scribers for the outlay of their capital.

the inexhaustible reservoirs which supply require. it with water, and the very extensive mill besides saving several miles of navigation, over the New-York canal.

" THOMAS TELFORD. " ALENANDER NIMMO. "IF in. Hamilton Merritt, Esq."

WELLAND CANAL.

The Board of Directors of this company, we learn, decided at their late meeting, as the best and most effectual means of remedying the defective and hazardous state of the canal at the Deep Cut, (caused by the recent caving in, and bulging up of the quick sands, or soft earth, from the bottom of the canal, as originally intended.) upon raising the summit level 12 feet, and drawing the necessary supply of water, by a feeder of sufficient dimensions for hoat navigation, from the Grand river, at a considerable distance up from its mouth; and have directed the Engineers to proceed immediately in examining the situation of the country, and to ascertain by actual surveys, the best route for laying out the proposed lateral canal.

be required. The abundant supply of wa- | tants of Upper-Canada. ter for hydraulick machinery at the seveation.

By this new plan, the following con-

sliding has occurred, will be rendered more | without delay. permanent, and the canal much wider than far less expense.

mense saving of expenditure, and forming | cessary or required to be abolished. with ease, an excellent and spacious canal for steam-boat navigation.

its route, and on the borders of the Grand river for many miles back.

the publick.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

LOWER CANADA.

House of Assembly, Friday, 5th Dec.

Committee of the whole, on the Message | the most conducive to the general welfare. of His Excellency of the 28th ult. when of which the first passed unanimously, and evening.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this House has derived the greatest satisfaction from the gracious expression of His Majesty's beneficent views towards this Province, and from the earnest desire of His Excellency, the Administra- ble to be adjusted and most essential to tor of the Government, to promote the the future peace, welfare and good governpeace, welfare and good government of the Province, as evinced in His Excellency's Message of Friday last.

2. That this House has, nevertheless, observed with great concern that it may be inferred from the expression of that part of the said Message which relates to the appropriation of the Revenue, that the pretension put forth at the commencement of the late administration, to the disposal of a large portion of the Revenue of this Province, may be persisted in.

3. That under no circumstances, and upon no considerations whatsoever, ought this House to abaudon or in any way compromise, its inherent and constitutional right, as a branch of the Provincial Parliament representing His Majesty ssubjects in this Colony, to superintend and controll the receipt and expenditure of the whole public revenue arising within this Pro-

vince. 4. That any Legislative enactment in this matter by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in which His Majesty's subjects in this Province are not and cannot be represented, unless it were for the repeal of such British statutes or any part of British statutes, as may be held by His Majesty's government to militate against the constitutional right of the subject in this Colony, could in no way tend to a settlement of the affairs of the Province.

5. That no interference of the British Legislature with the established Constitution and laws of this Province, excepting on such points as from the relation between the Mother Country and the Canadas can only be disposed of by the paramount authority of the British Parliament, can in any way tend to the final adjustment of any difficulties or understandings which may exist in this Province, but rather to aggra-

vare and perpetuate them. 6. That in order to meet the difficulties of the ensuing year, and to second the gracious intentions of His Majesty for the permanent settlement of the financial concerns of the Province with due regard to the

doubt of its amoly reimburshing the sub- expenses of the civil Government for acknowledgment, we are admonished at recent treaties concluded by the United their authority from the Constitution of the so highly amused by the adventure. the ensuing year, which may be laid this return of the season, when the Repre- States, to extend those principles of libe- State. Each is sovereign within its own "From the plans and sections that have before it, confidently trusting that in any sentatives of the Nation are assembled to ral intercourse and of fair reciprocity which province. The distribution of power been submitted to us, this canal seems to be such estimate a due regard will be had to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up intertwine with the exchanges of commerce between them presupposes that these auvery favourably circumstanced, with res- that economy which the present circum- the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, the principles of justice, and the feelings thorities will move in harmony with each pect to the ground through which it is cut; stances of the country and its other wants for the never-failing mercies of Him who of mutual benevolence. This system, first other. The members of the State and Ge-

