the streams delineated by common ac- of Great Britain. He has left behind him rd on the Map A. and affording the only an immortal monument in his works. sis of a decision:

And that, therefore, the eircumstances us on which such decision could not be further elucidated by means of tresh topograph. of February. He also conducted two peical investigation, nor by the production of riodicals in Glasgow, the Selector, and additional documents:

We are of opinion, That it will be suitable [il conviendra] to adopt as the boundary of the two States a line drawn due North | press. from the source of the River St. Croix to the point where it intersects the middle of ed to Parliament for the Borough of Lagthe thalweg (†) of the river St. John, thence | caster, without opposition. the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending it, to the point where the river S1. | now state that they consider the passing of Francis empties itself into the river St. John, the Reform Bill as certain; and it is said, which was introduced in the House of Comthence the middle of the thalweg of the riv- that a member on each side, who have been er St. Francis, ascending it, to the source of canvassing, having compared lists, which March; and after a protracted debate of sevits southwesternmost branch, which source give a decided Majority, for the bill. We we indicate, on the Map A, by the letter | have already stated that the King had writ- land, was read a first time on the 8th; and X. authenticated by the signature of our a letter to the Earl Grey, expressive of his the second reading, which would test the Minister of Foreign Affairs, thence a line approval of the bill and of his determination measure, was appointed for the 21st. The drawn due West, to the point where ti to support it. We can now state, from au- proposition of the Government goes far beunites with the line claimed by the United thority, that his Majesty has given Earl wond the expectations of every one; and Mr. States of America and delineated on the Grey a cart blanche for the dissolution of Hume, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. O'Connell, ad-Map A, thence said line to the point at which Parliament, or otherwise, in the event of mitted that it was worthy of their support. according to the said Map, it coincides with the bill being rejected by the House of Com- On the other hand, the owners of boroughs, that claimed by Great Britain, and thence mons. the line traced on the Map by the two powers, to the northwesternmost source of the Connecticut river:

As regards the second point, to wit: the question which is the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river:

question, it is necessary to choose between the Peel party and the Tories generally by them, Mr. Jeffrey for the first time. The Connecticut-Lake River, Perry's Stream, Mr. Holmes,-all skilful and active men substance is this bill is, first, disfranchising adian Stream and Hall's Stream:

adopted in Geography, the source and the it amongst those who have declared their mingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, Greenbed of a river are denoted by the name o | sentiments-but there are eighty non comthe river which is attached to such source mitals .- With them, therefore, lies the fate and to such bed, and by their greater rela- of the Bill. The Spectator-adds we shall tive importance, as compared to that of other not be surprised to find the Ministers, on parts or suburbs of London and Westminiswaters communicating with said river:

1772 already mentions the name of Hall's we may always say we know, they will Brook; and that in an official letter, of sub- counsel the King to dissolve Parliament requent date, in the same year, Hall's Brook | next day. .s represented as a small river falling into the Connecticut:

Lake is situated appears more considerable dered his resignation as Secretary at War than either Hall's, Indian or Perry's Stream; which was of course accepted by Earl that Connecticut Lake and the two Lakes Grey. situated northward of it, seem to ascribe to it a greater volume of water than to the oth- | March, we find by a Liverpool paper that | r three rivers; and that by admitting it to Mr. O'Connell, in defence of the Ministerise the bed of the Connecticut, the course of al Measure of Reform, made a long and that river is extended farther than it would powerful speech, the report of which occube if a preference were given to either of the pies nearly four long colums of the London other three rivers:

cognized by the Convention of 1827, as in- deserved the support of the House and of dicating the courses of streams, the author- the country, because it was large wise and ty of that Map would likewise seem to ex- liberal. Although himself a radical reforend to their appellation, since in case of dis- mer, he thankfully accepted the proffered oute, such name of river, or lake, respecting good--Speaking of the alleged confiscation which the parties were not agreed, may or depredation, as it was called, of the nave been omitted; that said Map mentions boroughs. he said, let us see who are really Connecticut Lake implies the applicability of a grant from the King to any nobleman of the name of Connecticut to the river entitling him to return members to Parliawhich flows through the said Lake:

