

By the Packet Ship York, London dates to the 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, are received. His Majesty opened the Imperial Parliament in person on the 21st. "The Speech (say the Tory gentlemen) is pre-eminently replete with nothing."

THE GENEROUS PLAN OF POWER, Delivered down by our great ancestors.

Heaven speed the work! and may the deliberate and decisive patriotism of the British Legislature, and the moderation and gratitude of the People, consummate this great and glorious event--on the efficacy and influence of which, depends not only the future character and prospects of Great Britain, but, in a great measure, of the World itself.

Our benevolent Monarch has attained by his firmness of purpose solid and lasting glory, which will be progressive through ages, and unite his name with the destinies of nations yet unborn. This is not the flattery of the day or the mere glaze of enthusiasm.

"True Glory, says Cicero, presses down and spreads its binding and strengthening roots: False Glory is but the frail and gaudy flowers which spring upwards for a season and then perish."

King WILLIAM may add to the inherited motto of England--"vera Gloria radices agit."

A variety of conjectures and ingenious speculations appear in the English Journals, in anticipation of the manner in which it will be received in the House of Peers. These writers and thinkers have exhausted all the political combinations; but they omit one to which we will therefore incline, that by some happy aspect of the stars, the Noble Lords may be compelled (since all sublimary reasoning fails) to receive it with united and enthusiastic rapture!

THE CORN LAWS, it will be observed, have already become matter of attention, and will, in all likelihood, receive, during this session, very great if not conclusive examination. Next to the coherency of the Constitution itself, they claim precedence, as effecting the primary necessity, to act as Secretary to the Anti-Commissioners.--English Paper.

POLAND.--The Russian Commander-in-Chief is no more. The brief if not dubitable glory of this Soldier of Fortune admits of little remark. How far the apparent inability of the Imperial efforts are to be attributed to him, we have no means of ascertaining. But if even his military talents and personal character had entitled him to our interest and admiration, he was placed in a situation where he could have earned only an "impious greatness," and where a reverse must have cancelled his former reputation.

Death has stepped in to decide the dilemma; but how, we are left to conjecture. Sudden death has long been a feature in Russian Courts if not camps. Intemperance and suicide are both hinted at: cholera is the official cause: on this point, as some old Historians say, let each think for himself. If the National penchant for strong excitements has been the cause, we must cast a veil over his patriotic propensities--since he has now joined the Temperance Society, whose beverage is the longa oblivia of Lethe. The abstinence of the Russians is not proverbial so far as we know; and if Virgil was a Philosopher, rude diet and generous cups fostered the military infancy of Rome.

What influence a change of Leaders may have on the fate of the campaign and of Poland cannot with our present knowledge be conjectured. It is not improbable, (leaving aside the supposed mental or bodily incapacity of the late Russian commander) that the Russian troops are cramped by the premature introduction of tactics; we should fear most the accession of a leader (as is now hinted at) who would consult the character and temper of the nation more. The present war, however, is a dispiriting one, at least as far as it has gone; they seem to have lost their usual courage, as well as to be out of luck; there is neither hate, emulation, glory or gain sufficient to excite them.

The height of policy and the symptoms of weakness are often so alike, particularly in this refined age, that we cannot draw any sure conclusions; but there seem manifold causes of hope for Poland. The probable attempt of Turkey to regain the glory, and what is of more solid importance, the territory which she lost during the late war, are in some degree brought in political likelihood by the reported determination of the Sultan. This hope, however, we are led at the same time to reject, as it has been defeated by the vacillating false intrigues of France. Whether this is fact or not, we remember the old saying, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." France has been so long notorious for juggling in policy, we fear she will never recover her character. In the present case it is said their schemes may have embroiled them with Russia.

No allusion to Poland occurs in His Majesty's Speech, or in the Debates of Parliament, of the least moment. Its cause perhaps, at present, does not require it.

