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### A NEW YEARS ADDRESS

FROM THE

CHRONICLE BOY To his best Friends-the Subscribers.

Fashion, that bears in all things Sovereign Sway Requires from me a Verse each New Year's Day: From me, alas! who, all the long year through Have naught beside with Pen and Ink to do! My sole employ, from Door to Door to speed. And leave the News, that you at leisure read : Then think the Task how difficult for me, To speak my thoughts in sounding Poesy. Perchance you deem, as Zimmerman, that I Can find in Towns what Solitudes supply ? Why haply so I can, but all must know The current of Men's thoughts can never flow With ease and grace, when Zero's chilling sway, With icy bonds, confines each Stream and Bay; Is Summer's heat-with e'en my toil delay'd, Till points the Glass to 80 in the shade: More suited to the Task of Lyric Thought, With dreams of future fame or profit fraught? Then blame me not, if in th' attempt I fail, On Fame's frail Bark to spread my daring sail.

My gen'rous Patrons, grant me pardon, pray, (Can you refuse me aught on New Year's Day?) Whilst I presume, with halting rhymes, to tell What Hopes for you within my Bosom dwell : In years to come, how many hours of Bliss, May find their prelude in the Joys of this. How many dreams of future fame or wealth May yet be yours-crown'd with that Garland,-

My wishes such-ah! need I more dieplay My anxious thoughts in this untutor'd lay; But all my pray'rs in this one verse express, To tell my hopes-that Heaven your lives will

To her all Europe looks with dread and awe, Reveres her fiat, and obeys her Law. Now thrn to France, where late the whirlwind

And Civil War-her flame of discord cast, How calm and still--who in that pause can see The latent spark -- that burns incessantly? That shall again-perhaps ere many days, Involve all Europe in its kindling blaze.

Last year 'twas promised-and the bond wa

Our page to Genius should be wide display'd, That all might struggle towards the goal of Fame And gain at least a wreath to gild their name, Tis yours to say-how great---but all must own. We've many a proof of native Genius shewn.

My task is done-my gentleharp farewell!

No more shall I with smile of free delight Read my best praise in eye of Lady bright : Ere yet another circling year has past, The chill of Death may o'er this heart be cas Which vibrates now to ev'ry changing tone Thy gentle chords have o'er the wild breeze

And as your string another's hand shall sweep, Your Lay my early destiny may weep. Though my rude song was learned 'midst forests lone,

Where Nature proudly rears her winter throne Blame not my mountain-strain's wild energy, Nor scorn it for its want of majesty. Pergive your Laureate Bard for faults like these d judge him only-by his wish to please: What could he learn amidst the desert wild, buld he learn there, in summer phrase, to tell

The thrilling sorrows of a last FAREWELL ! JANUARY 1ST, 1831.

## LITERATURE.

Original.

For the Chronicle. POINTS IN HISTORY.

REVIVAL OF LEARNING .- REFORMATION.

Is my address last week, I endeavoured to explain, what was the theory of the events of the reformation? It shall be my business now, to investigate, how far the evils and the benefits predicted at the commencement, were in fact demonstrated! But here, I must remark, how impossible it is for me to proceed without leaving a blank in the minds of my readers which their own study can alone fill up. It would be impossible to enter here upon any detail of this history. What I produce must be only considered as specimens of the evidence which can illustrate the theory; I must therefore assume that this theory may be fully illustrated by an attention to the history of the age. And first as a specimen of evidence to illustrate the effects of the intolerant principle of the human mind which will hereafter be completely effected when we arrive at the history of the religious wars, subsequent to the reformation. The testimony of Robertson is short and deci- have her executed. sive, that Papists and Protestants being The death of Lambert and Askew, to which trines, conducted the contest with pealed to in the Reign of Mary as a justifi-

