

he was supported by his hon. colleague and six others.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the House went into committee on certain resolutions respecting the timber trade.

Mr. Morris said, the Resolution which he was about to submit for the consideration of the committee became necessary for the protection of a most important branch of the trade of this country. The Imperial Parliament are, it is said, about to alter the duty on Baltic timber, and unless the people of this Colony take immediate steps to convince his Majesty's Minister that any material change affecting the timber trade of the Canadas will cause its ruin and the bankruptcy of many persons who have embarked their fortunes with a confident belief that no sudden change would take place—he stated that the expensive voyage to Canada, and the high rate of wages to labourers and seamen put it out of the power of the Canada merchant to compete with the Baltic trade unless some protection is afforded. He contended that the importance of this trade to the Empire ought to induce his Majesty's Government to listen with caution to representations which would drive 700 ships out of a trade that employs thousands of British seamen, and causes the consumption of vast quantities of the manufactures of our countrymen, and thereby give employment to foreigners. Another advantage of the trade with Canada he thought to be the means of removing vast numbers of emigrants to the colony who could not leave home but for the cheap passages afforded by the ships arriving at Quebec in ballast. These persons become respectable settlers, and thereby relieved the nation of a most serious burthen. It had been argued that the lumber trade was an injury to the country as it diverted the farmer from agricultural pursuits, but this opinion he could by no means agree to. The thousands of persons employed in that business consume vast quantities of the flour and pork sent from the western part of the Province, and are the means of introducing an extensive circulation of money which could not otherwise exist. He thought also that the timber was injured materially by the duty of one penny per foot on all timber of a certain description which is cut from the waste lands of the Crown. This he thought ought not to be exacted as it operated as a direct tax on the raw material, and was as injurious as if it met a duty in the home market. Besides he knew of no advantage derived from its collection for the public were kept in total ignorance of its application.

Here Mr. Morris read his resolutions as follows:—Resolved—That by the latest accounts from England the Imperial Parliament contemplate some alteration and reduction in the present duties on Timber and Deal imported into Great Britain and Ireland from the north of Europe.

Resolved—That the Timber trade of Upper and Lower Canada, in consequence of the protecting duty imposed on timber imported into Great Britain from the north of Europe, has of late years induced capitalists to invest large sums of money in the construction of expensive saw-mills, and other works necessary to ensure a regular and extensive supply of all kinds of timber, deals and staves, for the British and West India markets.

Resolved—That any material diminution of the duties will probably exclude Canada timber from consumption in the British market, in consequence of the extensive voyage to North America, and the higher rate of wages paid for labor in these Colonies, as well as its British seamen.

Resolved—That the employment of many hundred ships, manned with British subjects, is of itself a consideration which in the opinion of this Committee ought to induce the Imperial Parliament to continue a regulation so important to the welfare of His Majesty's North American Colonies, and the shipping interest of the Empire, especially as the nature of that trade enables the Colonists to consume vast quantities of the manufactures of the Mother Country, while at the same time the redundant population of the Kingdom find an easy method of being conveyed to a country where industrious families have a certain opportunity of earning a livelihood and thus relieve the nation of a most alarming burthen, besides the expense of their removal as a national measure.

Resolved—That besides the long and expensive voyage, and the high rate of wages which operate so injuriously against the Canadian Timber, the recent regulation which impose a duty of one penny per foot on timber cut from the waste lands of the Crown in this Province, is not the least of the many discouragements which fetter and blight the efforts of those who prosecute this interesting trade.

Resolved—That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions and beseeching His Majesty to continue such duty on timber imported into Great Britain from the north of Europe as may be thought sufficient to protect the Timber Trade of His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects, and also to remit the duty charged on timber cut from the waste lands of the Crown in this Province.

The following Bill has been passed by the Legislative Council, and sent down to the Assembly for its concurrence.