We are of opinion: That the stream situated farthest to the North-west, among those which fall into the northernmost of the three lakes, the last of which bears the name of Connecticut Lake must be considered as the North-westernmost head of Connecticut Ri-

question, which is the boundary to be traced from the river Connecticut, along the par- In conclusion, Mr. O'Connell implored the by which the price of Baltic has hitherto allel of the 45th degree of North Latitude, House, in the name of that God of charity been kept down. That great statesman, to the river St. Lawrence, named in the who had so often warmed the bosoms of young Mr. Powlett Thomson, tells us that Treaties Iroquoise and Cataraguy

Parties differ in opinion as to the question themselves, and to Scotland the only se--Whether the Treaties require a fresh sur- curity against revolution .- [The honorable | curtailing than any other state on the face vey of the whole line of boundary from the and Learned Gentlemen was loudly cheered river Connecticut to the river St. Lawrence, at the conclusion of his speech, and frequentnamed in the Treaties Iroquis or Cataraguy, ly during the course of it.] or simply the completion of the ancient provincial surveys.

Treaty of Ghent of 1814, does not stipulate gic state of the possession of Luxembourg. that such portion of the boundaries which may not have hitherto been surveyed, shall be surveyed, but declares that the boundaries have uct been, and establishes that they shall be surveyed:

That, in effect, such survey ought, in the relations between the two Powers, to be considered as not having been made from the Connecticut to the river St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraguy, since the ancient survey was found to be incorrect, and had been ordered, not by the ancient Provincial authorities:

That in determining the latitude of Places, it is customary to follow the principle of the observed latitude:

And that the Government of the United States of America has erected certain fortifications at the place called Rouse's Point, under impression that the ground formed part of their territory-an impression sufficiently authorized by the circumstance that the line had, until then been reputed to correspond with the 45th decree of North Lat

We are of opinion: That it will be suitable, [il conviendra] to proceed to fresh operations to measure the observed latitude, in order to mark out the boundary from the River Connecticut along the parallel of the 45th degree of North Latitude to the river St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraguy, in such a manner, however, that, in all cases, at the place called Rouse's Point, the territory of the United States of America shall extend to the fort erected at that place, and shall include said fort and its Kilometrical radius [ravon Kilometrique.]

Thus done and given under our Royal Seal, at the Hague, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and of our Reign the eighteenth.

(Signed)

WILLIAM.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs. VERSTOLK DE SOELEN. (Signed)

It was reported in London that Sir Walter Scott had had a paralytic attack. An earthquake was felt at Dover and vi-

cinity on the night of March 2d. The Rev. Robert Hall, of Bristol, died on the 7th of March, and was buried on the 9th. This celebrated Divine was certainly

one of the most able and learned ministers

(t) Thalweg-a German compound word-Thal, valley, and Weg, way. It means have the doctors chargel ci the mier

Mr. William Mayer, editor of one of the most popular editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, died at Glasgow, on the 17th Gleaner, which extended to five volumes. He was eminent as a mathematician, and left a work on Arithmetic ready for the

Patrick Maxwell Stewart, has been elect-

The London Court Journal says, Ministers

Considering: That an official letter of rable majority; but in the event of a defeat,

On the 4th March, Mr. Wynn having made an opposition to the measure of Re-That the River in which Connecticut form before Parliament, next morning ten-

In the House of Commons on the 8th journals; of course it would be a vain task Lastly, that the Map A having been re- to offer any analysis of it. The bill he said ment. The franchises were given to the pet the spoilators to restore them. No man Considering; That the High Interested blessing of good government, and give to

London, March 17.—On Monday we alluded to a proclamation of the Regent of Considering: That the fifth article of the Belgium, asserting the right of the new Beland offering the people of that Duchy support against the Dutch authorities. The King of Holland has likewise sent troops to Luxembourg, and ordered its new Governor, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, to allow its inhabitants only a month, from the date of the 5th inst. to return to their allegiance. His Majesty is supported in the view of the right by the award of the great Powers of Europe represented by their Plenipotentiaries in the Cougress of London, and aided in maintaining it by the troops of the German confederation, of which the duchy in 1815 was made to form a part. On the other hand, the people of the province have generally declared for a union with Belgium, and have sent their representation to the Baltic Congress.

