

covertly advanced, under this cloak—this mental reservation? How surprised will His Majesty be to hear this!

#### BILL.

“III.—*And be it, &c.* That any person who shall wilfully swear falsely or make false affirmation in regard to any matter to which he may swear or affirm under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and that every such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit all the privileges and advantages which he would otherwise have been entitled to under this act; but that the rights of others in respect to estates derived from or held under such persons shall not be thereby prejudiced.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

This needs no comment: one who commits perjury deserves the severest treatment on the one hand, while innocent purchasers or others who have dealt with him, as if his oath were true, should be protected on the other—the effect of this clause is, that those who swear falsely, shall not only be subjected to the pains and penalties of perjury, but lose the benefit of naturalization, while those who have dealt with him as naturalized, are saved harmless.

#### BILL.

“IV.—*And be it, &c.* That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province, to appoint by instrument under his sign manual, from time to time, in each and every District of this Province, such and so many persons as to him may seem meet for administering the oaths and taking the affirmations required by this act, and that each and every of such persons, so to be appointed, shall administer the oath or affirmation by this act required to any person above the age of 16 years, who shall desire to take the said oath or make such affirmation for the purposes intended by this act, and shall keep books of registry, in the beginning of which shall be written the oath and affirmation required by this act, and which will contain the columns and specifications described in the Schedule to this act annexed, marked B, and that in the column appointed for that purpose, the person making the oath or affirmation shall set his signature, or, if unable to write, his mark, in the same line of the register in which entry is made of the name & description of such person.”

#### OBSERVATIONS.

The present measure being, upon the mature deliberation of His Majesty's government, deemed essentially necessary, the utmost anxiety is manifested to enable a compliance with the least possible trouble. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate, how strongly the necessity was felt, than the desire displayed of facilitating the requisite observances.

#### BILL.

“*And be it, &c.* That duplicate books of such registry shall be kept, both of which being originals shall contain the actual signatures or marks of the person subscribing, and that on or before the thirty-first day of December in each and every year, the person making and keeping the said register shall deposit one of the originals thereof in the office of the Clerk of the Peace of the district where such persons shall reside, and transmit the other original register for the same year to the secretary of the Province for the time being—and that the said books of registry shall remain and be preserved as public records in the said offices respectively.

“VI.—*And be it, &c.* That if from any casualty either of such original registers or any part thereof shall be lost or destroyed, it shall be supplied by a copy taken from the other original of such register remaining in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, or secretary of the Province, (as the case may be) and attested as a true copy upon the oath of the officer having custody of the same, made before any commissioner for taking affidavits in the Court of King's Bench, which copy, so attested, shall be regarded to all intents and purposes as the original register.”

#### OBSERVATIONS.

As you advance you find more strongly exhibited, how important a Record of Individual names is considered, and you see the pains taken, to preserve it when made.

These records are evidently substituted for the U. E. lists. The Government did not say of the U. E. Loyalists, that every one who adhered to the British cause should be entitled to such and such distinguished privileges, but required proof of the character and conduct of each Loyalist, and a Record of his name.

Hear what His Excellency Lord Dorchester, when Governor General of the old Province of Quebec, and his Excellency General Simcoe, when Governor of Upper Canada, said in the years 1789, and 1796:

#### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears by the minutes of Council of the late Province of Quebec, dated Monday the ninth day of November, 1789, to have been the desire of His Excellency Lord Dorchester the Governor General to have put a mark upon the families “who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America, before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and for that purpose it was then ordered by his Excellency in Council, that the several Land Boards should take a course for preserving a Registry of names of all persons falling under the description aforementioned, to the end that their posterity might be discriminated from (the then) future Settlers in the Parish Registers and Rolls of Militia of their respective Districts, and other public remembrances of the Province, as proper objects (for their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honorable to their ancestors) for distinguished privileges. But as such Registry has not been generally made, and it is necessary to ascertain the persons and families who may have distinguished themselves as above mentioned, as well for the causes set forth, as for the purposes of fulfilling His Majesty's gracious intention of settling such persons and families upon the lands now about to be confirmed upon them, without the incidental expenses attending such grant. Now Know Ye, That I have thought proper by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to direct, and do hereby direct all persons claiming to be confirmed by Deed under the Seal of the Province to their several possessions, who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America, before the treaty of separation in the year 1783, to ascertain the same upon oath before the Magistrates in the next ensuing Quarter Sessions assembled, next ensuing, in such manner and form as the Magistrates are directed to receive the same.—And all persons will take notice, that if they neglect to ascertain (according to the mode above set forth) their claims to receive Deeds without Fee, they will not be considered as

entitled in this respect to the benefit of having adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783.