7. That on the permanent settlement be- with healthful seasons and abundant har- mercial treaty ever concluded by the Uni- support both and allegiance is due to the power, which will be established at its fore mentioned being effected with the con- vests. He has sustained us in peace with ted States, that of 6th February, 1778 with one and to the other. The case of a conlocks. The prolongation into lake Eire, sent of this House, it will be expedient to foreign countries, and in tranquility with- France, has been invariably the cherished flict between these two powers has not render the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, in our borders. He has preserved us in the policy of our Union. It is by treaties of been supposed; nor has any provision been The Wakening note, the breeze-like swell, will avoid the serious obstructions caused or any person administering the Govern- quiet and undisturbed possession of civil commerce alone that it can be made ulti- made for it in our institutions; as a virtuby the drift ice, at the head of the Niagara ment, for the time being, the Judges and and religious liberty. He has crowned mately to prevail as the established system ous nation of ancient times existed more river, and thus have a material advantage Executive Councillors independent of the the year with his goodness, imposing on us of all civilized nations.-With this princi- than five centuries without a law for the annual vote of House, to the extent of their no other conditions than of improving for ple our fathers extended the hand of friend- punishment of parricide. present salaries.

grateful for the increased security against favors, of devoting the faculties with which hered-whatever of regulation in our laws | Legislatures of one or more States, in mothe illegal application of the public money | we have been endowed by Him, to His glo- has ever been adopted unfavorable to the ments of excitement been instigated to this which must result from His Majesty's Go- ry and to our own temporal and eternal interest of any foreign nation, has been es- conflict, and the means of effecting this imvernment referring all persons who may have | welfare. been concerned in such application to an In the relation of our Federal Union with | milar regulations of their's operating against | Congress to be resisted were unconstitutionact of indemnity to be consented to by this our brethren of the human race, the chan- us. House, it will be inexpedient to consent to ges which have occurred since the close of Immediately after the close of the war delegated to their Legislature the power of any such enactment, till the full extent and your last session, have generally tended to of Independence, Commissioners were ap- pronouncing an act en Congress unconsticharacter of such illegal applications may the preservation of peace, and to the culti- pointed by the Congress of the Confedera- tutional; but they have delegated to them

9. That this House feels the most sincere paration, a warhad unhappily been kin- every nation of Europe disposed to adopt cution of the laws of Congress within the gratitude for His Majesty's solicitude to ef- | dled between the empire of Russia, one of them. Before the wars of the French Re- | States may be resisted. If we suppose the fect the most perfect security against the those with which our intercourse has been volution, such treaties had been consum- case of such conflicting legislation sustainrecurrence of abuses on the part of persons no other than a constant exchange of good mated with the United Netherlands, Swe- ed by the corresponding Executive and Juentrusted with public monies in this Pro- offices and that of the Ottoman Porte, a hen, and Prussia. During those wars, dicial authorities, Patriotism and Philan-

nor has any complaints been made known ment on their part, little suited to the for- France renewed. In all these, some con- from that of the people of both, which must to it, respecting the arbritration for the dis- mation of those bonds of mutual benevo- cessions to the liberal principles of inter- be its victims. tribution between the Provinces of Upper lence which result from the benefits of com- course proposed by the United States had The Reports from the Secretary of War, and Lower Canada of the duties collected merce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too been obtained; but as, in all the negotia- and from the various subordinate offices of In the event of this project going into in Lower Canada; but that in this, as in e- much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. Itions, they came occasionally in collision the resort of that Department, present an operation, the channel of the Chippawa very other respect, this House will most The extensive, fertile, and populous domi- with previous internal regulations, or ex- exposition of the public administration of will not be converted into a part of the cheerfully co-operate in every equitable nions of the Sultan, belong rather to the clusive and excluding compacts of mono- affairs connected with them, through the Mysterious in their sudden birth, canal : consequently, the towing-path on and constitutional measure which may be Asiatic, than the European division of the poly, with which the other parties had course of the current year. The present its banks, mentioned in our last, will not submitted to it as desirable by the inhabi- human family. They enter but partially been tramelled, the advances made in them state of the army, and the destribution of Passing, and finding not on earth

ral locks in the descent of the mountain, sentiments of the highest satisfaction and an states upon which they border for more chartered companies and ship-building in- ral. Several alterations in the disposal of will not be affected by the proposed alter- gratitude, the declaration of the willingness than a century past, disturbed the pacific fluence, pervaded and encumbered the le- the troops have been found expedient in of His Majesty's Government cheerfully to relations of those States with the other gislation of all the great commercial States, the course of the year, and the discipline of accede to the desire which the Assembly great Powers of Europe. Neither France, and the United States, in offering free the army, though not entirely free from exsiderations will be obtained, and evils re- has so frequently expressed during the last nor Prussia nor Great Britain, has everta- trade and equal privilege to all, were com- ception, has been generally good. twenty years, of having an Agent in Eng- ken part in them; nor is it to be expected pelled to acquiesce in many exceptions, Ist. The banks of the Deep Cut, by the land to indicate the wishes of the inhabi- that they will at this time. The declara- with each of the parties to their treaties ly invited to that part of the Report of the earth not being taken out so deep into 12 tants of Lower-Canada; and that it is ex- tion of war by Russia has received the ap- accommodated to their existing laws and Secretary of War which concerns the exfeet, as at those places where the caving or pedient to provide for such an appointment probation or acquiescence of her allies, and anterior engagements.

