

enough, in at the bottom of a boot rasping off a peg?

A general roar of laughter brought Timmy on his legs. His dander was raised, you best of your bulk, said he, standing up to his full height, and looking contemptuously around; I am like a fourpenny bit among six cents—worth the whole of ye!

I shall now describe a melancholy joke which they played off on the unfortunate shoemaker;—I say melancholy, for so it proved.

To be Continued.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE!

The packet ship York, Capt. Bursley, arrived last evening from Liverpool, by which conveyance the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received London papers of the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th of Feb'y. Their contents are of high moment, as will be seen by the series of extracts which follow. But we shall not detain the reader by comment or analysis this evening, as the translations from the French papers themselves are such, that we should despair of imparting additional interest to them, and they carry their own commentary on their face.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE

Our private letters, says the London Courier, are of great interest. They state that much dissatisfaction with the present Government prevails among the National Guard, and that an immediate change must take place. Soul and Lafitte will, it is supposed form part of the new Ministry; but the latter is not expected to hold his ground long, and Lafayette is expected to take a part in the new Government.—The war party is evidently gaining strength, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the present Cabinet, and by the most influential Parisians, to convince the public of the great advantages of peace. A large portion of the National Guard have petitioned the Chamber to prefer an act of accusation against M. M. Montalivet, Barthe, and Baude.

ALARMING STATE OF PARIS.

It appears that some indiscreet, or perhaps treacherous friends of the late reigning family, attempted on the 14th February, to celebrate the death of the Duke of Berri, by the performance of Mass. The step greatly exasperated the people, and the following are the events which followed.—

A funeral mass for the Duke of Berri was celebrated on the 14th Feb. at the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and against the advice of the Magistrates of Paris. In that old sanctuary all the celebrities of the Carlist faction had a rendezvous, and collected money for the wounded of the ex-Royal Guard. A huss of the Duke de Bordeaux was paraded in the church, and the consequence was, that the crowd assembled without rushed into the church, and put to flight the whole assembly. The people then broke into the presbytery, and were prevented with the utmost difficulty, by the National Guard, from precipitating in the Seine several priests. The multitude around the church was immense the whole afternoon. In a short time the fine gilded cross, with the fleur-de-lis at its angles, which crowns the steeple, raised a general cry of rage. The National Guard joined the people in demanding its destruction.—Workmen were sent for, and under the protection of the National Guard, at torch light, with municipal guards about the church, the cross was precipitated, and fell with a thundering noise, amidst the tumultuous applause of the people, and the full chorus of the Marsellois. The night was pretty calm, but immense parties of people, shouting "Down with the priests!" filled the streets.

On the following morning another scene took place, of which it is impossible to give any description. The multitude succeeded in taking possession of the church, and not an altar, nor a glass, nor a chair, nor a bit of wood is left. All the gold and silver ornaments were conveyed to the Louvre, in mock ceremony, and some of them thrown on the tombs of the victims, opposite which the curate of the church had thought proper to perform this Carlist exhibition. However, nobody perished.—The National Guard saved every priest who was attacked. Paris was in the most violent state of effervescence for several days.

On the 15th the church of St. Paul was attacked, and all the objects ornamented with fleurs-de-lis destroyed; many in wood were brought out and burnt before the church. Several persons who were carrying off articles that had stolen were arrested. In the evening the cross was pulled down amidst loud acclamations. At the church of Notre Dame, an officer of the National Guard, who attempted to prevent the populace dislodging the cross, was roughly handled. Tri-colored flags have been hoisted by the people upon the churches of St. Sulpice, St. Etienne du Mont, St. Gervais, and St. Laurent. The church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois has been metamorphosed into the "Mairie du quatrieme Arrondissement;" the facade was brilliantly illuminated, and about 8 o'clock a bust of Louis Phillip was placed on the platform, where it was inaugurated amidst the applauding shouts of the people, and surrounded with tri-colored flags.