The Foreign Policy and Relations of the British Government were the subject of a light and somewhat superficial debate in the House of Commons. The Earl of Aberdeen undertook the task of cross-questioning Earl Grey; but he failed in making out a case for immediate discussion or explanation. His Lordship, therefore, was proportionally elusive in his reply. It, however, was stated, that the negotiations in regard to Belgium were in a favorable train for adjustment--that with Portugal no change had taken place in their relations, since the present Ministers came into office; and as to the circumstances which had taken place at Terceira, that they were then under investigation. The threatened misunderstanding between France and Portugal was merely a demand of justice on the part of the former, relating to certain commercial aggressions, similar to what England had recently enforced, and which in its present importance, admitted of no interest or interference on the part of Great Britain.

The Duke of Wellington attributed all the difficulties which at present agitate Europe to the events of Paris and Brussels in July and August last: events which the former government of his Majesty had not applauded, and difficulties which they anticipated must follow. He gave Earl Grey full credit for the manner in which he, in conjunction with the allies, had acted in respect to Belgium, and trusted a perseverance in that course would preserve Europe from a war. He dwelt with considerable warmth on the situation of Portugal. It became, he said, his Majesty's ministers, in the situation in which all Europe was placed at present, to look well to Portugal, and to consider of what consequence it was that all questions of disputed sovereignty should be put an end to without loss of time, especially that which respect Miguel. It was the more important now, when differences had arisen between Portugal and France; for if France should invade Portugal, the consequence might be to involve all Europe in a general war.

Every Government is bound to enforce the will of the Majority, and their interests, as proved and established by their past experience and acknowledgment. The instruction, Scholastic and Spiritual, of the People, is entrusted to the care of the Government, as essential to order and peace in the community, in the same manner as the dispensation of other laws. It is the duty and interest of England and the infinite majority of her People, that this principle should be put in force in these Provinces. The Reserves for the support of Religious Instruction, are the inalienable property of these three Churches, by the Spirit of the British Constitution, as now restored from temporary exclusions. They no more belong to the House of Assembly than to Mr. MacKenzie. The leaders of SCPTICISM and FANATICISM are leagued against this, backed by an infinitely more powerful and numerous phalanx of the salient of access. I should have perhaps allowed the impression of its awful lesson to pass without application, had it not by a singular coincidence recalled to my mind some observations which that morning observed, in your Chronicle of last Saturday, in one of those able communications signed "One of the People," and what was still more curious, an article I remarked the same day from a late French Journal which threw a ray of beautiful and illustrative evidence in the historical fact recorded in the Koran of Mahomet, and as I may say of yesterday.

MR. WIESS. We are very glad to find that this finished Performer has been so very favourably received: generosity and patronage are a debt due by the Public to those who have attained by infinite diligence combined with some natural physical perfection, such excellence.

The best judges pronounce him au fait in this department of Public amusement--and all are delighted with the exceeding adroitness and perspicuous neatness which mark his displays of this amusing Art. Mr. Wiess performs for the last time here, this evening; and we hope he will have as good reason to be pleased with his company as they will assuredly be with his.

Col. Craig and lady, from the Windward Islands, arrived in town a few days since, and will immediately proceed to Quebec. Col. C. having the appointment of Private Secretary to his Excellency Lord Aylmer. Several English gentlemen are also in town, whose object is, we understand, to make the tour of some portion of the United States.--N. Y. Albion.

For the Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR.--I observe by the American Journals that Mr. Adams the ex-President has, on the last 4th of July, been again holding forth on the subject of Rebellion.

There are but two ways of managing our conscience and reason. The one is to brave out our guilt, and as the Latins have sublimely expressed it, fill up the mark of our footsteps by the blood of our enemy. The other is thus described by the immortal bard of our country:

He now prepared To speak; * * * * * Thrice he essayed; and thrice in spite of scorn, Tears such as angels weep, burst forth.

