

of sound mind, and not tainted by crime, has a right either by himself, or his representative, to a free voice in determining the necessity of public contributions, the appropriation of them, their amount, mode of assessment, and duration.

6. That in order to secure the unbiassed choice of proper persons for representatives, the mode of voting should be by ballot—that intellectual fitness and moral worth, and not property, should be the qualification for representatives—and that the duration of Parliaments should be but for one year.

7. We declare these principles to be essential to our protection as working men—and the only sure guarantees for securing to us the proceeds of our labour—and that we will never be satisfied with the enactment of any law or laws that do not recognise the rights we have enumerated in this declaration.

In order to ascertain the public opinion of the working classes throughout the United Kingdom, as well of all those who think with them, we hereby call a public meeting of the useful classes of London, to be held on the space in front of White Conduit House, on Monday, 7th of November, at one o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of solemnly ratifying this declaration. And we, therefore, particularly press upon our fellow-labourers in all parts of the country re-echo these principles, on the same day, in public meetings throughout the country.

(Signed) "J. WATSON, Chairman.
"J. OSBORNE, Secretary."

HOLLAND.—Commercial letters from Amsterdam, speak of a new claim having been raised by the King of Holland. He says to England—"In 1814 you pretended that my continental states were too confined, and not proportionate to my colonies; consequently you gave me Belgium for the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara and other possessions, which were allotted to you, and are now in your possession. As you wished me to renounce Belgium, before I took possession of it; is it not just the price should be restored to me?" This, say the same letters, accounts for the delay in the acceptance of the famous protocol, and the hesitation of the English squadron to enter the Scheldt.

BELGIUM.—The Senate of Belgium as might have been expected, has followed the example of the Chamber of Representatives, and adopted the treaty of peace proposed for the London Conference. King Leopold had, in submitting the bill to the Legislature, and calling for its concurrence, given his own previous sanction to the message; so that the Belgic party, formerly the most refractory, has been secured. The consent of the King of Holland will now be looked for with impatience, but without such apprehension.—His Majesty must submit, for the same reason that the Belgians have submitted—necessity. There is no withstanding the arguments of such a logician.

ADDRESS TO THE POLES BY THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Poles!—Confident in the enlightened spirit of the age, and in the sanctity of your cause, you rose to throw off the yoke of the oppressor. The world in astonishment has witnessed your achievements; but nations whom honour, duty, and even interest, commanded to assist you, have pusillanimously betrayed the common cause. Future age will show how base was their conduct how short-sighted their policy.—The contest is at an end; the sword of the Autocrat has triumphed. Europe by her cabus indifference to your misfortunes, participates in the unhallowed act. Poland is no more; erased from the st. of nations, she is doomed anew to a long slavery.

Countrymen!—What can we expect from the conqueror? His rage and fury we have already defied, and if an unexpected effort of humanity should attempt to spare our sufferings, feelings of patriotism would be more deeply wounded than they have ever been by every cruelty and torture formerly devised to suppress them; for with short of the independence of Poland, can satisfy an who have sworn to die for her freedom?

Poles!—You have hitherto done all that became a great and noble nation. You have spared no sacrifice to attain your great object; thousands of your brave brethren we already sealed with their blood the greatest compact with Heaven to die for their country.

But if the sword of the enemy has spared our lives let us remember that we are bound to devote every hour that remains to us to emulate the heroes that have fallen, and whose honor and glory are our most sacred trust. No inducement of fortune, rank, and interest shall betray us into any act unworthy of our most solemn vows; these must be guarded as spotless as the name of Pole, which will henceforward be left to Europe as that of patriotism and devotion.

Poles! let us leave that wretched country, now no more our own, though soaked with the best blood of her defenders—let us leave Europe, a heartless spectator of our struggle and our despair. America is the only country worthy of affording an asylum to men who have sacrificed everything for freedom; there Poland will be enshrined in our hearts, and Heaven perhaps, will bless our devotion.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 of the best citizens of Poland are now in foreign lands—a nation without a country.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STANDARD-

The project of a general disarmament is now spoken of at Paris as about to be acted upon. It may, but we do not believe that it will. Governments never feel too safe, and indeed a great, perhaps the chief reason during the last twelve months, for keeping up powerful armaments, has been the fear of internal commotions, in Austria and Prussia. But trouble from without is also apprehended. There are some important truths in the extract below, from a prominent Magazine:

