

have been deeply felt and frequently deplored. For ourselves nothing has ever puzzled us more than this solecism in legislation and government. Pitt, the minister of the time, was a great man; but this is one of the prices which nations frequently pay for a long servitude of unparalleled genius and talent. Lord Grenville, who framed our present constitution, is a living witness both of its glaring errors and its dismal consequences. The only atonement which his Lordship can now make to the country, is, to declare the reasons and motives which existed at the time for concentrating and perpetuating French prejudices and exclusive domination; AND WE CALL UPON HIS LORDSHIP TO DO SO. He owes it to his public character, and to the reputation which he is desirous of leaving behind him.

The Constitutional Act had scarcely gone into operation, when the evils which it had entailed on the country, became manifest. Even the first act of the popular branch of the legislature, that of choice of Speaker, was made subservient to the all-grossing tendency of that body. A Frenchman, who scarcely understood a word of the language of his sovereign, was called to the chair; and who, on his first official appearance in the presence of the representative of that sovereign declared "that he could only express himself in the primitive language of his native country." The House of Assembly consisted of thirty-five French Canadians, and fifteen Englishmen. The former, indeed, composed the majority; but the latter were the men of business; and, during the first and second sessions, the prognostications of Mr. Cugnet in his letter to Mr. Fraser, with respect to the inferior Capacity of his countrymen, may be said to have been realized. But where ignorance and prejudice reign not only uncontrolled, but are fostered by the supreme authority of a state; and when the physical power is altogether on the side of such degrading

the upper parts of the Province have had reason to complain of the present system of civil government, as well as the subscribers to the petitions now on the table of this honourable House. They have been fellow sufferers with us, and have felt all that anxiety for the preservation of their property, which the operation of unknown laws must ever occasion; a situation of all others the most disagreeable and distressing, and which may have engaged some of these people, who could not perceive any other way to get out of such misery, to countenance the plans of a few individuals, who were more intent to support their own schemes than to promote the true interest of government, in the general tranquillity and prosperity of that extensive country.

"Sir, in the petitions now on the table from my constituents, inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, this honourable House will observe they have complained that the Province has been already greatly mutilated; and that its resources would be greatly reduced by the operation of the treaty of peace of 1763. But, Sir, they could not have the most distant idea of this new division. They could not conceive that while they complained of the extent of their country being already so much reduced, as materially to prejudice their interests and concerns, it would be still farther reduced and abridged. If at the time they penned their petitions they could have supposed or foreseen this proposed division, it would have furnished them with much stronger reasons of complaint, that their interests would thereby be injured. Sir, I am sure this honourable House will agree, that a Province ought not to be divided into separate and independent governments, but on the most urgent occasions; and after having seriously and carefully weighed all the consequences which such a separation is likely to produce: For if from experience the division shall be found dangerous to the security of government, or to the general interests of the people, it cannot again be re-united. That strong principle of nationality or national prejudice, which at present connects the people of that Province to one another, as being members of one state, who though scattered over an immense country, yet all look up to one centre of government for protection and relief, is of the utmost consequence to the security of government, in a country where the inhabitants are so much dispersed. It is that political connection which forms such a prominent feature in the character of all nations; by which we feel at first sight a degree of friendship and attachment which inclines us to associate with, and to serve a subject of the same kingdom, which makes us look on a person from the same country or province as an acquaintance, and one from the same town as a relation; and it is a fact which the history of all countries has established beyond the possibility of a doubt, that people are now united in the habits of friendship and social intercourse, and are more ready to afford mutual assistance and support, from being connected by a common centre of government, than by any other tie. In small states this principle is very strong; but even in extensive empires it retains a great deal of its force; for, besides the natural prejudice which inclines us to favour the people from our own country, those who live at the extremities of an extensive kingdom, or province, are compelled to keep up a connection or correspondence with those who live near the center or seat of government, as they will necessarily at times have occasion to apply for favours, justice, or right; and they will find it convenient to request the assistance and support of those whose situation enables them to afford it.

