physical powers of many persons to one object, but also on the other items which I have enumerated. And you may carry the principles laid down, with the requisite variations as to mode and manner, into every governmental department in existence.

Your observations, said my friend, appear just and rational; and it is perfectly true that they who actually produce wealth have in general but a small share in its disposal and enjoyment. And I now see, that, as the world is situated, this very inequality is followed by good in detail fto a vast extent. The ingenious and the enterprising give employment and bread to those even who enrich them; and the abundance of the wealthy hardly ever fails of relieving in some shape the necessities of the indigent .-- An equal distribution of property, or of the profits of productive industry, would not only paralize industry, but reduce us to the state of savages. Nothing great could either be attempted or effected.

Let us, said I, use this two-edged sword in aanother direction : let us apply it to the popular doctrines concerning legislation, the right of which you republicans place in the Majesty of the People. Do you suppose a good government of more easy construction than a steam engine? Does it require less thought, wise contrivance, and judicious arrangement? Or if it requires alteration, who is best fitted to such a work, the man of leisure and intelligence, or the common labourer? the man who has studied the history and policy of nations and obtained a tolerable knowledge of the living world, or "the working men"? And then again, how well is universal suffrage adapted to a judicious selection of men fitted for the arduous duties of legislation? How shall a fool judge of the capacities of a wise man? As readily as the man who carts iron or coals to your shop can oversee the construction of the most difficult of your articles of manufacture. And in fact the people, properly speaking, have ly produces; we look not with the eye of ral greatness, we must inherit also her inbut little to do in your state matters: it is done to their hands by your caucauses and such like, and the people follow their leaders, or their deceivers, as the case may be. But let these things gous they will, the multitude must pay for and support government by the hardest. It is unrich of whatever description. Property must originate in the hands of those who have the least of its controul; and those must submit to government who least understands its nature, and who act upon it only as they themselves are acted upon fby superior intellect and management. And I think you will not far dissent from me when I say, that the right of suffrage, as it is called, cannot be of public utility in the hands of an ignorant and dependent majority .-- The more ignorant they are, the less is it a real privilege-For tho' men in general have an indistinct recognition of abilities superior to themselves; yet the world is so full of deception, that they must in a great measure take them on credit.

You have seen fit to ridicule a class of paupers as you term them, who exist in Great Britain at the sole expense of the laboring poor; -the nobility. Now the merits of the matter lie in much smaller compass than you imagine. A certain number of persons are privileged live on the public' without the necessity of labour, or other employment, except the management of their estates, deemed equivalent to their support: Or, these persons live on property which they never earned. Well, here in the United States of America, where nobility is a

dicament with the British nobility, especially if the possessor obtained it by gift, bequest, or inheritance. Such a one never paid for it, and if he lives by its rent, he is as clearly a public nuisance, or a national pauper if you please, as the British Peerage. So is every man who lives on money at interest. The man who borrows the money actually pays tribute for the privilege of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. That the property of the British Peerage is in infamily, is, to be sure a different feature in the case; but it is circumstantial merely, and not essential. The principle is as decidedly acted on in the leasing of one acre as in that of all the lands of a kingdom; and the difference surely is not very material, if such a number of persons in a country live without actual productive labor for the time being, whether they succeed each other by primogeniture, or by other means. At all events, leisure, (I don't mean idleness) can be found only with wealth, and mental cultivation with leisure. Respectability and weight of character follow in the same train, and measurably, integrity also .- I should observe too, that, in his employ, does it exclusively on aristocratical principles, and he makes his wealth out of the labor of other men. As to profligacy and the squandering of wealth, and the vices that follow. are they peculiar to aristocracy? By no means, How many instances of the kind will you find in America?-Enough to convince you that they are vices common to man, the temptations to which are not confined to a hereditary nobility. Ah, said my friend, you will pursuade me that

we republicans are saddled with many of the facts and realities of hereditary aristocracy without any of its political agvantages in our government.

