

party. Do you think it can be permanent? It is asserted on the best authority, that the French works will be ready for operation in full to-morrow. The wet weather, will, it is feared, do the troops more injury than Chasse's fire.

### FOREIGN.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

**HEAD QUARTERS OF BOESSEWART, under Antwerp, Nov. 30 1832.**—Arrived before the citadel of Antwerp, at the head of the French army, with instructions from my Government to reclaim the execution of the Treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, which guaranteed to His Majesty the King of the Belgians the possession of this fortress, as well as the forts dependent on it, on both sides of the Scheldt, I hope to find you disposed to acknowledge the justice of this demand. If, contrary to my expectations, it should be otherwise, I am commanded to inform you that I must employ those means which are at my disposal to occupy the said citadel.

The operations of the siege will be directed to the exterior fronts of the citadel; and notwithstanding the weakness of the fortifications on the side of the city, and the shelter afforded me by the houses, offer every advantage for the attack, I shall not profit by it. I have therefore, every right to hope, conformably to the terms of the Treaty, that you will abstain from all kinds of hostilities against the city. I shall cause to be occupied a portion of it, from the sole motive of being prepared for any thing that may expose it to the fire of your artillery. A bombardment would be an act of useless barbarity, and a calamity for the commerce of all nations.

If, notwithstanding these considerations, you should fire on the city, France and England will exact an equivalent indemnity for the damages caused by the fire from the citadel and its forts, as well as from the ships of war. It is impossible for you not to foresee that in this case you will be personally responsible for the violation of a custom respected by all civilized nations, and the disasters which may result from it.—I await your answer, and am persuaded, that you will see the propriety of immediately entering into negotiations with me, for the purpose of putting the citadel of Antwerp, and its dependent forts, at my disposal.

Receive, Monsieur le General, pray you, the assurances of my consideration.  
(Signed) **COUNT GERARD,**  
Commander of the Army of the North.

To the preceding facts, the Correspondent of the London Courier, writing from Brussels, at 6 o'clock in the evening of the date above mentioned, gives the following additional particulars of the operations of the besiegers.

Every preparation and disposition, down to the most minute detail, having been completed yesterday morning, the troops received orders to hold themselves in readiness to be called upon at a moment's notice. The Belgian posts and pickets were all recalled at night-fall by the French, who broke ground on the side of the citadel as rapidly as possible with the first or rather second parallel. By day-break this morning, the men were under cover without suffering any loss.

The trenches or parallels will extend in an oblongated semi-circle from near the salient angle of Fort Montebello on the right, round the Lunette St. Laurent, towards Kiel, on the left. The point of attack will be the Lunette St. Laurent, whilst ricochet batteries will be established to sweep the faces of the adjacent bastions, and a heavy mortar fire kept up on the body of the place.

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**HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.**—The division on the left bank of the river under General Sebastiani maintains its communication with Marshal Gerard by a bridge of pontoons at the village of Kulbec, a little in advance of Hexmixon. The object of that division being to clear the left bank, is likely to be delayed from the want of a flotilla. It can be soon united with the chief corps of the army, in case the Prince of Orange moves forward.

The firing from the citadel still continues, and but occasionally. It is directed chiefly against the battery forming to enfilade the face of the Lunette.

**TWO O'CLOCK.**—The Dutch have made a sortie of two or three companies by the gate of Kiel, and advanced towards the trenches, which were instantly manned.—They pushed forward a few men to see what the French *sauteurs* were doing, and then, having burned 2 houses, which obstructed their view from the citadel, withdrew.

The ten French batteries will be completed with guns, &c., to-night, and are expected to open on the citadel to-morrow.

There is great apprehension that the firing from the fort Montebello will produce a bombardment of the town.

General Sebastiani was directed to invest the forts which flank the Tete de Flandre at the same time that the summons was sent to the citadel, which was yesterday before Fort St. Marie, and had, it was said, already had an action with the Dutch frigate *Comet*. I do not give this on authority.—[Times.]

