, and Harmer. Mr. R. Taylor has, we understand, received an invitation from a large body of the electors of the ward.—[Lond. pap.]

The sale of the late *Dr. Adam Clarke's library* commences at Evans' this day. It is very remarkable that this celebrated Wesleyan preacher, who states in his recent autobiography, that he left his father's house with only three half pence, should have collected a library surpassing that of our Bishops. It is rich in every department of Theology, and abounds in curious articles of Northern and Eastern Literature.—[Ib. Feb. 18th.]

FEMALE CONGRESS.—A meeting was held in Portland street, Glasgow, on Tuesday se'nnight last, composed wholly of female delegates from the different power-loom factories in Glasgow and neighbourhood, the object of which was to consult on the best measures to be adopted in the present momentous crisis of their affairs. The chair was filled by a female, and the different resolutions drawn up and submitted to the meeting entirely by females. A President, Secretary, and Treasurer, with a Committee, were then chosen, who proceeded to collect the money forwarded by the different delegates. A vote of thanks was then given to the president, for her conduct in the chair; three cheers were then given for the time bill, and a vote of thanks to Sir D. K. Sandford, for his spirited answer to the "Zealots" on the Sabbath, last week, after which, the meeting broke up in the greatest harmony.—[London Paper.]

JOHN WESLEY.—In the early days of methodism, to discourage pawning, and aid his poor disciples, he established a fund, termed the "Lending Stock," from which, on security offered, from two to five pounds might be obtained for a period of 3 months. Lackington the celebrated bookseller, and others who rose to great eminence in the commercial world, commenced their mercantile career by loans derived from this fund.—[Chron. of Wesleyan Methodism.]

VENEZUELA.—The "Redactor" of this city confirms, on the authority of the Caraccas Gazette, the reported prevalence of a mortal disease in the department of Apure. It is stated that in Montecal, and in all the other towns in that department, the fever has entered every house—and that in some of them not an individual has been spared. The few persons who are able to remove, are fleeing to distant places, abandoning their dwellings, cattle and all the property they cannot carry with them. Of the poor who are sick, the greater part die; and their bodies remaining unburied, increase the impurity of the atmosphere. These disasters have been greatly aggravated by the want of physicians, medicines and assistance; but we are glad to learn that the Venezuelean government has sent a physician and proper supplies for their relief.

This department is represented as one of the most fertile in that region, abounding in rich pastures, where the wild cattle are fed, the hunting of which is one of the principal employments of the inhabitants.

[Com. Advertiser.]

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—Several of the Knights Templars have been seen walking in the streets of Paris, with their white mantels, ornamented with a red cross.

NANKEEN, OR NANKING.—This article of commerce takes its name from Nanking, in China, where the reddish-yellow thread of which the stuff is made was originally spun. In England we erroneously apply the term "nankeen" to one color: in the East Indies vast quantities of white, pink, and yellow nankeens are made.—[Mirror.]

NEW VEGETABLE.—A plant, called the *Oxalis Crenata*, has lately been introduced into England from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato.

The OX SUPERIOR, which was recently exhibited in our streets, was slaughtered last week by Messrs. Valentine, & Jenkins, No. 46 Fulton market; and met with a ready sale, a portion of the best cuts having brought the high price of one dollar per pound. The animal, as before stated, was raised by Richard Townsend & Son, of Long Island, was six years old, and had consumed about seven hundred bushels of Indian meal in the last three years, and weighed alive 2874 pouuds. Its height at the fore shoulders was 5 feet 10 inches—girth 10, 3—length to forehead 6, and to nose 10 feet. The weight of the slaughtered carcass was 1890 pounds—and the beef is pronounced the finest ever offered in our market.—[Mer. Adv.]

LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following Resolutions proposed in the Legislative Conncil on Friday, by the Hon. Peter McGill, were passed in Committee of the whole, and adopted by the House unanimously:—[Neilsons Gaz.]

1st. Resolved as the opinion of this House—That the Constitution of Government established by the Act 31, Gee. III. cap. 31, was granted by the Imperial Parliament upon the humble Petition of His Majesty's subjects inhabiting the then Province of Quebec, and is the sole foundation of all Legislative Power in this Province, and that the just and impartial administration of the said Government is all that is necessary to promote and maintain their peace and just rights and privileges.

