write, that twenty could neither read nor write, and that the re- The seats next to the Bench of Bishops, farther down the ning eight could only read and write imperfectly, and that this would to a certain extent appear to bear out the impression that crime arose from the want of education. He must, however, express his opinion that mere secular education alone would be a most uncertain method of reforming the vicious habits of the people. Man was a creature made up of habits, and, unless means were taken to give him a sound, moral, and religious education in early life, educating him in after life would not have the beneficial effect that was anticipated. He considered that much good was done by country gentlemen in their station exerting themselves among their poor neighbours in eudeavouring to repress those habits of crime and plunder that appeared to be so prevalent of late years. It behoved them to take all the means in their power to repress the causes that had operated upon the lower classes to induce them to resort to these violent and dangerous proceedings; and he feared that, unless some general system of moral improve ment were resorted to, the mere giving of education to the lower orders of people would not at all tend to check that increase of nich had caused so much uneasiness and alarm. His lordship, having alluded to one or two cases in the calendar, then dismissed the grand jury to their duties.

From the Britannia. THE ANATOMY OF PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

appearance, his lordship is one of the few men of business in the Ministry; but the desk, not the House, is his sphere.—
Immediately adjoining Ministers, on their right, and at the head of a bench that is scarcely separated from theirs, sits Lord Brougham. He displayed his usual sagacity in the choice of that seat. He is as it were among the Ministers, but not of them; yet the neutrality of his position is not so marked as to signify the impossibility of re-union. Behind the noble and learned lord, on the back bench, sits the Earl of Radnor. To his right sits the Marquis of Clanricarde, concerning whom even his friends are expressively silent; near him, also, sits Lord Denman, with that fine severe face of his—the index of so much more than his mind contains. "Thank God we have a House of Lords!" was the consolatory exclamation of one of the most acute and determined democrats this country has ever produced. "Thank God we have a House of Lords!" Every year's experience serves to show the prophetic foresight which prompted that ejaculation, and to mark still more decidedly the wisdom of that we have a House of Lords!" Every year's experience serves to show the prophetic foresight which prompted that ejaculation, and to mark still more decidedly the wisdom of that plan of Government which constituted an upper or Senatorial House, as a counterpoise to the democratic tendencies of a popular assembly.

The contrast between the Houses is most strongly marked, so strongly, indeed, as to afford one guarantee for the integrity of the constitution. Each chamber is the representation. Each chamber is the representation of the constitution. Each chamber is the representation of the constitution. Each chamber is the representation of the constitution.