Whereas, it might tend greatly to the relief of Debtors in execution for small debts, and at the same time occasion no material prejudice to trade and public credit, if such Debtors should after a limited period of imprisonment be allowed the benefit of a discharge therefrom; and the creditors, at whose suit they were in execution, being at the same time authorised to take out other writs of execution against the land and goods of such Debtors or to use other remedy for the satisfaction of their debts, as if the persons of such debts had never been taken in execution.

Be it therefore enacted, &c. &c. &c. That from and after the passing of this Act, all persons upon execution of any judgment, in whatever court the same may have been obtained, for any debt or damages not exceeding the sum of twenty pounds, exclusive of the costs recovered by such judgment, and who shall have lain in person thereupon for the space of twelve successive calendar months next before the time of their application to be discharged as herein

after mentioned, shall and may upon his, her, or their application for that purpose in term time, made to his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this province to the satisfaction of such Court, be forthwith discharged out of custody as to such execution, by the rule order of such Court. Provided always, that if it shall happen that any such discharge shall be unduly or fraudulently obtained upon any false allegation of circumstances, which if true, might entitle the prisoner to be discharged by virtue of this act, such prisoner shall upon the same being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court of King's Bench be liable to be again taken in execution and remanded to his former custody by the rule or order of the same Court, but no sheriff, Gaoler or other person whatsoever shall be liable as for the escape of any such prisoner in respect of his enlargement during such time as he shall have been at large by means of such his undue discharge as aforesaid.

And he it further enacted, &c. That for and notwithstanding the discharge of any debtor or debtors by virtue of this act, the judgment whereupon any such debtor or debtors was or were taken or charged in execution, shall nevertheless continue and remain in full force to all intents and purposes except as to the taking in execution the person or persons of such debtor, or debtors thereupon as is hereinafter provided; and that it shall and may be lawful for the creditor or creditors at whose suit such debtor or debtors had been, was or were so taken or charged in execution, to take out all such execution or executions on every such judgment against the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods and Chattels of any such debtor or debtors, or to bring any such action or actions, or any such judgment against such debtor or debtors respectively or to bring any such action, or to use any such remedy for the recovery and satisfaction of his, her, or their demand against any other person or persons liable to satisfy the same in such, and the same manner as such creditor or creditors could or might have done in case such debtor or debtors had never been taken or charged in execution upon such judgment.

And he it further enacted, &c. That no debtor or debtors who shall be duly discharged in pursuance of this act shall at any time afterwards be taken or charged in execution upon the same judgment, nor be arrested in any action to be brought on any such judgment and that no proceeding whatsoever by seire facias action or otherwise shall be maintained, or had against the bail in any action upon the judgment wherein the defendant or defendants shall have been charged in execution, afterwards discharged by virtue of the provisions of this act.

JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Speaker.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Courier.

One of our Contemporaries says—
"We have heard, from a source on which we are accustomed to rely, that the Ex-Secretary of the Home Department was fully persuaded that the burnings and disturbances throughout the country have been, and are abetted and encouraged by the same individuals who directed the movements of the people of Paris during the 'three days'; who were afterwards seen actively engaged in a similar task at Brussels; and who were 'labouring in their vocation' on and about the ninth of November."

We do not believe that the Ex-Secretary was persuaded of any such thing; but supposing that he was, we should agree with our contemporary in thinking it strange that no steps were taken "to meet the occasion in the only fitting manner"—viz: the detection of the persons in question. The truth, however, is, that Sir R. Peel had received no information upon which he could have proceeded; and we can assert, that when he retired there was not a single document at the Home Office to warrant the impression which is stated to have existed in the mind of the Ex-Secretary, but which, it is hardly necessary to say, at least to those who know Sir R. Peel, never had existence.