**PARIS, Nov. 20.**—The following are further details respecting the circumstances of the attack yesterday upon the King.—"Amongst the persons who, on seeing the King, shouted, the loudest acclamations, the spectators remarked a man, ill dressed, aged about thirty, of middle size, who was enveloped in a light shawl. At the moment the King arrived opposite this individual, the latter drew from his pocket a pistol, and presenting it at his Majesty with his left hand, continued to wave his hat with his right.

man, charged with this offence yesterday fully committed by Captain Hamilton and Travers R. Haskins, Esq. We have learned that there were upwards of fifty or sixty of the misguided peasantry, shouting in the most ferocious manner, when fire was set to the house. When the two policemen were issuing from the door, they were told by the treacherous savages (some five or six of whom were armed) not to be afraid, and were informed that not a hair of their heads should be injured if they abandoned their posts. The Sub-Constable Wright was about to decline, when one of the wretches who observed his hesitation fired at him; the shot took effect, but Wright was able to withstand, to run some fifty yards. Fifa and two children, in the confusion, effected their escape, else we should have had, we suppose, to add them to the list of victims.

**CHARICKMACROSS.**—On Tuesday, the halloo, with the police and a large party of military, went out with the Ministers to enforce the payment of tithes composition in the parish of Donamie. They were joined by troops from Castlebryan. The hills were covered with the misguided peasantry, with guns, pikes, pitchforks, but except hissing yells and insolent cries, no attempt was made to enter into a conflict. The movements seemed to be directed by a man well mounted and dressed, who kept off at a distance, encouraging and directing the mob. Another party of police, with halloo, were coming on to join the main party, but the latter, who were now closing in upon them.—All was in vain: the infuriated and misguided people showed a determination to massacre the whole. The police at length fled, killed two men, and another wounded. The peasants, continuing, a mounted police was sent off for the assistance of the troops, and on his search for them, the savages stole the poor man to death, and his body was found some time ago, and when informed of his fate, the chief of police imploring the mob to desist and return, or in self-defence, he must order his men to save themselves from destruction, at length to return the infuriated and misguided people were now closing in upon them.—All was in vain: the infuriated and misguided people showed a determination to massacre the whole.

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**ATKINSON'S HOUSE AT NEWTOWN.**  
Monday last, about two o'clock in the morning, Baron Smith's house at Newtown in the King's county, about miles from Tuillamore, was attacked by a number of armed persons; every pane in every window in the front of the house was broken. One stone of immense size, which entered a bedroom window, struck the bed, and was near killing a female servant, who was sleeping there. Above a hundred panes of glass were broken. Several persons were fired; some of the pieces were charged with large shot only, which lodged in and about the hall door. One bullet penetrated a very strong ball door, leaving a hole in it, and lodged in folding-doors which separated the outer from the inner hall.

The window-shutters of the dining-parlour struck the opposite wall, and was found upon the floor. Those within were repeatedly summoned by loud knocks to open the door.—But the summons was not obeyed, and the door was too strong to be forced. All the windows of the front and back gate-houses were broken, the sashes all broken, and the lead taken from the roof. The party next attacked and demolished the windows of the house of a tithing collector. The Baron, it is said, received threatening letters, denouncing him for his charge at Maryborough, and at the late Comitia. He had given employment to many, and had never had any difference with any of his neighbors. The learned Baron has hitherto been much beloved and respected by the poor peasantry in the neighborhood. During his visits to Newtown he has invariably used every means to increase the comfort and happiness of all around him.—[Dublin Paper, Dec. 5th.]

**PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
It is suggested in a report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that in future, a Committee of the House should be appointed, to sit for the reception of petitions, and to report on them to the Committee. It is proposed, should cease at the discretion of the Members, or when the Speaker enters the House at 4 o'clock.

**IRELAND.**  
**DESTRUCTION OF A WHOLE FAMILY.**  
We have received (says the Dublin Evening Mail) the following extract of a letter from Wexford: "The civilized county of Wexford has presented a scene worthy of ranking with Scullabogue. On Thursday night, a large party surrounded and set fire to the house of a man named Maddock, within eight miles of the town of Wexford. There were in the house, Maddock, his wife, a son and daughter grown up, and two children, together with two policemen, who had been placed there for protection, it having been burned before in August last. The alleged cause was Maddock having taken some ground over a former occupant. The inmates were disturbed by the flames and made no resistance, thinking it hopeless, as the numbers outside were great, and the house on fire in every part. Of the two policemen who first rushed out, one named Wright, was shot dead; the other escaped. The mother and daughter were shot through the heart; the son, who still lives, but whose hopes, was shot through the breast and shoulder joint, and left for dead, and the father was likewise left senseless and for dead, most baronically mangled in the head. His case may, perhaps, be hopeless. The children escaped, whether by accident or not is not known."