"The King's speech pronounces that no nation gives evidence of hostile intelligence towards his Majesty's realm. Hostile intentions are not usually declared till they are on the verge of action. But whether England is to be entangled in war, or to escape, the whole continent holds itself in the most manifest preparation for war. All is recruiting, drilling, marching, and counter-marching; autumn encampments in one province, sanitary cordons in another, and corps of observation in a third. Prussia boasts of having at this moment 300,000 men under arms, Austria half a million, Russia a million. France from time to time issues a half-manifesto, and flashes in the world's eyes her five hundred thousand braves, backed by her two millions of national guards, and those again backed by a population of two and thirty millions! every one of whom, she boasts, is a true patriot or patriotee, *fidèle au roi, au loi*, and especially to France, and able to shoot from behind a hedge any Prussian, Austrian, Swiss, or Russ, who dare invade the sacred barrier of the 'grande nation.' But the most prominent and fatal feature of the whole aspect of Europe is, that jacobinism is rapidly penetrating the whole mass of the population. A wild and bitter impulse against authority has been given by the three days of July. The day of clubs is reviving; fierce appeals of physical force are no longer matters of astonishment; deposed sovereigns, abolished constitutions, and 'regenerated states,' and no longer the solitary contemplations of a few beggars and exiles—those ragged enthusiasts, who cover robbery with the pretence of public good, and differ from the highwayman only in being the baser rogue. The most sweeping political changes are discussed with the most perfect simplicity, alterations to be wrought only by massacre are calmly argued with a familiar knowledge of the cost; and the time is made a matter of calculation when every man who can rob and murder will enjoy the full fruits of his patriotism. Philip of France is a king so long as it shall please the shopkeepers of Paris, and not an hour longer. But jacobinism looks to a higher conquest than the tottering throne of France. A spirit of fury is gone forth in England; the pictures of blazoned banners of bleeding heads, and the exploits of the pike, are the accompaniments of our mob meetings. This spirit may be subdued for a time, by energy in the government and manliness in the higher classes. But the revolutionists of Europe have ever turned upon England, and the first serious convulsion here will be the signal for a convulsion which will leave the continent without the vestige of a throne."

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS WILSON, of the parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to tender their accounts, duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH WILSON, Executor
WILLIAM LETSON, Executor.

December 2, 1831.

LAND—BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On TUESDAY the 13th MARCH next, at noon, at Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, will be sold by Public Auction, by virtue of a Licence from His Honor the President and the Honourable his Majesty's Council.

ALL the REAL ESTATE of JOHN FRASER, Sen., late of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the payment and satisfaction of the debts due by the said deceased, which Real Estate is situated and described as follows, viz:

ALL that Lot of LAND known as Lot No. 10 in the grant to the late William Davidson, Esq. situated on the North side of the North west in the parish of Northesk, aforesaid, being the lot on which the said John Fraser lately resided. Also that part of the Northwest Meadows, known as Lot No. 15, containing 200 acres, bounded westerly by the Glebe Lot and easterly by a Lot granted to the late William Martin; likewise the upper half of the Lot on the Peninsula known as Lot No 2. in the grant to Richard Lawrence.

Terms of the Sale and other particulars will be made known on application to Thomas C. Allan, Esq. Auctioneer.

WM. MATCHETT, } Administrators.
A. FRASER, Senior, }
Miramichi, 1st January, 1832.

JOSEPH CUNARD & CO.

Have for sale, the following articles, at their Stores in Chatham and Newcastle, which they offer cheap for cash, or on approved credit,

1000 barrels Corn Meal,
400 do. Oat Meal,
1000 Quintals Codfish,
30 barrels Onions,
100 do. Apples,

Together with their usual stock of rum, Jamaica Spirits, molasses, brandy, gin, whiskey, wines, port and ale in bottles, sugar, tea, cast-steel, Crawley Millington, and Blister Steel, iron, pots, ovens, cut and wrought nails, broad and narrow cast-steel and common axes, traces, DRY GOODS, Cutlery, and Hardware, Ploughs, Carts, Fanners Wheel-barrows, &c. &c. Miramichi, December 17.

The SUBSCRIBERS have received on Consignment 200 barrels INDIAN MEAL, which they will sell low for Cash.

JOSEPH & SAMUEL

Chatham, 14th November, 1831.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Tract of LAND, situated at Pockshaw, in the parish of Barden, County of Gloucester, at present in the occupation of the Subscriber, containing 500 Acres, including 100 Acres of fine Meadow LAND, and 50 Acres at present fit for ploughing—fronting on the Bay de Chaleur, and commanding an abundant Salmon and Cod Fishery, &c. A good stream of Water runs through the Land, on which is an excellent scite for a Saw or Grist Mill, with a Dam already built.

This property is also well worthy the attention of Ship Builders, there being an abundance of Timber on the Land, which can be brought to the Yard, at a trifling expence.

The whole is offered for sale with the DWELLING HOUSE and Buildings thereon, on moderate terms, in accommodating payments. Further particulars will be made known on application to Messrs. Street & Kerr, Miramichi, or to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN YOUNG.

Pockshaw 25th Nov 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Mos respectfully begs leave to announce that he has opened a House for the accommodation of the Public in the Town of Liverpool, being that which was formerly denominated the WELLINGTON HOTEL; and under the sign of THE KING'S ARMS, he humbly hopes for a liberal share of the public patronage. He also takes the present opportunity of returning his deepest acknowledgments and profoundest gratitude for the extensive share of favour hitherto bestowed, and he pledges himself to devote his utmost energies to give signal satisfaction for the future.

P. DONNELLY.

Liverpool, Kent, 15th Nov. 1831.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Public that he purposes (during the ensuing winter) to occupy his time as a GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, &c., and respectfully solicits patronage in that capacity.

WILLIAM BARTH.

Application to be made at the Post Office.
December 4, 1831.

BLANKS.

Of various kinds for Sale at this Office.