"I might here compare the different situation of Scotland, now united to England, and governed by the same legislature, with some other of the dependencies of the British empire; but I consider it to be unnecessary, as the object must be present to the recollection of every member of this honourable House."

Mr. Lyburner's Speech at the Bar of the House of Commons, 23d March, 1791.

* Vide that most valuable and learned Work, "Political Annals of Lower Canada, by a British Settler;" a work that ought to be in the hands of every man who has any regard for the prosperity of this part of His Majesty's dominions.

characteristics, what authority can check what force resist their evil effects and consequences! It is not surprising therefore to find, that, in the course of a few sessions, the aptness for business, and superior constitutional knowledge of the English members of the Assembly, gradually gave way before an overwhelming majority of voices, backed and led by the worst principles that can possibly actuate the human heart—self-sufficiency, ambition, and national prejudice. These passions, springing up, living, and flourishing among the constituents of this majority, nothing could now eradicate or control; and every succeeding event ministered to their increase and aggrandizement. Nothing contributed more to this state of things than the exercise of his Majesty's prerogative, however necessary and constitutional, in calling up from time to time the English members of the Assembly to seats in the Legislative Council. Of the twenty-five members at present composing this second and important branch of the legislature, at least twelve have been withdrawn from the Assembly in this way. Their superior information, experience, and capacity for business, have, indeed, rendered their presence in the Council absolutely necessary, because, without prejudice to the claims of the native Canadian gentry, there was no other source in the province from which stations so high and important could be supplied. But the injury sustained by the real interests and happiness of the province, has, beyond all comparison, been great and serious. The Assembly, thus left to themselves, and to the dictates to an exclusive system of ascendancy over British laws and constitutional principles, set no bounds to their errors, ignorance, wickedness, ambition and presumption. What power and authority have they not from time to time arrogated to themselves? Not content with a voice in the general legislature of the province, they claim the right of ruling and directing every other branch, to neither of whom will they allow the common dictates of honour and humanity; and endeavour by every possible means, to infuse their own popular and republican notions into every department of government. They have declared acts of the imperial Parliament, under which they themselves "live, and move, and have their being," as annulled and of non-effect. They have denied the prerogative of the Crown in almost every instance recognized by the constitution; and have assumed to themselves the right of appointing and paying, according to caprice and pleasure, every officer under the Crown. They have in effect declared war against the sister province; and not only denied her rights, but deprived her of them, until checked by the intervention of the mother country. They have declared native born subjects of Great Britain

"STRANGERS AND FOREIGNERS!"

* Vide Debates of last Session generally; but especially the malicious and mounting declamations of Messieurs Papineau, Vallieres and Viger.

To be Continued.

ENGLAND.

Albion Office, New York, March 29, 1829.

The mail from the south has just arrived, announcing the arrival of the *Heard* at Baltimore with London dates to the 6th of February. We lose not a moment in conveying to our distant readers the highly important information they contain.

Parliament met on the 5th of February, and with emotion which we cannot describe, we announce the presence of the King, news, that His Majesty KING GEORGE THE FOURTH has at length recommended to his Parliament the EMANCIPATION OF HIS CATHOLIC SUBJECTS from the thraldom of that religious persecution which has so long oppressed them—a measure that will secure to him the applause of the world, and cause his name to live in the pages of history forever.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Early this morning the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced—and were proceeded with till nearly two o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament.

At two o'clock Parliament was opened by His Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough.

There were very few Peers in the House; among them we observed the Dukes of Clarence and Richmond, and Lords Goderic, Bexley, Hill, and Torrington. There were five Bishops present, among whom were those of London and Llandaff. The opposition benches were filled with an unusual number of Peers, and elegantly attired ladies.

The Members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Commission having been read.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with His Majesty.

"Under the Mediation of His Majesty, the Preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.

"His Majesty has concluded a Convention with the King of Spain, for the final Settlement of the Claims of British and Spanish subjects preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th of March, 1823.

"His Majesty has directed a Copy of that Convention to be laid before you, and His Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its Provisions.

"His Majesty laments that his diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.

"Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese Monarchy, His Majesty has entered into negotiations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of ter-

minating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquillity and welfare of Portugal.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the Treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece.