The fleurs-de-lis sculptured under the galleries of the Exchange were on the 16th covered with plaster, and those in front of the Palais Royal were on the 17th ordered by the king to be removed in the course of the night.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PALACE OF THE ARCH BISHOP OF PARIS.

On the 16th, the popular fury was directed against the Archbishop of Paris. We copy from the constitutional of the following day:—

A considerable crowd went yesterday to Conflans, where the Archbishop of Paris resides, but he was absent. Thanks to the assistance of the National Guard of Charenton and the National Guard of Bertry, the project of burning the house, which appeared to have been formed, was not executed, but his furniture and pictures were destroyed. The plate and linen were saved by the efforts of M. Michel, Jr.

Towards seven o'clock crowds formed before the church Sainte Marguerite, and the mob loudly demanded that it should be pulled down, and that a stone, which had at its angles fleurs-de-lis, should be broken to pieces. M. Jacquemin, Commissary of Police of the faubourg St. Antoine, gave orders to this effect, and the cross and the stone soon disappeared. A few minutes afterwards, in-

formation came, that the Seminary of Picpus had been attacked, and delivered up to pillage; the same commissary of police went there immediately with a large detachment of the National Guard, and succeeded in clearing the mob, and in conducting to the Prefecture several individuals, upon whom were found stolen articles.

Yesterday at one o'clock, by order of the authorities, scaffolding was put over the beautiful arch of the Caroussel; and workmen, with hatchets, destroyed the bas-relief of the Trocadero, and the emblems of the victories of the Duke d'Angouleme. Gen. Paoli, accompanied by his staff, was present.

To this war of the mob against the *Fleur de lis*, the emblem of the ancient glory of France, the king has found himself so weak as to be obliged to yield. On the 16th the *Moniteur* contained a Royal ordinance which provides that in future the state shall represent an open book, with the words "Charte de 1830," surmounted by a crown, with the sceptre and hand of justice crossed, and tri-colored flags behind the shield.—And the following notice was issued from the King's Cabinet, on the 17th:—

"The King, in continuing the fleurs-de-lis on the State Seal, has considered them as nothing more than an emblem which has been that of France for several centuries, and which recalled facts honourable to its ancestors, and glorious to the nation. But some culpable attempts have made them a rallying sign for the enemies of the new dynasty, and of our institutions, and as public opinion beholds in these emblems nothing but recent odious recollections, the King has discarded all other considerations, and issued an ordinance to change the State Seal. At the same time His Majesty has given orders to remove the fleurs-de-lis, where it can be done without defacing the public monuments, and without renewing the mutilations occasioned by the removal in 1814 of the emblems of the republic, and the reign of Napoleon. Already the bas-reliefs which had been taken down from the triumphal arch on the place du Caroussel at the restoration, are being replaced by the King's orders."

Two posts of the National Guards had been disarmed by the people, and several arrests of those concerned in the affair had taken place. Arms had been found upon other individuals who were arrested on the 16th. The *Courier Francais* says that they were the same persons who had attempted to disarm the posts of the National Guard of Petit Pont, and the place St. Andre des Arts. The guard who seized upon their persons was commanded by M. Schonen, chief of the legion.

The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of Paris, Feb. 20, begins his letter thus:—

Sir—Yes, what is to be done? Every one is asking this question. Not the poor only—nor the rich only—nor the Prince, nor the Peer, nor the Deputy, nor the farmer, nor the wine-grower, nor the manufacturer, nor the merchant, nor the retail-dealer, nor the stock-broker alone—but every one is asking this question. What is to be done?

Well then, this question implies the existence of a war of dissatisfaction, of disorder, and it would not be put by every one, did not every one feel that something must be done.—And this is, indeed a fact! Something must be done, or we shall fight again in the streets of Paris; and that not to overturn an obnoxious Dynasty, and drive away the soldiers of oppressors, but there will be a Civil War—and the father will rise against the son, and the daughter against her mother."

BELGIUM.

The King of France, as guardian of the Duke of Nemours, has refused the Belgic Crown.

POLAND.