through the Cranberry marsh, will be a- made known and considered, it may be ex- such co-lateral agency in behalf of the suf- tinents, excepting a portion of territory as proprietors of lands. They were, morevoided : as the summit being raised and pedient to provide some adequate indem- fering Greeks, as will secure to them ulti- chiefly at the northern extremity of our over, considered as savages, whom it was the supply of water taken from above the nity to such persons as were placed on the mately the triumph of humanity and of own, and confined to the remnants of do. our policy and our duty to use our influlevel of Lake Erie, it will require a cut of Civil establishment of this Province with freedom. only about eight feet, instead of 16 to 20 as | salaries prior to the year 1818, and whose now laid out, thereby making another im- offices may have been found to be unne-

13. That this House will cheerfully con- tercourse between the two countries has the insular colonies of all the European purchased of them all the lands which cur in any measure which may appear continued to increase for the mutual bene- nations, except Great Britain. Her Go- we could prevail upon them to sell; as 3d. By making the feeder navigable for most likely to be successful in effectually fit of both. The claims of indemnity to vernment had also manifested approaches brethren of the numan race, rude and ignoboats, to such an extent into the interiour removing the great inconvenience which numbers ofour fellow citizens for depre- to the adoption of a free and liberal in- rant, we endeavoured to bring them to the of the country, important benefits will un- has been sustained from the non-performdoubtedly result to the inhabitants along | ance of the duties of settlement by grantees or holders of land obtained from the Crown, and otherwise remove the obstruc-The Engineers have already entered up- tions to the settlement of the country tation and remonstrance. Recent advices United States alone. on the duties assigned them; and we hope which may have resulted or may hereafsoon to be able to lay their report before ter result from the manner in which the Paris encourage the expectation that the Peace with Great Britain was shortly af- sidered as children to be governed; as tein this most essential particular as affecting the general prosperity of the Province, may have been exercised.

14. That so soon as the Inhabitants of the Townships, upon a subdivision of the Counties in which they are situated by act The Messengers deputed to wait, upon of the Provincial Parliament, shall have a His Excellency with an address requesting full and equitable representation in this an advance of £1000 for the contingent ex- | House of persons of their own free choice, penses of the House, reported that His Ex- the House will cheerfully concur in every "...., . career princes compris dere incastic particularly fateresting to the Townships which may appear to be the has by common consent been selected as commercial intercourse between the par- selves their hunting-grounds, we have The House then formed itself into a most desirable to the inhabitants and the umpire between the parties. The ties, is the general maxim which charac- brought upon ourselves the obligation of

16. That this House is fully sensible of Mr. Neilson read the following resolutions | the distinguished mark of confidence reposed in the loyalty and attachment hitherthe consideration of the others was, on the to evinced by His Majesty's Canadian submotion of Mr. Ogden, postponed till this jects and their Representatives in the Provincial Parliament, by his Majesty's declaration that he relies on them, for an amicable adjustment of the various questions which have been so long in dispute. bity.

17. That amongst these questions not particularly mentioned on the present occasion, this House holds as most desirament of the Province, viz:

The Independence of the Judges and their removal from the political business of the Province.

The responsibility and accountabillity of public officers.

A greater independence of support from the public revenues, and more intimate connexion with the interest of the Colony, in the composition of the Legislative Council.

The application of the late property of the Jesuits to the purpose of general education.

The removal of all obstructions to the settlement of the country, particularly by the Crown and Clergy Reserves remaining unoccupied in the neighbourhood of Roads and Settlements and exempt from the Common burthens;

And a diligent enquiry into and a ready redress of all grievances and abuses which may be found to exist or which may have been petitioned against by the subject in this Province, thereby assuring to all the invaluable benefit of an impartial, conciliatory and constitutional Government, and restoring a well-founded and reciprocal confidence between the Governors and governed.

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, with a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, humbly praying that he would be pleased to submit the same to His Majesty's Government in England.

