

[The following extract from the eloquent speech of Mr. Macaulay cannot be perused without the deepest interest; it is perhaps the most chaste and elegant specimen of parliamentary oratory that has graced the House of Commons since the days of Burke—it forms the conclusion of Ebrington's Resolution that the House should adhere to the Reform Minister, and re-assert its admiration of the Bill.]—Ed.

I do not anticipate any thing to an attempt at Revolution, or the open display of sedition—but I fear that the people will use the same kind of obstinate silent resistance by means of which they have mitigated, I might say abrogated, the libel law. The veto of the people (though not so loudly uttered as that of the Roman tribune) does not yet meet the rulers at every turn, [hear, hear,] until at length impulsive resistance shall be so prolonged, and the hands of the Government will be so weakened that it shall not be possible to preserve the peace at home, or sustain the national honour abroad—until the public faith and credit shall have become a by-word and a reproach, and misery shall have followed fast upon misery, until safe, quiet men, who formerly never dreamt of revolution, would pray that the dread, lingering agony, might terminate in one short, sharp crisis. [Hear, hear.] I believe, however, that if the House of Commons does its duty, there is no danger to be apprehended. All will be secure and quiet if we declare our intense anxiety in favour of Reform is undiminished, and that we will not support any Ministry which will not support Reform, [Cheers.] By this, sir, I am well assured we may avert the calamities which now gather around us. I fear that if we do not take this advantage, which now presents itself to us, the people may fall into the hands of bad and faithless advisers—men whom nature only intended for the public contempt, but which circumstances have made the public fear—who are thrown forward into stations they should never occupy, by the hesitation of the better and more honourable portion of mankind to put themselves forward. It is beautifully expressed in the Hebrew Fable, in the Book of Judges: When the trees went forth on a time to anoint a King, and the olive tree, because of its fatness, and the fig tree for its sweetness, and the vine tree for wine, which cheered God and man, refused to reign over them, and, at length, to their desertness, they elected the bramble, the meanest shrub—and from it came out the fire which devoured the cedars of Lebanon. [Loud cheering.] When, in former times the villains burned to the ground the houses of the nobility—when the most direful barbarities were committed, 100,000 men assembled at Blackheath, and while they were yet indignant for their leader, whom they had just lost by a most atrocious crime, anxious for some other who might lead them forth to blood and plunder, the King rode up to them and said, I am your leader. The infuriated multitude laid down their arms—they submitted to his guidance and dispersed at his command. [Cheers long continued.] Let us imitate that King—let this House of Commons be the point of union. If we are afraid—if we know the people will gratify their wishes by unlawful means—let us pledge ourselves that our ancient privileges, so often successfully employed in the conflict against tyranny, will be used in their behalf—and I will tell the people that the House of Commons constitutionally possesses a power which, if promptly exercised in their cause must prevail. [Cheers.] On the same ground I would say that the House should do its duty; its interest is to assure the country there should be no unnecessary delay. But even while I speak the irrevocable moments are flying, pregnant with great events—pregnant with the destinies of a mighty Empire. (Cheers.)—The issues of great things are in our hands. The life and death of the State—the honour and interest of this noble people, which we all should love, are at our disposal.—There is one way to save England; we know that way. Let us this night vote for its safety, glory and prosperity, and thus propitiate our own consciences—the memory of the future time, and the Judge of all hearts. [Loud and long continued cheers.]

France.—The French Papers up to the 5th, inclusive, contained nothing of importance. In the sitting on the 4th of the Chamber of Peers, the articles of the project granting 18,000,000 francs for public works, were successively adopted without any accession of interest, until the last, allotting 4,000,000 francs for unforeseen contingencies, when the Marquis de Dreux Breze urged, that before this was accorded some ground ought to be shown for confidence in the Ministry. He was answered by the Minister of Commerce, who observed that the constant efforts of Ministers had obtained for France a universal and durable peace. After some further discussion, the article was agreed to, and the project passed on a division of 67 to 8.