and Knox inflicted the same punishment on | ing for their stepidity as they were horrible their opponents as the Papists had done for their wickedness. And now without upon those of their party, and from the going any further into the histories before same principle, that to withhold such pu- us, without looking forward to the enorminishment would betray an indifference to | ties of a Philip of a Charles IX. and a Cathe cause of truth which it was their duty | therine de Medicis, let the student pause to support. This may on the whole be and meditate on the characters which just, but I think that Luther should have have been noticed-Pliny, Louis IX. bebeen honourably distinguished from Cal- fore the reformation. Sir Thos. More, vin, Knox and others. There are passages | Melancthon and Cranmer, after the reforin his writings on this particular subject mation. Surely these were not common which do him honour. However it must characters, if they were not the men that be confessed he had not the opportunity of were ornaments to human nature, what marking this difference by his conduct, he other can be found? Finished in their was not weighed in the perilous balance. learning, accomplished in their manners, I shall now lay before you a few instances gentle and amiable in their tempers. It of this intolerant spirit which we have laid has been said that the Protestants did not down as one source of evil attendant on betray aspirit of persecution so envenomed the reformation. John Huss was burued as their opponents. It may be so; but I by the Nornalists at the council of con- cannot enter into an investigation of the stance for a difference on a metaphysical degrees of guilt: I cannot stay to appreciquestion. But this same Huss when dres- ate the relative intolerance of Protestants sed in power, had in like manner perse- and Papists. I complain of both, I speak cuted the Nornalists, being himself a Rea- of the intolerallt principle of the human list. The murders of Huss and Jerome of heart and its shecking effects which have Pague had exasperated the brave Jeska to been exemplified whether by Papists or an excess of fury and indignation. He Protestants. But as we read that when prevailed on his countrymen to revenge Elisha was in the wilderness the Lord passuch barbarous proceedings with equal sed by, and a great and strong wind rent animosity. Yet Jeska was in every sense the Mountains, and brake in pieces the a Hero, and his conduct displays a memo- rocks, but the Lord was not in the wind; "Ask'd or unask'd, what's good, oh! Heaven supply, rable instance of talents and intrepidity, and after the wind, an earthquake, but the off with the other, that he would not spare the influence of the principle. The misforhis nearest relations, and six of his subjects | tune is that men honour the maxim of towere actually put to death with the greatest | lerance with the lips, while their heart is excess of barbarity. Yet Francis lived up- far from feeling & the principle still holds on the applause of men noble and generous its place, we have political incompetences as himself. But it will be said that Fran- and penal laws, we have uncharitable insicis was naturally warm and impetuous --- | nuations, mutual accusations, mutual conbut what shall we say of our own Sir Thos. tempt, mutual ignorance of the arguments More, so extensive in his learning, so ac- of each other. The sad effects still illuscomplished in his manuers, so amiable in trate the principle, these only supply the his disposition-yet does he take his place of the dungeon and the stake. in the list of persecutors. He was most anxious to support the Church, and, says the history, he pressed the King to put the No more your tones shall sweep with measur'd laws against Heretics into execution .-Thos. Bilney was the most eminent Martyr at this time. Sir T. More was not content with having sent the writ for his execution, but he also laboured to defame him. In the Tower he looked on, and saw the victim of the rack. Soon after, he was himself burut in Smithfield. Of all the reformers, the most amiable and gentle was Melancthon-yet he could approve of Calvin in his execution of Servetus. What name more mild-more likely to excite feelings of affection than that of Cranmer? Yet he persecuted and delivered over to Where mountains seem on loftier mountains pil'd? the secular arm, that is, to be burnt in flames, an unhappy woman, who differed on a point of mystery. The young King Edward VI. complained that such acts were more congenial to the bigotry of the papists, than to the milder spirit of the reformation, and it seems he could not be brought to sign the warrants for execution. Cranmer was employed to explain and reason away these soutiments-but says the historian, he was more silenced than satisfied with the young King. At length overcome by argument and debate he consented with tears to take up the pen, but he solemnly observed, that as he did it in compliance with the judgment and influence of Cranmer, he must answer for it to God. The Arch Bishop paused-he might well pause. Some effect was produced, by the generous dictates of youth and nature, his heart was touched, the sentence was delay- And even he, some lying Jews assert, ed, and suspended for a whole year, but it was at length executed. Immediately after the conference with the King, Cranmer and Ridley sont for the woman, and pressed her to recaut as the means of saving her life. They wished to save herthey lamented that she should suffer, their

humanity and good sense (for they pos-

sessed both) were shocked at the fate

which being over her, but they could dis-

cero no farther. The woman would not

recant, and there was no other remedy

compatible with the cause of truth, but to

For the Chronicle.