There can be little doubt that before this, there has been severe fighting in this country. The Poles seem to be united and resolute; but the operations of Diebitsch, as far as they have been reported, prove that their patriotism and resources would be put to the test without delay. Their whole eastern line of boundary has been entered at various points, as will be seen by the accounts. It was said that the Russian army had suffered much on the frontiers, from illness and severe weather. The Poles anticipated great advantages from the humidity of the weather.

It appears that General Chlopocki was asked to give his word of honor that he would not quit Warsaw. His reply was, "I shall remain here, or leave, when I think proper; I will not give my parole." Sentinels were immediately placed at certain distances round his house.

ITALY.

The accounts by this arrival confirm the intelligence that troubles have broken out generally both in Austrian Italy and Italian Switzerland. The Duke of Modena's proclamation issued at Modena, on the 4th is published, announcing the success of his troops over the insurgents on the previous day. On the news of the troubles at Bologna, he instituted a Regency, and retired with his family to Mantua, taking with him as a prisoner, Menotti who was wounded.

IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th February, in reply to a question put on a previous day, distinctly denied on the part of the government, that any compromise had been entered into with Mr. O'Connell, and read a letter from the Attorney General stating the course which the proceedings had taken in Court. Mr. O'C. was in fact convicted. The original indictments against him and his associates contained thirty counts, the fourteen first of which charged them with having held illegal assemblies, in violation of the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation; the other sixteen, which were subsidiary, charged them with conspiring to hold such meetings. Mr. O'C. demurred to the former, and pleaded not guilty to the latter. After various communications between the Attorney General and him, from which the former inferred that it was not O'Connell's intention to go before a jury, he informed the defendants' counsel on Saturday, the 12th, that as he must have had judgment on the fourteen demurrers at that time, had they been argued, and would have certainly entered a *non prosequi* on the others, he would be satisfied with a conviction insuring the same advantage of which he had been deprived.—The offer was accepted accordingly, by which Mr.

O'Connell and his associates were declared convicted on the first fourteen counts. Mr. Stables reiterated his assertion that judgment would be passed upon them. This explanation of the Hon. gentleman, which we abridge, was received with great expressions of satisfaction; the Marquis of Chandos, who asked the question, declaring himself much obliged to the right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, for the information which he had just communicated to the House, but to every honest man in every part of the empire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell, soon after, left Dublin for London, after making a speech to some of his friends, in which he declared that the statement made of his having pleaded guilty, was a gross falsehood. He is reported to have said that he had let judgment go by default, but intended to carry up the question of law to the twelve Judges, and from them, if necessary, to the House of Lords.

The Dublin Evening Post of the 12th, says:

We never in the course of our lives had a more gratifying or so gratifying a duty to perform to the public, as to announce the full stop to which the agitation has come. It is glorious and lasting triumph to the administration of Lord Anglesey. It is the triumph of the real opinion of the public as expressed through *The Post*. But, above all, it is the triumph of peace. We always maintained that the agitation, though general, was merely on the surface. The result will demonstrate this truth beyond contradiction. We congratulate the signers of the Leinster declaration; and Mr. O'Connell may well be congratulated by his friends for having at length taken the judicious step, though even at the eleventh hour.

MILITIA REGIMENTS ORDERED TO IRELAND.

The number of militia regiments ordered to be permanently embodied and proceed to Ireland, are eleven. Of this number the West Middlesex is one. Orders have been sent to the Tower to get in readiness 200,000 stand of arms, to be given to these and other regiments, should it be found advisable to call them on permanent duty.

From the Limerick Chronicle.

A letter from an eminent house in London, received this week by a commercial agent in Cork, declines continuing the usual commercial intercourse, in consequence of the present uncertain and disturbed state of the relations between England and Ireland. This very respectable firm has withdrawn its connexion "till more favorable times for Irish trade," as the letter expresses it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We shall be obliged to omit the details of Parliamentary, and much other British intelligence until to-morrow—the continental news being of the most immediate interest.