The Peerage Bill was to be carried up to the House of Peers on the 7th, and it was expected that the Monitor of the preceding day would contain the nominations of a new batch of Peers, from 30 to 60. The report that the Chamber of Deputies would be prorogued for a short season, was contradicted. It was positively affirmed that the President of the Council, M. Casimir Perier, has abandoned all idea of retaining or colonizing Algiers. The Mussulman inhabitants are said to be greatly incensed against the French troops in consequence of the sanctity of their mosques having been violated, and that an attack on the city by the Belgians was apprehended.

Portugal.—It appears that the British Government had found it necessary or expedient to stop the expedition of Don Pedro. It is said that Miguel was so much alarmed by the apprehension of its approach, that he actually suspended the execution of the sentence of death upon 37 soldiers, who had proclaimed Donna Maria.

Belgium.—On the 3d November the Senate decided on the law authorising the King to sign the treaty of peace, as proposed by the Conference. There were 45 out of 51 members present:—35 voted for the law—8 against it—majority 27. Two members objected to vote.

A Correspondent of the Morning Herald says: The Chambers have thus placed in the hands of the King the power of signing the treaty, and the fate of Belgium now rests with his Majesty. Notwithstanding the Chambers have consented to their own suicide, the people are as much opposed as ever, and I think Leopold will pause ere he gives his own consent. I know that he hesitates—and well he may: the responsibility is great, and this one act may seal his future fate.

Leopold was said to look very ill, and to be greatly harassed by the Orangists. The newspaper called Le Belge observes: "The die is cast. It is all over with Belgium! there is an end of its independence! The work of cowardice and baseness is consummated. Alas! the last gleam of hope which encouraged us is extinguished." &c. &c.

The Civil Guard were behaving very ill in almost every place they are sent to, and complaints were constantly sent to the newspapers.

The accounts of the dreadful scenes at Bristol have quite rejoiced the Belgians; they already anticipate the pleasure of hearing of a revolution in England.

A letter from Frankfurt states that there is no doubt but that the Germanic Confederation will consent to the arrangement of the Conference as to the partition of Luxembourg.

Holland.—The King of Holland had not at the latest date from the Hague (the 6th), made known his intentions relative to accepting the twenty four articles of the London Treaty. One of the stipulations least relished by the Dutch, is the power given to the Belgians of digging canals from Antwerp to the Rhine, which, they suppose, would give to the Belgians that command of the commerce of that river which they (the Dutch) had before the separation.

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, Demarara, and other possessions which were allotted to you, and are now in your possession. As you wish me to renounce Belgium, restore my colonies. I paid for Belgium before I took possession of it; is it not just that the price should be restored to me?" This, says 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.

Some excitement was caused at Flushing on the 30th ult. by the sight of an English steam-boat off that port, which was supposed to be surveying that coast; the soldiers were called out of church to substitute brass guns for the iron ones upon the ramparts. The vessel remained there on the next day. Orders had been received at Nimegueu to commence immediately the laying out of an entrenched camp.

Greece.—The Correspondent of the London Courier, thus wrote from Napoli on the 10th October.

Yesterday morning (Sunday) as the President was entering the church of St. Spiridion, between six and seven o'clock, to hear divine service, he was shot through the head by Constantine, brother of Pietro Bey, and was stabbed in the belly by George, the son. The first assassin was killed, after a slight resistance, and his body dragged through the streets. The mob literally cut the body to pieces, and threw his body over the walls. The other escaped into the house of Baron Rouen, who delivered him up to prison late last night.

The moment this dreadful occurrence took place the whole garrison got under arms, closed the gates, and confined the population to their houses. During the day the Senate met and appointed an administrative commission of three, namely, Count Agostino Capodistrias, G. Goletti, and Theodore Colocotroni.

I need not enlarge on this melancholy denouement of the revolution: we are in an awful state of alarm for fear the Hydriotes may arrive and take the place. Precautions, however, are taken. Mr. Dawkins has landed the Belvidera's marines. I believe that he and the French Minister do not acknowledge the new Government, as it is illegally or irregularly named. I only know that yesterday we were on the eve of embarking, and at this moment I am all ready, but cannot desert my post until I see him move first. The gates of the town are still shut.