Dated 6th April, 1786.

[Signed,]

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

These lists are now in the hands of the Government, carefully preserved, and referred to as occasion requires.

To be Continued

### ENGLAND.

#### Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons, Feb. 28.

#### CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

Mr. W. Horton rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the King to authorise the alienation of a part of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada. Some time back an agreement was entered into between Government and the Canada Company, by which the company was to have part of the Clergy Reserves, on certain terms. The quantity they were to take, was about 123,000 acres. The original agreement had, however, been somewhat altered, and, in consequence, it had become necessary to have a power to alienate the lands in question. The necessity of this had been before acknowledged by the House, for in an act which was passed on this subject, it was stated in the preamble, that the lands were lying waste for want of cultivation, and that the best way to render them of any value, was by selling part, that with the proceeds the rest might be brought into tillage.—It was, therefore, enacted, that facilities should be given for selling it. That house had already asserted the principle of this arrangement, by giving their sanction to an exchange, which was to have been effected between the Government and the Canada Company, but events that afterwards took place had rendered its execution unnecessary. A subsequent arrangement had been made of the same nature which the Bill now proposed went to authorise; the object of this bill being to enable the Crown to alienate such lands, heretofore appropriated as Clergy Reserves, as the Clergy might be disposed to part with, in order to raise by that means funds applicable to the general improvement of the Colony, and to enhance the value of the lands remaining unalienated. [Hear.] He should not think it necessary on the present occasion, therefore, to do more than to move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the King to authorise the alienation and sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Stanley congratulated the House on the view which this application proved that His Majesty's Government now took of the interests of Canada; the vast extent and importance of which, from long acquaintance with that Province and its affairs, he thought he fully appreciated. Whatever might be the differences upon particular topics of party feeling in that interesting colony—and there was no place in the world, perhaps, where party feeling ran higher than in the Legislative Assembly of Canada—there was no difference of opinion throughout the two Provinces, of the propriety of getting rid of those appropriations of land, called the Clergy Reserves. Being convinced that, whatever contrariety of opinion might rest in the Canadas upon other matters there would be a perfect unanimity on this, he should give his most cordial support to the motion of the Hon. Secretary. [Hear.]—He could not, in this feeling, refrain from declaring his satisfaction to the House; and while he congratulated that Hon. Secretary [Mr. W. Horton] upon the zeal and ability which he had displayed in his labours relative to Canada, he would also express his hope that the Hon. Gentleman might live to enjoy, as the best reward of his able exertions, the contemplation of the confirmed advancement and greatness of that splendid, but hitherto unimproved colony. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hume was satisfied that nothing would be more grateful to Canada than the measure now introduced by the Hon. Gentleman opposite. [Hear.] There were, however, to his mind, some strange questions connected with this Canada Company; and he should be glad to know when the house were to be put in possession of the proceedings between that Company and His Majesty's Government, relative to sales or exchanges of lands. It had given great dissatisfaction to people in Canada, that any company should have the monopoly, as it were, of all these Clergy reserves made over to them, and then be permitted to dole them out to purchasers at their own price. He hoped that, in future, the sales of lands in Canada would be more open, and that Government would dispose of them to those, in short, who came with the money to buy them; for, unless the purchases were public, and made with a view to the improvement of the capital invested, the lands would never be really improved, nor the roads and necessary communications constructed.