The circumstances connected with the fires in France, and in this country are still clouded with mystery, but probably the distresses of the lower orders are not the sole immediate cause of such atrocities; on the contrary, we think that in many instances they have proceeded from an unaccountable propensity of the uneducated mind to do mischief, and, perhaps, in some cases, from a dreadful spirit of imitation—an absolute mania, which we are not philosophers enough to understand, but of the existence of which, if we are to believe the medical men of the French capital, there is a frightful certainty. We find by a letter from Paris, that a meeting of several of the most eminent medical men in that city has taken place to discuss the subject, and that they agreed unanimously, after reading the dispositions of various witnesses who had been examined, that in many cases there was no other rational way of accounting for the fires, than by attributing them to the sort of monomania to which we have alluded. What our own medical men will say to this idea, we know not, but we are not surprised at it in the French faculty, considering the extraordinary cases of monomania which they have witnessed. The example of a woman in Paris, who was charged with the murder of one or more children, and who was found to have been perfectly sane on every point except a horrible desire to destroy human life, had nearly led to the destruction of many more children; and in three instances it was established that the wretched maniacs had imbibed the horrible propensity on hearing the account of that crime read aloud in a factory in which they were employed.

Two of these women were of remarkably good conduct, and tenderly attached to their children. One of them destroyed a child almost immediately after hearing the account read, and the other, after struggling hard for two or three days against the desire to shed blood, and repeatedly cautioning her husband to guard her children, suddenly gave way to that desire and deprived two of her own progeny of existence. In this country it has been frequently remarked that murders and suicides have succeeded with dreadful rapidity, and many

persons have thought, that if the means of communicating a knowledge of such occurrences were less general the number would be considerably reduced. We do not pretend to decide as to the correctness of this opinion; but we may observe that if mania of imitation exists as to one species of crime it may exist equal as to another; and although it would be absurd to withhold from the public, relations of crime, under the belief (perhaps an erroneous one,) that they produce others, it may be as well to ascertain the fact, and to consider whether there are means of repression. In cases of murder the propensity to crime, even though that propensity be a mania, may be checked by a dread of detection and punishment; but the act of the incendiary is committed with impunity, and, whether from the wickedness of the weakness of the mind, the crime is increased frightfully by the facility of commission. It must, therefore, be proper to use great vigilance, and—in cases of detection, no matter what the motive or secret agency—great severity towards the offenders. A spirit of imitation of this kind, even though it may be a monomania, must be checked; and as we have seen severity exercised in France by capital punishments, even in the most established cases of the disease, with great effect, as a means of prevention in others—probably by creating a dread of the mind more powerful than this secret propensity—we are by no means advocates for misplaced leniency here, if it should really be found that some of the cases of arson are to be attributed, as the French say, to a delusion of the mind, which we confess ourselves too unphilosophical to understand, but the existence of which we are unwilling to deny in opposition to persons whose medical education & practice qualify them to offer an opinion.

LONDON, Dec. 15

It has been determined that every regiment in His Majesty's service shall be compelled to its full establishment of 740 rank and file, and the necessary measures have been directed for effecting that object. The present force of each regiment we believe is limited to 660 men, so that it will require an additional number of 80 men to make the full complement. The total increase will not be large, [about 6,000 men.] and we believe there will be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of the same measure, when the severity of the duty in the disturbed districts is taken into consideration.—*Courier.*

The venerable "Beef Steak Club," first established by Rich. at Covent Garden Theatre, and of which the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Denison, M. P. for Surrey, &c. are members, intend to hold a private meeting on the 8th instant, when it is expected the Lord Chancellor will be present, perhaps for the last time whilst he continues to hold the seals; since it may be considered *infra dig.*, that the keeper of the King's conscience should attend convivial meetings.

We regret to learn that the Marquis of Anglesey has had within the last few days another attack of his inveterate disease the *tic douloureux*. It has not, however been so violent as on former occasions.

