Ordered that it be received, and
The same was then read as follows:

The Select Committe to whom has been referred the Bill entitled "An Act to declare the rights of certain persons therein mentioned to vote at the election of Members for the several towns within this Province now or hereafter sending representatives to Parliament," respectfully report,—That they have examined the said Bill and compared its provisions with the Imperial and Provincial Statutes to which it has reference. The results of their enquiries they now beg to submit as follows:

The first, second, and sixth sections profess to declare the meaning of the British Statute, 31st Geo. 3d, Chap. 31st Section 20, and in obviating doubts do in fact appear to undertake an extension of the election franchise:—

1st,—To persons resident for twelve months next before the date of the writ of summons for the elections, who have actually paid a year's rent and who shall be authorized to vote although they may have removed from one dwelling house to another rented at not less than ten pounds sterling, in the course of the year.

2d,—To persons who may hold lots of land on building leases, or by payment of ground rent, and who shall have erected houses thereon of the yearly value of ten pounds sterling, and occupied the same for twelve months.

3d,—To landlords and tenants who shall both be allowed votes on the same premises.

Now though the constitution grants to this Legislature the power of disqualifying voters, it is silent as respects the power to enlarge the elective franchise, and your committee are satisfied that this House will ever studiously forbear to transcend its rightful authority, and as in this instance they consider that the Imperial Parliament alone is capable of declaring the intention and proper construction of its own act, they would now suggest the expediency of addressing His Majesty conjointly with the Assembly, and requesting that a declaratory enactment may be passed in England. Your committee consider the provisions stated in the foregoing part of this report as judicious and desireable, and quite in conformity to the wishes and circumstances of the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

Were it advisable at present, your committee might point out some loose terms used in these sections, but they will not occupy the time of the House with needless criticism. Your committee understand that in some instances, landlords and tenants have in fact both been allowed to vote at elections on the same premises while in the majority of cases this right has been refused on the principle of English Law, that but one vote can be given on one tenement: nevertheless it is to be wished that all doubts were removed on this point, and that the British Parliament were forthwith solicited to declare in favour of an enlargement of the right of voting in this particular.

There are two classes of persons of whom this bill has lost sight but who should not be debarred the exercise of the rights of voting at the elections, viz: landlords and tenants of what are commonly termed water lots with storehouses thereupon erected, and owned or occupied for the receiving and forwarding of goods, wares, and merchandise for hire or gain.

These storehouses are rated on the assessment rolls, at the value of two hundred pounds besides the rates assessed on the lot itself which varies in the several towns of the Province from twenty to fifty pounds, some of these storehouses are leased at a yearly rent as high as eighty pounds which is about seven times the amount of rent which confers a right of voting on the occupants of dwelling houses.

In proceeding to advert to the remaining sections of the Bill, viz. the third, fourth, and fifth, your committee have briefly to state that they are merely explanatory sections or modifications of a part of the Provincial Act 4th Geo. 4th, Chap. 3 of no very material importance and to which as they can oppose no objection they request the favorable consideration of the House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. BALDWIN, Chairman.

L. Council Committee Room,
26th day of February, 1836.

TORONTO MEETING.

MR. DRAPER'S SPEECH.

On motion of Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, seconded by William H. Draper Esquire.

1. Resolved—That this meeting deeply regret the difficulties which have arisen respecting the Constitutional duties of the Executive Council, but that they cannot but view with the strongest feelings of disapprobation and indignation, the factious efforts which are now being made to embarrass his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the administration of the affairs of the Province, and to create an excitement and disturbance in the country, which is calculated to produce the most injurious and fatal effects upon the welfare and prosperity of the people, and to be destructive to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province. Carried unanimously.