Extracts from the President's Message. The President of the United States transmitted this day to both Pouses of Congress the following Messsage:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESEN-TATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives :

we may inculge the hope that its progress

proposal to him to accept the designation terizes them all. There is reason to expect providing them with subsistence; and when Province, we have deemed it our duty to be for the performance of this friendly office that it will, at no distant period, be adopt- we have had the rare good fortune of ted States, relying upon the justice of their America, and to hope, that by its univer- the doctrines of Christiany, we have unexcause, will cheerfully commit the arbitra- sal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources pectectedly found them forming, in the for the purpose of laying before our readment of it to a Prince equally distinguish- of wars of commercial competition will be midst of ourselves, communities claiming ers from time to time, such observations as ed for the independence of his spirit, his extinguished. indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his

freight. insurance, and commission, and of fortune, maintained. the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferotherwise exploded system of Colonial ex- to the interest which it was specially inof the United States, it was expected to not to aggravate the burdens of one section afford. Other measures have been resort- of the Union by the relief afforded to anounless modified by the construction given stitution itself was formed, I hope and trust to the recent acts of Parliament, will be the authorities of the Union will adhere. manifestly incompatible with the positive But if anyof the duties imposed by the act onstipulations of the commercial convention ly relieve the manufacturer by aggravating of either party.

King of Hungary, and Bohemia, has been another.

ruleth over all. He has again favoured us proclaimed to the world in the first com- neral Governments are all under oath to our own happiness the blessings bestowed ship to every nation of the globe, and to More than once, however, in the progress 8. That although this House feels most by his hands; and in the fruition of all his this policy our country has ever since ad- of our history, have the People and the sentially defensive and counteracting to si- pulse have been allegations that the acts of They are with the scents by Summer's

The state of our particular relations with insular Archipelago, geographically the bringing within the pale of civilation. France has scarcely varied in the course appendages of our part of the globe. With As independent Powers, we negociated of the present year. The commercial in- all the rest we have free trade-even with with them by treaties; as proprietors, we

from the Minister of the United States at The conclusion of our last Treaty of before our Revolution, they had been conpowers and superintendance of the Crown appeal to the justice of the French Govern- terwards followed by a Commercial Con- nants at discretion, to be dispossessed as ment will ere long receive a favorable con- vention, placing the direct intercourse be- occusion might require; as hunters, to be tween the two countries upon a footing of indemnified by trifling concessions for re-The last friendly expedient has been more equal reciprocity than had ever be- moval from the grounds upon which their resorted to for the decision of the contro- fore been admitted. The same principle game was extirpated. In changing the versy with Great Britain, relating to the has since been much farther extended, by system, it would seem as if a full contem-Northeastern boundary of the United States. Treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark. plation of the consequences of the change By an agreement with the British Govern- the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia in Europe, had not been taken. We have been far ment, carrying into effect the provisions of and with the Republics of Colombia, and more successful in the acquisition of their the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent and of Central America, in this hemisphere .- lands than in imparting to them the princithe Convention of 29th September, 1827, The mutual abolition of discriminating du- | ples, or inspiring them with the spirit of cihis Majosty the Iking of the recognitudes thes and charges, upon the navigation and vilization. But in appropriating to ourwill be made at an early day, and the Uni- ed by other nations, both of Europe and teaching them the arts of civilization, and

station, and his inflexible personal pro- ments many of our fellow citizens have bers of our Union. This state of things rehad long-pending claims of indemnity, for quires that a remedy should be provided; a Our commercial relations with Great depredations upon their property during a remedy which, while it shall do justice to Britain will deserve the serious considera- period when the rights of neutral com- those unfortunate children of nature, may tion of Congress, and the exercise of a merce were disregarded, was that of Den- secure to the members of our confederation conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the mark. They were, soon after the events their rights of sovereignty and of soil. policy of both Governments. The state of occurred, the subject of a special mission | the outline of a project to that effect, the them has been materially changed by the from the United States, at the close of views presented in the Report of the Seact of Congress passed at their last ses- which the assurance was given, by his cretary of War are recommended to the sion, in alteration of the several acts impo- Danish Majesty, that at a period of more consideration of Congress. sing duties on imports, and by acts of more tranquillity, and of less distress, they recent date of the British Parliament .- would be considered, examined, and deci-The effect of the interdiction of direct | ded upon, in a spirit of determined purpose | remains for me to assure the Legislature | trade commenced by Great Britain, and for the dispensation of justice. I have of my continued earnest wish for the adopreciprocated by the United States, has much pleasure in informing Congress that tion of measures recommended by me herebeen, as was to be foreseen, only to substi- the fulfilment of this honorable promise tofore, and yet to be acted on by them: tute different channels for an exchange of is now in progress; that a small portion of and of the cordial concurrence on my part commodities indispensable to the colonies, the claims has already been settled, to the in every constitutional provision which and profitable to a numerous class of our satisfaction of the claimants : and that we may receive their sanction during the Sesfellow citizens. The exports, the revenue, have reason to hope that the remainder sion, tending to the general welfare. the navigation of the U.S. have suffered will shortly be placed in a train of equitano diminution by our exclusion from di- ble adjustment. This result has always rect access to the British Colonies. The been confidently expected, from the cha-Colonies pay more dearly for the necessa- racter of personal integrity and of benevories of life which their Government bur- lence, which the Sovereign of the Danish dens with the charges of double voyages, Dominions, has through every vicissitude