We understand that one of the earliest measures of economy to be put in operation by the new government, will be the consolidation of the Navy and Victualling Boards with the Admiralty, and the consolidation of the Customs, Tax, Excise, and Stamp Boards with the Treasury. An immense saving of money will be effected in this way; but, in simplifying the transac-tions of all the fiscal business of the country, the public benefit will still be more sensibly felt. At present, if a man has any affairs to transact with any of the Revenue departments, he always calculates that his real chance of satisfactory arrangement is in an appeal to the Treasury, which, according to the existing system, he can only reach through a long & irksome probationary correspondence with the lower board.—*Standard.*

This morning, (Dec. 10.) James Sisk, alias Seck, the man who was taken at the House of Lords, where it was alleged he was waiting for an opportunity to murder the Duke of Wellington, was brought from the House of Correction to Bow Street Office, to undergo an examination. The evidence of the principal witnesses was taken in writing at the Home Office, on Wednesday, by Sir R. Birnie, but the case was gone into de novo on this occasion. The examination was strictly private, and we can only state, that after the depositions of the witnesses had been taken and signed, the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial on the capital charge of feloniously presenting a pistol at Mr. Gilbert, the Marshall of the House of Lords, and pulling the trigger thereof with intent to kill and murder him.

FASHION AND VARIETIES.—While the new Lord Chancellor takes his seat as a Peer, in right of "things old and new" that is, under an ancient banner of his house, that of Vaux, as well as under favour of the fresher blazonry of Brougham, the Herald's College has a less bright quartering to show in his Barons' shield on his Lady's side, both being equally charged with the double inherited nobility of birth and talents. She was the niece of the late Lord Auckland, and the present Lord Henley, a well-known & efficient statesman, and servants of the country. The family name is Eden, and the head of it an old Baronage in the north of England. There were five sons of the recent generation, who distinguished themselves from the rest—Sir John Eden, who inherited the estate and title, and long lived a worthy example as a liberal landlord to all the gentry of his county; Sir Robert, the second son, who was created a Baronet on being made Governor of Montserrat, having previously married the sister and heiress of Lord Baltimore, the great landholder in that colony; William Lord Auckland, was the third son, and distinguished himself for his public services, Mr. Thomas Eden, the fourth son, (a man of no less sterling qualities) was the father of Lady Brougham, Lady Graham Moore, and Miss Eden, maid of honour to her present Majesty, Morton, Lord Henley, was the youngest of the five; four of whom left behind them sons, not a few of whom inherited in an eminent degree, the family character, talent, loyalty, and true British independence of spirit.—*Windsor Court Journal.*

Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri arrived on Tuesday afternoon at Ho-

lywood-house from London. Her Royal Highness is to possess a house in Piccadilly Terrace, Carlton Hill. Marshal Bugeo has been at Holyrood for these some Edinburgh Courant.

Extract of a letter from Paris:—They relate here a good story about the Princess Lieven and Prince Talleyrand. Prince, how is your revolution going on? said she to the great man. Revolution!—Restoration, you mean Madam! you know, it is just what the Emperor Alexander wished in 1814, and we have accomplished his intentions. The fair diplomatist bit her lip, and remained silent promising to herself to choose a Prince Talleyrand. The Duchess de Digne returned to London in a few days.

His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to appoint John H. Glover, Esq. F. A. S., keeper of the extensive and valuable collection of original drawings by the old masters, prints, &c., formed by their late Majesties, George III. and IV., now deposited at Kensington Palace. His Majesty's collections formerly belonged to Cardinal Albani, of whom it was purchased by George III. as an appendage to his truly Royal Library.

It is said in the political circles that the Count Flahault will be the new French Ambassador, in the place of M. Talleyrand, whose recall, at his own request, will take place soon after Christmas. The Count is, we believe, married to a lady of a Scottish family, and possesses, in his Countess's right, a considerable property in that country.

An address from the Cotton Weavers of Great and Little Bolton was yesterday presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley, with various specimens of their manufacture, which her Majesty received very graciously; also an Address from the Ladies of Ireland, transmitted by the Earl of Rossmore, and presented to her Majesty by Sir Hudson Esq. Secretary to Earl Howe, which her Majesty also received very graciously.

How to cure profane swearing with pound cake.