Mr. DRAPER was happy to see so large and respectable a meeting assembled. He thought this one of the occasions which justified a departure from the ordinary course—and called upon the people to come forward and express their opinions, without reference to their representatives. Such occasions were rare—and it was only in a case like the present, when a great constitutional question was at stake, that such a course should be resorted to. Political agitators might, and probably would, express different sentiments. They were fond of convening public meetings, when they went prepared with set speeches, and "cut and dried resolutions;" and a budget of grievances and oppressions; and when the honest yeomanry of the country, attracted by curiosity, listened in silence, and perhaps stared in surprise, their non-opposition was hailed as evidence of acquiescence, and the resolutions so prepared and brought forward, were promulgated as the voice of the people. But men who desired only to live a quiet and peaceable life—who felt that they were under the protection of laws equally administered, and in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges which the Constitution conferred, upon them, were contented with obeying those laws, and conforming to the spirit of that constitution, and saw no such frequent necessity for public assemblages, or the agitation of public questions, and could only be induced to leave their fire sides, and take part in the proceedings of a public meeting, when an occasion like the present imperatively called them forth. A new light seemed to have suddenly shone forth, and a new exposition of the constitutional act, was now put forth for the first time. It was an exposition deserving of careful examination, because, if just, it should be carried out to all its consequences—if fallacious, it should be exposed—It was not his intention to advert to the individuals, or even to the quarter from whence it emanated. He would prefer examining the merits of the question first, and then perhaps, it would not be out of place to advert to the party who now adopted and sustained this doctrine. The subject matter of enquiry, was the nature and extent of the duties of the Executive Council, as connected with the administration of the government of this Province,—and the assertion "that they have a right to be consulted, and consequently that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to consult them, on *all* the affairs of the Province, and that this right is to be found in the act of 1791—the charter or constitution of the Province.

He (Mr. D.) had read that act with some attention; and must confess, that the more he examined it, the more utterly astonished he felt at this doctrine. It was perfectly true, that on two or three specified occasions, the concurrence of the Executive Council is made necessary to enable the Lieutenant Governor to perform certain acts; but even then, as if to exclude the possibility of the Executive Council having any executive power, the Acts when sanctioned by them, are to be done by the Lieutenant Governor. But saving those exceptions, (Mr. D.) could see nothing in the Statute which would prevent the government of the Province being lawfully and constitutionally administered by a Lieutenant Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly, though His Majesty should appoint no Executive Council for the affairs of the Province. He should think such a course neither wise nor politic, but that was not the question. Would such a course violate any provision of the act? or does any clause of it render the Executive Council so integral and necessary a portion of the government, that the one cannot legally and constitutionally exist without the other? But this, it might be justly said, was straining the argument too far. He would admit it, and taking up other ground, would endeavor to show by reasons not open to such an objection, that the doctrine of a responsible Executive Council—the new party watchword—not only had no foundation in the constitutional act, but was in itself inconsistent with the relation of Parent State and Colony. This was not the time for discussing new views, or theories of government.—The present occasion only called upon them to examine whether the doctrine forms a part of the constitution. If it did not, then so far as they were concerned, the question was settled; for he well knew he was addressing a body of men determined to uphold the Constitution as it is; and equally determined to oppose all change in it. When the act was passed by which this Province had a Legislature conferred on it, for its peace, welfare and good government, it was never intended to separate Upper Canada from the Mother Country, or to make her independent of it.—She was to be, and she still is a portion of the empire of Great Britain, a part of the whole. The Sovereign of the Empire, tho he delegate the functions of the province to a Lieut. Governor, remains its Sovereign still, that officer is but his Sovereign's Minister, and is responsible to the general head in like manner as the ministry are responsible in the same place, and before the same tribunal. It is to the mother country that this responsibility is due, and if the conduct of the King's representative be wrong, he is subject to censure, disgrace, and punishment at the hands of his Sovereign. There can be but one seat of general government. The policy of the Empire must sway the policy of its parts, and the principles by which the Executive of the Province are to be guided must necessarily emanate from the head of the Imperial Government. This he contended was an inevitable consequence of the relation of parent state and colony. If this principle were correct, if the Lieut. Governor was in fact responsible in the manner pointed out, it appeared to him that a responsible Executive Council, that is a Council responsible to the local Legislature for the measures recommended and the advice given by them, would be an anomaly; either they would agree with the policy and measures of the King's Government as contained in the instructions to the Lieut. Governor or they would not. If the former, it seemed to him absurd to say that they should be held responsible for what did not originate with them, and over which they had no control. If the latter, it was not to be supposed they would remain at the Council board to be responsible for what they disapproved. His idea of the duties and functions of the Executive Council was much more limited.—He thought the responsibility of the government onerous, as it was rested on the shoulders of the Lieutenant Governor, and that he could not, even if so disposed, divide it with his Council. He had a right to refer to them—to claim their advice whenever he thought proper—to avail himself of their local knowledge and experience—and having done so, he and he only could act.—They were a council for *all* the affairs of the Province, that they might not refuse (having accepted the office) to give advice upon *any*—but the general terms of their appointment, were used not to confer rights on them, but to give the Lieutenant Governor the fullest right to refer to them whenever he saw occasion.

