

Painful injuries, what flagrant insults, we have endured at the hands of Russia, that we should be so ready to peril upon the uncertain hazards of war, the peace and tranquillity of Europe.

LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.—Louis Phillipp's Speech.—The Speech of the King of the French, on the opening of the Chambers, conveys little information on the subject respecting which most anxiety is felt in this country—namely, the relations with Russia. If the perfection of a King's Speech consists in appearing to say something, and yet say nothing, his Majesty has certainly arrived at perfection in his craft. It gives us, we must confess, a somewhat strange idea of a constitutional government—that is, of a government in which the King is not the proprietor of, but the first magistrate of the nation—that this King should, in an assembly, consisting of the nation who represent the people, speak in so vague and unsatisfactory a manner on a subject of such essential importance as the relations with foreign powers which involve the consequences of peace or war to Europe. This may all be according to the most approved diplomacy; but we confess we would be better pleased to see matters so deeply interesting to the nations, made not an affair of courts but of nations. The time, we trust, is not far distant, when the best security for the preservation of peace will be sought for in the conviction carefully implanted in the different nations of the European Commonwealth, that they are all deeply interested in the prosperity of each other, and that, consequently, war must always be injurious, and never beneficial to them. When then conviction becomes general, it will be found that the greatest public policy, with regard to all affairs of an international character, is the best protection against the machinations of the barbarous governments which still deface Europe. It was a conviction of this kind which induced one of the profound and cautious philosophers of Europe to connect the possibility of perpetual peace with the general existence of representative governments alone; because, were the conviction general, that nations never can have an interest in war, those who represent nations must act on such conviction. We are satisfied that the very best check on the anti-social designs of Russia would be found in the execution which the publication of them would excite throughout Europe.

LONDON ATLAS.—The proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies, which will be found in a lucid digest in a preceding column, affords materials for serious speculation. The speech of M. Bignon is calculated to command universal attention, and to draw upon Russia the vigilant eyes of unconquered Europe. The question seems to be—are France and England to make war upon the autocrat? We should answer that, during the life time of the King of Prussia, at all events, it is not likely that there should be war in Europe; but it is, we are all well aware, impossible to calculate upon the extremities to which the inordinate ambition, and sinister policy of Russia may drive the acknowledged conservators of European liberty. The objects of the Emperor of Russia are plain enough; he is pursuing them by stratagem, and has already succeeded in making a vassal of the Sultan. He is not satisfied with his Empire as it is, but longs to embrace Constantinople and the Dardanelles, to float his flag on the Bosphorus, and restore to St. Sophia the religion of Constantine and the Greek Patriarch. The prudence of interposing before he has completed his armaments, and accumulated sufficient power to enable him to embark openly in his astounding enterprise, is the whole question that France and England are now called on to discuss. There are multitudes in both countries who think that interposition at this crisis would prevent the necessity for a lingering war hereafter; while at the same time there are many who resist every measure that is calculated to involve us even in the show of hostility.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL GAZETTE.—We have received from our correspondent at Quebec, as well as through the Mercury's double sheet of Tuesday, copies of the Ninety Three Resolutions proposed to the House in Committee, on the State of the Province. Their length entirely prevents our giving any part of them a place to day, nor have we time to do more than remark on the insolent audacity in particular of the 50th Resolution, which asserts the power of the Province in comparison with the United States, when they throw off their allegiance to the Mother Country; and the 89th, establishing, by a species of Legislative authority, unconstitutional and illegal assemblies, usurping and exercising some of the attributes of Legislative bodies, the expenses of which illegally constituted Committees, being thrown by the same resolution on the people of the Province. As public curiosity is excited to obtain a knowledge of their contents, we have copied the following precis from Neilson's Gazette of the first 83 Resolutions, and of the contents of the remaining 10, have ourselves prepared a similar summary, which is likewise subjoined.

1 to 5—Declare the loyal sentiments of the people; their liberal reception of emigrants, by affording them the common rights of English subjects without distinction, and that the Assembly have followed English laws when good, and English Parliamentary usages.

6 to 8—That Mr Stanley was of the Committee of the Commons on the petition in 1827, of 87,000, and in common with others, agreed to the Report of a conciliation system of administering the Government, but that no useful result has followed from the report.