An Original Anecdote.—Two Gentlemen travelling between two important towns in Georgia, fell in with a driver, who, in the language of the day, swore by note.—Every gully or obnoxious root that jostled the vehicle, called forth a tremendous volley of oaths. One of the gentlemen at length observed to his companion that it would never do—they must fall upon some plan to correct the enormity. The companion replied, that it would make the fellow worse. However, the gentleman determined to make the experiment, and bit upon the following expedient: Driver, said he, you seem to be a pretty clever fellow, we are desirous of consulting your comfort and welfare, as travellers should do to each other. Oh, no doubt of that, gentlemen—no doubt of that said the Driver. Well, now driver, said the gentleman—if you should see any thing amiss in our conduct in any respect whatever, we should take it as a great favour, if you would correct us, and permit us to do the same to you. Oh, gentlemen, said the driver, I have no doubt you will both behave like gentlemen as you are. By this time our sweeper had become quite interested in the conversation, and very anxious to show the travellers, that he considered them too polite and genteel to do any thing that would offend him. Pre-ceiving that he was in the right state of feeling, though swearing like a sailor, at every little inconvenience in his route—the gentleman told him that on leaving his friends at M—, one of the ladies had taken care to supply him with a very large Pound Cake. Now, said he, Driver, let our good understanding and good opinion of each other may not be interrupted, let me beg that you will grant one small favour, and if you will, you shall have largely of this fine pound cake as long as it lasts.—By all means, said the Driver, anything, gentlemen that I can do for you. Then said the gentleman, let me swear the next oath. It had the desired effect, and for the remainder of a considerable journey, the Driver ate cake and quit swearing.

Not bad at all.—A person stepped into our office a few days since, who appeared about three sheets in the wind, and very good humored accosted us.—Does thee know my wife Betty? We told him we did not. Well, he continued, 'she's a most desperate merry woman.' To our inquiry, why he married her, if such was the case, he replied 'because she makes such good apple-jumpins.' After complimenting him on this taste, he left us in the same spirit as he came, informing us at the same time, that he mistook our sign, for an opposite one.

Germantown Telegraph.

A Side Hit.—A Paris paper states that Marshal Soult has strange hours for transacting business, and we have no doubt his habits must prove rather annoying to place hunters. The Marshal makes appointments for four o'clock in the morning with those who request to have audiences. On which the Times remarks:—We are great advocates for early rising; but we never knew a very early riser who was not asleep, either physically or mentally, half the day. Will the journalist be good enough to remember when they lauded his Highness for being 'a very early riser; and will they be pleased to acknowledge now that he was mentally asleep during the whole of his administration? Of this physical drowsiness we know nothing.

Population of Poland.—At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland, (i. e. the Russian provinces so called, of which Warsaw is the metropolis) contained 4,088,299 souls, exclusive of the army. The increase since the year 1820 had therefore been 323,983. The Jewish portion of the inhabitants had been almost universally located in distinct quarters; they amounted to 334,263 individuals. The extent of property insured in the Warsaw Assurance Office was 420,000,000 guilders (£232,250,000) in value. Warsaw itself possesses a population of 136,554 souls, independently of a garrison of about 15,000 men; and of the population 30,146 are of the Jewish faith.

It has been remarked that the inspection at Warsaw must be more extensive than has been thought, as it reaches from Polo to Polo.

THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 19th, 1831.

By the arrival of the Sovereign and Canada, London dates to the 4th of January have been received. We have given the substance of the important intelligence contained in these papers. We have no other opinion upon the aspect of the revolutionary work, than that which we at first expressed—our conviction of the impossibility of England avoiding a collision with the contending powers.

Burnings and distress prevail through England—discontent and disorder appear unabated, and the long recess of the British Parliament is not calculated to allay the suspense by which the public mind is agitated.

The Whig Ministry has its difficulties. So far it has distinguished itself only by professions. The economy it boasts of was pursued with equal vigour by the Duke of Wellington—of this the country is now satisfied. On the other hand some of the new appointments, particularly that of Lord Plunkett, has been severely condemned, and the places and patronage enjoyed by Earl Grey and his relations are by no means forgotten. Reform in Parliament is now the sheet anchor of the Cabinet—that may sustain it out of doors for a while, but we cannot consider the power of the Whigs permanent. They are sincere, doubtless in their pledges for reform, and threaten a dissolution of Parliament should they be defeated in this project.