Even so, said I; and the advantages flowing from the aristocratical principles which you do enjoy, force themselves upon you by the necesisties of our common nature, in defiance of the political bulwarks you have raised to fence them out .--- Men cannot so far depart many times from truth as they would wish without abjuring society and running out of the world; and we need not be enamoured of savage independance, We see not only the constitution of the world adapted to the aristocratic principle, but the diversities also of human intellect. All mankind must derive their support from productive labor: but all are not equally competent to economize and take care of its product. Government is essential to the well being of all; but all cannot govern: those who dig the earth &c., being the sole originators of the means of subsistence and national wealth, must therefore support those that govern. A degree of mental cultivation much in advance of the common herd of nich, is

wisdom and prudence; and this education, more or less costly, must also be obtained at the original cost of the day laborer. There are also the learned sciences and professions, Law, Physic, Divinity, Geography, Astronomy, &c. all essential to the well being of a state, the sole cost of which actually falls upon the operative classes white, in the cry nature of things, these classes are precluded from the possibility of supplying themselves with the general benefits flowing from them, except by the roundabout method of paying for them in the manner I have pointed out. Even the fine arts and the elegant luxuries of life, which must and will follow in the train of civilization and retinement, and which have their share in producing them, are also suppenses, comes in also for his enormous portion of the hard earned wages of the sons of toil. And I should add too, the vast numbers of servants and domestics whose manual labors produce nothing to the general stock. I will pass over the vast fortunes made by traffic, banking, insurances, &c., which yet in truth might be added in their measure to the burthens of the laboring classes. And what does all this amount to in the theoretical scale of liberty and equality sion of their native and inalienable privileges? Why truly, that if a man, as a member of civilized society, desires to enjoy the benefits of it, he must in a manner cast all his earnings into a vast public store-house, from which half a dozen much better provided for than himself.

is enough to drive a thinking man into hatred of human society-uay out of it, and to convert him into a savage. But when hardly erect the stars and stripes for a year we reflect that this is the order of provi- or two to come; and they can say nothing dence, and the only state of things under worse than they have said. It is high time which rational freedom can be enjoyed and the friends of Britishfrule and British princiour persons in various ways protected; we ples, which must stand or fall together, presubmit to it cheerfully, and toil and plod sented the case to the administration at along with thankfulness that our lot is so home, and called its attention to a question good as we find it. We pay our taxes of such vital importance both to the colocheerfully; we cavy not those who are ac- nies and the Mother country. If we are to so important a document is entitled to. Amongst cumulating wealth which our labor actual- inherit the stamina of her political and moa demon on an aristocracy of education, stitutions, and be founded upon the rock of dispositions towards Great Britain, and by an an aristocracy of wealth, an aristocracy of her prosperity and her glory. The power, an aristocracy of religion, and an opposite system is before us, just beginoligarchy of government. We know that | ning fairly to operate in its true spirit, if all were an a perfect equality in all hings | and to produce the fruits to be expected | jear of the boundary line, and the approximant that universal anarchy and desolation would from such a tree. But I forbear-I have and release of the American citizens, the Presihe the immediate result: and we may thus given the hint, and I should wish to see it dent touches but slightly, trusting that the final avoidable. Those who know least of the secrets learn, that where a man sets up for himself pursued by those much more competent to decision of the subject will remove all grounds of of politics, contribute nearly all of their expen- in every thing-when he conceits that he the task than myself. And in conclusion. I collision. The continued and encreasing prospeses; and this too in addition to supporting all the ought to be his own schoolmaster, doctor. have one small request to make to the lawyear, priest, taxgatherer, and supreme ruler, he is in a fair way to become an atheist or a highwayman, or perhaps both. All the professions must in fact be aristocracies, and they will "drink up the resour ces of a nation" in defiance of all the patriotism of the age. The beauty of the thing is, to have the vast and complicated machinery of human society all moving in order, regularity, and harmony; each man knowing and humbly keeping his place. And since you are fond of quoting scriptore, let us have a text to the point. "Now there are many members, yet but one body. And the eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again, the head | proofs and practical illustrations of the pomuch more, those members of the body ters. I have had in view, ever since the we bestow more abundant honour." And have cut out as many brambles and thorps er should contumatiously assert that this necessary constitution of human society "endows patrician ignorance and imbecility, its bulk and expense. and leaves plebian genius uncultivated and unrewarded; that it pampers wealth and oppresses the poor-drinks up the resources of a nation to entail upon it the vices and appression of a pauner Pearage .... that

