

liote, an Indian, which occurred in the said Gaol the 17th June, 1831, from illness brought on by the length and duress of his imprisonment, and from the want of covering and sustenance, necessary to the support of human life, has never been legally enquired into, and is in the opinion of this meeting, in a great measure attributed to the neglect of the proper officer, in failing to provide the Gaoler (whose humanity to the deceased as far as his own private means permitted, deserves commendation) and ought to be made the subject of Petition to the British House of Commons, and to His Majesty's Home Government, for inquiry and redress.

Resolved, That this meeting deeply regret that the Petition from the Inhabitants of Perce, of the 20th December, 1830, representing the deplorable situation of the deceased to His Excellency Lord Aylmer, was not followed by measures for the relief of the prisoner, who remained confined nearly two years previous to his decease, without trial, on a charge of suspicion only, of felony.

Resolved, That the repeal, since the time the county has been unrepresented, through the unconstitutional exclusion of our representative by the Assembly, of the beneficial privilege of *Dernier Equippeur*, as provided by the Gaspé Fishery Act of 1829, is a grievance highly prejudicial to the interests of the County.

Resolved, That a recent meeting of some partizans of the unsuccessful candidate at the late election for this county, he himself presiding at it, and at which Resolutions are said to have been adopted, was not a public meeting of Freeholders of the county, nor entitled to be considered as such.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

At a meeting of Freeholders at Sandy Beach, in the Bay of Gaspé, the 4th October, 1832.

ROBERT ASIAH, Esquire, called to the chair.

Read, On motion of Mr. William Harbour, the Resolutions of the Freeholders at the Meetings at Cape Cove, the 24th September ult. and at Perce the 28th of the same. And

Resolved, That this Meeting concur in and adopt the said Resolutions—and that in the opinion thereof, a separation of the county of Gaspé from Lower Canada, and its annexation to New Brunswick is expedient, and desired by the Freeholders of the county, chiefly owing to the injustice and persevering tyranny of the Assembly, and breach by it, of the constitution of the Province, in the exclusion of the county therefrom, solely for exercising their rights and franchises as Englishmen, freely and uncorruptly; and that such annexation be accordingly solicited—unless by a union of the Canadas, or some other effectual measure, the county and the representative thereof, are restored to the rights of which they have been deprived, and replaced upon an equality with others of their fellow subjects in Lower Canada.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given the chairman for convoking it, and for presiding thereat.

EUROPE.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

RESULT OF THE HARVEST.—The period has arrived which enabled us to speak of the weather during the ingathering of the harvest, as also of the produce and quality of the various grain. In so doing we of course shall begin with wheat; and we unhesitatingly say, that in quality and quantity, the oldest farmer remembers in but few instances that it was ever exceeded. Indeed, the quality is such, that the sellers talk about weight as two and a half and three pecks or more; and as regards quantity, we have heard that wagers were laid about yield: and in one instance a wager to a great amount, that upon one farm, on which were grown fifty acres, the produce will be five hundred loads, or ten loads an acre. The barley crop partakes this year of the quality of the soil and the cultivation, and the crop of course is various; generally not in a state to follow the wheat. Through this cause some part of the crop was cut and inured prematurely, and of course it must be expected to work into malt unkindly. The oat crop must be pronounced a good average in quan-

tity and quality; but the pea crop will be otherwise. The bean crop is various, and not an average crop. Tares are about an average. The second crops of red clover have, generally, suffered much by the weather. Turnips are a pretty good plant and growing fast; and so are the Rousens. Vegetables of all descriptions are abundant, and at low prices.

NATIONAL WEALTH.—The annual aggregate value of the produce of the soil of Great Britain, according to the average prices of the last four years, is computed at one hundred and sixty millions sterling!

EMIGRATION.—Since the beginning of the present year, no less than 14,500 persons have emigrated from Liverpool to the United States, Canada, and Van Diemen's Land. The great bulk have, of course, proceeded to the States.

NEW FASHIONED SHIPS.—We understand that orders have been given for the building of three 80 gun-ships on the plan of the *Vernon*, with a 58 feet beam! The breadth of the beam of the *Vernon* is one of the most striking peculiarities of her build, being no less than 52 feet 8 1/2 inches, or upwards of 9 feet more than the *Winchester* and *Southampton*, of the same class, and the breadth of whose beam is 43 feet 8 inches. The above 80 gun ships appear to us to be so enormously disproportionate in respect to their extreme breadth, that we can scarcely credit the report, although we received it from good authority.—*Portsmouth Herald*.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Walter Scott, who reside in the vicinity of Abbotsford, was held on Saturday last, when it was agreed to erect a monument to his memory, on some conspicuous spot near Abbotsford.—*Edinburgh Observer*.