We certainly think the people are prepared for some moderate change in the mode of election.

Mr. O'Connell, with a view of uniting Catholics and Protestants, adopted on one occasion the orange colours, and, it is affirmed, drank of the Boyne waters. Some Catholics, it is also said, have in this city, since this intelligence arrived, worn the same symbol.—*Albion.*

The Commercial Bank Bill.—We learn from York that this Bill is still before the Legislative Council. It is said that unless some of the absent members will speedily appear at their post, the measure will be lost.

An annular Eclipse was visible here on Saturday last. About noon, the obscuration commenced—the Thermometer fell 10 degrees, and the cold was excessive.

For sale at the Chronicle Office, The Water Witch or the "Skimmer of the Seas"—also, Separation, by Lady Charlotte Bury.

The 71st Regiment, now in this garrison has, we hear, received notice to hold themselves in marching order to leave this place in the spring, and from the very polite and obliging conduct of Sergeant Macdonald, and the Band, in the various parties at which they attended, we are told that it is in contemplation to show them some mark of respect before they leave town.—*Canadian Freeman.*

We have been favoured with the Pedigree of the Horse imported into this country last fall by Commodore Barrie, C. B. It is as follows:

"DAGHER, a beautiful Bay Horse, with four black legs. He is now rising two years old, and stands full fifteen hands and an half high. He was bred by Captain Barrie, at Swarthdale, in Lancashire, and imported into this Province last Fall.

DAGHER was got by Mulry, out of Captain Barrie's Bay Mare Fatima—Fatima by Sir Harford Jones' celebrated Bay Nedjed Arabian Shaik, out of Maria—Maria was bred by the late Duke of Hamilton, out of a Telemachus Mare by Sir Peter. The performances and pedigrees of Sir Peter, Telemachus, Maria, and Mulry, are well known to the sporting world, and are recorded in the Racing Calendars.

There is romantic history attached to Nedjed Arabian Shaik, the sire of Dagher. Sir Harford Jones, in the year 1810 was the British Ambassador to the Persian Court, at this time, this horse was famed throughout the Nedjed country for his swiftness, his sagacity, and his docility, and he was the occasion of many disputes amongst the Arabs, his original possessors. His fame however, reaching the ears of Shaik Nesser, the Governor of Bassora, he sent troops against the Arabs and forcibly took possession of him; Nesser had not long possessed him, before the King of Persia (who having heard of his surprising qualities) sent to demand him; it is demand Shaik Nesser contrived to evade, but the King of Persia again sent an order accompanied by soldiers, with orders to search for him; Shaik Nesser this time concealed the horse by leading him up a flight of stairs to an upper apartment, but finding that ultimately he must be discovered, he took advantage of a dark night, and sent him to Sir Harford Jones, who was encamped a short distance from Bassora. Sir Harford was roused up at midnight by two of the Shaik's confidential servants, who presented him the horse upon condition that Sir Harford would give his honour that he should never alive fall into the hands of the Persians, stating, "That such a noble animal was never intended to be the property of Thieves and Robbers."

For so they dominated the Persians. On Sir H. Jones' return to England, he brought the horse with him to U. H. Ship

Pomone, and the Nedjed Arabian Shaik was declared by the first Judges on the Turf, to be the most perfect Arabian that had ever been imported.

Dagher, the property of Commodore Barrie, C. B. possesses in an eminent degree, the docility, sagacity, and good temper of his sire, the Nedjed Arabian Shaik.

For the Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR.—It is with much pleasure I have observed your exertions to promote the rising Literature of this Province, and inferring thence that your columns will be open to all communications connected with Education and Literature, I make no apology for calling your attention to the subject of my present letter, and, therefore, though with diffidence, I send you a few crude observations on the subject.