State, and by the Baron de Ledreder, in People of every State of which they are took leave, and departed. When out of trusted with full powers of the Austrian composed, are each of them Sovereign doors, he attempted to put on his hat, but Government. Independently of the new Powers. The legislative authority of the his head was pre-occupied; he discovered

al. The People of no one States have ever have been fully enquired into & considered vation of harmony. Before your last se- tion, athorised to conclude treaties with powers, by the exercise of which the exenation from which geographical distance, treaties with Great Britain and Spain had trophy turn their eyes from the condition 10. That this House has not complained, religious opinions, and maxims of govern- been effected, and those with Prussia and in which the parties would be placed and

into the system of Europe; nor have their towards the freedom of trade were partial the force of which it is composed, will be 11. That this House has seen with wars with Russia and Austria, the Europe- and imperfect. Colonial establishments, seen from the Report of the Major Gene-

The attention of Congress is particularisting system of our relations with the Indi-The colonial system, by which this whole an tribes. At the establishment of the Fe-12. That so soon as the scheme in con- and termination will be signalized by the hemisp ere was bound, has fallen into ru- deral Government, under the present conit would have been on the old plan, and at templation of His Majesty's Government moderation and forbearance, no less than ins. Totally abolished by revolutions, stitution of the United States, the principle for the permanent settlement of the financi- by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, converting colonies into independent na- was adopted of considering them as 2d. The whole of the deep excavation al concerns of the Province shall have been and that it will afford the opportunity for tions, throughout the two American Con- foreign and independent powers; and also minion retained by Great Britain over the ence in converting to Christianity, and

> dations upon their property, heretofore tercourse between her colonies and other knowledge of religion and of letters. The committed, during the Revolutionary Go- nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely ultimate design was to incorporate in our vernments, still remain unadjusted, and explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion own institutions that portion of them which still form the subject of earnest represent has been revived for operation upon the could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States to be independent of ours, and rivals of so-Among the nations upon whose govern- vereignty within the territories of the mem-

> > In closing this communication, it only

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Washington, December 2, 1828.

ABSENCE OF MIND .- A few years ago, when his Imperial Majesty Alexander of Russia, was on a visit to the south of Russia, he stopped for a short time in one of The tariff of the last session was, in its the chief towns, where resided a distinred from one portion of our citizens to a- details, not acceptable to the great inter- guished general as governor, who is renother. The presumption of this old and ests of any portion of the Union, not even markable for absence of mind. The Emperor having entered his cabinet with him, clusion has not secured to the shipping in- tended to subserve. Its object was to ba- sat down to sign some papers: the goverterest of Great Britain, the relief which, lance the burdens upon native industry im- | nor walked out of it, shut the door, locked at the expense of the distant colonies, and posed by the operation of foreign laws; but it and left the house. He was soon reminded of his mistake by one of the sovereign's aides-de-camp who followed him. ed to, more pointedly hearing upon the na- ther. To the great principle sanctioned by an action gave rise to no small degree of vigation of the United States, and which, that act, one of those upon which the Con- laughter at the Governor's expense, in which the Monarch, who was no stranger | British Constitution, and desire to continue to the eccentricity of his conduct, heartily under British rule, conceived it inconsistent participated.