**FURTHER PARTICULARS.**—Maddock and his son lie in our County Infirmary, and are hourly amending, and there is every probability of some of the perpetrators of this butchery being rendered amenable to justice. John Redmond and Nicholas Jack-

flag of my country, and it was flung out at the instant that hundreds of muskets were levelled at us. Mr. Mason (a brave man never stood by his friend in the hour of danger) and myself placed ourselves beneath its waving folds, and the attack was suspended. We did not flinch, for we felt secure in the protecting arm of the mighty Republic. We told them that the flag that waved over us was the banner of their liberties, and to whose protection they were indebted for their safety. The scene changed as by enchantment, and those men who were on the point of attacking my house and massacring the inhabitants, cheered the flag of our country and placed sentinels to protect it from outrage. Fellow citizens in such a moment as that would it have been any protection to me and mine to have proclaimed myself a Carolinian! Should be here to tell you this tale if I had hung out the Palmetto and the single star! Be assured that, to be respected above, we must maintain our place in the Union."

**MISCELLANY.**  
**ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.**—The following extract is from a series of sermons by Rev. H. C. Knight, lately published in two volumes. They are recommended by several clergymen of eminence, and are well worthy a place in the library of the young man, and the young woman. The subject of morals will ever claim your most earnest attention. Actions, to be right, must proceed from right motives. Such alone lead to a uniform and irreproachable character. The world is a community sober and moral, hospitals and asylums would be almost emptied of their unhappy inmates. Innocence and modesty, sobriety and industry, are all attainable qualities. Towards yourself and others, be honest, temperate, and chaste; walk steadily on in the path of duty, whithersoever that path may lead you.—There neither is nor can be, any middle course between right and wrong. Excel in every good work; be the pride and the joy of heart to your parents; and blessings in the circles of your friends. Endeavour to be without spot or blemish. Ever have a sacred regard for virtue. You know that habits, if not checked in youth, will grow with your growth and strengthen with your strength. The longer you act well, the greater will be your satisfaction: and soon you will do from choice what you at first did from duty. Venture upon nothing but what you can do with a good conscience. Most prudent course, if possible, to keep out of the reach of temptation. The road of error both in morals and religion is downward; and has but few stopping places. Yet slight deviations, if not corrected, will grow into crimes. Vices heretofore, and tread upon each other's heels. Besides it is a fatal mistake, that indulgence can body or mind. Happiness is to be found in no road, but that of duty. Real respect or esteem cannot be formed any other way, but by giving to this an increase of lustre. Then I conjure you to let your hold of every vice, and cleave only to virtue. If, however, you are not a true penitent, step in repentance, if this be sincere, reformation will follow. Morality and religion are inseparably united. Remember that the choice you make upon any occasion, will be persevered in, and will be the result of your character to acquire a good character is due to yourself and to society. However desirable may be the common objects of our wishes, the only pearl of great price is at least an unimpaired reputation. Good character is the never-failing friend, which is to go with us through the trials of this world, and for unborn ages hereafter. If you wish to succeed in any profession, occupation, good character is the best recommendation. If you value the respect of the wise and the virtuous, a pure character will alone obtain it. Your individual prospects of future enjoyment will be in proportion to your present examples of rectitude in principles, and propriety in conduct. Guard them ever against the wounds of reputation, which are difficult to heal, and stays long a year before they can be cured as so deplorable as the loss of virtue.

**IMPORTANT INVENTION.**—The Frederick, (Md.) Times notices the operation of the Steam Lever beam Mills, invented and built by Messieurs Wray and Gibbons, of Baltimore, which have been erected in the tanneries of Mr. Birely and Mr. C. Bantz, of Frederick. The saving of labour and time, which results from this invention, is stated to be very considerable. With a force equal to two full hands, or one man to attend a boiler and two boys to feed the hopper, they can grind, as ascertained by experiment, at the rate of a cord of bark in 70 minutes. It is added that one horsepower of water is sufficient to supply the boiler during the day. If the results of this invention are not overestimated, it is certainly one of much importance to tanners.

**SHINING QUALITIES.**—A Mr. Clagget, of London, has lately taken the liberty of running away with, and attaching to his establishment in the situation of wife, a Miss Day of the same city. Mr. Day, the young ladies' father, who, as every body knows, has been long celebrated for throwing light on the boots and shoes of the civilized world, had put his veto on the match; as some hints anonymously received, he was of opinion that a union of his daughter, with the afore-mentioned Mr. Clagget, would prefix a stain on the splendour of his name, and the lustre of his profession.—However the young lady took the matter in her hands, and even improved on her father's knowledge of his own business, for by the showing of him one pair of heels, she has diminished herself, and brought her husband, for ourselves, we can say nothing as to the young lady's merits, or otherwise, but her husband has, of course found her to be possessed of many very shining qualities.—[N. Y. Trav.]