"The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish forces.

"This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the Naval Forces of his Majesty, and of his Allies, which led to a Convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally, by the skilful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French Army, acting by the command of his Most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the Alliance.

"The troops of his Most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France.

"It is with great satisfaction that His Majesty informs you, that during the whole of these operations the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three Powers by sea and land.

"His Majesty deprecates the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia, and the Ottoman Porte.

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.

"From the operation of this blockade, those commercial enterprises of his Majesty's subjects has been exempted, which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea.

"Although it has become indispensable for his Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of his Belligerent Rights, the best understanding prevails between the three Powers in their endeavours to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of London.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the estimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you.

"His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary supplies with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the state.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the revenue. The progressive increase in that branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to his Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the national resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The State of Ireland has been the object of his Majesty's continued solicitude.

"His Majesty laments that, in that part of the United Kingdom, an Association should still exist, which is dangerous to the Public Peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill will amongst his Majesty's subjects, and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and the support of the Parliament, and his Majesty is assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and that you should review the Laws which impose Civil Disabilities on His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects.

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed Religion established by Law, and of the Rights and Privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergy of this Realm, and of the Churches committed to their charge.

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his Majesty to preserve inviolate.

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquillity and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your Deliberations."

House of Lords, Feb. 5.

The Duke of Newcastle begged to know from the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, after what had this day transpired, whether it was his intention to proceed by means of moving; for a Committee to take into consideration the disabilities that had been thrown on the Roman Catholics, or whether it was his intention to bring in a Bill for the removal of those disabilities.

The Duke of Wellington, in answer, had the honour of informing their Lordships that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government according to the course proposed in his Majesty's Speech, to present to Parliament, in the course of the present Session, a measure for the adjustment of what was called the Roman Catholic Question, not going through a committee. That measure would tend to the removal generally of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured with the exception solely of that which rested on special grounds, it would be accompanied also by other measures, rendered necessary by the removal of those disabilities.

The Crown Lawyers, it is said, are unanimous in their opinion that there is no ground whatever to doubt Mr. O'Connell's ineligibility to take his seat; Mr. Sugden in particular, is reported to have taken a learned and particularly luminous

view on the subject, which leaves no doubt in the minds of those to whom it has been submitted.—MORNING HERALD.

A correspondent of the Morning Herald says, "I have just now learned that Sir J. Scarlett has given it as his opinion, that there is no law to prevent the Member for Clare from taking his seat in Parliament. My informant says, that he heard that learned Gentleman say the contrary about three weeks ago, but from the decided manner in which he has lately delivered his sentiments, it is inferred that he has considered the case more maturely. Sir J. Scarlett does not, however, declare any opinion respecting the effect of the Speaker's power, or the privileges of the House. On this point he says, that to ascertain the law, without violating any privilege, Mr. O'Connell should bring his action against the first officer of the House that refuses him admission."

On Sunday, at half past two o'clock, the Marquis of Anglesea, accompanied by Lord Mountcharles, arrived at the Castle of Windsor. Immediately on their arrival the Noble Marquis was introduced to his Majesty, with whom he had a long audience; after which his Lordship, with Lord Mountcharles, partook of some refreshment, and left the Castle on their return to town.

York Cathedral was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d of February.

There is nothing new says the London Globe of the 4th in the rumours of the stock Exchange to day, except that the report of the disagreement or mutiny in the Ministry has been reduced to the historical of the alley, that all insubordination is at an end. The only foundation for the whole story is the report that some time ago Mr. Peel rendered his resignation, which was done, we believe, in no hostile spirit.

The Spitalfields Weavers.—The procession after delivering their memorial to the Duke of Wellington, returned to Spitalfields, through the City, and their wretched appearance excited much commiseration. It is understood that the Duke Wellington will lay the memorial before the King this evening; and that an answer will be returned either to-morrow or Thursday. The Weavers will again wait upon the Duke of Wellington to-morrow.—FEB. 3.

DOMESTIC.

To the Editor of the Loyalist.