more abundant honour" given by St. Paul io those parts upon which he pours the witty fabulist, that a body cannot live without a belly, nor hands and feet without a head to direct them-a head too that never was intended to perform their proper office and functions, nor to yield to their usurpations on alleged grievances. "There should be no schism in the hody:" hence, my and hands against the belly and the bead-" of destroying all docility, (as Burke says) in the minds of those who are not formed for finding their own way in the labyrinths of political theory, and are made make the citizens despise their constitution" have consolidated and proved, and which the tongue of eulogy has been proud to extol as the object of wonder to an admiring world ;-such men I say I regard as services upon the dupes of their imposition. I shall remember your observations, said my friend; and when I hear British institutions reviled, and the component parts of British civil society arraigned (as in part

and my friend took leave of me and return-Permit me now, Mr. Chronicle, to hazard a sentiment which I have long and seriously entertained :- I mean in regard to a Canadian Pecrage. I am fully convinced of its absolute political necessity, if this pro-British Crown. We see the daily influx of levelling democracy and a fierce spirit of insubordination, which are nourished and encouraged and disciplined by the political leaders of rerlgious sects, who spare no pains to grind into theirs followers those democratical and anti-British principles along with the moral aliment of their religiousinstruction. The longer this engrafting of a British Peerage into a transatlantic soil is delayed, the more serious will be the consequences of such a criminal neglect. And if as the subjects of Great Britain, we have a right to claim all the advantages of her

useless or pernicious, I will say in their be-

half that their oppugners had better under-

stand them before they denounce them .-

Here we arrived at the Steam Boat Hotel,

would soon have a tendency to check that restless spirit of innovation and intrigue which is now growing up among us; for it would soon inspire respect both for the perhonor," and for that order of things under demanded. The 21 votes they gave against the which the honours are conferred. And I may add, it would encircle us at home with whether Eishops should be legislators is no an atmosphere of consequence in the family circle of the Empire, which we do not and cannot enjoy till such shall be the case. I speak, however, with the proviso, that that | crist ? Empire is not reformed to its dissolution.

As to the public burthens likely to follow ported by the hands and the feet of the body po- such a measure, I flatter myself that this litic. War with its immense and numberless ex- communication will show, that any apprehensions on that score are perfectly ground- | readers for some extraordinary sentiments attri-

in the province upon leased lands to maintwo or three Peerages in a sufficiently respectable style. I could now name several gentlemen whose incomes from fast property would enable them to maintain all the necessary dignity in their establish-

ments: and the number will increase greatas we find them dwelt upon by the modern ad- ly. In the present state of the country, diametrically opposed to the version which we vocates of the people and the limitless exten- £500 annual income would as I conceive. he amply sufficient. In this however I may he mistaken. But then their estates should be secured in their families by entail, the same as at home .- But here our republican able member in one respect, for he thought all orders of unproductive aristocracy are supported in dictators I am thinking will turn up their the sects ought not to be left to provide for their various degrees of abundance, and many of them | noses in profound contempt; and perhaps | own preachers, but that the government ought to the ex-Treasury Bench may renew its labors | make some provision for each of the important A clear view of this matter on one Iside for the complete abandonment of British principles upon this point.