so strongly, indeed, as to afford one guarantee for the integrity of the constitution. Each chamber is the represensingular. With his arms folded, his head sunk on his breast, his hat slouched over his eyes, and his legs stretched out to their full length on the floor, he would appear to be asleep and regardless of all that is going on. But if you watch his mouth, you will perceive that he is engaged in deep thought, and frequently he rises and proves that he has been so, either by delivering a plain, manly John-bull-like exposition of his views, or by answering in detail the arguments of those who tative of a principle; the one of the aristocratic, the other of the democratic; and in all the external symbols of either, the peculiarities attaching to each are preserved. The House of Lords is quiet, elegant, gentlemanly; the House of Commons—noisy, plain and rude. In the one House you see the sedateness and calm which attend undisputed possession. session; in the other, all the fever, all the strife, all the ignoble earnestness of the endeavour to attain to it. The one holds, the other grasps at. The Lords bring reason and calmness to bear on legislation; the Commons, clamour and passion. Experience and well-regulated patriotism are on the one hand; conceit, wild theory, a passion for change, and a love of display, misnamed public spirit, on the other. Each peer represents personally, and by the order to which he belongs, the best interests of the whole people; each commoner represents only the interests of a section or class, to the exclusion or detriment of all the rest. There are no adventurers in the House of Lords; there are many in the ne belongs, the best interests of the whole people; each commoner represents only the interests of a section or class, to the exclusion or detriment of all the rest. There are no adventurers in the House of Lords; there are many in the House of Commons. The one House is placed far above the necessity for excitement; but excitement is the very atmosphere of the other. The Commons generate the raw material of legislation; the Lords refine, purify, fashion, and mould it for use, unless, when deleterious or base, they reventurers in the House of Lords; there are many in the House of Commons. The one House is placed far above the necessity for excitement; but excitement is the very atmosphere of the other. The Commons generate the raw material of legislation; the Lords refine, purify, fashion, and mould it for use, unless, when deleterious or base, they reject it. All the greater minds of the age ascend to the House of Lords, which therefore comprises the prime wisdom, talent, and experience, to which that age gives birth; the House of Commons is but a stepping-stone, a ladder to be kicked aside by him who has so matured his powers, in the exercises of party and the study of mankind, as to have become fitted for a seat among the master-spirits—he quits the elected to sit among the elect. After having witnessed the proceedings of the House of Commons, with what different feelings one enters the House of Lords! It is like escaping into a drawing-room from the heat and turmoil and village habble of a delawing-to make the proceedings and characteristic contrast between the venture of the position is its charm. Any other man would feel embarrassed at having to address the House of space, as his self-possession overcomes all obstacles of space, as his self-possession overcomes all those of situation; and he makes himself heard, aye, and felt too, in any part of the House. a distance; but Lord Lyndhurst's fine, clear, manly, trumpet-like voice, overcomes all obstacles of space, as his self-possession overcomes all those of situation; and he makes himself heard, aye, and felt too, in any part of the House. If the strong and characteristic contrast between the House of Commons and the Upper House be marked in the building, its decorations, and the personal appearances of the members, how much the more evident is it in their respective modes of conducting a debate! The reader is aware that seenes of rich and confusion occurs thinks in the Lover. ping into a drawing-room from the heat and turmoil and vulgar babble of a debating club. The House itself looks like an enormous saloon, and the carpeted floor, and the rich erimson cloth with which all the seats are covered, add to

crimson cloth with which all the seats are covered, add to the impression of courtly ease and splendour which strike the mind on first beholding it.

The tout ensemble is very imposing; nor is your interest lessened when you come to analyse its component parts. What a crowd of historical and personal recollections rush upon the mind! How many noble reputations, acquired in arms, in jurisprudence, and in the more general exercise of intellect, are there represented! A Marlborough, a Rodney, a Mansfield, a Redesdale, a Portland, a Chatham, are here, not merely in the mouldy records of their triumphs, but in their own flesh and blood. You see before you the living representatives of those master spirits who, whether by their prowess or their wisdom, raised the greatness of England intelect, are there represented! A Marlborough, a Rodney, a Mansfield, a Redesdale, a Portland, a Chatham, are here, and merely in the mouldy records of their triumphs, but in their own flesh and blood. You see before you the living representatives of those master spirits who, whether by their prowess or their wisdom, raised the greatness of England in their own time, and have left, as an heritage to their country, the fruits of their deeds, and to posterity the remembrance of their fame. Emphatically may it be said of such men, in more senses than one, that "they, being dead, yet speak." Scarcely have you gratified your eager desire to behold the descendants of the mighty dead, when you feast your intellectual gaze on the not less illustrious living. Not in one, or in two, or in ten visits, can the House of Lords evident; the tone of the debating is far superior. Almost every man who rises in that House is, more of less, a statesman. He feels himself,—not the representative of a mere class, the advocate of an isolated few, but one of the guardians of the welfare of the community—a member of the high court of appeal of the nation—the constitutional moderator of the passions and prejudices of the people. The least celebrated peer, therefore, however little he may be versed in the arts of the orator, delivers his sentiments with a dignity, a calmness, and a consciousness of disinterestedness unknown to the commoner. He has not the fear of a what it really is, than be called upon to indulge at second-hand in associations which are after all perhaps somewhat

hand in associations which are after all perhaps somewhat

therefore, to throw overboard most of those considerations which are after all perhaps somewhat trite. For this purpose then, we will post ourselves in the gallery appropriated to strangers.