It would not be out of place (he thought) to remark, that the political party who have adopted this new view, (which had lain undiscovered 45 years) professed to base it on the Constitutional act, the Charter of the liberties of the people, and to complain of the enfringement of the rights that Charter conferred; insisting that it should be preserved inviolate, &c. &c. This all sounded extremely well; but was it, he would ask, consistent language from those men, who almost in the same breath have been claiming an Elective Legislative Council. He (Mr. D.) would like to know whether they found that in the Constitutional act? Tho' he would freely confess he could as easily discover it, as he could the claims set up for the Executive Council. He adverted to this as justifying a conclusion which he thought not unreasonable, under the circumstances, namely that the principal object these parties had, was to create excitement—to sustain themselves as political agitators—and to embarrass the administration of the Government—and if their purposes could be effected, the means were indifferent whether, by a pretended support of the constitutional act, and an outcry against its alleged violation, or by a direct attempt to change (perhaps he might say) subvert it.

With these views he cordially seconded the resolution.

BISHOP McDONELL'S LETTER.

(Copy.) Kingston, 7th March, 1836.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 17th ultimo, conveying to me Extracts from Despatches of Earl Ripon and Lord Glenelg, and of an address of the House of Assembly of this Province, dated the 15th of last month. to His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head.

The Lieutenant Governor will, I trust, have the goodness to indulge me with the liberty of making some remarks on a few passages of this extraordinary production of the Honorable the House of Assembly.

The assertion in the Address that the country has long left much grieved by observing the appointment of the Chief Justice to a seat and the Speakership in the Legislative Council, is wholly groundless, and has not the least foundation in truth.

No suspicion of partial or impure administration of justice, as regards the present Chief Justice, was ever harboured in any other breast but in those of the framers of the Address, who form their judgment of the honor and integrity of others from the total absence of those virtues from their own minds; nor was the slightest suspicion of the kind ever expressed by any other but by such as had been carefully tutored and drilled to echo the clamours of a reckless faction, who, finding their wicked attempts to overturn the Government frustrated, have determined to persevere by every means in their power in disturbing the peace of the Province.

In regard to the Archdeacon of Toronto, having so seldom had myself the honor of attending the Legislative Council, all I can say is, that I never saw him engaged in any political discussion of any kind, and never heard of his being engaged in political strife, but of his unwearied attention to his pastoral functions, and his charity to the poor and indigent of his own and other persuasions, I can bear ample testimony, and I believe that all the respectable characters in the Province will join me in that testimony.

As to the charges brought against myself, I feel very little affected by them, having the consolation to think that fifty years spent in the faithful discharge of my duty to God and to my country, have established my character upon a foundation too solid to be shaken by the malicious calumnies of two notorious slanderers.

I must, indeed, be possessed of more than a common share of vanity, if, at the advanced age of seventy-four years, with a worn out constitution and in a very frail state of health, I would encounter the fatigues of a winter journey of four hundred miles, through bad roads and bad accommodations, for the honor of sitting, for a few days, in the Legislative Council, were I even sure that the state of my health, after such a journey, would enable me to enjoy that honor. The very idea is absurd, and only shows the vindictive malice of the two individuals who brought forward the charge against me, knowing it to be false, and merely to expose my name to public censure and obloquy, having drawn upon myself their mortal hatred by a conscientious discharge of a paramount duty: that of the one by dismissing him from the sacred ministry on account of scandalous and immoral conduct, and that of the other by instilling in the minds of my flock principles of attachment and loyalty to their Sovereign and the Constitution of their country, and thus preventing his mischievous endeavours to alienate their minds from the one and the other by his revolutionary and rebellious harangues and writings. If this be a crime, it is a crime for which I can never expect forgiveness. So far, indeed, am I from repenting of it, that neither racks nor gibbets shall ever deter me from persevering in the discharge of so sacred a duty.