2d. That the Act which bestowed on this Province a form of Government modelled as nearly as circumstances would admit on that of the mother country, by some of her greatest and wisest Statesmen, was designed to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of this Province, and to confirm their attachment to the British Throne; and the happiness and prosperity which the people of Lower Canada have since enjoyed, their peaceable submission to the Laws, and the readiness with which they have on all occasions come forward to defend the Province against foreign aggression, powerfully [illegible] the eloquence, the candor, and the beneficence of the measure.

3. That notwithstanding a condition so prosperous, the House of Assembly have since 1831, been making attempts to obtain a change in the form of Government established in this Province by the Act above cited, but particularly in the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, by an address to His Majesty to recommand to His Parliament a measure which would directly tend to subvert the Constitution and dissolve the ties which bind the Colony to the Parent State.

4. That the proceedings of the House of Assembly herein referred to, are at variance with the previously reiterated sentiments of that House—contrary to the uniform declarations of the Legislative Council—and against the wishes of a large portion of the inhabitants of this province, as expressed in their petition to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the year 1814, in their petitions laid at the foot of the Throne, and presented to the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament in the year 1828 and recently by a petition to His Majesty signed by nearly 15,000 of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the upper part of this Province to the same effect clearly demonstrating that those who have no other aim than the prosperity, peace and good government thereof—who can duly appreciate the blessings and advantages which they enjoy, and who are anxious for a permanent connexion with the British Empire, desire no change in the mode of constituting this House.

5. That it is expedient to address the King, pointing out to His Majesty the evils which would ensue to this Province, and to the true interests of His Majesty's loyal subjects now residing therein or who may hereafter become inhabitants thereof, if the prayer of the Assembly in the Address, before alluded to, should be granted—and praying that His Excellency will take into his most serious consideration the present alarming posture of affairs in this Province, and adopt such measures as in his wisdom will tend to tranquilize the minds, to maintain the constitutional rights and liberties of his faithful subjects therein, and thus guarantee the permanency of the existing connection between the Colony and the Parent State.

We have much pleasure in stating, upon undoubted authority, that the whole line of the RIDEAU Canal will be open for navigation by the middle of May, by which time the trifling repairs at the various locks will be completed. It is equally gratifying to us to announce, that contracts are now about to be concluded, for terminating the various Canals on the *Ottawa*, *Chute a Blondeau*, and *Carillon*, by which they are to be rendered navigable by the commencement of next August.—[Mon. Gazette.]

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of the unfortunate MRS. DEWEY, which took place at the residence of her father on Saturday night. Notwithstanding the hopes entertained by the faculty for her recovery, her constitution sunk under the effects of the brutal and sanguinary assault of her ferocious husband, whose turpitude was also encreased by the additional and unnatural crime of *infanticide*. An inquest was held on Sunday, on the mutilated remains of the deceased, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned. We have reason to know that it was in consequence of her most urgent solicitation, that no steps were taken to pursue the murderous fugitive during her life time. The restraint being now unhappily removed from those on whom, with the forgiving temper of the dying CHRISTIAN it was charitably imposed, we trust that such measures may be adopted as will bring to the just punishment of his offences, the unnatural monster, that, by one premeditated blow, sacrificed the existence of his wife, and the unborn offspring of their fatal union.—[ib.]

On Friday and Saturday last, a case was tried before a Special Jury, Judge Rolland presiding which excited considerable interests. Our readers will recollect that some time ago, Mr. L. Blanchard brought an action of damages against Messrs. Smith and Lindsay, a respectable mercantile firm of this City, for false imprisonment under a writ of *capias ad respondendum*, the jury gave a verdict of £350 damages, and on motion of the defendants this verdict was set aside as being exorbitant and a new trial granted, which came on as already stated on Friday and Saturday last, when a verdict for the Plaintiff of £450 damages was returned, nine of the Jury consenting thereto.—[Can. Courant.]