At the further end of the House, between the two high placed downwards are the further end of the House, between the two high placed downwards are the further end of the House, between the two high placed downwards are his title and stake in the per whose only claims are his title and stake in the per whose only the per whose onl the further end of the House, between the two high glazed doors which form the peers' entrance, is the throne. It is placed under a splendid canopy, and raised two or three steps from the floor. All that is not gilded is covered with erimson cloth. Behind the throne, under the canopy, in a gircular could be an about the floor. All that is not gilded is covered with erimson cloth. Behind the throne, under the canopy, in a gircular could be an about the floor. All that is not gilded is covered with erimson cloth. Behind the throne, under the canopy, in a spoken in Parliament, it is in the House of Lords. Great, it is in the House of Lords. Great, this district. The sheriff occapied the chair; and a congratu-It is placed under a splendid canopy, and steps from the floor. All that is not gilded is covered with crimson cloth. Behind the throne, under the canopy, in a sircular emblazonment of gold, are the Royal initials; but, by a strange negligence, the "W. R." has not yet been replaced by the initials of the Queen. The space in front of the throne, and on the steps, is occasionally occupied by gentlemen who are introduced by the Lord Chancellor's order, and the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic-looking boys who are payand the three or four aristocratic below the content of the four their candid censures of the errors of the past, without fear and without reproach. A Welling-three three or four aristocratic below the content of the four three candid censures of the future, or their candid censures of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the past, without fear and without reproach. A Welling-three three or four aristocratic below the content of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the past, without fear and without reproach. A Welling-three three or four aristocratic below the content of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the past, without fear and without reproach. A Welling-three three or four aristocratic below the content of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the future, or their candid censures of the errors of the payand three three or four aristocratic but are three or four aristocratic but are three or four aristocratic but ing such devout attention to the proceedings are the sons of peers. Immediately in front of the throne is what is called the woolsack—a large crimson mound or bank, like nothing but itself, in the centre of which sits the Lord Chancellor, in all the glories of a silk gown and full judicial wig. A less commodious seat for one who has to be there for many hours, after a fatiguing day in the Chancery Court, cannot well be conceived. Other peers occasionally lounge about on the woolsack, though, as there is no back to lean against, one is at a loss to account for their taste. Immediately in front of the woolsack are two other hours of the come kind. front of the woolsack are two other banks of the same kind stretching forward into the House, which are also used as seats or lounging-places. The Princes of the Blood generally occupy them when present in the House. In front of these is the table, at which sit, with their faces to the Chancellor cellor, two or more clerks (barristers) in wigs and gowns; and, occasionally, a Master-in-Chancery or so. The former individual and a star matters to the individuals have to read petitions and other matters to the House, when desired to do so, and are chiefly distinguished by he. being the worst readers in the United Kingdom. In at of the table, between it and what is called the "bar," behind which strangers and members of the other House chatting together; arranging, perhaps, the course of the public business. I remember a scene which forcibly con-Duke of Richmond and other neutral noblemen—those who we not yet made up their minds, or who have no minds to when Lord Brougham's celebrated motion on the Administration of Justice in Ireland was about to come on, the House was unusually crowded. At length, his lordship appeared at the farther end, in full dress, and he walked down the the Government and their supporters sit on the right of the Chancellor, and the Opposition on the left. As you view them from the strangers' gallery, or stand at the bar, however, these very the very these very these very the very

nye

ever, these positions, of course, appear reversed—the Opposition being on your right, and Government on your left.

Now for the peers themselves. Immediately on the right of the Lord Chancellor, and on the extreme left of the House, as viewed from the gallery, is the Bench of Bishops. In the front is a meek, sickly-looking prelate, in a close-fitting dark wig. He is the Archbishop of Canterbury, against whom not even his enemies have a word to say. He can walked, statelily, straightforward to his seet and

Lords Kenyon, Radnor, Clanricarde, and Wicklow, those by

House on the right of the Chancellor, are occupied by Ministers. In the midst of them sits, or rather lolls, the all-

potent, because all-impotent, Melbourne. Observe the care-less air with which his white hat is tilted off his forehead, and the *dolce fur niente* which his whole bearing expresses.

and the dolce far niente which his whole bearing expresses. He is turning hastily over the leaves of a Government bill—it is the first time he has looked at it, though the order of the day for its second reading is now being moved! The tall dandy, with a face like the Saracen's Head in acute grief, is the Marquis of Normanby. An elderly gentleman next him, fresh-coloured, and with a staid, respectable air, is his brother-Marquis of Lansdowne. A very stout, infirm old man, with crutches, a bald head, and bearing in face a marked resemblance to the great Charles James Fox, is his newhere.