The next charge against me in the Address is, that I neglect my spiritual functions and care of souls to devote my time and talents to political strife and secular measures.

To refute this false and malicious charge, it may not be improper to look back to the state of the Province when I arrived in it in the year 1804. There were then but two Catholic churches and two Catholic Clergymen in the whole of Upper Canada. One of those Clergymen soon deserted his post, and the other resided in the township of Sandwich, in the Western District, and never went beyond the limits of his mission, so that upon entering upon my Pastoral duty, I had the whole of the Province besides in charge, and without any assistance for the space of ten years.

During that period I had to travel over the country from Lake Superior to the Province line of Lower Canada, in the discharge of my pastoral functions, carrying the sacred vestments sometimes on horseback, sometimes on my own back, and sometimes in Indian birch canoes, living with savages without any other shelter or comfort but what their fires and their fares, and the branches of their trees afforded; crossing the great lakes and rivers, and even descending the rapids of the St. Lawrence in their dangerous and wretched crafts. Nor were the hardships and privations which I endured among the new settlers and emigrants less than what I had to encounter among the savages themselves in their miserable shanties, exposed on all sides to the weather, and destitute of every comfort. In this way have I been spending my time and my health, year after year, since I have been in Upper Canada, and not clinging to a seat in the Legislative Council and devoting my time to political strife, as my accusers are pleased to assert.

The erection of five and thirty Catholic churches and chapels, great and small, altho' many of them are yet in an unfinished state, built by my exertions; and the zealous services of two and twenty clergymen, the major part of whom have been educated at my own expense, afford a substantial proof that I have not neglected my spiritual functions, or the care of the souls under my charge; and if that be not sufficient, I can produce satisfactory documents to prove that I have expended since I have been in this Province no less than Thirteen Thousand Pounds of my own private means, besides what I received from other quarters, in building of Churches, Chapels, Presbyteries, and School-houses, in rearing young men for the Church, and promoting general education.

With a full knowledge of these facts established beyond the possibility of a contradiction, my accusers can have but little regard for truth when they tax me with neglecting my spiritual functions and the care of souls.

The framers of the Address to his Excellency knew perfectly well that I never held or enjoyed a situation or place of profit or emolument, except the salary which my Sovereign was graciously pleased to bestow upon me in reward of forty-two years faithful services to my country; having been instrumental in getting two corps of my flock raised and embodied in defence of their country in critical times, viz:

The First Glengary Fencible Regiment was raised by my influence as a Catholic Corps during the Irish Rebellion, whose dangers and fatigues I shared in that distracted country, and contributed in no small degree to repress the rapacity of the soldiery, and bring back the deluded people to a sense of their duty to their Sovereign and submission to the laws. Ample and honorable testimonials of their services and my conduct may be found in the Government Office of Toronto.

The Second Glengary Fencible Regiment raised in this Province, when the Government of the United States of America invaded and expected to make a conquest of the Canadas, was planned by me, and partly raised by my influence.

My zeal in the service of my country, and my exertions in the defence of this Province, were acknowledged by his late Majesty thro' Earl Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My salary was then increased and a seat was assigned for me in the Legislative Council as a distinguished mark of my Sovereign's favor; an honor I should consider a disgrace to resign, although I can hardly expect ever to sit in the Council, nor do I believe that Lord Glenelg, who knows something of me, would expect that I should show so much imbecility in my latter days, as to relinquish a mark of honor conferred upon me by my Sovereign, to gratify the vindictive malice of a few unprincipled radicals.