The same gentleman, when at Petersexisting between the two countries. That | the burden of the planter let a careful revisal | burg, was admitted to the Emperor's cabiconvention, however, may be terminated of its provisions, enlightened by the practi- net; with some other generals. He laid with twelve months' notice, at the option cal experience of its effects, be directed to his cocked bat upon a chair, upon which to meet an Assembly, that had manifested retain those which impart protection to na- was another hat. He spoke with his Ma-A treaty of Amity, Navigation, and tive industry, and remove or supply the jesty on business; but while Alexander con-Commerce, between the United States place of those which only alleviate one versed with another officer, he put his ewn and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, great national interest by the depression of hat upon his head, and placed the other under his arm. He again addressed his prepared for signature by the Secretary of The United States of America, and the Majesty, who preserved his gravity, then and friendly relations which may be thus whole is exercised by Congress under au- his mistake; that which he took for his thority, which, if it did not amount to,

"What the extent of this trade may be in interests and efficiency of his Government If the enjoyment in profusion of the commenced with one of the most eminent thority granted them in the common Con- own hat and carried under his arm was the a country so rapidly advencing, cannot be it is house will most respectfully consi- bounties of Providence forms a suitable and powerful nations of the earth, the oc- stitution. The legislative power of each Emperor's, while his own was upon his conjectured by us, but there can be little dir any estimate for the necessary subject of mutual gratulation and grateful casion has been taken in it, as in other State is exercised by assemblies deriving head. It is said that the Emperor was al-

MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

By MRS. HEMANS.

The chord, the harp's full chord is husbed, The voice hath died away, Whence music, like sweet waters, gushed But yesterday.

The full o'ersweeping tone, The sounds that sighed "Farewell! farewell!"

Are gone --- all gone.

The love, whose burning spirit passed With the rich measure's flow, The grief to which it sauk at last,---Where are they now?

Borne from a rose now shed, With the words from lips long scaled in

For ever fled!

The sea-shell of its native deep A thrilling moan retains; But earth and air no record keep Of parted strains.

And all the memories, all the dreams Thy wake in floating by, The tender thoughts, th' Elysian gleams---Could these too die?

They died !- as on the water's breast The ripple melts away. When the breeze that stirred it sinks to rest, So perished they!

And mournful in their close; Aim or repose.

Whence were they?-like the breath of, flowers,

Why thus to come and go?---A long, long journey must be ours, Ere this we know!

THE CHRONICLE.

Kingston, December 13, 1828.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND The following is

FROM THE ALBION.

The York has arrived from Liverpool with papers to the 24th October. Our readers will be doubtless surprised

to learn that the reports we have had for some weeks of the disaster of the Rusians are gross exaggerations; and that the repeated and possitive assertions of their retreat from Choumla pursued by Hussein Pacha with 70,000 men &c. &c., are positively fabrications. The Russians, now that we have received the official accounts, we find, have not retreated, but held their ground up to the latest date of their Bulletins. It is true that they have met with severe opposition and suffered from the common effects of war-the sword, disease, and famine. We think, too, it is now reduced to a certainty that no impression will be made on Choumla or Silistria during the present campaign, and it is even doubtful if Varna falls, supported as it now is by the detachment sent to its relief by Hussein Pacha and the Grand Vizier, amounting to 15,000 men each. These united forces have intrenched themselves in a position on the south side of Varue, from which the Russians have hitherto been unable to dislodge them.

Lover Candau. Deeply interested as the Inhabitants of Upper Canada are, in whatever concerns the prosperity of the sister particularly attentive to the proceedings of its Legislature during its present Session, the state of public affairs demanded. In pursuance of this duty, it is with unfeigned reluctance we feel ourselves called upon to declare, that we thus far discover little in their proceedings that can claim the approbation of the admirers and supporters of truly British principles.

THE REIGN OF CONCILIATION has fairly set in, and to secure its establishment-we grieve to say it-the highest prerogatives of the Crown have been contemned, and the fair fame of the noble, independent, upright, and constitutional conduct of the Earl Dalhousie have been sacrificed, to appease sedition, and to gratify a contemptible and disloyal faction.

When SIR JAMES KEMPT arrived in this country, to assume the exalted station and important duties of Governor General, it was generally understood, that he brought with him instructions to adopt such a course of measures, as might be found most likely to harmonize with the views and wishes of the people over whom he was placed, being careful, nevertheless, always to maintain " the undoubted prerogatives of the Crown."

How this constitutional duty, imperative as it undoubtedly was, could be performed without a dissolution of the then existing House of Assembly, no one could satisfactorily conjecture. Such as respect the with Kingly dignity, and the maintenance of the undoubted prerogatives of the Crown, for our Sovereign's Representative, again such an unequivocal disregard for both as was exhibited in their proceedings and resolutions, of the 20th November, 1827, wherein, they assert the right of electing their Speaker, and maintaining that election in defiance of the disallorcance of His Majesty-an assumption of Sovereign au-