# AN HEROIC POEM,

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

AND TO THOSE OF BATH IN PARTICULAR, By their humble and obedient Servant, F.

Seque! and conclusion of Canto first.

Contents .- F. replies to the Editor ; abuses all would-be poets; invokes the Muse; Falls of Niagara; sings of Love, the universal passion excepts St. Paul; lewish story; lectures the Bachelors; praises Natrimony and the Fair; sings of his native city; bids A Dieu to the Ladies of Bath; comforts them with a promise.

Yes, all created things, are roled by love. Both man and maid, "below," and "hea-

How true this is I know not-but the flies | Thy spires, thy convent, even each narrow

The gilded flies-(and Darwin says the

Make love, and kiss, and buz before our I've heard the bull frogscroak-"mo, rum, | Soon, shall I join, the throng that crowds

dle come !')

"bouke. 'che.' bouke!" (Which doubthes means,-" I'm coming | 6h! may you all, thro' life's long drama dearest, look !")

Yes, birds, flies, plants, and frogs, and liz- Fortune. propitious; and your lovers, stitution.

Sinners and Sapts, unless we except St.

Was jilled by handsome Jewish flirt; Then changed his faith, and praised a sin-

gle life, And said, that man, is best without a wife.' The Saint was not inspired when he wrote

For what were women made for? answer.

To mind, and make, and " chronicle small beer,' To brew, and bake, and toil from year to

Accurs'd be they! who dare to style a wife. A "dear bought curse," a lawful " plague

Who would deity to them, in heaven

ye gizzards! Thus to blaspheme, and libel all the fair. Go! build a wigwam, in a savage laud;

Ne'er felt the flame of love, within their | cred charge entrusted to them.

Go, join the native, and his hideous Squaw, And help to rule her, with dispotic law. No right she claims, that guardian nature

By such as ye, degraded to a slave! Go trap the fox, and circumvert the hear, Dislodge the elk, and chase the timorous

Why stay ye here, remorselessly to fling, Your poisoned thoughts, in youths unruf-

Your precepts, oh! how vile! examples-

An eye sore to the sex, and to the state a

A wife, ye heavens! the home of Love, | indulging in. can he.

your applause, is pillar'd my success. | their designs. Where'er you look, attraction brightly

You breatle, and fashions vane, obedient

My truant muse, with rhyme, to cloath

each thought;

My humble efforts, as a son of, --- song.

If ye but praise, I'll try to write them

Where the St. Lawrence, (when un-

Where nought, but some wil'd bamlet, met

A city, towers, beneath an azure sky,

Dearer to me, than any spot on outli. proud display,

When summer smiles, of British hanners Thy motly crowd---thy sash swath'd "ha-

bitons, Thy blooming daughters, thy commercial

Thy visitors, from the slave cultured states,

Tho' dull to others, I with pleasure greet.

(It means, tramlated-"come Miss Strad- For when the spring returns, I wust de-

And heard their sweet-hearts answer, Yet ere I go, ye fair of Bath, receive.

My farewell homage---all I have to give

All feel loves influence, and learn to woo. When ever you think of F's, prostic muse, Tis love, almighty love! that sways us all, I know you'll praise her, for ye are not

And if you wish, and Mac. will wint my

For the Chronicle. · Extracts from a Work, entitled BORRALIA

AND HER RULERS.

Continued. THE Speech of Nobob made little im-

pression on the members of the Lower Forum. The excitement which had And there are some --- accurs'd to be their been created by those of desperate fortune, it was thought necessary to prevent from languishing, and amid beats and animosure of the truth of their respective doc- Cranmer contributed were afterwards ap- Who say, that God, to them, no souls have to their sittings, without any provision being made for the wants of the Sultaun, male pedants.