### DOMESTIC.

**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.**  
From the Freeman.  
**CARLTON CONTESTED ELECTION.**  
Mr. G. Boulton thought there was sufficient time for the returning officer to attend, and although it was difficult for them to go into a fair investigation without the poll-book he would proceed.

Mr. Perry said the hon. member from Carlton had threatened the House with bringing themselves into contempt with the country, if they did not support his motion upon this subject, but he thought the hon. member was only bringing himself into contempt by daring to use such language. (Order, order—hear, hear.) Mr. Perry, thought that when hon. gentlemen used such language, it ought to be thrown back directly in their teeth. Time enough had been allowed to bring up the officers and witnesses concerned in this election, and he thought the House ought to look upon the individuals concerned with suspicion, when they heard such language. Notwithstanding the threats held out by the hon. member, he thought that the House would do its duty—they had not only to support the rights and interests of the electors of the county of Carlton upon this occasion, but of the electors of Upper Canada. With this view they had sent a deputy Sergeant at arms from this town to Perth, in order to support the constitutional rights of the people, and they were now called upon to resist, as they were designedly, if they were bound to take the next best evidence they could obtain, and to proceed with the trial, as time enough had been allowed for that purpose. If they returned for one minute longer, he thought they would do violence to the right of the electors of U. Canada. It seemed to him as if there was a regular understanding between the returning officer and the returning officer, and if this appeared evident, how could hon. gentlemen allow the House to be humbugged any longer?—He had no doubt upon his mind but the returning officer was acting unwisely, and as a gentleman, as this was a great constitutional question, in which the country at large was concerned, they ought not to delay it one moment. If the sitting member was entitled to his seat, in God's name, he would have it, but not, the sooner the real representative of the people took his place, the better. He for one, would vote fearlessly against the House, if he saw any ground for it. The gentleman placed in such a situation as if he were obliged to bring it forward himself in his own case.

Mr. Roblin thought it was a very odd thing to see the hon. member for Carlton making a resolution of this kind now when it was after the hour of twelve o'clock which was appointed for this investigation several days ago, and now notified by the Speaker and the order of the day. He was credibly informed that a gentleman in this town had gone to this County and returned again a week ago, who did not leave this soon as their Sergeant at arms, who was guilty of a great dereliction of duty. The hon. member for Carlton pledged himself that the returning officer would appear at a certain day, and (Mr. Roblin) thought he could not do this, as he was already satisfied that that hon. gentleman could keep him away or produce him, just as he pleased.—(Hear, hear.) When he talked of countering any former error, he was guilty of a step in repentance, if this be sincere, reformation will follow. Morality and religion are inseparably united. Remember that the choice you make upon any occasion, will be persevered in, and will be the result of your character to acquire a good character is due to yourself and to society. However desirable may be the common objects of our wishes, the only pearl of great price is at least an unimpaired reputation. Good character is the never-failing friend, which is to go with us through the trials of this world, and for unborn ages hereafter. If you wish to succeed in any profession, occupation, good character is the best recommendation. If you value the respect of the wise and the virtuous, a pure character will alone obtain it. Your individual prospects of future enjoyment will be in proportion to your present examples of rectitude in principles, and propriety in conduct. Guard them ever against the wounds of reputation, which are difficult to heal, and stays long a year before they can be cured as so deplorable as the loss of virtue.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**—In some of our former numbers we alluded to the illegality as well as the injustice of the tax imposed on the diffusion of knowledge by a gentleman residing out of the Province. We will now proceed to show, how defective the laws of England are, supposing them to be in force here. It is to be recollected that we are obliged to pay in advance, the postage of newspapers although we in many cases never perform; and yet strange to say, no action can be supported against the Post Master General (we here even residing in this Province) for the loss of bills, Bank notes or articles sent by Post, or against any person except him by whose actual negligence the loss accrued.—When a person puts a letter into a post office, which does not arrive at its destination, it is next to an impossibility for the person to whom it may be addressed, to be kind enough to pursue his letter; and though we are told we have a remedy, we cannot perceive the possibility of enforcing it.