Mr. Adams has chosen the former. Is he sure he will be paid for it? and will it be in Dollars or in the self-applause of sullen malignity? G.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

SIR.--If we are to give credence to the transcendental liberalism of the Parisian Philosophers and sceptical school-boys, we live in an age in which the essential constitution of society is to be altered, and human nature newly arranged, under a system of the universal political, religious and intellectual independence of men, women and children.

If we are to give credence to Messrs. Byersons inspired opinions, every man and woman, son and daughter, dolt and adult, are to select their own church and creed;--and all idle, useless, brazen-faced, worthless persons of either sex, are to be allowed to invent or to cull out of the history of spiritual madness and imposture and sensuality; a set of Notions which they may go about and propagate: and governments are called upon to stand neuter and see fair play, and allow it to be decided whether the minds of the bulk of society, with only their own experience, knowledge and passions, are a match for pretended and theatrical enthusiasm, backed by a perfect licence to any extent which may be found effective, and an invitation to be given for new monstrosities, extravagancies and singularities.

What I could say on this subject would operate in so imperceptible a degree, that I shall not presume to trouble you with what others might so much more ably perform. My present object is to ask why the rights of the majority, overwhelming in numbers, understanding and property, of the three Kingdoms, are to be set aside by the craving and envious hypocrisy of a few men, backed by a Minority infinitely Inconsiderable in all these pretensions to weight and influence? and offering a protection to every shameful and degrading schism.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, the CATHOLIC, and the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, form more than NINE-TENTHS of the population of the Empire: this Majority constitutes Country; there is no legislation for Individual obliquities.

These Provinces were conquered, preserved by and improved under the blood, wealth and enterprise of our country, and are kept in trust and for the benefit of her children, in all times to come.

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For the first twelve years the founder of Islamism display nothing in his doctrines or actions which would have much distinguished him from the crowd of fanatics who have risen in all parts of the Earth and been crushed by power, or who have passed away amidst contempt; but while he maintained a dubious influence in Mecca, and his future success seemed extremely problematical, his imposture magnified by distance and report (according to the well known proverb), had acquired for him a deep hold on the inhabitants of Medina. The sword-converting, and vindictive spirit of the self-commissioned Prophet, was as yet hid from the world if not from himself. With the eye of one who had long studied the strength & weakness of the human mind, and the ebbs and flowings of its passions, he saw the tide of belief attain the desired bound mark, and with fearless and confident energy committed his destiny to the heaving flood. His flight to Medina found fanaticism at that very point where the common maxims of reason in mankind cease, by the fatal power of the passions, to be their guides--when they act by an appalling principle of contrariety; and instead of seeking if there is yet a restoration to truth and to God, turn their errors and "tortures into horrid arms" against his laws.

At the period mentioned, the sixth century, Christianity led by the weakness and corruptions of human passions, totally degenerated from the calm and rational discipline of its Founder. Learning and science were generally fallen into the lowest and degrading forms, and while the few on whom their enlightened rays yet shed a gleam of truth, were bewildering themselves in vain and unprofitable subtleties, the mass of Society were left exposed to the "mystery of iniquity"--to the deluding artifices of men exceeding their followers in nothing but vice and cunning. All conformity of principle--all unitive power (which must somewhere exist if we would correct the defections and corruptions arising from brutal ignorance and from local and partial causes) was weakened or destroyed by political and social discord, and the great brotherhood of Christians presented only the deformed and scattered fragments of those heaven-prepared materials destined to erect a Temple commensurate with the Earth. Government and Education the great adjuncts of Religion (as pointed out by our Saviour in the unremissible duties of filial and social obedience) had not yet attained that empire over mankind which (with Religion its basis) unites them in their true and eternal relations to each other--which teaches them their whole nature and obligations--not merely as beings capable of enjoyment and pain; but to consult, as Dr. Blair beautifully says, their full destiny; not only as rational, but social--not only as social, but immortal beings--candidates for intellectual and spiritual felicity.