man, with criticities, and the standard to the first and the standard to the great Charles James Fox, is his nephew, Lord Holland. He is chiefly remarkable for vociferous cheering at inconvenient times, and for making good speeches

cheering at inconvenient times, and for making good speeches greatly to the embarrassment of his colleagues. To the right of the Marquis of Lansdowne you will observe a peer with a peculiarly sheepish expression and enormous shirt-collar—that is Lord Duncannon. In spite of his very silly appearance, his lordship is one of the few men of business in

ton, a Lyndhurst, a Brougham, an Aberdeen, here sow the seeds whence germinate the principles on which national policy is based. Nor is their debating a mere contest of words, a mere strife who shall make the happiest points; who shall drive the iron farthest into the side of an adver-

sary; who shall call names, and heap insults, in the most polite parliamentary phraseology. All is pure argument principles are understood on either side; and the opponent

candidly applies his mind to extract as much of political

wisdom as possible from what falls from his adversary.—
There is no casuistry, no splitting of straws, no wilful misunderstanding of the meaning, in order to found an unfair argument upon it. If eloquence be indulged in, it is as an accessory to the argument, and it is listened to not as an excitement to the passions, but as a fine exercise of the intellect. If a Branch provider with the property of the control of the provider with the prov

lect. If a Brougham uttered a passage which emulated, at however remote a distance, the fire of Demosthenes, a Lynd-

hurst would be the first to applaud it, as an addition to the literature of his country. If a Lyndhurst delivered himself

ceedings of the Government, most probably at the close of the debate a Brougham would step across the House and compliment him upon it. Nothing also is more common in that House than for political opponents to be seen familiarly

opposite the Duke of Wellington, who cordially shook hands, and chatted with him for some moments. Next he was ac-

of a powerful invective, or in a fine irony satirized the pro

Lords Kenyon, Radnor, Clanricarde, and Wicklow, those by whom it is principally transacted.

The present House of Lords has peculiar claims upon Conservative feeling, from its having been the first to prove the value of the institution. By it has the rashness of the Lower House been tempered, and more cautious and statesmanlike policy forced upon its majority. Placed in the breach after the first rude and overwhelming assault of Reform, it has convinced even the most violent that the Obstructive has claims on their attentions as well as the Destructive has claims on their attentions as well as the Destructive has claims on their attentions as well as the Destructive has claims on their attentions as well as the Destructive has claims on their attentions. structive has claims on their attention as well as the De structive has claims on their attention as well as the Destructive. The peers have so exercised the power of the veto placed in them by the constitution, as to have commanded the moral respect of the people. Be the errors of the Commons what they may—whether in the larger sphere of national policy, or in the smaller one of reform in details—the House of Lords is looked to as the body that will guard the State from their effects. Whether a Chartist has to complain of paltry tyranny in his prison, from those who would have shrunk from his open punishment had they dared, or whether a bill has been sent up defective in the very enactment for which it had been professedly introduced, the House of Lords is the first to interfere for the correction of the mischief—to watch over the interests of liberty and the law. In this country those are really the Government who possess the confidence of the governed; and, in that point of view, although the Whigs may command a small, uncertain, numerical majority in the Lower House, it is in the House of Lords that one must look for the real rulers. The Ministers may be the Administrators, but the Upper House is the Legislator. Placed by the operation of the Reform Act in its natural position, its latent strength has been called forth; and its recent career has more than ever proved that his was a prophetic mind who exercise of the proved that his was a prophetic mind who exercise of the power of the proved that his was a prophetic mind who ever him ever proved that his was a prophetic mind who ever him ever proved that his was a prophetic mind who ever him ever hi structive. The peers have so exercised the power of the Reform Act in its natural position, its natu

LOWER CANADA.