The Greek men-of-war, (seven in number, including two rear-admirals,) are in mourning to-day, but neither our ships nor the French have taken any notice.

My communication with Mr. Dawkins being cut off, I have displayed the English colors from the balcony, and have taken the Maltese and their effects into my house. I make no comments; indeed I am not quite in a state to do so. The captain and officers of the Belvidera are exceedingly friendly. In case of accidents I go there with much pleasure.

Four O'clock.—A courier from Russia has just arrived, via Constantinople, with dispatches; but the person to whom they are addressed has ceased to have any share in this world's intrigues. Poor man! he was always civil and kind to me. He did not speak a syllable after the first blow, but folding his hands on his breast, fell dead before the altar, where he went every Sunday as a private individual without any attendants but one, without an arm.

Of course, all the shops are shut, and one of every family of three is called out to form a Civic Guard.

At Nauplia, besides the ships already mentioned, there are a French frigate and two brigs; from which also were landed marines, to keep the peace. The Russian ships of war were absent cruising.

The death of Capodistrias has caused a general thrill of horror throughout the country: assassination has not been heard of in Greece since the revolution; and it may be some satisfaction to the friends of that fated country, to know that this horrid act was not the result of any commotion, or any concerted plot amongst the dissatisfied, but private vengeance taken by two individual members of the first families in the country, which had in every possible manner been ruined and insulted by the President

The chief of the family, Pietro Bey, together with his brother Constantine, the first assassin, had been thrown into the state dungeou, in the bay of Nauplia, and there kept eight months, without accusation or trial; form which they were recently relieved through fear, as their compatriots, the Spartans, threatened to use retaliation on the partizans of the President.

By the Death of Capodistrias, Russia has lost an able and devoted agent; but it must be allowed that he was no friend to Greece, but a traitor to her cause in every point.

JANUARY TEA SALES, 1832.

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company in Canada give notice that there will be put up to public Sale at their warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday the 7th January, a quantity of TEAS equal to about 500 Chests and at Montreal, on Saturday the 21st January, about 1750 Chests.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and Shew Chests open for inspection at each place from Monday morning until Thursday afternoon of the week of Sale.

The Sales to Commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co. Agents to the Hon. E. India Co, Montreal, 26th December, 1831.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office of Napanee on the 5th December 1831.

Samuel Breathear, Leo Bellwa, William Bradshaw, Christie Boites, Joseph Brown, Rachael Babcock, John Benn, Junr, William Calkins, 2; Samuel Carswell, Peter Close, Edward R Carscadden, Isaac Carscadden, 2; Henry Campbell, 2; Michael Dafee, Robert Edgar, George Emory Isaac Fetehe, — Fraser, John C Garrison, Claracy Hawley, 2; Hiram Hawley, Isaac Hill, John Hawley, Paul Heck, Benj. Jennings, Christopher Kilmurey, Peter Kesler, Joseph Jackson, Joseph R. Lott, J B Lochwood, J B Lewis, John Macdonald, Catherine Murray, Thomas Mowbray, John Metzler, John Mc Ewen, Mathias More, William McLauchlan, Patrick Medona, Hervey Miller, Rachael Miller, William Angent, Michael Piercey, Thomas D Penfield, John Petersies, John Perry, Samuel Philips, Thomas Rieman, William Rose, Nathau Robinson, James Sier, Bradford Tuttle, William Tallow, William & John Thomsons, J F Taylor, Daniel Uguine, Zay Warner, Jane Williams, James Walker, Mrs. Susanna Whitelock, David Williams, Edward Wilson, Aaron Youmans.

PERSONS wishing to bring out their friends from the north of Ireland to Quebec to embark from Londonderry, can have their passage secured by paying the following rates at the Office of Messrs. Buchanan & Co, Montreal:—
For Adults, - - - £2 12 6 Stg.
Children from 2 to 14 years of age, 1 6 3
Under 7 years of age, 17 6

The above sum includes Water and Fuel for the number of days prescribed by law. No passengers will be received on board unless provided with provisions for that period.

