

THE CHRONICLE.

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We readily comply with the request of "ALBERT," in giving publicity to his juvenile production. We admire the sublimity of his sentiments, and would advise him to endeavor to improve and cultivate his youthful genius; and ere long, we have no doubt, but he will rank among the best of our modern writers. We invite him to our columns, particularly when he writes on such sublime subjects as the following:

FOR THE CHRONICLE.
TO WOMAN.

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of thy complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of thy person, nor yet the costly robes and decorations that compose thy external beauty; no, nor that enchanting glance, which thou dartest with such lustre on the man thou deignest worthy of thy affection. It is thy pleasing deportment; thy chaste conversation; thy sensibility, and the purity of thy thoughts; thy affable and open disposition; thy sympathizing with those in adversity; comforting the afflicted; relieving the distressed; and above all, that humility of soul, that unfeigned and pure regard of the precepts of Christianity. These virtues constitute thy loveliness. Adorned but with those of nature and simplicity, they will shine in comparison with the radiant beams of the grand luminary of Light, and display to man the loveliness of woman, and assure him that thy beauty consists not in the tinsel ornaments which decorate thy person; but in the reflection of the rectitude and serenity of a well-spent life, that soars above the transient vanities of this world, and when thy days are ended here, thy happy spirit will soar to regions of eternal bliss.

ALBERT.

FOREIGN.

Below, we lay before our readers accounts from Liverpool to the 5th ult. which are rather interesting, as they afford some indications of the disposition and strength of political parties in England; and announce an event of considerable importance as having occurred recently in France.

On the meeting of Parliament, there was, of course, some shifting of places—while the Ministerial benches received new occupants from among the Whigs; many of the Tory members who supported the late Ministry, took seats on the opposite side. As was to have been expected, the discussions were violent, but Mr. CANNING is said to have put forth all his strength to encounter the storm, and doubtless he bore himself gallantly.

The order for the disbanding of the National Guard of Paris—that celebrated corps which has existed through all the successive changes of Government, from the first dawn of the Gallic Revolution down to the present time—is a strong measure on the part of the French Ministry; and the circumstances which led to it must either have been of a very alarming or most provoking character. Perhaps King Charles X. however, in imitating the recent example of the Ottoman Sultan in putting down the Janissaries, may find to his cost that he has less malleable materials to deal with.

[Pet. Int.]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Hudson*, Capt. CHAMPLIN, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 5th of May; and to the politeness of Capt. C. they are indebted for loose papers to the same date.

The new members of the administration received from the King the seals of their respective offices on the 30th April.

Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday, the 1st of May, and the public curiosity was at the highest pitch on the occasion. The avenues to the house were crowded to such a degree, that it was only with great difficulty that Mr. Canning and Mr. Peel could enter.

The House presented a singular appearance, as to the position of many of its members. At five o'clock, Mr. Canning entered and took his seat in his usual place, on the Treasury side. Mr. Peel was on the second seat nearer the bar on the ministerial side of the house. Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Tierney, were on the bench immediately behind Mr. Canning, having quitted the places which they formerly occupied on the opposite side of the House. Mr. Brougham was at the further end of the third bench behind Mr. Canning, and Mr. Calcraft, on the floor, near that right Honorable Gentleman, Sir Robert Willson also took a Ministerial seat. On the opposition benches were several Members in the habit of sitting on the ministerial side of the House. In the side galleries, to listen to the debate, were seated the Bishops of Litchfield, Coventry, Bath, and Wells; the Duke of Norfolk; the Marquises of Sligo and Aylesbury; Lords Seaford, Byron, Ravensworth, Roden, Hardwicke, Bexley, and Farnham; Earls Fitzwilliam, Darnley, Carnarvon, and Cooper; and several other Members of the upper House.

The Debate was opened by the late Mr. Secretary Peel, on a motion to issue a writ for the election of a member to supply the place of Mr. Sturges Bourne, who has taken Mr. Peel's place in the ministry. Mr. P. took this opportunity to explain the reasons which had prompted him to leave the administration. He quoted often from a speech of Mr. Canning's, when he resigned his seat in the Cabinet, in 1807, to show that he (Mr. Peel) had been governed by similar considerations in the step he had now taken. Mr. Peel's speech was distinguished by a display of much talent.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Brougham made eloquent speeches, explanatory to their views, and avowing their determination to support the new administration—If they can.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge and Mr. Dawson, who have gone to the opposition benches, assailed the new ministry. They expressed much chagrin, and stigmatised the union of the Whigs with Mr. Canning one of the basest coalitions which the country had ever witnessed, and attacked the Press as being "corrupted to the very heart's core."

Mr. Canning made a most triumphant speech; and we shall hereafter invite our readers to peruse it with the attention it deserves, not only as a piece of eloquence, but as containing the true view to be taken of the subject by all the sincere friends of catholic emancipation. He has not made it a cabinet question, but, as he informed the house, the very fact of his being in office must promote its ultimate success. Nothing, says the editor of the Sun can now injure it but treachery on the part of its professed friends. The Right Hon. gentleman entered into a history of his political life as connected with the Catholic Question, and proved the consistency of his conduct in the most unanswerable manner.