9 to 12—That the great error is in the nomination by the Crown of a branch of the Legislature which it may change at will, and does so always in favour of despotism; that the Committee of the Commons foresaw this, and asked the question how that House might be modified.

12 to 21—Approves of a Legislative Council without any qualification as to property: is not disposed to admit the excellence of the actual Constitution; the Council, not improved; the Governor has destroyed all hope of reform in that body, by appointments hostile to the people; the Council partial to one class only.

21 to 25—The Council has served as a mere obstacle; the right to reform the Constitution was admitted publicly by Mr Stanley himself; all hope of union of opinion with the present Council destroyed; the new popular members submerged in the Council by others without property, unconsidered, unknown, except by their hatred to the country and its laws.

25—Several citizens of the United States in Council and other foreigners not naturalized when named; Horatio Gates, one of them, refused to take allegiance oath last war or fight, but allowed to stay to trade; James Baxter resided in the United States last war; little qualified by property, and now for life a legislator; both voted shortly after their appointment, the insulting address of last year.

26 to 30—Governor had opportunity of changing the character of the Council, but the sixteen appointments he made only prove the necessity of election; if he had succeeded in changing it, yet the constitution is bad; the address of the Council is seditious and criminal, if it had a different character. Insists anew on the charges of last year against Lord Aylmer.

31 to 33—Mother Country must inform itself of the state of things here, otherwise insurmountable discontents will take root against a corrupt Executive. Council rejected or amended twenty-eight out of sixty-four bill last year, passed Assembly; Executive and Legislative Council unite against the people by odious and blind national antipathies.

34 to 39.—Address of Council of last year, voted by Chief Justice Sewell, informed by despatch not to mix in politics; by Sir John Caldwell, defaulter, and who has turned to his private advantage £100,000; by H. W. Ryland, a pensioner; by M. Bell, illegally favored by a lease of the Forges of St. Maurice; J. Stewart, Commissioner of the Jesuits Estates—all whom are under the influence of the Executive, and by the Hon. Messrs. Moffatt, M'Gill, Molson, Gates, Jones and Baxter, all born out of the country,—is the work of the Executive.

[To be continued.]

Brockville, (U. C.) Feby. 7th.—We are in possession of a copy of the Public Accounts of Upper Canada for 1833, and the First Report of the Committee of Finance appointed by the House of Assembly. The Provincial debt is stated at £258,130 6s. 8d. to which the votes of last session for which Debentures have not been issued £92,750, being added, and the total Provincial debt is £350,883 6s. 8d. or one million, four hundred and three thousand, five hundred and thirty-three dollars. Add to this the vote of this session of 200,000 dollars to the Welland Canal and the Public Debt of the Province will by one million six hundred and three thousand, five hundred and thirty-two dollars! —Recorder.

York, Feb. 4th.—The Editor of this paper was yesterday served with a writ, (capias ad respondendum,) at the suit of the Hon. John Elmsley, for a Libel.—*Courier.*

NOVASCOTIAN.—The Legislature.—As the intelligence brought by the January Mail, would of course be looked for with some anxiety, we have been obliged to appropriate a part of this sheet to such extracts as appeared the most important. These have consequently occupied some of the space which for several weeks has been filled by the debates of the Assembly. Some interesting outlines will, however, be found on our first three pages—and will be perused with avidity in every section of the country. During the past week, several days have been occupied with Private Petitions—many of these have been sent to Committee of Supply, but we fear that the great bulk of them will have to be either passed over, or but partially answered—as the general impression appears to be that the state of the funds demands the most rigid economy in the expenditures. It will be seen by the conclusion of the debate on the Constitution of the Council which our next number shall contain, that Mr. Stewart's Resolutions, with a slight amendment made by Mr. Bliss, were finally passed, and a Committee appointed. The address has not yet been reported. On Wednesday last the subject of the Representation was taken up, and after a day's debate, left still undecided. We shall give an outline of the arguments in our next. The whole of yesterday was spent in committee on Roads: it was decided to borrow a sum for that service, and a committee was appointed to determine the amount, with the mode of expenditure, and redemption. A large majority was opposed to any great loan, but the House will probably be inclined to vote such a sum as will keep the more important roads and bridges in repair until the next session. We would warn our friends

in the interior, however, not to expect the lavish appropriations of former years. The Civil List remains yet to be considered.

AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, 12th March next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the residence of the late Mr Robert Graham, in the lower part of the town of Chatham.

A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of an 8 day Clock, a Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Hardwood and other Chairs, Tables, Benches, Bedsteads, &c. &c. with a variety of Kitchen Utensils, a single Stove, &c. &c. Also—

- a 5 year old Horse
- a Cow and Calf
- a Plough and Harrow
- a Sleigh and harness
- a Cart and harness
- 2 Wood Sleds, shod,

and a variety of other articles.

A credit of 3 months on all sums above £5, will be given on approved security. The above is the property of the late Robert Graham, deceased, and now for Sale by order of the Administratrix on said Estate.

J. M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, Feb. 25.

TO LET, for one or more Years, as may be agreed upon.

That excellent HOUSE with GARDEN and BARN, adjoining, owned and formerly occupied by the late Robert Graham, deceased, at the lower part of the town of Chatham; possession will be given on the 1st May next

That FARM in Napan, with Barn thereon, adjoining Mr Kerr's property, on the upper side of Napan bridge, known as the property of the deceased.

Lot No 15, containing 225 acres, adjoining Mr William Gillis's lot, on Napan river.

For particulars enquire of the administratrix, in Chatham, or
February 24, 1834 JOHN M. JOHNSON.

TEACHER WANTED

For the School at Moorfields. Intending Candidates are requested to lodge their applications with the Parish Trustees,—none need apply who cannot produce satisfactory Testimonials of Character and qualifications.
Newcastle, 27th January, 1834.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers intending to make an alteration in their Business, offer for Sale all their REAL ESTATE situate in the Town of Chatham, consisting of the STORE and WHARF at present occupied by them; the DWELLING HOUSE in the occupation of John Joseph; the OFFICE adjoining, in possession of William Cerman, Esq.; the DWELLING HOUSE and WHARF, in the lower part of Chatham, occupied by Michael Samuel; and a Lot of LAND fronting St. John's Church. Also, a Lot of LAND and STORE in the town of Newcastle; and a Lot of LAND, situate on the South West branch of the Miramichi, now in the occupation of the Widow Cowden. The above properties are too well known to need any further description. The terms will be liberal, and made known on application to either of the Subscribers.

They also offer for Sale, all their Stock of MERCHANDISE &c. at reduced prices for cash, or approved credit.

As they are desirous of bringing their business to a close, they particularly request all persons to whom they are indebted to present their claims for adjustment, and all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, as all accounts remaining unpaid on the first day of July next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
1000 Bushels of OATS for Sale.

JOHN JOSEPH,
Chatham, January 20, 1834. MICHAEL SAMUEL.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King, held at Newcastle in and for the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1833.

Ordered, That the following rules be established for regulating the BASS FISHERY in the several Rivers in the County of Northumberland.

1. That no person or persons be allowed to Spear Bass during the time or Season of spawning.
2. That no person or persons be allowed to Spear, Net, or take Bass between Sunset on Saturday night and Sunrise on Monday morning, at any time during the winter season, or while the rivers or streams are frozen.
3. That any person cutting a hole or holes in the ice for the purpose of fishing, shall set six evergreen bushes firmly in the ice round each hole, at equal distances, not less than ten feet high, with the branches and leaves on, so as to be plainly and readily seen, and secure the same so that they will remain standing, at all times while the said hole or holes continue open, or the ice thereon unsafe.
4. That any person or persons cutting a hole in the ice, for the purpose of fishing, shall not be interrupted by any other person cutting a hole for the like purpose within the distance of 30 fathoms of the hole first cut as aforesaid.
5. That no set nets shall be allowed, set, or put down, for the purpose of taking Bass, during the winter season, or while the Rivers remain frozen.
6. That any person infringing or violating any of the foregoing rules, shall be liable to the penalty of Three Pounds for each and every offence, to be recovered and applied according to Law.

Extract from the Minutes,
(Signed) THOMAS H. PETERS, CLERK.