Let them then do their worst. They will knights of the type in this Province who feel friendly to British principles; that is, that they will insert this article into their respective papers, and oblige, Sir, Your obd't Serv't.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE. several persons who feel interested in the republication of my Letters, are fearful that ther will not be pruned. They will be presed; and the letter of the 6th August last will be the last but one of the series. and that one is not yet compiled, but will be shortly. There will be a short Appendix to the Letters, chiefly documentary, as to the feet, I have no need of you. Nay sitious and arguments contained in the Let-

KINGSTON CHRONICLE. the 24th, conveying to us those items which will tion and denial gave rise has been succeeblast of slander, and maintain, with the be found in another part of our impression, and which we hoped to have encreased by the arrival of Wednesday's American mail, but which, from some circumstances (most probably connected with the state of the weather, as well as with the day of General Thanksgiving, which that nation most properly and religiously observe, and friend, I conclude those mischief making which we would be gratified at seeing establishdemagogues who make a trade of disturb- ed in this country) have not as yet reached us. tail and cannot pass out of such branches of the | ing the public mind and arming the feet | In the articles we have selected, of course the most interesting will be found the detail those effects which were produced upon the public conduct by the rejection of the popular measure in the House of Lords; they were (consito reject the clue, and to disdain the guide," | dering so unprecedented an excitement) but few, -" of encouraging doctrines which tend to and chiefly directed against some of those individuals who shone conspicuouslyin their opposition which the wisdom and experience of ages to the question. An assault upon the Marquess of Londonderry; an attack of a mob of ragged boys upon the Duke of Wellington's house, which in all probability was fomented by the gentlemen the worst enemies of mankind, and who glaziers of the city, and the burning of the Duke should be scouted from that sphere of pub- of Newcastle's residence at Nottingham, are the licity which they have dared to invade chief results of this public disappointment. As the owner of a manufactory who keeps operatives | while foisting their uncalled & unwaranted | might have been expected, these occurrences produced some warm debates in the House of Commons previous to the prorogation: but the confidence of the people, in the unequivocal avowal of the King in his speech, in which he is pledged to stand by his cabine!; and the certainty of the bill, in perhaps a modified form, coming in December before the House, have inspired a confidence in the public, which we hope may not be disturbed. The interval will be devoted to arrangements that must require the utmost ingenuity to secure general approbation. A compromise between the Ministers and the antireformers will in all probability occur; but the success of the " bill, the whole bill, and nothing vince is to remain an appendage of the but the bill," is now beyond a question impossible. The bill has certainly fallen, but the Mi. nister stands, and will stand, ad infinitum, until he frightens the old Bishops into obedience, and the obstinate Peers into submission; one of the former has been burnt in effigy, a much more harmless punishment than was inflicted upon the unoffending Prelate of Cork, of another persuasion, the mob mistaking him for his Episcopal brother of the same see, whose vote against the

suffering martyrdom under the fires of an infuriated rabble. Their agency to the rejection of the bill is recorded in the transactions of every pubhe meeting. Their disfranchisement is loudly measure would have carried it. The question, longer considered doubtful, and the next question for public consideration, we are fully persuaded will be, ought an Established Church

We have given a debate in the Imperial Parliament upon the Canadas, to which we refer our less. There will soon be rents enough paid | buted to Sir George Murray, the late Colonia Secretary; and lest the "flattering unction" should lie too closely to the "souls" of some we are enabled to furnish the public with the exact words of the ex-Secretary, which will be found, as far as regards the indiscriminate division of the Clergy Reserves among "all sects," copied from the Albion. After a few remarks upon the petition, Sir George concluded with this expression: "He differed from the right honorsects in the country." This we believe to be correct report of his speech, inasmuch as we extract it from a Dublin paper of the 22d Oct.

The pressure of foreign and domestic intelligence, with which our columns are this day crowded, restrains us from taking that notice of President Jackson's speech at the commencement of the first session of the 22d Congress, that other interesting features, it is marked, as the subjoined extracts will prove, by the most friendly anxiety to continue and cultivate the most amicable intercourse with that nation. On the subrity of the United States is strongly depicted the improvements of social and the securities of political life, are recommended in a strain o simple and unaffected piety, as a cause of gratitude for the bounties of Providence, and an encouragement to merit that Pivine favour, under P. S .- I have the means of knowing that the blessing of which that ountry promises to become not inferior in mora as well as political greatness to any other.