It has long been a matter of surprise to me that greater attention has not been paid to the exertions—zealous and unremitting—of SIR JOHN COLBORNE, to promote the civil, moral, and political interests of this Province; and it was with some impatience I awaited the redemption of the pledge you made in noticing the advertisement of the Literary Society at York, that you would shortly return to the subject; and I beg, through the medium of your Journal, to offer to SIR JOHN COLBORNE, the Patron and Advocate of the New Society, my humble tribute of gratitude for his earnest and unceasing endeavours to promote the welfare of this Province; and I am delighted to avail myself of this opportunity of publicly expressing the high sense I have reason to know is generally entertained throughout this District, of the great benefits he has conferred upon us by his attention to the rising Literature of the Province of Upper Canada. Sir John Colborne, it must be remembered, came to the government at a time of great excitement, which, alone, was sufficient to extinguish every hope of improvement: it must be highly gratifying to him to know, that his exertions and disinterested conduct, those angry feelings have gradually subsided to that settled good understanding which now exists, and which is the highest tribute of approbation which a loyal people can pay to the representative of a beloved Sovereign.

But it is not alone in his high character of Governor that his conduct has challenged and won our grateful applause—his unremitting attention to the general welfare and improvement of the commercial and agricultural departments of the State, stand equally high in the estimation of the Upper Canadians, and has established for him a character and a fame,

"The rude breath of factious calumny
"N'er yet has dared assail."

It now remains to consider his conduct as a civil benefactor to the Province, and to regard the Literary institutions of which he has been the founder and the friend—institutions which will, in future ages, stand forth the heralds of his fame, and whose incalculable benefits will, in years to come, extort the grateful tributes of the good, and the wise, whose "golden opinions" will dim equally the glory of the warrior and the politician. How gratifying to the heart of the Noble Patron of the Upper Canada College must be the universally approving suffrage of all classes, of all parties, and of all Religions, on the interesting subject. A man may be dazzled by the bright radiance of military glory and successful enterprise in the Field of War—his pride may be flattered by success in the Senate, or by triumph in the Cabinet—but his heart, raised, refined,

by the contemplation of the immense benefits present and prospective, which must flow from Institutions which are devoted to the education of the youthful mind.

My ardent gratitude may perhaps have led me into the public expression of feelings which should have been confined to private circles. My letter may contain sentiments which may be in opposition to the political character of your Paper, if they have done so, I am content to bear the censure they may call forth; my only excuse must be—they are honest, spontaneous, and not to be controlled. I, all unused to politics, could not pause to decide where the line should be drawn; and on a subject like this, so remote from every sense of politics or party; I was delighted to let my feelings run riot in the excess of their joy and pride. On many occasions my time and attention have been devoted to the subject of Education; and I am happy to say my efforts have at all times been received in that same pure spirit and singleness of heart with which we made them.

Thus far—I have availed myself of publicly expressing that gratitude which I know is universally felt by all persons for that greatest of all earthly boons, Education—which the present Governor of this province has made so peculiarly the object of his fostering care, and in years to come, when his country's cause may require his services in other climes, or when he shall have retired from the busy stage of life to enjoy the calm and sweets of domestic joys in his Native Land, it will not, I trust, be his least gratifying reflection that the blessings of thousands whom his exertions have tended to raise in the scale of Society, are wafted across the Atlantic to hallow the revered name of Sir John Colborne.

I have the honor to be,
Mr. Editor,
Your obed't. Serv't,
A WELL WISHER TO IMPROVEMENT.

For the Chronicle.

HISTORY OF THE CAREER OF BENITO DE SOTO, THE PIRATE CHIEF.

(Continued from our last.)

The Ship Morning Star, Capt. Gibbs, Commander, sailed from Ceylon for England on the 13th December, 1827, having a valuable cargo on board, consisting of cinnamon, coffee, ebony, private consignments of jewels, ivory, &c.; there were also several passengers, namely, Major Loggie, (in command of Invalids,) Lady and Daughter; Assistant Surgeon Godwin, 1st Regt. of Foot, confined to his bed during the whole voyage by disease contracted in Ceylon; Mr. Robinson, Ordnance Department; Staff Assistant Surgeon Johnston, (in medical charge); and Mr. Smyth, a Civilian; also directed