Mr. Lombe made some few observations; but they were altogether inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. W. Horton said, that as the Hon. member for Aberdeen had alluded to the grants of land which were made in Canada, and seemed on one or two points, to misapprehend the real state of the facts in that particular, perhaps the House would permit him to offer a few words in explanation, which would also have the effect of possessing the House with some facts that it was of consequence they should be apprized of. [Hear, hear.] In the first place he had not the slightest objection in the world to give the information which that hon. member called for. As to the impropriety of what the Hon. Member for Aberdeen called, the monopoly of the Canada Company; the House would please to understand, that the very object which that Hon. Member insisted upon—the improvement of the lands—was necessarily the object and end of the Canada Company; for that Company could, themselves, derive no benefit whatever from their transactions, unless they disposed of these lands in the manner, and to the individuals, most calculated to benefit the colony at large. It was for them to take care that the lands should be brought into that productive state which would make them desirable to the settlers and colonists; and if this was not done, they could not attain a single end of their constitution. The paper which he held in his hand, would show that sufficient means had been provided for obliging the Clergy corporation to adopt, hereafter, all proper and necessary measures for improving the Clergy Reserves; so that, not only in respect of those reserves, but in respect of all the others, the objection would no longer apply, that they were permitted to be waste and unprofitable. With regard to what the member for Aberdeen had said about the expediency of opening the sales and grants of lands, he (Mr. Horton) entirely concurred in

the suggestion; and he did trust, that, in a Committee up started, some efficient arrangements for this, and other beneficial purposes, as applying to such sales, would speedily be determined upon. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. A. Baring begged to ask, whether these Clergy Reserves were intended solely for the Church of England?

Mr. Wilmot Horton replied—Undoubtedly. The Act of 1791 provided and enacted, “that one-seventh out of every grant of land should be reserved for the Church of England.”

Mr. A. Baring. And these reserves, therefore, were to be considered as the property of the Church of England?

Mr. W. Horton—Yes: according to the act of 1791.

Mr. A. Baring observed, that that part of this question which was connected with the inquiry he had just made of the Hon. Secretary, must be considered as standing perfectly distinct from all that part of it which related to the disposal of these reserved lands. He had, personally, a strong objection to this appropriation of lands to the Church of England—[Hear, hear.]—and this, not from any disrespect to that Establishment, of which, on the contrary, he was as zealous and attached a member, as any Hon. Gentleman in that House, but from his anxiety that we should not sow in Canada the seeds of that fatal dissension which was now so deplorably rife in Ireland; and which, if we did not take care, would, at no distant time, shake our connection with that kingdom to its foundation. If the Hon. Secretary could make all the people of Canada, indeed, Members of the Church of England, no person would be better pleased at such an event than he (Mr. Baring) should be. [Hear, hear.] But if the fact was, at present, otherwise, if the Church of England had hitherto taken very slight root in Canada, and the mass of Christians in that country were not members of the Establishment—the Hon. Gentleman would find, that, by appropriating lands and money to the endowment of this Church, he was adopting the most effectual measures that he could take, by possibility, to work the eventual separation of that country from this. [Hear, hear.] Upon this point, he would merely state one fact to the House, and then leave it and the public to judge, saying and leaving what they did of Ireland, what must be its probable consequences. Before a Committee, which sat last year, the Attorney-General, or some other Law Officer, from Upper Canada, was examined as a witness on this very matter of the Clergy reserves. A question was put to him, as to the numerical proportion of Church of England men in Upper Canada, to Roman Catholics and members of other Christian professions. The question was in this form:—“How many Church of England men belong to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada?” The answer was, “two”—[Hear, hear.]—and of these two, one was the Attorney-General himself (A laugh.) He only wished the House to see, what was the state in Canada, of the Church of England, for the welfare of which they were all so anxious; and upon this statement he was convinced that every man of common sense must perceive, that, so far from these measures of appropriating protecting and strengthening it, they were really exposing it to the utmost jeopardy—they were destroying that Church itself, if it were liable to destruction; and violating every feeling which could connect the affections of its Colony with the Mother Country. As to the other part of the question relative to the proposed disposal of those Clergy reserves, upon that there could be no doubt. These reserve grants were originally made under a total misapprehension of the nature and value, and circumstances, of waste lands, situate in a country like Upper Canada. With respect to the subject of emigration to Canada, he objected to the proposition of the Hon. Secretary, as to the advances to be made by parishes, for effecting the removal of their paupers, and the repayments to be made to those parishes. [“No, no,” from Mr. Horton.] He might be mistaken; yet he could not help apprehending that such was the substance of the proposition, at least, which had been submitted to the Committee. Be that as it might; his object was, in this address to the house, to shew what really was the state of the Established Church in Upper Canada, and to call upon the House to consider how far any appropriations whatever, of this nature were likely, to promote its interests. [Hear, hear, hear.]