The amicable relation which now sub sist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudice, to which former events naturally gave use-concurred to onr endeavours to provide against the rewhich seem to be more feeble are neces- republication was contemplated, to bring currence of causes of irritation, which, in sary; and those members of the body which the thing into the smallest compass compa- the event of war between Great Britain we think to be less honorable, upon these tible with justice to so great a cause : and I and any other power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincethough any unprincipled and profane scoff- as could conveniently be spared. I could rest desire to avoid such a state of things wish the substance of the foregoing to form andpeacefully to secure, under all possible, a part of the pamplilet, but I fear to increase circumstances, the rights and honor of the country, I have gives such instructions to the Minister lately seat to the Court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a correspondent disposition, which we cannot doubt, will rut an end to cau-

cessary to speak, further than to sty, that the state of things to which their prosecugood feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relating to the colonial trade, which was communicated to Congress at the last session; and although the short period during which it has been in force will not enable me to form an accurate judgment of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized has employed, to the 30th September last, upwasds of 30,000 tons of American, aed 15,000 tons of foreign shipping in the outward voyages; and, in the inward, nearly an equal amount of Americau, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of the trade between Canada and our Territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, which may prove more than equivalent to the loss sustained by the the northern colonies with the West Indies.

We are now enabled to state, upon the autho rity of letters from several members of the House of Assembly, that Mr. McKenzie, one of the members for the County of York, was, on Monday evening, after a discussion of six days, solemnly expelled from his seat in that House by a majority of nine. Mr. McKenzie was arraigned upon a breach of privilege, contained in the Colonial Advocate of the 24th November, headed "State of the Colony." We understand that petitions 'are preparing, addressed to the LieutenantGovernor, and that a dissolution of that body is loudly demanded. A new writ has been issued, and little doubts exist but that this contemptible incendiarist will be again returned, to disgrace that House by the filthy, threathing, and vulgar exhibition of those sans culotte manceu. vres which he exercised during his defence, and which, we understand, were considered by the Speaker as perfectly consistent with parliamentary (Query, Where ?) usage. (Answer, Sandwich Islands or Otaheite!)

Since Thursday night we have had an uninterrupted snow storm, attended with considerabill they were determined to stamp with the ble cold. Our fingers are fairly frozen in the inmost unceremonious and uncourteous treatment essant operations of the quill, and ou, temper his newly acquired mitre could sustain. Never | consequently soured by that as well as the other Constitution, we have a valid claim upon perhaps had these well fed dignitaries more rea- innumerable viscissitudes attending our editorial also precessary to those who would pover with the mother country for this boon also. It son to exclaim " Nolo Episcopari" than when responsibility.

of country lying between the organized parts of the Province and the sources of the river Ottawa, which we have hitherto looked upon as virtually terra incognita. We have indeed so considered it, because we are not aware that it has yet been examined by any individual, with the exception that will be hereafter noticed, for that specific purpose; and though it has long been traversed by the enterprising partners, and agents of houses engaged in the fur trade, we well know that such persons have been ever wholly intent on the great objects of their pursuit, peltries; and following only the main course of the waters, which afforded the speediest communication with the interior posts, devoted no part of their attention to the character of the soil, or its capabilities for settlement and agriculture, even along the routes which they most frequented. We have been always curious about the geography of the Canadas,& have read with great interest whatever appeared in print tending to enlarge public knowledge on that head. For this reason, we are pleased with a late debate in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, on a motion for appropriating of the sum of £500 to continue the exploration of the uninhabited parts of that Provined towards the north or north west; and we have extracted from it, and placed in the columns of this number of our paper, the speech of Andrew Stuart, Esquire, supporting the motion-In this speech he furnishes a succinct account of what has already been accomplished in that way by the Legislature of Lower Canada, and it redounds greatly to the credit of that honorable and enlightened member, that he has always been foremost in promoting measures for acquiring satisfactory information respecting the vast interior regions of our sister Province, where, though rocks and ruggedness may generally prevail, there yet may exist many fine tracts of country, to which the swelling tide of emigration might be prontably directed. Since we invited the attention of our reader