The editor of the Sun concludes his notice of the debate thus:—

"The whole scene was such as to leave no doubt on any impartial mind, as to the sentiments entertained towards him and his Government by the Representatives of the English nation, and of the feeling out of doors, it requires no ordinary obtuseness to have any doubts as to who is the favorite of the people."

The sitting of the House of Commons on the evening of the 3d of May, was one of the most stormy that has been witnessed for a number of years. Party spirit seems again to have reached no inconsiderable height; and in the words of Mr. Canning, "the standard of opposition has been now fairly unfurled."

In the House of Lords, on the evening of the 2d of May, the ex-ministers entered on their de-

fence, and proved such a total want of concert on their parts, that the Sun doubts whether Mr. Canning was authorised in calling their simultaneous session "a strange coincidence." The principal speakers, were the Earl of Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Mansfield, Viscount Goderich, Earl Bathurst, Lord Nelville, the Marquis of Lansdown, and Lord Ellenborough.

It is rumored that Parliament will be dissolved at the close of the present session, in order to give the new ministry the advantage of a new election.

The Duke of Wellington has issued a brief General Order on retiring from the command of the army, "assuring the general officers and troops of his constant solicitude for their honor and welfare."

Disbanding of the National Guards.

The French papers bring intelligence of the Disbanding of the National Guards of Paris, in consequence of the disgust expressed by them, (accompanied by the departure from the strict rules of military discipline,) at the ministers who attempted to invade the liberty of the press.

The Etoile, in giving the particulars, commences by a long detail of the review of the National Guards on Sunday the 29th of April, describing in glowing terms the animated exhilarating scene, but adds—"Unhappily the conclusion of the day did not answer to the beginning." The Journal des Debats says—"A cry of hatred of the ministry resounded in the crowd." It even proceeded from the ranks of the National Guards.—Three or four legions uttered it repeatedly: even some of those which, in the presence of the king, had only given vent to acclamations of gratitude and loyalty, pronounced loud expressions of blame against the chief minister, as they passed near his hotel. It is said that the king having remarked one of the Guards who forgot his august presence, to think of the ministry, approached, made him quit the ranks, or ordered him to be cashiered, and expressed his Royal displeasure in terms so dignified and so firm that the company to which he belonged, shewed their approval by cries of Vive le Roi!"

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of April 29, contains advices from Constantinople to the 11th, of April, which state the Porte to have remained up to that period, adverse to any concessions in favor of the Greeks. It is, however, added, that if the reports of the Greek successes which have been received should be confirmed, the Divan itself would be likely to claim that interference on the part of the Christian powers, which it now declines.

Brussels papers are to the 2d of May. The only thing worth extracting is the spirited and wise address of Lord Cochrane to the Greeks previously to his joining their cause.

Hydra, March 21.

The following is what Lord Cochrane, on his arrival, said to the Deputies of Hydra, Spezia, and Hermione:—

"Europe contemplates with joyful participation your noblest exploits; it does not fear that you will be again subdued. I am come to co-operate with you in your deliverance. I leave behind me in Europe powerful and generous men, who are ready to succor you. The steam-boats will soon be here. The several Committees will send you money and provisions. The only thing that I fear is, the discord which I hear prevails among you. I will not listen to what any of the parties say, I only tell you and announce to you that if you think fit to agree together, and to act in unison with me, Greece will be delivered, and that in a short time. By acting otherwise you will be ruined, and I shall soon forsake you." Lord Cochrane then announced the speedy commencement of the naval campaign.

FOREIGN.

Arrivals from England have recently been in rapid succession; and our Liverpool dates at present are as late as the 16th ult. They furnish intelligence of continually increasing interest, particularly as respects the political affairs of Great Britain. As the session of Parliament has progres-

sed, the nature of the opposition to Mr. CANNING'S Administration, has gradually developed itself, until at length it has assumed the most fierce and uncompromising character. Those who began with professions of moderation appear not long to have abided by their promises to give the new Cabinet a fair trial—and, throwing off all disguises, language as violent as vulgar is attributed to some of the would-be leaders in the Houses of Lords and Commons—individuals who, if not distinguished for talents, yet speak in a tone of confidence which would seem to imply a consciousness of strength in some of the other essentials of political warfare. Such a state of things has not existed in that Nation for many years. The excitement would seem to be universal, and to pervade all classes and conditions of men.

While the guardian power is thus agitated, the belligerents of the Peninsula have seized the opportunity to strike a blow at each other, possibly for remembrance sake. It becomes England at an early day to take a decisive stand in relation to Spain and Portugal—either to adjust matters finally and permanently between them, or leave them to settle their differences in their own way.