In such a state of things, it is difficult to France with the German States, or he never creased 100 per cent, as is proposed on Cancould have ventured on his intemperate ada. proclamation; but if France was honestly represented in London by Prince Talleyrand, who signed the procteol of the 20th January, and the concluding one in February, along with the Plenipotentiaries of the other Powers, she could not interfere with the troops of the German Diet in their occupation of the Grand Duchy. It is expressively stipulated that Luxembourg is to be considered as a member of the Confederation, and that it will be considered as no intervention to occupy it with German troops.

as their future Sovereign.

THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY LINE. On the 14th of March, in the House of Commons,

for an humble address to his Majesty to or limits admit. der the production of the decision of the King of Holland concerning the question of the boundary line of the western coast of gent; and, by a Proclamation of his which North America. The Hop. Gentleman will be found below, seems determined that

the Government of America would not be allowed to play fast and loose.

Lord Patterson said, that he felt it his duty then to resist the motion, on the ground that the transaction was at present imperfeet; when, however, the proper time should have arrived, he would be most willing to afford every information.

Mr. Robinson said he would not divide the House upon the subject. He contendthat an undue advantage was given to the United States by the transaction, but still he should withdraw his motion. The motion was witherawn.

GREAT BRITAIN Is in a ferment, on the subject of Reform, mons by Land John Russel, on the 1st of en days, a thing almost unheard of in Engsixty of which are to be disfranchised entire-On this subject the Spectator says, the ly, and forty six to be reduced to one memissue of the second reading which by pre- ber each, are vehement in their opposition vious notice of Lord John Russell, was and, in conjunction with the ultra-Tory parto have taken place on 21st March is va- ty, were moving Heaven and Earth to deriously estimated. The lists of Ministerial feat ministers on the second reading of adherents have been canvassed by Viscount | the bill. All the leading men in the House Considering: That, in order to solve this Duncannon, the independents by Mr. Hume, of Commons spoke on the subject; among in their way. The result is, that there are | wholly or in part one hundred and six bo-Considering: That, according to the usage exactly the same numbers for and against roughs: secondly, giving to Manchester, Birwich, Sunderland, Wolverhampton, Davenport, -- and to Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Mary he-bone and Lambeth, -now forming a second reading of the Bill, on a conside- ter-two members each; and to eighteen other towns, among them Whitehaven, South Shields Macclesfield, Kidderminster, Huddershoad, Bolton, le Moor, Cheltenham, &c. one member each; and, third!y-extending the right of voting to all males of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, pessessed of real property of the yearly value of £10 or in Lities, occupying for six months previously to an election, a tenement of the same yearly value. Poll lists are to be made out out at stated times before the election, and those only inscribed on them, are to be permitted to vote. The vote is to be as now,

> The, markets for flour and grain had risen and thie duty fallen. The great quantities of wheat and flour entered for consumption. at there low duties is stated under the Con-

mercial Record. LONDON, March 17 TIMBER DUTIES .- In the discussion which took place last night in the House of Commons on the timber duties, It was observed "by the proposed measure Ministers would give to the consumers of the country a better article, at the same or a lower price Connecticut Lake, and that the name of the robbers-(cheers.) He had never heard than they now paid for a bad one." This is untique in every respect. The measure will inevitably cause an advance in all descriptions of timber, because, as a whole, the tax people, and that act would not seize the upon them will be increased. The duty on franchise from the people, but would com- Baltic timber, it is true, is proposed to be lowerted 1-11th, but then the duty on Canain that House could question the King's da is to be doubled. Nor will Baltic timright to his throne: no man in that house ber, though the tax should be decreased, dared question the right of the House of come lower in the consumer, but on the Peers to its legislative functions. Why, contrary, higher; and for this reason; the And as to the third point, to wit: The then, should not the commons of England enormious tax to be imposed upon Canada have their privileges inviolate ?- (cheers.) timber will totally destroy that competition Englishmen, to secure to that country the the measure is a boon to the agriculturalists It will, indeed be a boon to Russia, a nation whose power Enland is more interested in of the earth. But we are told that the Canada timber is a bad wood, and this has been se often repeated by interested persons, that uninformed people admit it as an undisputed fact. It is true that a great deal of inferior timber is imported from Canada, but it is also true that some of the finest timber in tie world comes from that Colony. We allule to the Canada red pine, of which there is consumed by the government alone, in skip building, no less than from 20 to 30 cargoes a year, and it is so consumed because it is justly considered the hest timber for that purpose. So much for the mischievous trash which has been so industriously propagated about the inferiority of Canada timber. If the proposed measure passes into a law, the consumer will have no choice-he must use a high-priced timber. Now those who know any thing about mercantile affairs know that the most inferior Canada timber is quite good enough for packing cases, and the quantity of wood employed in there construction is very great. Allowing, however, that it is necessary to increase the duty on timber, why double it on Canada timber and reduce it on Baltic? The measee how a collision between the Dutch and sure would not have been halfso objection-Belgiaus can be avoided .- The new Regent able had the duty been allowed to remain must rely on his influence in embroiling the same on Baltic, even though it was in-

## FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Hibernia, Maxwell, from iverpool, in the uncommonly short passage of 23 days, brings us London papers to the 20th ult. inclusive which are fraught with most interesting and important news.

POLAND We have to record a series of encounters, terminating in a sanguinary battle on the Brussels papers to the 14th inst. mention, 25th February, between the army of Genewith what authority we know not, that a ral Diebitsch and the Poles; which, after Proctocol, dated the 2d. had reached that desperate fighting on both sides, and, for city, which is not agrecable to the Belgic the forces engaged, great slaughter, seems Government, and which, it is stated, re- to have been rather indecisive—the Rusquires an answer in ten days. It is also stans not having moved after it upon Warstated that the Protocol insists upon the siw, and the Poles taking fresh means to Belgians accepting the prince of Orange strengthen themselves in their capital .-One of those means was the destruction of the suburb of Praga, (so fearfully renowned In Suwarrow's bloody storming of Warsaw.) " order that the defence of the city might Mr. Robinson observed :1 .t, late as the this struggle come through Prussia, and are liave full scope. Most of the accounts of hour was, he felt that he must proceed with thus far tinged with their preference for the the motion of which he had given notice Russian cause. We give all the details our

### BELGIUM.

M. Surlet de Chokier has been chosen Reentered into a detail of the circumstances! Belgium shall be a substantive Power, and which led to the reference, and hegge that the more to def the Fire Powers. In troop, having promptly received the act day's paper.

his address to the Luxemburghers, he tells sistance of the Polish Lancers, as suddenly ntain the inde- recovered from their panic, formed themthem he has "sworn to make Belgian terri- selves again in order of battle, and the pendence and integrity of the will be faithful two regiments of cuirassiers were literally tory," and declares that he ur revolution," cut to pieces; only 20 prisoners, mostly to his oath: "we began o'ties of 1815; we officers, were made, and only 30 made their says he, "in spite of the trea rotocols of Lon- escape to inform General Diebitsch of

The King of Holland holls sent troops to temerity by the loss of two regiments: the Luxemburgh, and ordered it to allow its in- ken prisoners. The intention of General the Duke of Saxe Weimar, a the date of the Diehitsch was, that they should penetrate habitants only a month, from allegiance. In the Polish line, and cut their way through HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 16. so doing, he founds himself or and the proations of the "Five Powers rmed by that of sians left the field of battle, and retired atocol of January 20th, configurered by the February 19th. And he is have announced The loss of the Russians, on that day, was irt him as a Gertheir determination to supposion of Luxemman Prince, in the possess though the people of that province have de clared for a un-ion with the Belgian Cong ress, by which

the Regent was elected. This declared intention the protocol of of supporting them against Holland, and tine protections the Powers (to which the Khereby Luxemhad previously assented), w burg was, in the establishme nt of the limits of the Netherlands and Hollidicate the relithe latter, seems to us to in ance of the Regent upon France: and if so, there must be war; for Prussi a certainly will not permit Luxemburg to parland very well. of the Belgians, nor can Eng latest dates in The report prevalent at the f six sail of the London, that a British fleet the Scheldt, tho e Courier, may feebly discountenanced by the Courier, may indicate the precautionary in street which the public opinion anticipates from the British public opinion anticipates from the British and the street of th tish Government.