We learn from good authority, that G. J. Forbes, Esq., of Carillon, intends to offer himself as a candidate to represent, in the United Parliament, the County of the Lake of the Two Mountains. The distinguished talent of this gentleman, the large

the United Parliament, the County of the Lake of the Two Mountains. The distinguished talent of this gentleman, the large property he holds in that County, and the certainty that his aim will be to promote the great object of the Union Bill, will afford to the electors an ample guarantee of Mr. Forbes's peculiar fitness to represent them in Parliament.—Montreal Herald.

The Union Bridge at Bytown we understand is about to be reconstructed under Government auspices, a competent Engineer having left town for the purpose of making the requisite surveys and estimates. The last bridge fell down about a year ago. So great has become the traffic at that point, that the tolls of the bridge would realise upon a fair computation £700 per annum. great has become the traine at the trait point, that the tons of the bridge would realise upon a fair computation £700 per annum. The work will be constructed upon the best principles, and of the most durable materials.—Montreal Courier.

Previous to the publication of our last, we learned with regret that a very serious and unfortunate affair had taken place at Philipsburg, between Captain M'Adam and Lieutenant Farquhar, of Colonel Dyer's Volunteer Corps; but we declined giving any of the particulars which had been communicated to us by different persons, until we should be assured of their accuracy. Having since made inquiries with respect to the unfortunate affair, we believe that the following statement of the whole circumstances attending it, which appeared in this morning's *Herald*, is a correct one; and we therefore publish it with the deepest regret, that an event of so unhappy a nature should have occurred, to mar the

happiness of the friends and families of the parties:—

It appears that Mr. Farquhar had resigned his commission in the battalion, as he was about to inter into copartnership with his father in this city, and that a remark had been made by Captain M'Adam of an offensive nature which had reached Mr. Farquhar's ears. Mr. Farquhar sent a friend to Captain M'Adam on Monday evening, verbally demanding meeting or an apology, which was declined unless the demand was made in writing. This was not complied with, and Mr. Faquhar declared his intention of horsewhipping Captain M'Adan before he would take his departure, which had been previouslyfixed for next morning. Unwilling to provoke a hostile meeting, or to be subjected to a whipping from a person who was stronger than himself, Capt. M'Adam kept his apartment next morning, util he thought Mr. Farquhar had taken his departure, but on energing the mess-room he found him there, and shortly afterwards Mr. F. left the room with some of the other officers. the other officers. Some time gain clapsed, and Captain M'Adam being under the impression that Mr. Farquhar had left for Montreal, went out of the house, and on advancing a few paces to the railing in front of the Officers' barracks, he perceived him walking up and down, and several of his brother officers apparently a seven. He overall the wicket gate and proceeded in expecting a scene. He opened the wicket gate and proceeded in a direction opposite to Mr. Firquhar, who quickly came up to him, took hold of him by the throat, and told him he was about to horsewhip him, upon which Capt. M'Adam said that he would shoot him, at the same time taking a loaded pistol from his pocket. Mr. Farquhar struck his antagonist once, and in endeavouring to wrest the pistol from his grasp, i was discharged, and the contents were lodged in Mr. Farquhar's adomen, a little under the navel. Capt. M'Adam then went into he house, followed by Mr. Far-Capt. M'Adam then went into he house, followed by Mr. Farquhar, who walked up to the second story. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but we believe there is but little hope entertained of Mr. Farquhar's recovery.—Mon. Gazette, 3rd Inst. We regret to learn, that Mr. Arthur Farquhar died last night, at Philipsburg, at nine o'clock.—Ib 5th Instant
Yesterday a Coronor's Inquest was held at Philipsburg on the body of Mr. Arthur Farquhar, when a resulted of manulaughter.

far-seeing minds can there utter their well-calculated prophecies of the future, or their candid censures of the errors latory address was unanimously passed. The meeting was numelatory address was unanimously passed. The meeting was numerously attended, and notwithstanding that it was composed of

rously attended, and notwinistanding that it was composed of men of all parties, the utmost harmony prevailed.