Mr. W. Horton again rose to explain. All that was intended to be effected by the measure now introduced to the House, was shortly this, the alienation of a portion of these Clergy reserves, with a view to enhance the value of the remainder. [Hear.] He would not now enter into the extensive question of the condition of the Protestant Church in Canada; for though the Hon. Member for Callington [Mr. Baring] had adverted to it, it was in no way at present before the House. That Hon. member would give him leave to repeat his intimation, that he was in error, as to the advances by the Parishes. It was never intended to repay them any part of their advances; what had been suggested to them was, that which he now stated, and had before stated in the house; namely, that there were many Parishes in England which would be too happy to lay down one-half of the expenses of the removal of their paupers. [Hear.] As to another point that had been mooted, he begged to state, that what was contemplated by the Committee was, that the monies arising from the quit rents in question, were to be applied to the purposes of the Province itself, and in aid and repayment of those expenses, which would have been entered into, in the part of the Mother Country, on account of the Province.—An exemplification of this proposal would occur, if the quit rents should be found sufficient to defray, for instance, the whole of the military expenses of the colony, which were paid, under the existing practice, from an immediate vote of the Parliament of this country. [Hear, hear.] He would shortly lay before the House a statement entered into by the Canada Company, as he had before promised. The variation consisted principally in the Exchange of 1,000,000 of acres lying in one district of Canada, for 390,000 of acres situate in another; the 390,000 acres being Clergy reserves' land.

Mr. Warburton reminded the Hon. Secretary that, in the United States, reserves of land were made out of their grants for the great and grand purpose of education. Now he wished to ask the Honourable Gentleman opposite, whether the making similar provision for the education of the inhabitants of the vast regions in question formed any part of his plan? Or whether it was his intention, in this respect, to revise that portion of the Canada Act which had appropriated those very large reserves in favor of the Clergy of the Established Church? For his own part, he apprehended that little objection would be offered this extensive reserve of one seventh of the land under every grant, if it were, at the same time conditioned, that some large proportion of that one seventh should be reserved, again, for the furtherance of Canadian education.

Mr. Stanley, in explanation, declared, that, still adhering to the expression he had used, of cordial concurrence with the motion of the Hon. Secretary for the Colonial Department, he begged to be understood as most fully concurring in the opinion of his Hon. friend (Mr. Baring), as to the gross & obvious inconsistency of assigning such large proportions of land in favour of that, which, let them call it as they would, neither was at present, nor ever would be an Established Church in Canada.

Mr. N. Calvert was suggesting that the bill ought to contain a power to the Clergy of re-purchase, when

Mr. W. Horton stated, that there was such a provision, which was to take effect after the lapse (we believe) of twenty years.

Mr. Alderman Waltham hoped that Government would take care to prevent all the abuses of those general companies from attaching to the Canada Company; and then he detailed some cases of deception and hardship which had been experienced by emigrants to Columbia, confiding in the promises held out by the Joint Stock Company under whose auspices they left England, concluding with a recommendation to his Majesty's Ministers to keep a very vigilant eye on the Canada Company.

Mr. W. Horton observed, that this Company, as every Gentleman in that House must know, was invested with certain specific powers by Parliament. Those it could not exceed. As to the general sort of declamation in which the worthy Alderman had indulged against all Companies, because some Companies had miscondacted themselves, it was really unworthy the sound judgment which that House ought always to exercise in its deliberations. [Hear, hear, hear.]

Mr. Dawson [of Louth] expressed his dissatisfaction with these Clergy reserves, as being inefficient for the purposes which they were meant to answer.

Mr. W. Horton was really unable to do more than say, that he was ready to answer any objection which he thought, had sufficiently explained the object and the details of the measures.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

### MISCELLANY.

#### NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS WHICH HAVE RECENTLY APPEARED IN ENGLAND.

Extracted from the various Literary Periodicals.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for the year 1826.

[The present, the eleventh volume of this useful publication, fully maintains the high credit the Annual Biography has sustained in the public estimation. It has gone on increasing in popularity, whilst every other similar work has sunk into disrepute and neglect.]

Memoirs of Zehir-ed-in Mohammed Baber, Emperor of Hindostan. Written by himself in Jaghalei Turki, and translated partly by Dr. Leyden, and partly by W. Erskine, Esqrs. Of this work the Literary Gazette says,

“A book of greater value upon Asiatic Literature, Manners, and History, has not appeared for many years.”