The law with regard to ordinary carriers, makes them liable for the loss of, or damage done to any parcel entrusted to their care;—Neither are they entitled to any remuneration until the delivery of the article to the person to whom it may be addressed. Why there should be such a distinction in law between Post-masters (who are carriers also) and the ordinary carriers, we are at a loss to imagine. We would therefore recommend to the hon. member to add a clause to the bill now before the House of Assembly, making the department liable for any loss in the Post Office.—And again Post-masters in towns cannot charge a penny or a half-penny a letter, upon delivery at the houses in town above the parliamentary rates, under the pretence that they were not obliged to carry the letters out of the office gratis. Such a demand is illegal, and they are bound to deliver the letters to the inhabitants within the usual established limits of the town, without any addition whatever to the rate of postage. In this town, the letters that remain undelivered, are sent round for delivery the day after they arrive; and for this service an additional rate of postage is charged; while

he could point out 150 miles of it that no man could accomplish in a month, at this season. He had letters to show that the sergeant at arms and the returning officer were at Richmond on Sunday last, and were proceeding on their way here as quick as possible, and he had no doubt they would both appear at the bar in a day or two, and be able to give very satisfactory reasons for the delay. He did not see how the House could proceed to see this trial in justice to the parties without the Poll-book, and therefore, hoped the motion would be acceded to.

Mr. Bidwell wished every hon. gentleman to have an opportunity of expressing his sentiments upon this question, particularly after the speech he heard from the hon. member from Carlton.—A petition was sent in by the people of Carlton on the 6th Nov. last, setting forth that the sitting member had no right to his seat, and was not the true representative of the people.—The sitting member had time enough allowed him to rebut these charges, and he would like to have been prepared to do so long since. The Deputy Sergeant at arms sent down by the House, seemed not inclined to do his duty, and had in his opinion infringed upon the privileges of the House, and ought to be punished for so doing. His gross and scandalous delay was a high contempt of this House, and they were now bound to proceed on the best evidence that could be procured. This evidence was not bound by the forms of a court of justice, and evidence by admission and otherwise was received here which would not be received in the other courts. He contended that the Poll-book, which hon. members said was the best evidence in this case, would not be admitted as such in a court of justice, and he questioned whether it would be considered as any evidence at all. What they called a copy of the Poll-book was, he thought, just as good evidence as the Poll-book itself. The House must make up their minds on the best evidence they can get, and he would like to have the Poll-book if possible, but if it was produced at the bar, the Sergeant at arms or the Returning Officer, they could not swear them, and must take their words for its authenticity. The sitting member pledged his word and honor, that the Returning Officer, and Poll-book would here in a few days. How could that hon. gentleman know this? Or could the House depend upon his word, if the appearance of a man who had treated them with insult and contempt? He hoped the House would proceed with the trial, and it would be the greatest injustice to the petitioners if they did not see the evidence produced at the bar was not satisfactory, and that they found that they could not proceed without the Poll-book, it would then be fit and proper for them to allow more time.

Mr. G. Boulton moved the order of the day, and this was the first item upon it. He saw no good reason to delay this trial any longer, and hoped the House would proceed with it at once.

The Solicitor Gen. thought the learned member from Lennox and Addington, did not argue fairly; he seemed to argue solely with reference to the returning officer, and to study their convenience. The question was, could the House do justice to the trial, if they went into it unprepared? He thought not—he contended that the copy of the poll-book was not a sufficient evidence to guide the House in trying this question fully and fairly; no hon. member could give a satisfactory vote upon such evidence, which could not be admitted by any proper tribunal. This was a question of the trial, hon. members were the judges, and they must go to work prepared to try fairly, or they would not be discharging their duty to the parties and the public in general. It would be criminal in them to force the sitting member to trial unprepared, and without the proper evidence. They had already sent the Sergeant at arms after the best evidence in the case, and how could they attempt to proceed with this trial before his return, particularly when they were assured that he would be in attendance at the bar in a day or two? The question was not whether the sitting member should retain his seat, but whether he is entitled to it, and this they could not determine without the proper evidence.—The learned member from Lennox and Addington, stated that the poll-book was no evidence. How then could a copy of it be evidence? But he contended that the poll-book was good evidence, and he was prepared to prove it.

After some further discussion, Mr. Finlay's motion for putting off the trial was put, and negatived, on a division by a majority of 29 to 6, and the House adjourned.

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