The French intelligence was a subject of paramount importance in London. Even the slight remaining hopes of the preservation of peace on the continent, had almost disappeared.—The worst consequences of the recent movements in the French capital are apprehended.

Bell's Messenger of the 20th says:—"Ministers are about to alter the cotton duties; that is, to spare the East and West India cottons, and to throw the whole weight of the new tax of one penny upon American and foreign cottons."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 18.

THE CANADAS.

Lord Howick said, that moving the resolutions upon which he intended to settle the financial arrangements of Canada, he thought it essentially necessary to his subject to state to the House the nature and origin of those contests which had prevailed in the colony between the representatives of His Majesty's Government and the colonial assemblies of legislature. A considerable portion of the revenue of Canada was raised under an act of Parliament passed in the 14th, of George III. In the year 1791 another act was brought into Parliament by which the constitution and government of Canada were established. One of the principal clauses of this last act was a provision that the local or provincial Parliament or House of Assembly in Canada should not pass any bill which might have the effect of altering acts of the British Legislature which related to the colony or to its produce and revenue. Under the words of this act it had always been contended by the officers of His Majesty's Government that a strictly legal right of disposing of the revenues of the colony resided in the British Crown. But in 1818, the Provincial Parliament, by an act of the British Legislature were empowered to vote sums in aid of the revenue of Canada, and the Provincial Parliament then assumed the right, or set forth the claim, of controlling the expenditure of the colony, the burden of which it was called upon to bear. It would be obvious to all who heard him, or who reflected upon the subject, that the Houses of Legislative Assembly in the colony had the power to enforce their claims upon the subject, so long as the executive government had to come to them for supplies. In this dilemma, he was sorry to say that Lord Dalhousie, the governor, and Ministers at home, endeavoured to get out of the difficulty by the alternative of breaking the law. (Hear.) The conflicts between the governor and the governed produced serious mischief to the community at large, and it ended in those numerous petitions to the House which at last led to the appointment of the Canada committee, the report of which had put Hon. Members in possession of the facts of the case. The committee had recommended what was very proper to be done; but it was not in the power of the Crown, without the assistance of Parliament, to put an end to these unfortunate disputes in the manner which the committee advised. It had therefore been the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to enable Ministers to pursue the recommendations of the committee; and thus to restore the colony to tranquility; but the lateness of the session precluded the possibility of carrying the bill through all its stages before the prorogation of Parliament. Sir James Kempt had succeeded Lord Dalhousie as Governor of the colony, and one of his first steps was to inform the Provincial Houses of Assembly that no further illegal propositions should take place, and that the rights and constitution of the colony should be respected. He then prayed the Assembly to pass a bill of indemnity for what had taken place, and he informed them that the salaries of the officers of Government should be paid out of the provincial revenue until the wishes of Parliament

upon the subject were made known, for the Government then had under its consideration a plan of finally settling the subject.—The Assembly, a few days after, passed a strong resolution, that it possessed the sole power of appropriating the whole revenue of the colony, and that no resolution of the House of Commons could avail in settling the question. A bill passed as a provincial measure under these circumstances, and in 1829 the provincial legislature passed a similar bill, and it was only by the great exertions and popularity of Sir J. Kempt that he was enabled to prevent the evil consequences of such a state of discord. The Right Hon. and Gallant General opposite (Sir George Murray,) as the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, had last year brought in a bill upon the subject, which was not carried, and it was therefore his (Lord Howick's) duty to propose a bill grounded upon the resolutions he was about to propose, and which would remove all existing difficulties, and enable His Majesty to assent to the acts of the provincial or colonial assembly which related to the appropriation of the revenue.—The Governor of Canada would be directed to surrender to the provincial assembly the whole of the disputed revenue, but, at the same time, he would ask of the assembly a moderate provision for the salaries of the Governor and the Judges, who ought not to depend upon the annual vote of the assembly. In point of fact, it was proposed that what might be a civil list, upon a moderate scale, should be voted every seven years. The Governor's salaries and contingencies were proposed to be made £5,200 per annum, the salaries of the Judges, £10,000, and various other charges were fixed, so that the whole list would amount to £10,100, of which £5,000 was already granted by the provincial parliament, so that the Crown gave up a revenue of £31,000, and in return for which it asked a grant of only 14,000. It was further proposed that the Judges should in future hold their offices upon good behavior; and that no Judge, except the Chief Justice, should be a member of the Executive Council, or interfere with party or local politics. It was also designed that the Colonial Legislature should possess the power of altering the Acts of Parliament which had regulated the tenure of lands. It was well known that the colony had been the scene of many jobs, which he trusted would in future be prevented. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, that it was the opinion of the committee that it was expedient to make a further provision for the appropriation of duties under the Act of the 14th Geo. III. for the administration of justice, and the support of the Civil Government in our North American colonies.