The following gentlemen were appointed a deputation to wait upon His Excellency with the Address:—The Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, R. R. Hunter, R. Riedell, J. Hatch, Esquires, and Deacon Burtch .- Woodstock Herald

Postscript.—By the packet ships England and Quebec we are in possession of later intelligence; the former of the 11th from London. An unsuccessful attempt to excite an insurrection in France, has been made by Louis Napoleon, which has not only failed of attaining its obwhole nation on the head of its author. The Prince and many of his companions were captured at Boulogne, the scene of their first movements, and were to be conveved to Paris, to be tried by the Chamber of Peers .-It is reported that the King of the French has been shot at, and that his coachman was killed. Many commercial houses in Paris have suffered severely from a panic raised by the circulation of a report, that the ratification of the treaty of alliance by Prussia had been received. The probabilities of a rupture between France and England—if we may judge from the more pacific tone adopted by the French Journals—are daily diminishing. The relations between the two nations are every day assuming a more favourable appearance. A partial excitement has been created in the British funds, but we are happy to perceive, that it had subsided, without be-So much for the ground plan; now for the filling up.—
But before you begin to inquire who the individual peers are, the first impression that strikes you is the gentlemanly of boots and scraping of feet, such as you hear in the House of Commons—but all quiet, easy, and well-bred. You instinctively feel that you are in an assembly of gentlemen, and much laughter. He then proceeded to the bar, where was another long chart and much laughter. He then proceeded to the bar, where the was another long chart and much laughter. He then proceeded to the bar, where the bar, where the bar, where the bar, where the was another long chart and much laughter. He then proceeded to the bar, where the bar, ful. The Russian army reached Khiva in excellent vine prevented from breaking out in open rebellion, only by the bayonets of the British. A collision between Great Britain and Russia, in the heart of Asia, is not improbable. Five of the transports, with troops for China,

ANNO TERTIO ET QUARTO. VICTORIÆ REGINÆ. Chap. 35.

AN ACT

TO RE-UNITE THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

(Concluded from our last.)

Thursday, July 23, 1840. XLV. And be it enacted, That all powers, authorities and functions which by the said Act, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are vested in or are authorized or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said provinces, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the Executive Council of such provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the province of Canada, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such Executive Council, or any Members thereof, as may be appointed by Her Majesty, for the affairs of the province of Canada, or by the said governor of the province of Canada, individually and alone, in cases where the advice, consent,

or concurrence of the Executive Council is not required.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That all laws, statutes, and ordinances, which at the time of the Union of the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be in force within the said provinces, or either of them, or any part of the said provinces. respectively, shall remain and continue to be of the same force, authority, and effect in those parts of the province of Canada which now constitute the said provinces respectively, as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said two provinces had not been united as aforesaid, except in so far as the same are repealed or varied by this Act, or in so far as the same shall or may hereafter, by virtue and under the authority of this Act, be repealed or varied by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of

XLVII. And be it enacted, That all the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction within the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, at the time of the Union of the said provinces, and all legal commissions, powers, and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administrative, or ministerial, within the said provinces respectively, except in so far as the same may be abolished, altered, or tively, except in so far as the same may be abolished, altered, or varied by, or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or shall be abolished, altered, or varied by any Act or Acts of the legislature of the province of Canada, shall continue to subsist within those parts of the province of Canada which now constitute the said two provinces respectively, in the same form and with the same effect as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said two provinces had not been made, and as if the said

two provinces had not been re-united as aforesaid.

XLVIII. And whereas the Legislatures of the said provinces of Upper and Lower Canada have from time to time passed enactments, which enactments were to continue in force for a certain number of years after the passing thereof, and "from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session" of the legis-lature of the province, in which the same were passed; be it therefore enacted, That whenever the words "and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session of the legislature," or

the end of the then next ensuing session of the legislature," or words to the same effect, have been used in any temporary Act of either of the said two provinces which shall not have expired before the re-union of the said two provinces, the said words shall be construed to extend and apply to the then next session of the legislature of the province of Canada.

XLIX. And whereas, by a certain Act passed in the third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, initialed, an Act to regulate the trade of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said provinces, certain provisions were made for appointing arbitrators, with power to hear and determine certain claims of the province of Upper Canada upon the province of Lower Canada and to hear of Upper Canada upon the province of Lower Canada, and to her any claim which might be advanced on the part of the province upper Canada to a portion of certain duties therein mentioned and for prescribing the course of proceeding to be pursued by such arbitrators; be it enacted, That the said recited provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, and all matters in the same Act contained which are consequent to or dependent upon the said provisions, or any of them, shall be repealed.