### FRANCE.

In FRANCE a change of ministry, insignificant wholly, so far as any great crinciples are concerned, has taken place. Lafitte, more probably from his private embarrassments, than from political causes, has been obliged to yield his place as Prime Minister to M. Casimir Perrier, like himself a banker—but one who has not suffered in his fortune from late events. Baron Louis Minister of Finance under the Empire and the Restoration, goes back to the treasury under the new order, and his nephew admiral Rigny goes to the marine. In other respects the Cabinet remains as it was, Marshal Soult exercising great influence therein. The order for the levy of 80,000 fresh troops-the statement that the Austrian Ambassador had peremptory order in the event of the French government objecting to the intervention of Austria in the affairs of Italy, immediately to demand his passports; the ry of foreign news. We give the following comvehemence of popular indignation against the Russsan Ambassador on the reception of the first disastrous accounts from Poland, and the permitted-for it seems to us they must be so-tumults and parading through the streets of Paris of the students,-manifest a determination on the part of the French Government to be ready, if not eager, for the chances of war.

ITALY. In Italy, we do not find that any thing ve ry decisive had occurred, either as to the suppression or the spreading of the insurrectionary spirit. The Roman States were still its chief scene. Ancona had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, who, moreover, had carried off a Cardinal from his palace. Austria had not stirred a step beyond the confines of her Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom: but, within that, tranquility was main-

In the South of Spain, an insurrectionary movement, provoked by Torrijos, had failed entirely. The Governor of Cadie nau, now ever, fallen a victim to it.

### POLAND.

(Extracts from Private Letters-published in the London Times, March 15.)

POLAND. WARSAW, Feb. 28 .- I wrote you by last post, and now write again to say, we are still in the land of the living :

Early on the morning of the 25th inst. the Russians having received considerable reinforcements, not less than 25,000 men drew forth their whole army in line of battle in front of the forest, and began a most desperate attack on the left wing of the Polish army, near Jabloppa. The attack was manfully sustained by the General Uminski (who had just arrived, having recently made his escape from Prussia); he succeeded after fighting very hard, to repulse and drive them back, and after having taken six pieces of cannon, spiked them, neither having horses for time to take them off; he, however, at length succeeded in driving the Russians to the Fo-

Friday, and so fulfill his projnise to the Poland in a month from the day his Imperial Majesty had been dethroged; but on Friday the mooth expired. Having received the reinforcements, he brought the whole into action, with his 400 camon playing away all day. Being so close to the town, you may suppose what were the feelings of the inhabitants, particularly the women. It appears becalculated most on the left wing of his army, where he had an enormous force, with which he expected to penetrate the right lines of the Polish army, situated near Crochow, under the command of Chlopici and Skrzynecki. The battle was sanguinary in the extreme. The Russians made six tremeudous charges, and were six times repulsed with great loss. A seventh time they made a desperate charge, which, being directed against a newly raised regiment, caused some disorder and a partial retreat; the enemy perceiving this, sent immediately two regiments of cuirassiors, fresh troops, belongiug to the recent reinforcement; both officers and men were half drunk - Diebitsch had thus prepared them for the work he had cut out for their execution. They made a tremendous attack, and for a moment succeeded in putting the new formed regiment into disorder, got round to their rear, among the wounded. anounition, and

their disaster. Thus they suffered for their new governor, commander of one of the regiments was ta-

> of Prince Radziwill is universally extolled; he has seen superior merit in Gen. Skrzypecki, the third in command; the Prince proposed to resign in his favor, the second in command seconded the proposal, and we all look with confidence to Skrzynecki. All the inhabitants are now present Government.

# KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 23d, 1831.

SEE POSTSCRIPT.

Our London dates are to the 20th of Marchwe present in this sheet an interesting summamentary on the late intelligence from the Albion

The great measure of Parliamentary Reform is now before the country, and at tracts all the attention its importance merits. It is a reform of the most sweeping kind, and proves that the whigs have been consistent on this point at least. No less than sixty boroughs are to be disfranchised, and forty-six are each to lose one member. On the other hand, Manchester, Birmingham, and several large towns, are

henceforward to be represented; several counties are lo be allowed to return four members instead of two, and Yorkshire six justead of four. London and Westminster are to send eight in addition to the present number. It is not possible to predict the fate of this measure, but we are certainly inclined to think that the Bill will pass with some modifications. The qualification of £10 in towns and cities is held to be too low, though perhaps not too much so for the country. The debate on seven nights! The second reading which will be decisive of its fate, was fixed for Monday, the 21st of March. On that day it will be virtually determined whether this great and hazardous inroad is really to be made upon our present system. Four-Great Britain are in favour of the change. Even Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hume exhow long we may remain se, God only press themselves satisfied. The former has declared in Parliament that he will for the present abandon his measure for

