



NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

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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 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;

Last year 'twas promised—and the bond was paid— Our page to Genius should be wide display'd, That all might struggle towards the goal of Fame,

My task is done—my gentle harp farewell! No more your tones shall sweep with measur'd swell: No more shall I with smile of free delight Read my best praise in eye of Lady bright;

JANUARY 1ST, 1831.

LITERATURE.

Original.

POINTS IN HISTORY.

REVIVAL OF LEARNING.—REFORMATION. In 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!

mutual hostility and that Luther, Calvin and Knox inflicted the same punishment on their opponents as the Papists had done upon those of their party, and from the same principle, that to withhold such punishment would betray an indifference to the cause of truth which it was their duty to support. This may on the whole be just, but I think that Luther should have been honourably distinguished from Calvin, Knox and others.

cation for similar acts, for acts as degrading for their stupidity as they were horrible for their wickedness. And now without going any further into the histories before us, without looking forward to the enormities of a Philip of a Charles IX. and a Catherine de Medicis, let the student pause and meditate on the characters which have been noticed—Pliny, Louis IX. before the reformation. Sir Thos. More, Melancthon and Cranmer, after the reformation. Surely these were not common characters, if they were not the men that were ornaments to human nature, what other can be found? Finished in their learning, accomplished in their manners, gentle and amiable in their tempers.

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.

Contents.—F. replies to the Editor; abuses all would-be poets; invokes the Muse; Falls of Niagara; sings of Love, the universal passion: excerpts St. Paul; Jewish story; lectures the Bachelors; praises Matrimony 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 ruled by love. Both man and maid, "below," and "heaven above." The gilded flies—(and Darwin says the plants, All feel its influence, and with passion pants) How true this is, I know not—but the flies Make love, and kiss, and buzz before our eyes.

Because St. John says, silence reigned in heaven! Oh! ye vile bachelors, ye graceless wizards, Heaven in the place of souls, have given ye gizzards! Or, sure I am, that ye would never dare, Thus to blaspheme, and libel all the fair.

A wife, ye heavens! the home of Love, Can he, Who hath a wife err "know adversity!" Can sorrow visit him, who hath a breast? To trust his cares to, and whereon to rest His weary head! to wile his hours away.

Where the St. Lawrence, (when unknown to song, Thro' darkling forests, rolled its waves along; Where nought, but some wild hamlet, met the view, Or Indian Warriors, in their frail canoe;) A city, towers, beneath an azure sky, Whose lofty domes, attract the strangers eye.

For the Chronicle. Extracts from a Work, entitled BORRALIA AND HER RULERS. Continued. THE Speech of Noboh made little impression on the members of the Lower Forum. The excitement which had been created by those of desperate fortune, it was thought necessary to prevent from languishing, and amid heats and animosities, and intemperance, a period was put to their sittings, without any provision being made for the wants of the Sultaun,

whose faith was pledged to certain of his subjects in Borralia, for the wages they had earned in his service—instead of supplying his wants, they endeavoured to rob him of those revenues which he possessed in his own right. Noboh was saved the trouble of refusing a subsidy on such terms, for the Upper Forum rejected this attempt to encroach upon the rights of the Sultaun, and an end was put to their deliberations.

It is not surprising, that, a peaceable and unlettered people, who had enjoyed, for a long period, the most profound tranquillity—who were enthusiastically attached to their religion, and who experienced a greater share of real comfort and happiness than the subjects of any other Sultaun.

The more prominent and violent of the self-styled patriots who thundered their eloquence in the Forum, were two native Borralians, who had received the finishing polish of a contracted education in a neighbouring state which some forty years before had rebelled against the Sultaun, and had declared itself, and had been acknowledged, as a free and independent republic.

These men, admiring more the republican than the monarchical form of Government, 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 themselves as the opponents of all legitimate executive dominion, as established by the Constitution.

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 Protocutor, for which he received for his services of three months in each year no less than one thousand golden rupees, a sum equal to three thousand six hundred of that coin per annum.

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 qualities were, by the bye, possessed by the Protocutor or his associate, for "the pale drudge 'twixt 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-disposed inhabitants of Borralia—these have conjured up all the imaginary evils which are pretended to exist, and these have ridden on the political storms which have so long agitated and convulsed that fertile and once happy Province.

posed inhabitants of Borralia—these have conjured up all the imaginary evils which are pretended to exist, and these have ridden on the political storms which have so long agitated and convulsed that fertile and once happy Province.

The numbers of the Upper Forum were selected by the Sultaun, from the most enlightened and educated of his subjects, their seats being secured to them in such a way, that high treason alone could work their forfeiture.

The Sultaun has been reproached by the party, and its adherents, for placing in the Upper Forum persons holding office under the Executive, and it has been very publicly asserted, that such officers must necessarily be under the immediate controul of the Ruler, to whom the Sultaun delegates his power in the Province, and that their votes may be obtained to any measure which the Emperor may wish to carry, but such accusation is founded on calumny for the independent manner in which the majority knowingly stigmatized by the Vizier Murrazwode, as the minority opposing themselves to the views of the Executive, stood forward in defence of the Constitution, has been vouched for by that high, though weak and timid functionary.

It few native Borralians are to be found having seats in the Upper Forum where lay the fault? Certainly not with the Sultaun. The mere property of some hundred acres of land, possessing a nominal value, or held on feudal tenure, could give the owner no claim to such honor, when common education and fitness were alike wanting.

To return to the train of events. Noboh, on the close of the session, having acquainted the Vizier with the result of it, received, through him, the instructions of the Sultaun Emperor, to liquidate the wages which had become due to his servants in Borralia out of his own Revenues, and if those were found insufficient, it was hinted to Noboh, that the Sultaun, though unwilling to touch upon monies which had not been appropriated by the Forums, had too great a regard for the tranquillity of the Province to hesitate in sanctioning, that the deficiency should be paid from the superabundant fund which lay in the public coffers.

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 provocation, and subterfuge, to evade what they had so solemnly 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 vote—that 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. Noboh, firm amid the discord which ragged 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 side. To be continued.