The consequences which ensued, have divided, with a fatal obstinacy succeeding generations. Communities and Religious Sects, severed by national and social causes, in their enquiries and in their ardent seeking after means of reparation for these deplorable and desolating evils, have unhappily endeavoured by mutual and unfounded accusations, and by recriminating explanations, to attribute to each other the fearful eclipse which overspread the Christian intellect. Deserting Tradition and fact, losing themselves in abstract speculations (which could never end) of the manner in which it was its Founder's will, that his Church should be established and its extended forms rendered efficient for its instruction, they have set in opposition the errors of all--in place of showing the agreement of their redeeming and cognate excellencies. The Catholic and perfect zeal of Pope Adrian, and the practical simplicity and innocence of some primitive Societies, such as, it may be, the Vauvès were, can by no fair and honest reasoning beset in opposition. The supervening errors and vitiations of the Catholic Church--or the gross and foul pollutions of the atrocious and self-reforming mobs of Germany, are alike to be traced to the then condition of Kingdoms and the total destitution of those constituent and enforcing forms of Religion--Political order founded on justifiableness--and the Disciplinary laws of Instruction. The extraordinary harmonies of our Nature with Revelation, indicated by your excellent Correspondent, in these three great divisions of Man's interests and duties, are oppositely expressed by the learned Jew, Philo, who defines the Trinity by "the Being, the Ruling, and the Beneficent power." Nor am I less struck with the Three Mediatorial imposture on the other, beign the Catholic Church with all the snares and terrors of destruction. The Reformation came to--but I must leave conjectural history at present.

These remarks into which I have been unconsciously led, bring me back to the point in question--the state of the Eastern Church (more particularly) in the sixth century; its almost total prostration in intelligence, morals and worship, by which Christianity, instead of being "the day light of the human mind," (to borrow the expression from a celebrated writer) had been over-cast with the dim and disastrous twilight of superstitious delusions. Hence history has to record one of the most remarkable deviations of our Sacred Faith--a deviation, nevertheless, which must ever threaten Societies, when all Forms and Established Churches of Religion are trampled on by profane assemblages of the undoers and the undone--by the secret and insidious arts of bewildering and corrupting men, acting without law or guide, without limit or fear--and grasping at Spiritual dominion and personal indulgence of power, by every sensual and surreptitious art which craft or crime may make available over ignorance and passion.

Mahomet received at Mecca a deputation from Medina of Men and Women who had professed Islamism, offering him assistance, auxiliaries, and an asylum in their city. "At this distance of time," says Mr. Bush, "it is not possible to decide what class of citizens had the principal share in tendering this invitation to the Prophet. From the following passage occurring in the first published chapter of the Koran after entering Medina, some writers have inferred that the Nominal Christians of that city were the most active agents in introducing the impostor. "Thou shalt surely find," says the Koran, "the most violent of all men, in enmity against us, to be the Jews and the Arabs: and thou shalt surely find those among them the most inclinable to entertain friendship for the True Believers (that is the

impostors,) who say--We are Christians!" (With deference to Mr. Bush, let me call the attention of Readers to the next sentence of Mahomet, and request them to divest it of the False but extremely thin disguise he has thrown over the truth, and how perfectly he paints those lost and abandoned communities who left within the unguided and Independent spiritual guidance of men versed only in deception and a guilty mastership over the feelings and senses, prepare their votaries for every new, or stronger and more feverous excitement; and which can obtain for the Abettors of their designs, an increase of their share in the untithed and unbounded remunerations of voluntary victims. In particular let the Reader observe that Mahomet marks their disavowal of pride--their ready Tears and yielding Sensibilities.)

"This cometh to pass (says the impostor) because there are priests among them, and because they are not clad with pride; and when they hear that which hath been sent down by us read unto them thou shalt see their eyes overflow with tears because of the truth which they perceive therein; saying, O Lord! we believe! write us down therefore with those who bear witness to the truth, and what should hinder us from believing in God and the truth! which hath come unto us and from earnestly desiring that our Lord would introduce us into Paradise [Mahomets Paradise] with the righteous people!"--Koran, chapter 3.