severing the Union if this Bill passes. A series of desperate actions has been fought in Poland. The Polish accounts from Warsaw are to the 8th of March, but it does not appear that any farther fighting had taken place. The outline of these operations may be sketched as follows: The Russian army having crossed the Bug and driven all before it, the corps of Count Pahlen was suddenly attacked on the 20th near the village of Grochow, just as it was emerging from some difficult defiles. This corps sustained the action for several hours, until the reinforcements were brought up, which caused its wavering columns to ski then attacked the Russian centre, and | ended in the repulse of the Poles and their | kind. penetrated their lines, making dreadful retreat towards Warsaw. The Polish arslaughter, having driven them from their my on this occasion was supposed to a- Lower Canada Watchman figures once more in mount to 60,000 men, with 80 pieces of ar-It appears that General Dichitsch had tillery. It fought with heroic and despe- we beg leave to say is incorrect. calculated on penetrating to Warsaw on rate valour, and was overpowered by numbers. Count Diebitsch acknowledges a Emperor to reinstate him on the throne of loss of 2000 men. The Polish army retired upon Praga, which forms the suburbs of Warsaw, on the right bank of the Vistula, Warsaw being on the left. The Poles were pursued by the Russians, and the latter took up a strong position, which they fortified at the skirts of a wood within sight of the enemy.

HereCount Diebitsch waited several days, in order to bring up his reinforcements and concentrate his army. Having planned his 79th Regt, was presented to their Majesties by general attack for the 26th, he was anticipated by the Poles, who again attacked him on the 25th, when another general attack took place. The unofficial account details beg to state that the new edition of the Statutes this action, by which it appears the assail- will embrace all the Statutes from the commenceants were again repulsed. This Victory ment, including the constitutional act and other cost the Russians 5,000 men.

The Belgians have elected a Regent, in the person of Surlett de Chokier. He has assumed the functions of his office, and

The Clergy Reserves,-We this week publish but it will appear next week. Resulutions moved by the Solicitor General on this subject, during the recent sitting of our Provincial Parliament-they well deserve the attention of our readers. We shall next week insert the Address of the Legislative Council to His Majesty on this important and long agitated | Verdict of the Jury.

The decision of the King of the Netherlands

Fire .- We regret to learn that a very extensive and destructive fire occurred at Prescott on Wednesday evening last--by which Mr. Norton's of that village has suffered a severe loss. The sum insured on the property destroyed is said to be comparatively small.

We have great pleasure in laying the following before our Commercial friends. It will be seen that this ruinous measure to the interests of these provinces is abandoned, there being a large majority against the ministry.

" Timber Duties --- Ministers Defeated .---Lord Althorpe brought the subject of the Timber Duties under the consideration of a Committee of the whole House. The noble Lord stated that his object in proupwards of 15,000 killed and wounded, posing an alteration in the scale of the timand 500 prisoners, 3 pieces of cannon tak- har duties, was to obtain an increase of reen, and 8 spiked. The loss of the Poles venue without pressing upon the whole, was great: the killed and wounded are hoping, at the same time, that it would lead reckoned about 5,000. This may be con- to a batter commercial arrangement. He sidered as a great victory gained by the found, however, great opposition, and there Poles over the Russians, when you take in- fore he must withstand it in the best manto consideration the disproportion in num- per he could. He drew a comparison bebers, and the immense strength of the Rus- tween the timber of the North American sion artillery. You may judge of the in- Colonies and of Norway, greatly in faver trepid bravery of Chlopicki, when he had of the latter, and professed great friendthree horses shot under him on that memo- ship for the shipping interest : but could rable day, and was wounded in the foot, not consent to accommodate them at the though not dangerously, He was obliged expense of the country generally. Having to be carried off the field of battle: The gone over the whole of his previous figurecolonel of the new Warsaw regiment was cial statements, he proposed to allow the also wounded, and was unfortunately not | duty on Canada timber to stand as formerwith his men at the seventh charge of the ly, and to reduce that on Baltic, from the Russians, which prevented the battle be- Ist of January next to £2 9s. and the foling so decidedly victorious. Prince Rad- lowing year a smaller reduction, viz. £2 ziwill lost the valuable services of his right | 3s. and in January, 1834, to £2. The nohand man, on the brave Chlopicki being ble Lord moved a resolution to that effect After a long discussion, of no general in-I yesterday paid the Polish soldiers a vi- terest, Mr. Atwood moved that the Chairsit at the batteries at Traga; they were in man leave the Chair. On this amendgood spirits. Since Friday every thing ment a division took place: Ayes. 236; remains quiet, no fighting. The conduct Noes, 190; Majority against Ministers 46.