Head Pieces and Tail Pieces. By a Travelling Artist.

[A collection of well-written Tales, the perusal of which will repay the reader for his pains.]

Anecdotes of Impudence. Dedicated to Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.

[There is much smartness in these Anecdotes, which are chiefly pointed from notorious public cases.]

The Gondola.

[There is considerable variety in this pleasing volume, from the sketch whose light humour paints the present hour, to the sombre horrors of German Romance.]

The History of Scotland, from the Earliest Period to the Middle of the Ninth Century. By the Rev. Alexander Low, A. M. 8vo. pp. 498.

[This is a very excellent volume. The style is plain and unostentatious, and the author, in every respect, has spared no pains to give the public, what was much wanted, a well-digested and well-arranged history of the ancient days of Scotland.]

Constable's Miscellany. (A Constable, Edin.) Nos. I. II. III. IV. Hall's Voyages.

[The object of this publication is to furnish standard works at a cheap rate for readers belonging to the Agricultural, Mechanical and Manufacturing classes. The works to follow that above noticed, are Life of Burns, by Mr. Lockart, of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Gleig, and other novelties.]

Narrative of the Burmese War. By Lieut. Col Snodgrass, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Expedition, and Assistant Political Agent in Ava.

[We are here afforded a fair insight into the causes and particulars of the war, such as might vainly be looked for from other sources, either from military details or newspaper reports. The author's object is thus stated:—“The misstatements and misrepresentations which had at different times appeared, relative to the situation and operations of the army lately serving in Ava under Major-Gen. Campbell, induced me during a tedious voyage from Bengal, to draw up the following Narrative.” Were the merits of the work confined solely to such a task, it would still be conferring no small benefit on the history of our Colonial wars; but it has further claims to notice, in exhibiting a nearer insight into the particular character, customs and resources of an extraordinary & powerful people.]—New Monthly Magazine.

Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Bussorah, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, Chardistan, the Court on Persia, the Western Coast of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, &c. &c. in the Year 1824. By Captain the Hon. George Keppel. 4to. pp. 338.

[The character of the British Army is materially altered since the days when Swift's Captain of Horse, by way of ingratiating himself with a Lady, boasted that he “Never could take to a book for the blood of him.” The literature of the present day, particularly in the department of Voyages and Travels, has been enriched with many excellent and well written works, by Officers of the Army, which have merited and obtained general approbation. The review of Capt. Keppel's Narrative, in the Literary Gazette, is introduced with the following remark:—“If soldiers go on writing in this way, literary men had better begin to think what they may do by turning soldiers.”—when within one short month we have to report upon two such works as those of Col. Snodgrass (History of the Burmese War) and Capt. Keppel.]

The new Novel, by the Author of Tremaine, is to be entitled De Vere, or the Man of Independence, and will shortly appear.—New Monthly Magazine, 1st Feb.

The continuation of Vivian Grey is ready for publication.—*Id.*

A Novel, from the pen of a Lady of high

rank and fashion, is in preparation, under the title of “Flirtation.”—*Id.*

Mr. Cooper's American Novel, The Prairie, is on the eve of appearance.—*Id.*

The Confessions of an Old Maid are in the press.—*Id.*

A revival of the Old School of Novel-writing, as practised by Le Sage, Fielding, and Smollet, will be attempted in a work to be called George Godfrey, in which, after the manner of Gil Blas, Tom Jones, and Roderick Random, the hero is made to relate his own adventures, in very different gradations of society. The scenes, manners & personages introduced are those of the present day.—*Id.*

A Political History of the Events which led to the Burmese War, by Capt. W. White, 8vo. price, 10s. 6d. has appeared.—*Id.*

Elizabeth de Bruce. By the Author of “Clan-Albin.”

[This is a Novel both of manners and character. Treat the author has strong and varied talents in plain from every chapter of the work.]—Literary Gazette.

A newly Quarterly Publication, to be entitled the Naval and Military Magazine, will shortly appear.—*Id.*

The Military Sketch-Book, containing Reminiscences of Seventeen Years in the Service abroad and at home, with Opinions, Comments, Anecdotes, &c. by an Officer of the Line, in 2 vols, post 8vo. was ready for publication on the 1st February.

\*Malcolm Morier, Rich. Freceval, Col. Fitz-clarence, &c. &c.