R. S. BUCHANAN, Exchange chargeable on the above. No letters received unless Post Paid. Montreal, Nov. 25, 1831.

His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, U. C. 15th November, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 18th day of January, 1832, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Hulls of the following Ships as they now lay on the shore off the King's Dock Yard at Kingston, Upper Canada, will be disposed of by Public Auction, viz:—
St. Lawrence of 102 Guns.
Kingston of 56 "
Burlington of 42 "
Montreal of 24 "

Also, the Frames of the Wolf and Canada, each pierced for 110 guns, as they stand on the Stocks in the Dock Yard.

Immediately after the above Sale, a quantity of standing and running Rigging, late belonging to the St. Lawrence, Kingston, Burlington and Montreal, will in like manner be disposed of. As this Rigging has been but little used and is in good condition, it may be advantageously relaid or otherwise converted.

The Ships will be disposed of separately, and the Rigging will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. A reasonable time will be allowed for the removal of the articles from the King's premises, which must be done at the purchaser's expense.

A deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money previous to the removal of the articles. Further particulars may be learned at the Naval Store Keeper's Office, at Kingston Dock Yard, and of Mr. William Lunn, clerk in charge of naval stores at Montreal.

On the opening of the navigation in 1832, about Twelve Hundred Spars for Masts and Yards, of from four to thirty-four inches in diameter, will be disposed of by Public Auction. Timely notice will be given of the days of sale. The spars may be previously examined; for which purpose application must be made at the Naval Store Keeper's Office.

ALSO,
the undermentioned Hempen Cables, viz.
13 inch 1 No. of 100 fathoms,
13 1/2 " 1 " 100 "
14 " 1 " 100 "
14 1/2 " 1 " 100 "
17 1/2 " 1 " 95 "
23 " 1 " 90 "
J. R. GLOVER,
Naval Store Keeper.

COMMISSARIAT
Kingston, 23d. December, 1831.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. to supply such of the following materials and perform such of the following Services as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department at this Station for the year 1832, viz:
Lumber of all kinds, as per specification, Cut Shingle Nails,
Lime,
Sand,
Hair and Bricks,

ALSO,
for such Glazing, per specification, and for Team Hire, and Cartage.

The Tenders must be separate and specify in Sterling the rates at which the articles will be delivered at Kingston or any part of Point Henry or Point Frederick, and each Tender must also express the names of two Persons of known property as Sureties for the undertaking.

The Specification may be seen, and every other information obtained on application to this or the Commanding Royal Engineer office.

The payments will be made as usual in British Silver or in other current coin at the rate of 4s. 4d. per dollar or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury at the rate of £100 for each £101 10s. Sterling due upon the Contract.

CHARLES A. CLARKE, A. C. G. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office.

YORK, 1st DECEMBER 1831.
THE following summary of the Rules established by his Majesty's Government for regulating the disposal of Lands, is published for the information of persons desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

Once in every year, or oftener, the Commissioner of Crown Lands will draw up his report of the Land which it may be expedient to offer for sale by Public Auction within the ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered; the Land so offered having been previously surveyed and valued.

The Land will be laid out in Lots of one hundred acres each, and plans prepared for public inspection; which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor General, or in that of his Deputies.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will give public notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and such Newspapers as may be circulating in the Province, of the time and place for the sale of Land in each District, and of the upset price at which the Lands are proposed to be offered. The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offer be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner of Auction.

The purchase money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third and fourth instalments at the interval of a year.

Any further conditions respecting these sales, will be found in the printed advertisements giving notice of them.

To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail themselves of these opportunities of purchase, Lands will be assigned by private sale, in certain specified Townships, at an estimated value, and the first payment will be accepted at the end of three years, without interest, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, interest to commence after three years from the purchase.