Heaven in the place of souls, have given in his own right. Nobob was saved the once happy Province. trouble of refusing a subsidy on such terms,

Where the cold Hermit, hid in nature's interesting subject, may here be entered forfeiture. upon, with a view of shewing how Walks lonely, from the cradle, to the tomb. far the men who were returned by the the party, and its adherents, for placing in Or heard with those, who, the' of mates people to the one, and those called by the the Upper Forum persons holding office

Who hath a wife err "know adversity!" and unlettered people, who had enjoyed, rying their designs into effect, and it has Can sorrow visit him, who hath a breast? for a long period, the most profound tran- therefore been one of their strengous ob-To trust his cares to, and whereon to rest quillity-who were enthusiastically attach- jects to persuade the Borralians, that such His weary head! to wile his hours away, ed to their religion, and who experienced a body as the Upper Forum was dange-"In blise all night," and innocence " all les granter share of geal gomfarts and lappi- rous to the liberties of the people, and what

tion, managed to return three or four of the ceived were best qualified by their educa-50 members, but they may be said for the tion, their talents, their probity and fortilast twenty years to have been totally un-Tho' weak my wing to soar, 'swas you represented, although now forming one where confided to an hereditary nobiliafth of the population of the Province.

It is a fact, however, that six or eight) did not "think," until you taught to and lest it may be supposed that the ma-Yes, good or had, ye fair ! to you belong, of the Forum, it is incumbent to state, that although the names were not Borralian, If ye but smile, old Bachelors may frown, the majority of the persons bearing them | ing. were either native born, or returned to their seats through the influence of the party, under a solemu promise of their adhering to names would add weight to the cause. as Sultaun's old subjects.

The entire machinery of the Lower Fo-Or Indian Warriors, in their frail cance;) in motion or stopped by at most half a ling to touch upon monies which had not dozen of the crew. The downright want Whose lofty domes, attract the strangers of elementary education which prevailed great a regard for the tranquility of the therein, with full two thirds of the mem-Fair MONTREAL! loved city of my bers, some of whom could neither read or pinions and views of their more equicated collers. Thy beach, with shpping frieged---thy fellows and associates, and assured to them a ready co-operation is every general measure which the faction thought it desirable

The more prominent and violent of the self-styled patriots who thundered their eloquence in the Forum, wero two native Borralians, who had received the finishing polish of a contracted education in a neighfeel its influence, and with passion Thy mincing Yankee belles, and guessing bouring state which some forty years before had rebelled against the Sultaun, and had declared itself, and had been acknow ledged, as a free and independent republic.

These men, admiring more the republi can than the monarchical form of Govern ment, strove to bring into disrepute and disrespect among their countrymen, any other Sovereign power than that of the people, and both in and out of the Forum, they openly and fearlessly expressed them selves as the opponents of all legitimate executive dominion, as established by the Con-

One of these men had been rewarded by the Forum, for that Body had rewards and patronage to dispose of, as well as the Executive with the office of their Prolocutor, for which he received for his services of three months in each year no less than one Oft will I tune my Lyre, and sipg your thousand golden rupees, a sum equal to three thousand six hundred of that coin per

Whilst the Forum, whose expenses. God knows how disposed of, had increased, in a trifling space of time, from 1.500 to 15,000 golden rupees per annum, had office to confer, aspirants would not be wanting, ready for the sake of it, to pandar to the wishes of the designing, and to barter reputation and honor, neither of which qualitics were, by the bye, possessed by the Prolocutor or his associate, for "the pale drudge 'tween man and man."

No more than eight men at most, within the Forum, and some four score without, have exercised an unbounded sway over the minds of the peaceable and well dis-

... Blues," the flash name given to fe-

mutual hostility and that Luther, Calvin cation for similar acts, for acts as degrad- Because St. John says, silence reigned in whose faith was pledged to certain of his posed inhabitants of Borralia-these have subjects in Borralia, for the wages they conjured up all the imaginary evils which had carned in his service-instead of sup- are pretended to exist, and these have rid-Oh! ye vile bachelors, ye graceless wiz- plying his wants, they endeavoured to rob den on the political storms which have so him of those revenues which he possessed long agitated and convulsed that fertile and

The numbers of the Upper Forum were Or, sure I am, that ye would never dare, for the Upper Forum rejected this attempt | selected by the Sultaun, from the most ento encroach upon the rights of the Sultano, lightened and educated of his subjects, their Go! for ye never sought a woman's hand, and an end was put to their deliberations. scats being secured to them in such a way.