So far, however, from repining at the cruel and continued persecution of my enemies, I pray God to give me patience to suffer for justice sake, and to forgive them their unjust and unmerited conduct towards me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Very humble servant,
(Signed) ALEX. McDONELL.

J. Joseph, Esq. Sec'y to his Excellency,
Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, &c. &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.

Our enterprising townsman Nathaniel Hughson, Esq., has purchased the Steamboat Oakville, which he intends running from this Town to Toronto, daily, this season, returning the same day. She is now called the Hamilton, and will be commanded by Capt. Mill.—[Hamilton Express.]

We cannot but think that Mr. Baldwin, who it appears consulted Mr. Speaker Bidwell & his friends, has very far mistaken the attributes of the Executive Council. There is, in fact, an error in their opinion, which would subvert the whole Colonial system; by which the governor would be a King; and could do no wrong.—the Council moving out at the caprice of some imposters on a people not taxed, not caring for the Government, which they must feel can go without their interference, and which they must necessarily, as being of very little importance to them, very negligently attend to. Sir Francis resisted the unconstitutional and dangerous attempt to entrust the Government to such a responsible shadow of a Ministry, and actually place the metropolis & all her vast interests in the hands of the "sovereign people," frequently to be the plunder of the members of the Commons they may elect. The claims of Mr. Baldwin are totally inadmissible, if it is desired not to give up the colony altogether, and have the expences and troubles of governing, without real authority.—[Quebec Gazette.]

The earliest vessel for a seaport cleared at Quebec, was effected by our Customs yesterday, the 31st March. She is a coasting schooner, bound from Riviere du Loup with five hundred barrels of the flour saved from the barge Alceus. We have no doubt that she will get to Halifax with less obstruction from ice, than a month later, when the shore ice has been detached and floated into the Gulf and along the Cape Breton and Gut of Canso coasts.—[Ib.]

A distressing fire took place on Saturday last, at Three Rivers, which has been attended with the loss of life. During the evening one of the children of Mr. Frederick Dufresne had gone into the cellar of the house, with a candle, which communicated its flame to one of the beams. After the family had gone to bed and were asleep, they were awakened by an alarm of fire.—The flames had already made such progress, that Mrs Dufresne, then unwell, had great difficulty in saving herself, in her night dress. A young girl, aged seven, who first gave the alarm, perished along with her young brother, aged seven, in the view of their father, who heard their cries from the second story, and used his exertions to save them but was restrained from impending danger by a friend. Mr. Dufresne is himself severely burnt.—[Ib.]

MARRIED.—In this City, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. Peter Smith, to Miss Phœbe Cavers, daughter of Mr. James Cavers, all of this city.

The above announcement appeared in our columns of yesterday, and we have this day to record the untimely death of those two individuals, so lately made one through life, and whose fate it was to be undivided in death. On the Morning of the first of April, they left this city in a cariole along with the father of the bride, but whether for their home or on a pleasure trip, we do not know. When at the mouth of the Chateauguay, river, the father was in the leading cariole, & at a certain place, one of his horse's feet went through the ice. So soon as he passed over the spot, he turned round to warn his daughter and son-in law of the circumstance, when he saw them sink through the ice to rise no more. His feelings may be imagined—they cannot be described.—[Montreal Herald.]

A RIDDLE.—The following letters were found written under the ten commandments in a Welsh church, and are said to have remained a century before their meaning was unravelled. With the use of one vowel they form two lines in verse. As our fair readers are proverbial for curiosity, and are fond of clearing up mysteries, we will leave this in their hands till our succeeding impression.

PRSVRYPRFCTMN
VRKPTHSPRCPTSTN.

HINTS TO MECHANICS.—When you are obliged to obtain credit for your stock, be very careful to whom you apply, as a creditor, who is himself "in the screws," may ruin you. Get no credit for small sums—not for many sums in different places; better owe what you are obliged to at one place and to one man. Every man to whom you owe five dollars, will trouble you as much, if not more, than one to whom you owe an hundred; it is easier to satisfy one man than twenty. Give your best customers only short credits, and when it has expired collect promptly. Be diligent in your business—faithful to your word—moderate in your expenditures—temperate in your habits—just in your dealings—moral in your principles—get married to a good girl—and you may defy lawyers, sheriffs, duns, prisons, and the blue devils.—[Bangor Mechanic and Farmer.]