to Mr. Shirriff's pamphlet, we have been highly gratified by the perusal of a very interesting article, the production of his son, Alexander Shirriff, Esquire, entitled, "Topographical notices of the Country lying between the mouth of the Rideau, and Penetanguishine, on Lake Huron" -- which appears in the second volume of the Transactions of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society. In this article Mr. S. minutely describes his tour des deux Rivieres; at which point he forsook the Ottawa and pursued his course across the country to Penetanguishine. He details all the information he could gather, as well as the result of his own actual observations, respecting the navigation of the interior waters, and the quality | from Blackwood. of the soil and the timber of that immense wilderpresent this as a fit period for renewing ness; and calculates the distance from Bytown to Matawowen Bay, on the Ottawa, to be one hundred and eighty miles. And from thence by the Petite Riviere, Lake Nipissing, and French River to Lake Huron, the common route of the north west voyagers, about one hundred and fifty. Thus making the total distance from Huron at four hundred and fifty miles.

> liberal quotations from Mr. S. in consequence of tously charges a person by name as being the the press of local and foreign matter at this peri-

sufficient for the location of multitudes of emigratingfamilies. We may, then, with this fact estabded by arrangements productive of mutual | lished, ask, why the whole of the country cursorily examined by Mr. S. should not be immediately explored in a complete manner, not by merely following the course of a few rivers, where perhaps the features of the country may present an uninviting aspect, but by traversing it in many directions. It is clear that very little land, comparatively speaking, remains unconceded within what has been heretofore considered the bounds of probable settlement during the present age. Mr. S. however, shows that by following up the Muskoka river thirty or forty miles from Penetanguishine, we may reach a fine country, abounding with hard wood timber, and tracts of good arable land, besides the numerous places where he discovered a fertile soil along the course of the Ottawa river and its tri butary streams. In order to render these regions accessible to settlers, improvements are requisite in the navigation, and some of them may be difficult and perhaps costly. Nevertheless, the discrimination made to favor the trade of object to be gained is of immense value to the future wealth and power of Canada, and would justify no inconsiderable expenditure for its attainment. The project for uniting the navigation | That hand which freely all bestow'd of Lake Huron with the Ottawa, and enabling a vessel from Lake Superior to descend by the Ot tawa to Quebec, is certainly grand in its conception, and may be found, when the route by Lake Nepissing is scientifically explored, not only practicable but comparatively easy of execution. The distance that would be saved by this route to the ocean is certainly immense. Limiting, however, our view at present, to the consideration of what may appear advisable to be done by the Government of Upper Canada when the Peninsula of the Lakes shall have been settled even to the Ultima Thule, beyond Cabot's Head, and when all the lands susceptible of cultivation in the rear of the Home and Newcastle Districts, and even in the rear of our own, (which by the way appears strangely neglected,) shall be occupied by the overflowings of the population of our Parent country; we would ask whether this event is not in all human probability so near as to require that the settlement of our north-western territory should be held in view by a provident Government and Legislature, both anxious, patriotically anxious, for the accelerated growth and prosperity of Upper Canada? Should they not cause the country between the River Muskoka and Lake Nepissing to be immediately examined with all due care and atten-

We recently offered a few observations on the rocky barrier along the northern coast of Lake pamphlet of Charles Shirriff, Esquire, and expres- Horon the land becomes good and fit for settlesed our earnest wish that a party consisting of ment. The impediments to navigation at Nipersons suitably qualified should be despatched at agara having been obviated by the Welland the public expense, to explore that extensive tract | Canal, we see nothing to prevent vessels descend. ing with cargoes from French River, or the Muskoka, to Kingston. This is undoubtedly a circuitons navigation, but it is still practicable. It would seem, however, more desirable to connect the navigation of the Nottawasaga with the River Credit, or to make a rail road from York to the Nottawassaga River or to Luke Simcoe and from Lake Sincoe to Lake Huron. There is besides these another plan to open for settlement the inviting table lands in the vicinity of the Muskoka, spoken of by Mr. Shirreff. It is said that one of the branches of that river stretches eastwardly through several considerable lakes toward the head waters of the Trent. It therefore seems feasible to'create a noble line of inland navigation, extending in this direction through the heart of the province.