The composition of the two Forums, an that high treason alone could work their The Sultaun has been repreached by

Sultann to the other, were fitted for the sa- under the Executive, and it has been very publicly asserted, that such officers must The members of the Lower Forum, necessarily be under the immediate controll Fifty in number, were chiefly native born of the Ruler, to whom the Sultaun dele-Borralians, many of them not speaking, gates his power in the Province, and that nay understanding, the language of their their votes may be obtained to any meaconquerors. Differing in Religion, and sure which the Emperor may wish to earwith deep rooted national prejudices, the ry, but such accusation is founded on ealeaders in the Forum. in the year of the lumny for the independent manner in Hegira 110, as has already been stated, which the majority knowingly stigmatized had endeavoured to instil into the minds of by the Vizier Murrazwode, as the minority their countrymen, that there lurked, under opposing themselves to the niews of the the apparent disinterestedness and openess | Executive, stood forward in defence of the of the Mother Government, a secret deter- | Constitution, has been vouched for by that mination to seize a favorable opportunity high, though weak and timid functionary. to overture the religion and liberties of the | The truth is, that the Upper Forum had native population, and that this could only been long obnoxious to the Lower, for it be effected by lulling them into a false se- had for years stood as the fast barrier becurity which they were cautioned against tween them and the Sultaun. Could they extirpate a body so formidable to them, It is not surprising, that, a peaceable they might the more easily calculate in carof primogeniture, forced the Emperor to The old subjects by dint of great exer- call to the Upper Forum those who be contude, to discharge the important trust else-

If few native Borralians are to be found names, not of Borralian origin, may have having seats in the Upper Forum where And even "thought," was kindled first by occasionally been found among those who lay the fault? Certainly not with the Sulrepresented the inhabitants of the Colony, taun. The mere property of some hundred acres of land, possessing a nominal value, jority of these were opposed to the measures or held on fædal tenure, could give the owner no claim to such honor, when common education and fitness were alike want-

To return to the train of events. Nobob. on the close of the session, having acquainted the Vizier with the result of it, receivthem, for it was wisely judged that such ed, through him, the instructions of the Sultaun Emperor, to liquidate the wages Thro' darkling forests, rolled its waves showing that it was backed by divers of the which had become due to his servants in Borralia out of his own Revenues, and if those were found insufficient, it was hinted rum, was, as circumstances required, put to Nobob, that the Sultaun, though unwilbeen appropriated by the Forums, had too Province to hesitate in sanctioning, that the deficiency should be paid from the su-

> The Sultaun had the less reluctance in approving such course, for at this time the home government was expending an enormous annual sum in fortifying the now impregnable fortress of Quag-co, the Capital of Borralia, so as to secure the inhabitants from any contemplated invasion of their powerful republican neighbour.

> For two successive years, the Forums met as the constitution provides, and the one session ended as the other, without any provision being made for the support of the Sultaun's Government. It is true, that, as before, Bills were matured in the Lower Forum, and sent up to the Upper, but they were there rejected on the strongest of constitutional grounds.

The degradation of the Sultaun's Government was the great object of the party. and in this view, although in the year of the Hegira 110, they had pledged themselves to pay the expenses of the Government, if they might be permitted to do so, no sooner did the Emperor call upon them to redeem their promise, than they basely availed themselves of provarication, and subterfuge, to evade what they had so solemply tendered. It was pretended that the Sultaun's demand exceeded what they had promised to make good-that their offer only extended to an annual votethat such a public servant, who was obnoxious to them was too heavily paid, and that such offices should be either totally abolished or the income attached to them greatly diminished.

The persons holding offices, and not the utility of the offices came under review. To render the Lower Forum the fountain to which all should look for honor and reward was desirable-this point once carried, an unconditional surrender of the rights of the Sultaun would have followed.

Nobob, firm amid the discord which raged around him, bent not to the storm, but it required his constant vigilance to prevent being stranded on the quicksands with which he was surrounded on every eide.

To be continued.