Sir George Murray said mention had been made of a system of jobbing in the colonies: he challenged the Noble Lord to point out any jobs while he (Sir G. Murray) was at the head of the colonial department (Hear, hear.) It was all along his most anxious desire to pursue a most liberal course towards the colonies, but he would not make such concessions to the assembly as would give it an undue preponderance over the two other branches of the Legislature; and the policy which he had proposed to pursue with respect to both provinces consisted in extending the Legislative Council as much as possible.

Lord Howick did not mean to impute any thing like jobbing to the Right Honorable Gentleman in his administration of the colonies.

Mr. Labouchere said, he had opposed the Bill brought forward by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, and should support the measure of his Noble Friend, because he considered it calculated to benefit Canada.

Mr. H. Twiss observed, that one feature of the Noble Lord's measure was, that it enabled the Governor to assent to such measures as the Canadian legislature might propose with respect to revenue, but made no provision for its disposal in the intermediate time previous to such an arrangement.

Lord Sandon had no doubt but that the experiment proposed to be tried with respect to Canada, would succeed completely, and congratulated his Noble Friend upon being the man to carry it into effect.

Mr. Hume said, the great difference between this plan and that of last year was, that the Noble Lord's proposition was practicable, while the Right Hon. Gentleman's never could have been carried into effect. The resolution was then agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.—Recent private advices from England have apprised us, that the high Church dignitaries of the British realm are expecting serious innovations upon the Church establishment. A gentleman who lately dined in company with two or three of the English Bishops, mentions that this subject was a leading topic of conversation; and he gathered the opinion that they were preparing wisely to yield to a storm which they clearly saw they could not resist. The correctness of this opinion has already received partial confirmation. It appears that in the House of Lords on the 7th of February, Lord King, in the course of some excursive remarks upon tithes, which he contended were the property of the public elicited from the Bishops of Lincoln, Bath, and Wells, an admission that, rather than that the subject should continue to be a source of discord between the pastor and his flock, the Church would consent to a commutation in land in lieu of tithes. Lord King congratulated the country upon this, which he considered a most important concession, and hailed it as the first step towards the settlement of an important and difficult subject.—[Com. Advertiser.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st February, according to the London Albion, an opposition [Tory] paper, the subjects of discussion were very multifarious, embracing nearly every topic in the range of ordinary Parliamentary inquiry. Parliamentary Reform, Slavery, a general Fast, Repeal of the Union, Education in Ireland, Timber, Tithes, Bankrupt Laws, Boundaries of Greece, the Wicklow Union, and the trade with Portugal, were agitated in regular order. The three last engaged the largest share of attention. Earl Grey replied to the question asked by the Earl of Aberdeen some nights ago, respecting any pending negotiations as to the boundaries of Greece, by stating that he considered the boundary fixed to be as binding as the late noble Secretary did:

but that he considered the subject open to any alteration which might be deemed advantageous by all parties; and he further considered an extension to be conducive to the security of the State, as well as to the general benefit. The Earl of Aberdeen expressed himself satisfied.

Lord King, the modern Church reformer, moved for "a copy of a Report made by the Archbishop of Dublin to the Duke of Northumberland and the Privy Council on the subject of the uniting of the living of Wicklow and the two adjoining livings of Drumkeel and Killpool, with a view to its being laid on the table of the House." The conversation was long, and terminated in the paper being granted.