In France, the disbanding of the National Guard, although it came upon the people by surprise, yet from a similar measure having been adopted about the same time in a neighboring Kingdom, would seem rather to have been the execution of a perfectly matured plan than the result of any sudden resolve. The French Opposition lay it at the door of the new head of the Holy Alliance, the Emperor of Austria, and reproach their Ministers with being subservient to foreign influence. However, be this as it may the proceeding was extremely harsh, and has given a shock to public feeling, which, ere it cease its vibrations, may be productive of important consequences to France and to Europe.

From the Greeks and Turks, there is no news of moment. The Commercial advices, we think, upon the whole, are rather more encouraging than our previous accounts.

[Pet. Int.]

THE CROPS, ETC.

We, and those of our fellow citizens who joined with us, in communicating to the world, through the columns of this paper, the scarcity of 1826, occasioned by drought, incurred at the time, the censures of the proud and the selfish. In the whole course of our editorial career, there is nothing which upon reflection, gives us more sincere pleasure, than that we have been, under providence, one of the greatest causes of mitigating the distresses of the people of this and a part of the counties adjoining, during this time of scarcity, which may now be said to be at an end. One class of people has been disappointed—those who hoarded up the necessities of life, for high prices—and a few of another class may have been induced to purchase at prices a little too high at first. The overtimid and cautious will generally do wrong—the usurer, the extortioner and the oppressor deserve to be disappointed; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that many of those who held up for monopoly, have the misery of seeing their hoards of grain upon hand, with a prospect of never getting clear of them, except by the aid of the worms. But to our generous and enterprising fellow-citizens, above and below, and to the North—and in particular to the high minded and benevolent merchants of Petersburg and Halifax—to the sturdy and persevering waggoner of Orange and Caswell and Person—we desire to express our unbounded gratitude and of the great body of our fellow Citizens, for their constant and reasonable relief in time of suffering and tribulation. Much is also due to the self denial, the economy and the benevolence of most of the wealthy inhabitants amongst ourselves. They have wiped the tear of distress from the eye of the mother, crying for bread for her starving children.

Heaven once more begins to smile upon the people of this

beautiful region. Our Crops of wheat of oats, of potatoes and every garden esculent, are excellent and abundant, beyond our most sanguine calculations.

On the coming 4th of July, the people should meet in a plain way, and return thanks to him who giveth and who can take away—who has brought us so far since through the year of famine. We should continue those habits of industry and economy which necessity has imposed upon us; and in a few years we may hope, that with abundance, confidence between creditor and debtor will be restored; litigation will cease, and money become as plenty as it is now scarce.

Knowledge is all that is requisite to produce confidence. Our people can work out if the Banks and their other creditors will have patience—Property will rise, and independence once more be restored. [Warrenton Reporter.]

Absurdity of the English Laws.

To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital; but if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanor. To wound a cattle is a capital crime—to wound a man is only a misdemeanor. A comedian, who performs in a theatre royal, is a reputed person; but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while the man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and members of Parliament cannot be arrested for debt, but their creditors may.

London Paper.

A Summary of Summaries.

A militia company at the eastward has lately marched from one town to another, and drank many excellent sentiments! Four men in Rochester have tumbled from a cotton factory. A murder in Pompey—a suicide in Tuscaloosa, a breach of promise in Savannah—and a hanging exhibition in Ohio. The sea-serpent discovered to be a whale. The New-England people have resolved to keep sober on the 4th of July.—Stalks of rye in Buck's county have grown to the height of eight feet—great rye.—Caterpillars are cutting capers in Massachusetts. An Edinburgh surgeon makes noses out of the forehead. The Philadelphia Gazette says, in substance, that a good newspaper is a good thing, so say we. A Western editor exclaims, "Oh! for an ounce of common sense!"

SINGULAR WILL.

Droitwich was a few days ago disturbed from the "even tenor" of its quietude and industry, under the following singular circumstances. An individual, who had been for some time numbered among its inhabitants, and who having attained the age of nearly three score years, thought it high time that he was "numbered" elsewhere, cut short his thread of life by cutting his throat. Before, however, accomplishing the direful act, he made the following extraordinary arrangements to be observed at his funeral, especially enjoining an old woman, living about four miles from the borough, to communicate them after his death to his heirs and successors, and to take care that they were scrupulously attended to, upon pain of a visit from him hereafter. "At the pale glances of the moon," recommending her, at the same time, to come and see the "un." His body was to be deposited in the coffin with his shoes on; a penny to be placed in one hand, and a half penny in the other; by his side was to be put two minutes and the sheet upon which his mother was laid out; and upon his breast a silk bag, formerly belonging to her, a small quantity of the earth which surrounded her coffin being first inclosed in it. Upon the body being deposited in the earth, the mourners and carriers were instantly to doff their sable habiliments, disperse and again meet on the bridge; from thence they were to run to a public-house, where they were to sing one song and two psalms, and afterwards drink "to his manes," until they were all drunk! The whole of these strange injunctions were attended to the last, as will be guessed, to the very letter, and in the presence of numbers, whom their whim and eccentricity had collected to the scenes at which they were enacted.—Worcester Herald.