"This is certainly" continues Mr. Bush, "an important document, and if the inference drawn from it be correct, it affords a melancholy proof of the deep degeneracy of the Eastern Churches, that it should be among the first to embrace the foul imposture. If that were the fact it furnishes palpable demonstration--so that when men have once begun to swerve and deviate from the truth, no limits can be set to the degree of apostasy into which they are liable to fall. A fearful illustration is thus afforded of the law of the Divine Judgments, that were men under the cloak of a Christian profession, receive not the love of the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness, God shall send them strong delusions that they should believe a lie, and that too to their inevitable ruin."--Bush's Life Page 107 108.

I leave this without further comment, referring to the communications of "One of the People," for some painful and strong conjectures on the tendencies of certain sects in this portion of the human family.

Some may perhaps say, that in an age like this there is no danger to be apprehended from wild enthusiasm. Such men have studied History, if at all, to little purpose. Impostures are of all times; the Leaders have been knaves, but fit ones: their followers dupes; Officered by subordinate and graduated knaves, holding in subjection the main body and strength, by Bribing the obtuse, Corrupting the weak, and Delecting the melancholy and enthusiastic: quævis terra alit artificem. Before concluding, I request your attention to Church respectfully give notice, that on the evening of Tuesday the 26th inst. a variety of REFRESHMENTS will be offered at Mr. Jason King's Hotel. The proceeds to be applied towards liquidating the church debt. "To be sure," of course, "all things are pure;" but if the ladies get up refreshments at a tavern, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of a Church, they render their "good(intentions) liable to be evil spoken of."

To prevent mistake I mention that none of the above remarks are suggested by Bush's Life of Mahomet, unless what is included in the inverted commas. Upon looking over them I was afraid it might seem to imply more. The work of Mr Bush is animated and agreeable; but the turning the batteries of Revelation against any particular church or sect or imposture, instead of against Humanity, Ignorance and Passion generally, is an error of too worn out a character for me; which I can no more receive as fair interpretation, than I can comprehend Sir James Mackintosh's see-saw philosophy on the Reformation.

PHILO-ERASMUS.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

On Tuesday, June 21st, at an early hour every roof, window, balcony and doorway from St James' to St. Stephens' were besieged with eager and expecting beholders. At length the roar of cannon announced the departure of the royal cortage from the palace. The intermediate time, until its arrival at the Parliament, was marked by the reverberations of the multitudinous voices that hailed the king at every turn. "Along the line the signal ran," and the feu de joie of loyal voices in continued cheers. About 2 o'clock, he entered the antique chamber in magnificent robes, and took his seat on the throne of that long line of Kings, amongst whom there have been few more popular than himself. The Commons were summoned, and His Ma-

esty, in a voice apparently affected by a slight cold, delivered the following:-- My Lords and Gentlemen, I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance at the dissolution of the late Parliament.

Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

The assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained. To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which those conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of the neighboring states should not be endangered.

A series of injuries and insults, for which notwithstanding repeated remonstrances all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures; but I have to regret that I have not yet been able to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service as well as for the farther application of the sum granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen, It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with any extraordinary part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorize the application of such means as were available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration.

Local disturbances unconnected with any political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen then the Executive Government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented.

To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

CORN LAWS.

Lord Milton was anxious to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to state, that it was his intention, on the first convenient day (of which he would give due notice,) to bring the subject of the Corn Laws under the consideration of the House. (Hear.) He would confine himself in the present session to moving certain resolutions expressive of the expediency of a revision of those laws, postponing till the next session a full discussion of their principle and tendency. Mr. Hunt gave notice, that he should on the 25th July submit a motion to the House for the repeal of all laws prohibiting the