#### THE LIGHT OF OTHER TIMES.

It is not in the season of infancy, when the tongue half articulates the name of “mamma” in hissing accents—when the little arms are twined around the nurse's neck, in gratitude for some dainty just received—and the eye sparkles as it gazes on each novel object in all the fervour of new born enthusiasm, that the bosom thrills with the pleasures, or throbs with the pains of memory. But a little time and the scene is changed!—in our school-day troubles, young and the lightless as the heart may be, we feel its influence—we leave, perchance, our “native home,” and the companions of our infantile sports.

The first tear of real grief now dims the eye as we recall our childish joys, and contrast them with the dull monotony of study and discipline. And where are the absent friends whose society may have charmed, and whose sympathy may have soothed us? Together with them, the promenade may have been past or the volume perused—they have shared our joys and sorrows in other hours—they may have mingled with us in the festive dance—and their voices with ours may have harmonized many a leisure hour—yet still they are far away, and these scenes have vanished; but in moments of visionary indulgence these images will rise upon the fancy, at the recollection of which we “smile when we sigh, and sigh while we smile.” And we may roam from place to place, new scenes will burst upon the eye—nature's charms are spread before us—the majesty of the mountain—the grandeur of the wave—the magnificence of woodland wilds—or the beauty of the grove, and the grace of the rivulet, may rise upon the eye; yet while the enthusiastic spirit is reveling in heart slike these, the heart will often linger round the natal bowers we have left behind—warmer hearts may here be found—fairer forms are stealing near us, yet still the thought will hover round the past, and we sigh for

“Those we've left behind us.”

Remembrances like these, though melancholy, may be pleasing, although “joy's recollection is no longer joy.” But have you lost a friend? A brother? Heard a mother's parting breath?—Then, indeed, the pains of memory are ours—Oh! these will prey upon the spirit at the gayest season, and spread a gloom over the happiest days. Have you not seen the smile checked by the sight of sorrow?—Have you not seen the gloomy shade, come suddenly around the brightest brow? True indeed, “there are thoughts we cannot banish,” though all around are happy and joyous. And how powerful is association! A strain of music will bring some half-forgotten image to the mind, as we recognise the well-known air, and think upon the one whose voice first breathed those sounds upon the ear. Did he bear the note of that songster from yonder tree? Remembrance revives with that strain: Hark! to the sound of yon distant bell, as it falls upon the ear, in those morning hours—“How many a tale its music tells”—a glance of the eye—a tone of the voice, will recall the past, and the eyes and the voices we have known in moments that are gone. We revisit perchance, some familiar spot, after absence has half worn its recollection from the mind. It may be the classic halls that have been trod so often in the glow of youthful feeling—it may be our childhood's home, among whose bowers we have sported in times long past. But where are the forms that we loved? the bright and the beautiful? they are gone—then, indeed, the hand is pressed to the burning brow as these remembrances swell the heart.

Have you gazed upon the star of eve, or the midnight moon, without musing on “other times?” Does not the sigh escape us in times like these when all is silent round?

“The eyes are dimmed with childish tears,  
The heart is idly stirred,  
For the same sounds are in the ears,  
Which in past times were heard.”

### DOMESTIC.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

We find in the MORNING HERALD the following statement of the Timber Trade, at Liverpool, from the 1st February, 1826, to 1st February last.—In our next we shall give a Statement of the Cargoes of British American and Baltic Timber imported into that Port for the last six years; and a Table of the Importation, Stock and Consumption of Timber, from those parts, for the last three years.—

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.

STATE OF THE TIMBER TRADE, Since Feb. 1st, 1826.

AMERICAN PINE.—We have had a heavy importation from British America within the last twelve months, exceeding that of any previous year, excepting that of 1825. Of the quantity imported since the 1st Feb. last, we had from Miramichi 1,900,000 feet; from St. John's, 672,500; from Quebec, 927,000; and from the other ports, 663,500 feet. Our present stock is considerably larger than that of last year, being 2,436,500, against 1,722,000 feet, of which about 100,000 feet are red, and the remainder yellow pine. The consumption has fallen off very considerably, being only 2,453,500 feet, against 3,145,000 feet consumed in 1825.

QUEBEC DEALS.—The import last year, was 1,567 Peterburgh standard; that of the year, preceeding 1,216 standard; the pre-