SIR,

In consequence of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland's departure for Nova-Scotia via the Erie Canal, we were disappointed in the hope we entertained of having the honor of presenting the Address from the Counties of Lenox and Addington, to His Excellency in person; and were under the necessity of forwarding it to Halifax.—Last Post we received His Excellency's Reply, and we have sent you a copy of it, and the Address, for publication.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the Counties of Lenox and Addington, deeply impressed with the benefits we, in common with our fellow Subjects in this Province, have derived from Your Excellency's administration; beg to approach Your Excellency, to express our sincere regret at your intended departure from this Province.

During the period Your Excellency has ruled over us, we have witnessed with feelings of gratitude and admiration, a patriotic firmness, justice, and ability, with which Your Excellency has at all times discharged the important duties of your exalted station; as well as your unwearied exertions, to promote the improvement of the Country, and to increase the happiness and welfare of all classes committed to your charge. And we rejoice to add, notwithstanding the many, and trying obstacles, which Your Excellency has had to encounter, that these efforts have been crowned with success; and we feel assured, that the time will arrive, when all our fellow subjects will unite with us in this acknowledgement, and in paying a tribute of respect to a Ruler, from whom this Province has received so many benefits, and whose conduct has been so eminently distinguished, alike by public and private virtue.

In thus honestly expressing our unqualified approbation of the disinterested integrity and zeal, which has at all times marked Your Excellency's conduct, during Your Excellency's residence amongst us, we do not mean to accuse you of being actuated by improper motives.—Your Excellency is about to leave us, perhaps for ever, and whilst we congratulate Your Excellency on your elevation to a more important trust, our gratitude for past benefits, and a due sense of the loss we shall sustain by Your Excellency's removal, compel us to express the sorrow and regret we feel at your departure.

We beg your Excellency to convey to Lady Maitland, the high sense we entertain of those virtues for which she is so distinguished, and of the benefits Society have derived from her example. In bidding Your Excellency and her Ladyship adieu, we sincerely wish you, and every member of your family, a safe and prosperous voyage, and to express our hopes, that health and happiness may attend you all, to that part of the Empire, which our beloved and Gracious Sovereign has committed to Your Excellency's charge.

Lenox and Addington, 1st. Nov. 1828.

Signed by Adam Krein Isaac Fraser, George Ham. A. B. Hawke, Peter Davy, Charles Clark [And five hundred and forty-three others.]

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Reply:

To the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the Counties of Lenox and Addington.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your Address with heartfelt satisfaction, and I beg you to accept from me the acknowledgements it so justly deserves.

The motives which have led you to favour me with this fresh mark of approbation, are highly honorable to you, and engage your benevolent attention to public events and the laudable interest you have taken in the general welfare.

You do me but justice in believing that it was ever my endeavor, that the Province should benefit by my administration; and I bore that, in no instance, deviated from the course considered by me, as best calculated to promote that end, in order to procure applause or vindictive.

I must request you, however, not so suppose that I was insensible to the worth of the approbation of the good and intelligent opinion of its value in a public point of view; but I trusted that it would not be denied to a steady, just, and consistent conduct, and it is most gratifying to me that your Address affords me additional assurance that I have not been disappointed in this belief.

I beg leave to assure you that Lady Sarah Maitland is very sensibly affected by the mention you have made of her, and unites her very grateful acknowledgements with mine, for the good wishes you have so kindly expressed for our welfare.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia January 17, 1829.

A CARD.

The loyal Inhabitants of Lenox and Addington who signed the above Address, send their compliments to the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald, and beg to remind him, that in December last he published some very unjust and ungenerous strictures, on "certain adulatory farewell Addresses, presented to Sir P. Maitland," with an assurance, that "if any more names appeared they should be passed to the credit of His Excellency." They claim the fulfillment of this promise, and hope the Editor of the Herald will have the goodness to add five hundred and forty-nine to the number.—A much greater number of signatures could have been obtained; but in consequence of His Excellency's departure for Halifax, by way of the Erie Canal, it was thought unnecessary; and from the same cause, two copies of the Address sent to remote parts of the Counties, were not returned in time to have the names attached to them, added to the list.