The body of the unfortunate man Gagnon, who was executed on the 29th ult. was stolen from the dissecting room of the M'Gill College, in the night of the 26th, 30th.—From the appearance of the doors it is supposed that the depredators were concealed in the house, as all marks of violence were on the inside of the door. The body was conveyed to *St. Laurent* to be interred; but the Cure of that Parish refused sepulture & gave information to the professors of the College, who have since had the body removed to the dissecting room.—[Ib.]

Mr. John Ryan who has for several years acted as agent for the Steam Tow Boat Company at Quebec, with satisfaction to his employers and credit to himself, has lost his situation in consequence of his incompetency to give evidence in a Court of Justice, owing to his having adopted Atheistical principles.—[Ib.]

We regret to find that there is a project of an alteration of the duties in the United Kingdom which give a preference to the timber of the Colonies. We do not think that protecting duties are just to those that pay them, or in reality, permanently beneficial to those they seem to favor. They may be justifiable for a *national* object: and it was for an object of this kind that the lumber duties in the United Kingdom were made favorable to the North American Colonies. The Colonies did not ask for them; but they were suggested by the existing danger of England being deprived of the necessary snpplies of timber, &c., by the hostility of foreign nations. The danger may have disappeared. England is the best judge whether it may recur; but the Colonies are very good judges of what affects them. The lumber trade has been created and grown under the protection.—Its *destruction* would be ruinous to the individuals engaged in the trade, and injurious to the country generally, to the agricultural population of which, the persons employed in the trade, at present, form the principal consumers in the Colony who are able to pay for what they consume.

It is quite unfortunate, that while important interests of this Colony [illegible] in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the mere party dissentions in the Colony,—the contests of the *few* for place, emolument, and power,—should be brought before it; and that the low prejudices and the wretched calumnies and misrepresentations which such contests nourish and give rise to, in small communities, should tend to give an unfavorable idea of the Colonists generally. If any of the principal actors on either side are susceptible of moderation, we can assure them that the most moderate in their language and manner, and the most reasonable in their conduct, are the most likely to obtain success before the tribunal of the British Government, to whom all parties it seems are submitting their pretensions.—[Neilson's Gazette.]

THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, April 10, 1833.

We are in possession of New-York papers to the 5th instant, inclusive, but they contain no later dates from England.

LOWER CANADA.—We publish the Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in reply to the address of the Assembly praying for an alteration in the Constitution of the Province. The Parliament was not prorogued on the 1st inst. In consequence of the Assembly being without a quorum, the Supply bill and Quarantine bill are lost. The Quarantine Act of 1795 will be enforced this season.

"It empowers the Governor to compel vessels to perform Quarantine at such place in the river St. Lawrence as he may order, and in such manner as may be directed, in regulations made by the advice of the Executive Council.

Captains concealing the existence of any pestilential disease on board are declared guilty of felony, and disobeying orders and regulations, subject to a penalty from £5 to £100.

The Governor may appoint medical men to visit vessels. Captains landing any person without permission, to incur a penalty of from £50 to £300, and the persons landed to be again sent on board.

Boats boarding without permission to be confiscated, and the persons in them to be fined. The act is perpetual.

It will be seen that the young lady who was so dreadfully assaulted by her husband, at Montreal, on the 22d ult, has, through the instrumentality of a demon, been sent to an untimely grave. Humanity sickens at the recital of a deed of such atrocity; but it is gratifying to learn that the monster has been apprehended. He was taken at Plattsburgh, in the state of New York, and will no doubt be immediately sent to Montreal to take his trial at the next criminal term.

COURT OF CHANCERY—In the *Novascotian*, a Halifax paper, we find a statement of a suit in the Equity Court of that Province, by which it appears that the plaintiff, Mr. J. King, in whose favor a Judgment was given for £270, has been obliged to pay a bill of costs of £620, which makes him a loser by the transaction to the amount of £350! It is proper to add, that the fees to Solicitors constitute about *two thirds* of the whole amount of the bill of costs. The fees to the Chancellor and Master are only about £13.