Free Grants are not made by any but U. E. Loyalists, or such persons as have served His Majesty in the Navy or Regular Army. Persons of either of these classes will forward their applications for Land, accompanied by official documents in support of their claims, as heretofore, to the Civil Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor, and will receive answers to them on applying to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and their Location Tickets from the Surveyor General.

PETER ROBINSON.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the tract of Land in the Township of Puslinch, Clergy Block, in the District of Gore, recently surveyed by Mr. Gibson, together with the lots remaining unsold in the former survey, will be exposed to sale by Public Auction at the upset price of 15s. Currency per Acre, at Mr. James Flynn's Tavern, on Lot 18, west side of the road, (leading through the tract to Guelph), on Wednesday the 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the following conditions, viz.—The purchase money to be paid in 10 Instalments, the first instalment of 10 per cent. at the time of sale, and the remainder in 9 years by annual instalments of 10 per cent. with interest on each instalment as it becomes due.

A plan, exhibiting the situation of the lots, may be seen at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, or at Mr. James Flynn's, PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, York, 24th November, 1831.

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.
THE next Assembly will take place at Myer's Hotel on Monday evening the 16th January, 1832, Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Kingston, 3d December, 1831.

Office of the Cataragui Bridge Company, Kingston, January 5th 1832.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Cataragui Bridge Company held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of Thirty Shillings Currency on each share of the Capital stock of the Company be declared payable at this office on Thursday the 12th instant.

G. F. CORBETT, Sec. & Treas. C. B. Co.

COFFEE, SOUPS, &c.
THE Subscriber respectfully begs to leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he intends keeping Soups, Coffee, lunches, &c. during the winter, from ten o'clock A. M. until ten P. M.
JOHN BELONGE, Kingston 10th Dec.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1832.						
Moon's Phases:						
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REMOVAL.
JOHN WATKINS has removed his hardware establishment to a very extensive premises in Store Street nearly opposite to Mr. Jno. Blake's Tavern, where he is now opening in addition to his former stock fifty cases and cases of Hardware Cutlery &c. which were selected by himself in Birmingham Sheffield and other manufacturing Towns in England. J. Watkins returns his thanks to his friends, Country Merchants, and the public generally, for the liberal support he has met with for many years past, begs to inform them that the arrangement he has made in England and from his occasional visits personally, no house in the Canadas can supply them on better terms—
Kingston Dec. 10th, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mr. John Brewer having deposited with the Subscriber all the money that remained at his disposal after settling with the workmen employed by him on the Rideau Canal; a DIVIDEND of FOUR SHILLINGS and TWO PENCE in the pound will be paid to the Creditors of the said John Brewer, if they see fit to call at the office of the Subscriber within twenty days from this date, and receive the same in full satisfaction of their respective demands as stated in the schedule.
JNO. MACAULAY.
Kingston, 3d December, 1831.

NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the "John By" are requested to pay into my hands on or before the 7th January next, a further instalment of 10 per cent. on each share.
DAVID JOHN SMITH, Treasurer
Kingston, 6th Dec. 1831.

NOTICE.—A third dividend will be payable at the office of John Kirby Esq. in Kingston, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next, to the creditors of the late Allan Taylor, Esq. and to the late firm of Taylor and Parker.
JOHN KIRBY, A. O. PETRIE, T. PARKER, Trustees.
Kingston, 9th May, 1831.

REMOVAL.
MISS FOWLER respectfully informs the ladies of Kingston and its vicinity, she has removed to part of the stone house in Clarence street, occupied by Thomas Askew, where she continues the Millinery and Dress Making, and solicits a continuance of the liberal support she has received since her commencement in business.
Kingston, 14th Dec. 1831.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.
THE Stock Book for this Institution is open at the Office of George Mackenzie, Esq. in Store-street. January 7, 1832.

ALLIANCE OFFICE.
THE Office of the Alliance Company for Kingston and the Midland District, is held at the place of business of the Subscriber in Front-Street, where property will be insured as heretofore.
JAS. MACFARLANE, /gen.
Kingston, 7th January, 1832.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 358, in