L. And be it enacted, that upon the Union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, all duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said provinces, before and at the

of Upper and Lower Canada, all duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said provinces, before and at the time of the passing of this act, had and have power of appropria-tion, shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be appropriated for the public service of the province of Canada, in manner and subject to the charges herein-after mentioned.

LI. And be it enacted, that the said consolidated revenue fur

of the Province of Canada shall be permanently charged with all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, manage ment and receipt thereof, such costs, charges, and expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner a shall be directed by any act of the Legislature of the Province of

understood and enjoyed. You must be a constant attact, and ponder well and often upon what there occurs, you become thoroughly imbued with the moral imveness which accompanies and exalts the positive interested in the indulgence of these recollections I am someorgetting that, in all probability, the majority of my have never been within the walls of the House; and ey would rather have a circumstantial description of the realizable payable in the solution, whether as exposing him to writs of execution, associations which are after all perhaps somewhat For this purpose then, we will post ourselves in the thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds to be issued by the Receiver General in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall be from time to time directed to him under the hand and seal of the Governor; and the Receiver General shall account to Her Majesty for the same, through the Lord High Treasurer or Lords Commis for the same, through the Lora High Treasurer of Loras Combin-sioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as Her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct. LIII. And be it enacted, That until altered by any Act of

the Legislature of the province of Canada, the salaries of the Governor and of the Judges shall be those respectively set against their several offices in the said Schedule (A.); but that it shall their several onces in the said Schedule (A.); but that it shall be lawful for the Governor to abolish any of the offices named in the said Schedule (B.) or to vary the sums appropriated to any of the services or purposes named in the said Schedule (B.); and that the amount of saving which may accrue from any such alterative of the said Schedule. tion in either of the said Schedules shall be appropriated to such purposes connected with the administration of the Government of the said province as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; and that accounts in detail of the expenditure of the several sums of fortyfurnishing us with Liverpool and London dates to the sth and 6th ult. respectively; the latter bringing papers granted, and of every part thereof, shall be laid before the Legis lative Council and Legislative Assembly of the said province within thirty days next after the beginning of the Session after such expenditure shall have been made: Provided always, that not more than two thousand pounds shall be payable at the same ject, but, it is said, has brought down the ridicule of the time for pensions to the Judges, out of the said sum of forty-five thousand pounds, and that not more than five thousand pounds shall be payable at the same time for pensions out of the said sum of thirty thousand pounds; and that a list of all such pensions, and of the persons to whom the same shall have been granted,

shall be laid in every year before the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

LIV. And be it enacted, That during the time for which the said several sums of forty-five thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds are severally payable, the same shall be accepted and taken by Her Majesty by way of civil list, instead of all territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown, arising in either of the said provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or in the provinces of Canada, and that three-fifths of the net produce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown within the province of Canada, shall be paid over to the account of the said consolidated revenue fund; and also during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years after the demise of Her Majesty, the remaining two-fifths of the net produce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown within the province of Canada shall be also paid over in like manner to the account of the said consolidated revenue fund.

LV. And be it enacted, That the consolidation of the duties and revenues of the said province shall not be taken to affect the payment out of the said consolidated revenue fund of any sum or ums heretofore charged upon the rates and duties already raised vied and collected, or to be raised, levied and collected, to and for the use of either of the provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or of the province of Canada, for such time as shall have been appointed by the several Acts of the Legislature of the prowhich such charges were severally authorized. LVI. And be it enacted, That the expenses of the collection,

management, and receipt of the said consolidated revenue fund shall form the first charge thereon; and that the annual interest of the public debt of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or of either of them at the time of the re-union of the said provinces, shall form the second charge thereon, and that the payments to be made to the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, and to Ministers of other Christian denominations, pursuant to any law dark wig. He is the Archbishop of Canterbury, against whom not even his enemies have a word to say. He can champion the Church without provoking the ire of her foes. Near him is the less abstracted, but scarcely less respected, lishop of London. His full, ruddy face offers a fine contrast to the pale visage of the Archbishop. Conspicuous among these divines is the celebrated Bishop of Exeter.—