NEW REMEDY AGAINST TITHES.—A commercial traveller, who writes from Kildare, affords us the following startling information: 'I would advise you to make a large speculation in arsenic, as I find a considerable increase in the demand for it throughout these country parts. I was first surprised at this, but chance soon led me into the secret. One shopkeeper in — told me that he had sold ten pounds of arsenic to a farmer who wanted to salt some tithe bay under seizure, which was intended to be purchased by the commissariat, and that it was generally understood through the country that all the tithe bay would be the better for being salted. I expect to get orders for four times the quantity of arsenic I ever sold in this district before.' This is appropriately called the death-blow of tithes. Of what avail are laucers, and riot-acts, and extraordinary proclamations, against this silent agent of popular vengeance? The horses of the police force cannot be much longer subsisted; and the very cattle that supplies the food of the soldiery is said, jocularly, to be dying of cholera daily. The Irish legislature will find out at last that an effectual movement must be adopted. They found out long ago, to use Sir Robert Peel's phrase, that 'something must be done.' They are now likely to find out that if they do not do something they will soon have nothing to do.

Maurice O'Connell, M. P. on the road to Gretna.—A letter has just arrived in town from a friend of the honourable member, in the county of Clare, containing the interesting intelligence that 'on Saturday morning a Miss Scott eloped from Cahir Cón, in this county (between Knock and Kildysart) with Maurice O'Connell, M. P. They crossed the Shannon in a pleasure boat, and landed at Shanagolden, county of Limerick, and finally took the road to Cashel. Their route will probably be through Waterford to Bristol, and thence northward to Gretna-green. Miss Scott has, or will have, it is said, £20,000!

THE FRENCH CABINET.—The nomination of Marshal Soult to be Prime Minister of France, is an event of some moment. Soult is emphatically a soldier, and not a talker. He will be all for action, and it is not easy to say to what unforeseen extremity his habits of thinking may lead in guiding the affairs of France. The appointment is certainly now popular, and has already affected the money market. The new cabinet even in its formation, appears disorganized. To remedy the want of speech in Soult, the Duc de Broglie, who takes the foreign office, brings in as an attendant on, and advocate of, the cabinet, the eloquent Guizot, thus making up by aids from without the acknowledged deficiencies from within. At present all is doubt and

speculation; but we think we can discern clearly enough that the clouds of darkness that hang over France, the star under whose malign influence her future destinies are to be set.—*Atlas*.

The Bishop of London, in a late discourse delivered at St. James's Church, alluding to the subject of duelling, described the seconds as engaged "in defining the punctilios of mutual murder."—Episcopal churches and chapels in London, 200; Independent chapels, 66; Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 36; Baptist chapels, 32; Calvinistic Methodist chapels, 30; Presbyterian (Scottish and Unitarian) chapels, 16; Roman Catholic chapels, 14; Meeting-houses of the Friends, 6—total, 400.

The autobiography of the late Dr. Adam Clarke is to be forthwith put in press, with a continuation of the time of his decease, by a member of his own family.

MONUMENT TO MR. HUSKISSON.—The Inhabitants of Chichester have lately erected a splendid monument to the memory of the late Mr. Huskisson. It stands in the Cathedral, left of the entrance. Upon the pedestal we read the following inscription:—'To the memory of the Right Honourable William Huskisson, for ten years one of the representatives of this city in parliament which station he relinquished in 1823 when yielding to a sense of public duty, he accepted the offer of being returned for Liverpool, for which he was selected, on account of the zeal and intelligence displayed by him in advancing the commercial prosperity of the empire. His death was occasioned by an accident near the town on the 15th September, 1830, and it changed a scene of transport and rejoicing into one of general mourning. At the request of his constituents he was entered in their cemetery there, amid the unaffected sorrow of all classes of the people. Gifted with extraordinary natural abilities, he cultivated them with unabated application, and matured them by long reflection and experience. He wholly devoted himself to the service of his country, and was called of the highest offices in the state, which he filled with honour to himself and advantage to the public. The inhabitants of Chichester and its neighbourhood, deeply lamented his untimely loss, have caused this statue to be erected, in order that posterity may see their admiration of his talents and integrity as a statesman; and their respect for his private character.—Born 1770—Died 1830.' The statue, large as life, is an excellent likeness. The position is that of a parliamentary orator. The drapery flows easy, and the figure is altogether graceful. It is sculptured in pure marble, by Carew, under the auspices of the Earl of Egremont.

The Duke of York's Debts.—His late Majesty made a grant of Mines in Nova Scotia to his Royal Highness. The grant, we believe, was assigned over by the Duke to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, and is at the present moment the ground of a Bill in Chancery, filed by Lord Stirling against that firm and the other Directors of the Mining Company.

We adverted a few days since to the gigantic undertaking conceived by Nicholas, the Emperor of all the Russias, of erecting a massy column of granite in one of the public squares of St Petersburg, to the memory of his brother the late Emperor Alexander. This is undoubtedly the most stupendous undertaking of the present age—and none but a monarch who possessed an unexhausted treasury, and who wielded despotic power, would for a moment entertain the idea of executing such a magnificent project.

A letter from a friend in St Petersburg furnishes us with some details respecting this monument, which may be interesting to our readers.

The dimensions will be as follows:

Platform of Granite, with five steps,	5 English feet.
Pedestal and Base,	36
The Shaft, a single block of Granite,	84
The Capital, surmounted with a colossal statue of Alexander,	35

Total height of the monument, 160

The enormous mass of rock intended for the shaft, in its rough state nearly 90 feet long, and weighing more than a million of pounds, was, after immense labour, riven from the rock of which it formed a part. It was then roughly fashioned, and safely conveyed on rollers to the water side, where a mole had been built, with a basin in the midst, sufficiently large to contain