THE CHRONICLE.

KINGSTON, APRIL 11, 1829.

On Thursday we published a supplement, containing the King's Speech at the opening of the Imperial Parliament, and which will now be found in a preceding column. By the arrival of the Albion this morning, we are enabled to present our readers with the following

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the preceding was put in type the *Sylvanus Jenkins* has arrived with London papers to the 13th of February. England is in a state of the utmost excitement on the Catholic Question. Debates daily occur in Parliament, and some of the first Peers in the realm are arrayed in a violent opposition to the proposed concessions; while petitions for and against are pouring in from every corner of the three Kingdoms. The Duke of Wellington, however, is firm—it is clear that nothing can divert him from his object—his energy, constancy, and resolution, beyond all praise. THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, WE REJOICE TO SAY, ON THE MOTION OF MR. SHELLE HAS DECREED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION: "That the country could require of it. The act was announced by Mr. Spring Rice in the House of Commons late on the night of the 12th. Mr. O'Connell arrived in London on the 10th—it is his intention to claim his seat at a present.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION. House of Commons, Feb. 10.

Mr. Secretary PEEL addressed the house in a speech of great length, concluding with a motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual suppression and prevention of seditious meetings and associations in Ireland. He said he should propose such a measure as would suppress the Catholic Association, and interdict all meetings of a similar nature. He proposed to give to the Lord Lieutenant, and to him alone, the power of suppressing any association or meeting which he might think dangerous to the public peace; together with power to interdict the assembly of any meeting of which previous notice shall have been given, and which he shall think likely to endanger the public peace, or to prove inconsistent with the due administration of the law. In case it should be necessary to enforce the provisions of the law, he wished those powers would be conferred, it was proposed that the Lord Lieutenant should be further empowered to select two magistrates, for the purpose of suppressing the meeting, and requiring the people immediately to disperse. It was proposed, moreover, to interdict any meeting or association which might be interdicted from assembling, or which might be suppressed under this act, from receiving and placing at their controul any monies, by the name of rent, or by any other name.—He thought that moderate penalties would be sufficient for the infringement of this law; and he considered that it would be by no means necessary to propose any measures of a penal nature.—[Loud cheers.] He was decidedly of opinion too that the measure ought to be limited. [Loud cheering.] The late act was to continue for two years, and to the end of the next Session of Parliament. He proposed to make the present act of shorter duration.—[Loud cheers.]—to limit it to one year, and the end of the then next Session of Parliament.—[Loud cheers.]—because he was satisfied that there would be no objection to continue it, if there should be any necessity for its continuance. [The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheering.]

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read again on the 12th.

FOR THE CHRONICLE. SPECIMENS FROM POLLOK'S COURSE OF TIME. No. IV.

We have not lost sight of the "Course of Time," although we have allowed it lie by us unopened for some weeks. Neither do we wish our readers to lose sight of it yet for a space. For this wish we have, in our opinion, reason passing good. The truth is, were we to terminate our Specimens from Pollok at the point they have at present reached, we should terminate them most prematurely; we should be doing justice neither to our own expressed opinion of the Poetry of Pollok, nor to the merits of the production itself upon which we had adventured to comment.

It will have been seen from the Specimens already selected, that Pollok possesses a no ordinary satirical vein. If one thing has been more strongly impressed upon us than another in the perusal of his work, it is that if he had confined himself to the walk of *satire*, he would have trod it with a glory rarely, if ever surpassed. We cannot regret, however, that he chose a different path. We cannot regret it, either on our own account, or on his;—had he contented himself with being a writer of *Satires*, we should never have enjoyed the gratification we have had in reading the "Course of Time"; and he, in all probability, would not have been the happy man he evidently was. However useful productions of the satirical class may be to the world, we fear they are often little favorable to the happiness of the individual by whom they are planned and elaborated. The physician of the moral constitution, like

ing to such of our readers as are engaged in lumbering. We copy it from the Quebec Mercury.