An Attorney in Dean Swift's company once asked him, "supposing, doctor, the parson and the devil should litigate a cause, which party do you think would gain it?" "The devil, no doubt," replied the Dean, "as he would have all the *lawyers* on his side."

Foreign.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, we have Liverpool papers to the 26th of February inclusive, the day she sailed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nearly the whole of Tuesday the 23d of February was consumed in the House of Commons, in a debate upon Mr. Hume's motion for an address to the crown to remove all magistrates, &c. who remained members of Orange lodges, or of any other political club or society, bound together by oaths or signs. Mr. Hume supported his motion by a long and very interesting speech, in the course of which he read a great number of letters from distinguished members of the Orange lodges, going to prove that a change of the succession was actually contemplated. Lord John Russell moved an amendment, to the effect that the address be for such measures as might be deemed advisable for the suppression of Orange lodges, &c., which was finally adopted.

The tithes commutation bill (for England) was read a second time on the 22d February.

In the House of Lords a committee has been appointed to inquire into the causes of agricultural distress.

The Carlow election committee have determined to sit with closed doors, so there will be no publication of the evidence until the report is made.

The spirit of speculation in rail-road stock in England, amounts to a perfect mania.—Some of the stocks are held at 20 per cent premium.

Great difficulties have arisen in the London stock exchange, from the robbery committed by Lakeman. The committee had decided that all parties concerned in his stock operations who had received payment, in full, should refund and receive only a *pro-rata* payment, but the greater number of them had refused. It is considered the greatest wound the stock exchange has ever suffered.

In the house of commons, 22d Feb. in reply to a question from Lord Ashburton, who presented a petition from Nova Scotia, against an alteration in the timber duties, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that it was not the intention of his majesty's government to propose any alteration.

On the 23d Mr. Robinson presented a petition from the inhabitants of Nova Scotia against any alteration in the timber duties.

On the 25th Lord Morpeth was to make a motion, that that part of his majesty's speech relating to the settlement of the tithe question in Ireland, should be read and taken into consideration by the house.

On the 19th Col. Sibthorp complained of being annoyed by persons attending in the lobbies, anxious to forward railway bills, said that he considered railways a dangerous, system of gambling, calculated only to fill the pockets of attorneys and engineers, and gave notice that in future, whenever a railway bill came before the house, he would move that the company should not be at liberty to sell a single share until the work should be completed. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer read a letter from Lord Sidmouth, in which the noble lord announced his resignation of the pension of £4000, a year, granted to him by George the Fourth.

RUSSIA—POLAND.

Lord Dudley Stuart called the attention of the House to the effect on British interests of the policy of Russia. He described Russia to be constantly seeking territorial aggrandisement,—looking to be soon mistress of the Sound on the one hand, and of the Dardanelles on the other. The latter object gained, she would possess one hundred sail of the line; British commerce with Turkey, would be immediately destroyed; Persia would soon become a Russian province; and Russia, thus coming in contact with India, would shake the power of England and subject this country to an enormous expense for the necessary increase of our army there. His Lordship moved an address for a copy of the treaty of Constantinople of the 8th of July, 1833, called the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi; the treaty of St. Petersburg of the 19th of Jan. 1834; and also for a copy of any correspondence between this government and the governments of Russia and Turkey relative to those treaties, and any correspondence with the government of Russia relating to the remonstrances made by England against the conduct pursued by Russia toward Poland.

Mr. T. Attwood seconded the motion, and floped the insults offered by Russia to this country would, at least, be properly censured. War with that power, he was sure, would be popular.

Lord Palmerston hoped we would continue at peace with Russia, and offered a variety of explanations on the points touched upon by the noble mover, showing that in some instances, the conduct of Russia had not been what was supposed, nor was the effect of her policy such as had been described. Part of the papers called for he was willing to produce, but others he considered it desirable for the public service to withhold. His lordship observed, in conclusion, that though success had hitherto attended the efforts of England for peace, at the same time, this country was still fully prepared in a becoming attitude as regarded every state in Europe.