THE MONTREAL MUSEUM.—We have received the fourth number of this Periodical, which, our readers are aware, is edited by a lady. It contains a variety of interesting original and selected matter, and is accompanied by a "piece of music, entitled CAROLINE—the words composed in honor of the Duchess de Berri." We add the table of Contents. Old Saws for young ladies.—Lines written by Mary Queen of Scots, on the death of her husband.—Translation of the same—The young Soldier.—The black Napoleon.—The Consolation.—A Fashionable Milleners Shop.—The Escape.—The Ghost Hunter and his Family—A Dream—Maxims for married Ladies—English Impassibility.—Popular Essay on Science.—Soliloquy of a fine lively Turtle.—London Fashions for February.

IMPORTANT! The York Ambassador informs his dupes that he has obtained an acknowledgement from Lord Goderich that there was an error in counting the signatures attached to the Petitions of which he (McKenzie) was the bearer, and that his Lordship has graciously permitted him to consult the Journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, deposited in the Colonial office!!! This will no doubt prove ample compensation for the *dollars* that were remitted last month by Mr. Ryerson. McKenzie's factotum at York *surmises* that the ex-Attorney General of Lower Canada, "who (says this *veritable* print) is an *under Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office*, might have been employed in the numeration of the names."

EXTRACTS from Lord Howick's letter to W. L. McKenzie, dated Downing street, 22d January, 1833.

It will be recollected that the York Ambassador had the impertinence to tell Lord Goderich that he was "deceived and imposed upon" by the Constitutional Petitions that were forwarded through the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and at the same time requested permission to examine the statements of, and the siguatures attached to the said Petitions. The following is Lord Howick's answer:

"I am directed to state, for your information, that in the absence of any specific ground for supposing that the signatures to petitions transmitted through the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada to be laid before the King are spurious, Lord Goderich does not think it necessary to institute such a scrutiny as you propose to undertake—if that course of proceeding were adopted, the petitions of which you were the bearer, must in equal justice, be transmitted for the same purpose to your political opponents. The result of such investigations would unavoidably be to embarrass with an unprofitable mass of mere personalities a discussion already oppressed with the variety of irrevelent topics which have been introduced into it.

Again, in answer to the complaint that Lord Goderich had been less indulgent to him (McKenzie) than he was to Mr. Randall, Lord Howick, says:—

"I am directed to observe that the two cases are wholly dissimilar. Mr. Randal repaired to England to remonstrate against the final enactment of a Provincial Statute there, awaiting His Majesty's decision, which deeply affected the interests of the body by whom he was deputed to act.—Lord Goderich discussed the specific grievance with Mr. Randal, as he would have discussed with any other individual or body of persons any other specific measure in which they had a peculiar interest—you on the other hand invite a discussion of every measure connected with the administration of the Provincial Government, of every principle by which it is guided. The demand is made in the language of open and undisguised hostility, not with the view of affording the Secretary of State such information and such suggestions for the public good, as your experience might enable you to supply, (in which light your communications would have been thankfully received) but in furtherance of a direct accusation against the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, the Judges, and the Public Officers of Upper Canada collectively. Under such circumstances to engage with you in the wide range of enquiries upon which you seek to enter, would be to divert the official correspondence of this Department from its proper channel, and would place the Legislature Judicial and Executive authorities of Upper Canada in a position of which they would have the best reason to complain, and in which they could not continue to conduct the Public Service.

The little man's remarks respecting the bill to increase the representation of the County of York are thus answered:—

"The bill which you state to have passed the Provincial Assembly for encreasing the representation of the County of York to six Members, has not been received at this Department. Should your information on that subject prove to be accurate, the most conclusive proof will have been given, that the House are willing to concur with the other branches of the Legislature, in relieving the people at large from any grievance, under which they may be supposed to labour."

All this is no doubt satisfactory to McKenzie and his supporters, but *we* can really perceive nothing in the extracts so very consoling. It is pretty plain, however, that the designs of McKenzie and the Faction with which he is connected, are well understood at the Colonial Office.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—From Parliamentary documents it appears that about two thirds of the lands in England and Wales are titheable; Laymen have one third of the tythes, and the whole tithes paid to the Clergy, when wheat was 3 19 2 per quarter, was less than one million and a half. There are 4361 liv-

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