Lord Strangford introduced his motion for certain papers relative to our commercial relations with Portugal in an elaborate and eloquent speech, in which he entered into the nature of our subsisting relations, showing that the meditated changes in the duties proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were in violation of positive engagements—and contended with great force and truth, that if it were incumbent on equal States to maintain treaties, it was still more so on the powerful to maintain inviolate their faith with weak powers.

The opportunity was too tempting for the versatile Lord Chancellor to remain quiet, and accordingly he introduced a variety of matter to show that he, as well as his colleagues, are right, and that they must be right. Several other noble lords expressed their opinions—and among them the Duke of Wellington, who, in his straight-forward sterling manner, grappled with the real merits of the question, and established very clearly "that under existing circumstances, the friendship of Portugal, and our reception in the Tagus, were of the utmost importance; and that if we exchanged these advantages for an increase in the Revenue of £100,000 we should make a gross political blunder." Three of the motives were agreed to, and the last was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons on the 17th, the Marquis of Chandos brought forward the case of the borough of Evesham, and expressed his determination to move for its disfranchisement, on account of the bribery and corruption carried on there during the elections. He knew nothing, he said, of any plan of Reform which Ministers might have—he would do his duty. He moved a resolution, respecting the corrupt state of the borough, and the necessity for the House taking the same into consideration. The motion led to some discussion; in the course of which it was contended that there were other corruptions besides that of Evesham, while some Honorable Members vouched for the purity of their elections. It was suggested to postpone the inquiry until after the Noble Lord (J. Russell) had stated his plan of Parliamentary Reform; but this was at length given up, and the resolution moved by the Marquis of Chandos was agreed to. The Noble Marquis then gave notice that he would, to-morrow night, move for the disfranchisement of Evesham, and that the elective franchise should be transferred to Birmingham.

THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Saturday, April 16th, 1831.

We this week present our readers with English dates to the 24th of February. An interesting summary of foreign news will be found under the proper head. The political state of Europe was such at the latest dates, as to warrant the belief that the very next arrival will furnish intelligence of the commencement of hostilities. It will be seen that PARIS was in a most alarming condition. The French Ministry are stated to be powerless—and the abdication of Louis Phillip is confidently talked of.

The Poles and the Russians have doubtless had hard fighting long ere now.

The Boundary Question.—The New York papers received this morning contain some public documents relative to this question—among others a translation of the award by the King of the Netherlands, with which we shall present our readers next week. The decision agrees with the Map published in the Albion of the 5th March, and which appears to us decidedly unfavourable to the British side of the question.

The Timber Trade.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in bringing forward the Budget in the House of Commons on the 11th February, says:

"The next tax which he proposed to modify was, in principle, like to that on wine. It was one which had been frequently discussed in that House, and one, in which he had himself, as a Member of the Foreign Trade Committee, taken an active part. The tax he alluded to was that on timber—[Hear]—one which imperatively called for remodification. A simple statement of the regulations at present in force with respect to this trade would place this in a clear light before the committee. The duty on foreign European timber in the rough whole state was 5s. per load; that on Canada timber 10s.; while the duty on the same timber, cut up in deals, for example, was on the European 45s. per load, and that on the Canada but 5s. 9d. [Hear.] The tax evidently as it stood, was one on the manufactured article in the one case in favour of Canada, upon which nevertheless a higher raw duty was levied. There were other considerations connected with this subject, which he might take advantage of a more convenient opportunity to enter upon; at present he would confine himself to it as a matter of finance.

In this light, then, he proposed not to actually equalize the duties, but to place them nearer such a level as would conduce to the general interests of the country, without injury to any particular class of individuals, while the revenue derived from the tax would be considerably increased. Timber was an article not easily smuggled, so that

an equalizing duty was not so necessary as it would be with a less bulky commodity. He proposed, therefore, to raise the duty on European timber to 50s. per load, and that on Canada timber to 20 shillings,—rates which would bring them nearer to an equality in the market than those unacquainted in the timber trade could readily imagine, while the preference which we bestowed on the produce of our own colony would be maintained. He was warranted from existing data, to calculate the increase of revenue from this change of duty at £760,000; but to prevent disappointment and needless controversy, he would take it but at £600,000."