22. And whereas great injury and heavy losses have been frequently sustained by persons engaged in Trade and Commerce from the seizure of rafts and timber at the suit of Paupers, Raftmen, and others pretending claims thereon, which seizures have been after a long and expensive litigation set aside and annulled; and whereas for the want of distinguishing marks upon, and from the number of rafts and timber lying and being at all seasons in the several coves and harbours within the different Districts and Inferior Districts of this Province, no sufficient means exist for ascertaining the legal property and ownership in such rafts and timber; for a remedy thereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no Sheriff of any of the Districts or Inferior Districts of this Province shall be bound to proceed to the execution of any Writ of Attachment (*Arret Simple*) or Writ of Revendication, or of any Writ of Execution, against any raft or timber, until such Sheriff shall have been furnished by the party or parties suing out such Process with a Bond of Indemnity with two good and sufficient Securities, to the satisfaction of one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench or Provincial Judge for the District or Inferior District conditioned to secure and hold him harmless against all damages and costs to result from such seizure.

23. And whereas the seizure and custody of rafts and timber, more particularly when afloat, is attended with considerable risk and expense, inasmuch as a number of Burglars are requisite to ensure the safe keeping of such rafts and timber: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff before executing such seizure, under any Process to him directed, to demand and receive in advance from the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, his or their Attorney or Attorneys *ad litem*, such sum as shall by any one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District, or Provincial Judge of the Inferior District where such Process shall issue, be deemed sufficient for the safe-keeping of such raft or timber: Provided always, that when and as often as the sum so advanced shall have been expended, it shall be lawful for such Sheriff, upon presenting a summary petition to any one of the Justices aforesaid, to obtain an order upon such party for the payment in advance of such further sum as by the said Justice for the purpose aforesaid shall be deemed sufficient, service of which said petition and order shall in each and every instance be made upon the Attorney, *ad litem*, appearing for such party, in default of which payment, within twenty-four hours from and after the service of such Petition and Order, the said seizure shall be discharged, and such Sheriff exonerated from all liability to any person or persons whatsoever.

From the press of matter this week, we are unable to give place to several editorial articles prepared for this day's paper.

The weather has been wet and unpleasant for the last few days. The ice still lingers in the Bay and Harbour; but we perceive with pleasure the exertions of Captain Whitney, to cut a channel through it for the *Queenston*, which we understand will leave this Port for York and Niagara, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

in this day's paper—it will appear in our next.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening, the 31st Instant, at Sheriff MacLean's, by the Rev. the Archdeacon of Kingston, David John Smith, Esquire, to Caroline Margaret Grant, both of this town.

February 17th, by the Rev. Wm. Macaulay at Picton, Mr. John Branscom to Miss Elizabeth Clarke, both of Hallowell.

March 1st, by the Rev. Charles B. Fleming at Port, Mr. Samuel Wickham to Miss Nancy McDonnell, both of Sophiasburg.

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We have not lost sight of the "Course of Time," although we have allowed it lie by us unopened for some weeks. Neither do we wish our readers to lose sight of it yet for a space. For this wish we have, in our opinion, reason passing good. The truth is, were we to terminate our Specimens from Pollok at the point they have at present reached, we should terminate them most prematurely; we should be doing justice neither to our own expressed opinion of the Poetry of Pollok, nor to the merits of the production itself upon which we had adventured to comment.

It will have been seen from the Specimens already selected, that Pollok possesses a no ordinary satirical vein. If one thing has been more strongly impressed upon us than another in the perusal of his work, it is that if he had confined himself to the walk of *satire*, he would have trod it with a glory rarely, if ever surpassed. We cannot regret, however, that he chose a different path. We cannot regret it, either on our own account, or on his;—had he contented himself with being a writer of *Satires*, we should never have enjoyed the gratification we have had in reading the "Course of Time"; and he, in all probability, would not have been the happy man he evidently was. However useful productions of the satirical class may be to the world, we fear they are often little favorable to the happiness of the individual by whom they are planned and elaborated. The physician of the moral constitution, like

The following extract from an act passed during the last session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada regulating the office of Sheriffs will be found interest-