WE this week publish the address of condo-

lence on the demise of our late King, and of congratulation on the accession of His present Majesty to the throne of his ancestors. It was the joint address of both Houses of our Provingoing to take the oath of allegiance to the | cial Parliament, and was adopted without A DISSENTING VOICE. This document, in our estimation, affords very clear evidence of the falsehood of those who represent Upper Canada, as being discontented and disaffected-it proves, beyond the possibility of dispute, that prace and tranquility reigns among us, and that although there are persons who can delude the ignorant & unwary into representations to the Home Government that a different state of things exists-they are too well understood-too insignificant, and are held by the mass of the Representatives of the people in too great contempt, to venture on the expression of their falsehoods in either Houses of the Legislature. We are not aware that any address of similar import was adopted in Lower Canada during the late session. We believe the usual courtesy on such occasions was omitted; but, perhaps nothing better could have been expected from the demagogues of that Province. The contrast between the proceedings of the Assemblies of the two colonies, during the last session, has never, in our opinion, been presented to the country in the strong light it is capable of being exhibited. We contend that we Upper Canadians ought not to look with indifference on the extravagant concessions demanded in Lower Canada. It is manifest that the object of Papineau, Nelson &Co. is, among other things, to obtain A REFEAL of the laws of the British Parliament imposing duties compared to see the control and the seeding in the duous and protracted, and continued for Assembly of that Province the exclusive controul of the revenues of that port. Should this be conceded, we shall be obliged to resort to direct taxation for the support of our Government. Ministers should be reminded that the cavillers, at the present order of things-are not fifths of the whole periodical press of in reality the British-but the French Canadians---men who, in their hearts, detest British rule, and who, could they obtain the power, would proscribe, and drive from the country every man who was sincerely attached to his King.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to Mrs. Bickerton's advertisement, in this day's paper, and having the honor of being personally acquainted with the Lady, and having also had the pleasure of listening to her performances on the piano, we gladly avail ourselves of this oppor tunity to state the confidence we feel that those who may entrust their children to her care will have every reason to be satisfied with their progress. The improvement made by her present pupils, we learn, has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their parents. The situation of Bath as is well known, being very pleasant and remarkably healthy, it is in our estimation an rest, and stop their firing. General Umin- rally; a general action took place which extremely suitable place for a seminary of this

Our neighbour of the Patriot says: "The the columns of the Chronicle." This assertion

Military Movements .--- The 15th Regiment commanded by Lieut Col. MacIntosh will leave Quebec for Montreal on the 4th of May, in one division. The first division of the 66th Regt. will leave Montreal on the 2d of that month for Kingston -- and the 79th Highlanders are under orders to leave this place about that time for York and the upper posts, to take the place of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, who return to

Ar the recent celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day, we observe that Colonel Douglass of the the Duke of Wellington.

Revised edition of the Statutes .-- In answer to some enquiries by our friends at a distance, we British acts connected with this Province.

THE continuation and conclusion of the letter of " Aristides" addressed to the Right Honorable Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's principal threatens to renew hostilities with the Secretary for the Colonies, has been received. We regret that this able article has not reached us in time for a place in this days' Chronicle---

> Rocheleau vs. Bidwell .- In this case, the trial of which we reported after the last Assizes, the Court of King's Bench have given judgement in favor of the Plaintiff, thereby confirming the

We beg to call the attention of our readers to Mrs. Parmentier's Advertisement. Any orders peasants' wagons; but the newly-raised on the Boundary Question will be found in this in that line left at this Office will be promptly attended to.