The navigation of the Lake and River is now open, and from the merry note of preparation at our wharves, we may expect a busy, and, for the sake of our commercial friends, we sincerely hope a lucrative, season.

In consequence of the free intercourse with the American shore, we may anticipate a very general intercourse with Brother Jonathan, whose striped bits of bunting will, doubtless, in a few weeks, strew our harbour thick as "autumnal leaves."

The Niagara, Captain Mosier, arrived this morning from York, and proceeded immediately to Prescott, being her second trip this season.

The *Dalhousie* and *Toronto* are performing their regular trips. The *Sir James Kempt* Capt. Gildersleve, is just ready to start for the head of the Bay.

The *Atelope*, Captain McKenzie, will leave this to-morrow for York and Niagara, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Some of Mr. Archibald McMillan's fishing barges, laden with produce, left this for Montreal in the course of the week, being the first from our Harbour this season.

The able article addressed to Lord Goderich on the politics of Lower Canada, will be perused with interest by the public.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We regret to learn that on the night of the 8th instant, the schooner *Prescott*, of Toronto, Ross, master, the property of John Macpherson, Esq. foundered on the bar, north-west of the York lighthouse, opposite the garrison. It appears that there were 12 persons on board, including passengers and sailors.—Three of the passengers were drowned, and five badly frozen. 4,500 bushels of wheat, and a large quantity of flour were on board, the property of Messrs. George Muir and James F. Smith, merchants, of York.

The *Courier* states, that the schooners *George Fourth*, *Lady Colborne*, and *Lady Hillier*, are on shore in the York Bay.

DEATH OF DR. ANDREW THOMSON, OF EDINBURGH.—We learn by a letter from Edinburgh, that this highly talented and eminent divine died on the 6th of February last. It appears he dropped down on the street near his own house, and expired in about an hour afterwards.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to Mrs. Parmentier's Advertisement. Any orders in that line left at this Office will be promptly attended to.

For the Chronicle.

To the Right Honourable Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MY LORD,

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the seals of the Colonial Office into your hands, I presume to hope that, I shall be excused for addressing this, my second letter, on the affairs of Canada, to your Lordship: And however much the loyal inhabitants of this Lower Province have cause to rejoice, that its destinies are removed from the hands of Sir George Murray, I am sorry, in this advanced stage of misrule, I cannot flatter them, that, with all the liberal and enlightened views, which His Majesty's New Ministers possess, Canada will be redeemed from the evil fate which awaits it.

When the Earl of Dalhousie, my Lord, resigned the Government into the hands of Sir James Kempt, that excellent and ill used Nobleman, truly and emphatically said, he had delivered to him a *raveled hank*, and since that time the *hank* has been so warped and interwoven with threads of concession, submission, meanness, ingratitude and injustice, that I fear your Lordship will find it contorted in inseparable union, and that His Majesty's Ministers have no other course left but to cut the Gordian knot.

It required no prophetic spirit to foretell, that, on the meeting of the Provincial Legislature, the lurking tendency of a great part of the members towards an independent republic, under the outward and visible sign of the British Constitution, would be quickened and developed.

In addition to the factious Gazette published by Mr. Neilson, two seditious papers, of which the chief proprietors were Messrs. Papineau and Viger, had prepared the minds of a great majority of the new members to a hatred and contempt of all established authority: an accession of nearly one half to the number of Representatives (and these almost entirely composed of French Canadians), afforded a good pretence for enlarging and embellishing the ordinary place of meeting—the Assembly: Nor, was it omitted to provide seats in its gallery for three hundred auditors, who were invited to hear the factiously disposed, indulge in slandering the Legislative and Executive Councils, the