Again, then, we say, let this country be correfully explored by an intelligent set of persons. "Were no other object attained," to use the words of a writer in the book of the Quebec Literary Society, "by sending out such a party, the additional geographical knowledge which would be the result, would amply compensate for all the labor and expense employed on the occasion."

The cause of Poland is irretrievably lost, and that by the basest treachery. A revolt in Rus. sia (a circumstance by no means improbable) isthe only hope for that brave but unfortunate nation. The cholera had reached Hamburgh, and was hourly expected in England. According to the modern discovery of a remedy for that alarming disease, the people of Scotland were comparatively at ease on the subject.

A Theatrical notice appears in our paper today; but owing to the differences of opinion that exist in the public mind upon the propriety of such amusements, we forbear from either at the present, or at any future period, making our paper the vehicle of those sentiments which must inevitably attend a discussion of the question. We leave the public to act and think for themselves upon such disputed points : indeed, did and the state of the state of the state of the space and few leisure moments are too precious to devote to matters of that nature.

A very important alteration is recommended n the Third Report of the English Law Commissioners, regarding the trial by Jury, in reference to civil actions : it is as follows :

"Jury not to be kept in deliberation longer than twelve hours, unless at the end of that period they unanimously apply for further time -- at the end of that time the concurrence of NINE to from Bytown up the river Ottawa, to the Rapide | be a verdict ; and nine not concurring the case to be a remanet.

> To Correspondents .-- " One of the Annoyed," and "A Subscriber," in answer to "Enquirer" in last Patriot, are unavoidably postponed till next week for want of room; also, the continuation

We inadvertantly omitted to insert the following in our last week's paper :

Mr. Chronicle --- 'The "obstreperous" epistle of " James" to the Herald of last Wednesday, is certainly a singular curiosity; as decided a case of felo de se as I have met with since reading the confessions" of Jean Jacques Rousseau. He assumes gratuitously that he is himself the iden-Montreal to the outlet of French River, on Lake | tical hero of the " good story" --- pleads total ignorance of all circumstances which could distinguish the time and place of its occurrence from We are obliged to restrain our desire to give any other time and place; and then as gratuiauthor of the story, for no apparent reason but the opportunity it affords them of gratifying an but we shall grabably hereafter revert to this are to be found in our interior solitudes, amply have wished a better opportunity for hitting him

> Your Oliedient Servant, ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Chronicle. LINES ON THE DEATH OF A.P. PERRY. When the full orb'd moon is shining

At the sacred midnight hour : When the nightingales repining In her solitary bower: When each star ou high is glowing With a meek and mellow'd ray, And the full hearts overflowing With a bliss unfelt by day :--Then my mind in fancy stealing O'er the long and foyful past, Back with melancholy feeling,

Brings the hour that could not last; Tis then the hours w'eve past so late In all the raptures of delight. That makes thy sad and mournful fate. Rise regretted to my sight; We little thought when last we met Thy days so near their end

Or that thy sun so soon would set, And rob me of my friend: That heart where generous feeling glow'd Shall never warm again ; To sooth anothers pain ;---That eye which lit with social glee, Or wept at others woe. And ever warmly look'd on me.

But live in memory now: Thus thus the links which bind the heart Are sever'd one by one. Till all earth's brightest things depart. Till all her flowers are gone;

## For the Chronicle. SHE GAVE A LITTLE BRAID OF

She gyve a little braid of hair, The sole memorial of the past; A silent token of despair. When every hope had died at last;

It was a bright luxuriant tress As ever grac'd a snowy brow; Such brows of light and gentleness As win the unforgotten vow;

Tis strange ;-And yet that cherished thing Which hovers round me day and night, Seems as some fair imagining. Some visionary form of light :

But when that little braid I see-That fondly treasured auburn tress-Then, then again she comes to me tion? It appears that after penetrating the All perfect in her loveliness.