Sir R. Inglis expressed much sympathy for Poland, and said that England and France ought to guarantee her nationality, in conformity with the treaty of Vienna.

After farther debate between Sir E. Codrington, Lord Sandon, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Stratford Canning, Mr. P. M. Stewart, and Mr. Ewart, the question was put, when it was agreed to furnish the treaties, but the correspondence was withheld. It is worthy of remark that Lord Dudley Stuart is a whig, and supporter of Lord Melbourne's ministry.

NEW BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—The King has nominated the venerable George Jehosaphat Mountain, D. D. Archdeacon of Quebec, to be Bishop of Montreal.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.

Madam Marine Lætitia Bonaparte died at Rome on the 22d of February. She was born on the 24th of August, 1750, at Ajaccio, of the Ramallini family, and had lived at Rome ever since 1814.

Prince Talleyrand completed his 83d year, Feb. 11th. It is said that the Prince has bequeathed his memoirs to the minister of the interior, M. Thiers.

The venerable John Gillies, LL. D. died at Clapham, Feb. 15th. He was the author of the well known history of Ancient Greece, and other works, and for a great many years held the situation of historiographer to his majesty in Scotland. He is brother to Lord Gillies.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced, that it is not the intention of his majesty's government to propose any alteration in the tobacco laws or duties this session

The dispute between the Courts of Portugal and Sardinia has been amicably arranged.

On board the Batavia, which sailed from London for New York, on the 18th of February, are 18 bricklayers and carpenters coming out in the expectation of finding employment in re-building on the site of the great fire of December 16. Nearly one hundred more had engaged passage on board the Westminster.

STORMS ON THE COAST OF ENGLAND.

Many lives and much property were lost on the coast and various parts in England during the gales from the 16th to the 19th of Feb. The shore was filled with wrecks, some of them thrown a great distance from the sea. At Spurn, Yorkshire, the water was three feet deep in the cottages. Eleven men out of fifteen, who volunteered to go to the assistance of a vessel in distress, from Scarborough, in a life boat, met their death.

Two vessels foundered near the pier at that place, and all hands were lost. The spar and all the shipping, in the harbour, ship-yards, ship-houses, &c.

There was also great damage sustained in London and vicinity. On the river numerous vessels had broken from their moorings, and numbers of small craft had been sunk. The tide rose to an extraordinary height, and half an hour before high water, the banks of the Thames were overflowed on both shores, the water rushing through into the ground floors and cellars, committing sad havoc with property of all descriptions.

Upwards of forty vessels have been either totally lost, or driven ashore, principally on the east coast.

FRANCE.

The ministry is at length re-organized. The Moniteur of Feb. 19, gives the reconstruction, as follows.

M. Thiers, president of the council and foreign minister; M. Sauzet, minister of justice: Court Montavilet, minister of the interior; M. Passy, of commerce; M. Pelet de la Lozere, of public instruction.

M. Argout remained as minister of finance, marshal Maison, of War, and Admiral Duperre, of marine.

The new ministry is less *doctrinaire* than it predecessor. A relaxation of the severity against the press was expected from the minister of Justice.

Boireau, the fourth of the parties included in the Fieschi trial was sentenced to twenty years of detention at hard labor; Bescher, the fifth, was acquitted and discharged.

The late queen of Naples was niece to the queen of the French; in consequence of her death, therefore, the French court has gone into deep mourning.

From the Paris papers of Feb. 19.

EXECUTION OF FIESCHI, MOREY, AND PEPIN.

This morning, at 10 minutes past 8 o'clock, the awful sentence of the law was carried into effect upon Fieschi and his accomplices.

At 7 o'clock the executioner, accompanied by nine of his assistants, arrived at the prison of the Luxembourgh and exhibited to the governor the order for the execution. He was immediately conducted to the hall where the preparations were to be made.

Fieschi came out first, attended by his keepers. He came forward with a *careless air*, holding his head high, and casting his eyes on every object around him, and he took his seat on the bench, as he was told, without saying a word. When his hands were about to be tied behind his back, he requested that they should not be tied very tight. Several times during that operation, he exclaimed, "it is too tight, you hurt me; I wish to have my movements free." One of the assistant executioners slackened the cord, and was proceeding to tie his legs, when Fieschi said, "Well this very night I dreamt that you were tying my legs." While these and preparations were going on, Fieschi continued talking with great volubility, addressing himself to every one around him whom he had known in prison. He then held his head down for a moment, and appeared to be thinking, then, assuming a solemn air, he said, "Why was I not killed in Russia, instead of coming to have my head cut off in my own country? But I declare to you all who are here present, that I have done service to my country by stating the truth; I do not repent having done so, I ought to serve as an example on the scaffold."

The preparations being completed, Fieschi stood up and spoke thus:—"Gentlemen, I request you will bear witness that I have bequeathed my head to M. Lavocat. I have done so in writing, and I suppose the law allows that my will be respected. Where is the man whose business it will be to put up my head? I tell him it shall not be his, but M. Lavocat's. Yes, my head belongs to M. Lavocat, my soul to God, and my body to the earth. Now let the others be brought forth; let them be placed before me; I want to see them; this is my day of festivity."

The executioner took hold of his arm, and conducted him to one of the three chairs placed against the wall.

Morey was brought forward next, supported by two of the keepers, His silence and immobility formed a striking contrast with Fieschi, who was placed opposite Morey, and did not cease talking.

During the preparations that Morey was undergoing, in silence, a man was seen close to the pillar, in a grey great-coat, with a fur cap on his head, smoking his pipe. He appeared to be looking on as an indifferent spectator, and addressed a few words to his neighbours on the details of this ceremony. This man was Pepin.

On being called by the executioner he placed himself on the side of Morey, took off his coat and neck-cloth, which he gave up to a keeper, saying, "Give these things to the Director;" and while his hands were being tied he continued smoking his pipe. His face did not show the least emotion; his voice was not altered,—he spoke very little. But when the collar of his shirt was cut off, he turned toward Morey, and said, with a calm voice, "Well, my dear Morey, it appears that we are going together into the other world?" Morey replied—"A little sooner or later, what does it matter?" A moment after Pepin cast his eyes on Fieschi. "Well, Fieschi," said he, smiling, "you are pleased, *you are now opposite your friend*, (checking himself,)—I mean your victim."—Fieschi attempted to reply, but was prevented by the Abbe Grivel.

At a quarter past 7 o'clock the preparations were finished. The condemned got up to be led to the fatal vehicle, Pepin, who continued smoking his pipe, then said—"Gentlemen the crime of Fieschi is confined to him alone. There is no other guilty man here besides himself."

"I have done my duty," observed Fieschi, "and I regret is not to have had 40 days more to live, in order to write a great number of things that remained to be told."

The three convicts were then led out of the hall and were taken through the garden to one of the farthest gates, where three vehicles were standing to receive and conduct them to the place of execution.

Each of the convicts was placed in a separate vehicle, with a confessor, and two gend'armes. The doors of the three vehicles were left open.—Escorted by a party of gen d'armes and Municipal Guards on horseback, the procession started from the Luxembourgh, at half-past 7, for the place of execution.

The melancholy *cortege* took the way of the Boulevards to the place of execution. A great display of the armed force had been deemed necessary by the government. There were 6,200 under arms, not including the numerous agents of the police, who were so stationed as to prevent the curious from traversing the road through which the cortege was to pass. On every tree of the boulevards and grounds adjacent commanding a view of them there was perched from 10 to 15 persons. The dead walls along the boulevards were also crowned with spectators. We think it would be falling short of the truth to estimate at 25,000 that of the curious who had taken their station from the extremity of the Luxembourg garden to that part of the boulevard which adjoins the place of execution. The crowd would have been still more considerable, had not the precaution been taken of closing the external barriers.

Now and then Morey looked out of the door of the vehicle, to see whether the scaffold was yet in sight. A few moments before the arrival of the cortege, commissioners of the police on the Place St. Jacques allowed that portion of the crowd which was in

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