Ministers of other Christian denominations, pursuant to any law of usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing the House of Commons. In that House, the intended speaker would have walked, statelily, straightforward to his seat, and sat in moody silence till the awful moment arrived. The found had appeared in three of the ships. They were expected to reach Singapore about the 25th of May. The East Indian journals, in general, predict whom I have singled out above are, with the exception of the Church would have walked, statelily, straightforward to his seat, and sat in moody silence till the awful moment arrived. The tothe cholera which had appeared in three of the ships. In the House of Commons. In that House, the intended speaker would have walked, statelily, straightforward to his seat, and the House of Commons of usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to the House of Commons. In that House, the intended speaker would have walked, statelily, straightforward to his seat, and the House of Commons or usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of our second Editorial last week; to the cholera which had appeared in three of the ships. The House of Commons or usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing to usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of our second Editorial last week; to the House of Commons. In that House, the intended speaker where or at the ti

thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same shall continue to be payable, shall form the fifth charge thereon; and that the other charges upon the rates and duties levied within the said province of Canada herein-before reserved, shall form the sixth charge thereon, so long as such charges shall continue to be payable.

thereon, so long as such charges shall continue to be payable.

LVII. And be it enacted, That subject to the several payments hereby charged on the said consolidated revenue fund, the same shall be appropriated by the Legislature of the province of Canada for the public service, in such manner as they shall think proper: provided always, that all Bills for appropriating any part of the surplus of the said consolidated revenue fund, or for imposing any new tax or impost, shall originate in the Legislative Assembly of the said province of Canada: provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the said Legislative Assembly to originate or pass any vote, resolution, or bill for the appropriation of any part of the surplus of the said consolidated revenue fund, or of any other tax or impost, to any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the said Legislative Assemble of th mended by a message of the Governor to the said Legislative As-sembly during the Session in which such vote, resolution, or Bill

LVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Go-LVIII. And he it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor, by an instrument or instruments to be issued by him for that purpose, under the Great Seal of the province, to constitute Townships in those parts of the province of Canada in which Townships are not already constituted, and to fix the metes and bounds thereof, and to provide for the election and appointment of Township Officers therein, who shall have and exercise the like powers as are exercised by the like officers in the Townships already constituted in that part of the avenue of Canada representations. ready constituted in that part of the province of Canada now called Upper Canada, and every such instrument shall be published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law from a day to be named in each case in such proclamation.

LIX. And be it enacted, That all powers and authorities ex-pressed in this Act to be given to the Governor of the Province of Canada shall be exercised by such Governor in conformity with and subject to such orders, instructions, and directions as Her Majesty shall from time to time see fit to make or issue.

LX. And whereas His late Majesty King George the Third, by his Royal Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of October in the third year of His reign was pleased to declare that he had put the coast of Labrador, from the river Saint John to Hudson's Straits, with the Islands of Anticosti and Madeline, and all other smaller Islands lying on the said coast under the said that the smaller Islands of Anticosti and Madeline, and all other smaller Islands lying on the said coast, under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland; And whereas by an inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland; And whereas by an Act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of His said late Majesty, intituled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, all such Territories, Islands and Counties which had, since the tenth day of February in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, been made part of the Government of Newfoundland, were, during His Majesty's pleasure annexed to and made part and parcel of the province of Quebec, as created and established by the said Royal proclamation, be it declared and enacted, That nothing in this or any other Act contained shall be construed to restrain Her Majesty, if she shall be so pleased, from annexing the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Her Mathe Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Her Ma

the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward.

LXI. And be it enacted, That in this Act, unless otherwise expressed therein, the words "Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada," are to be understood to mean "Act of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, enacted by Her Majesty or by the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada;" and the words "Governor of the province of Canada" are to be understood as comprehending the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person authorized to execute the office of the functions of Governor of the said province. of Governor of the said province.

LXII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Par-

e	liament.	
	SCHEDULE A.	
I	Governor	£7,000
1,	Lieutenant Governor,	1,000
er	UPPER CANADA.	
d	1 Chief Justice	1,500
S,	4 Puisne Judges, at £900 each	3,600
e	1 Vice Chancellor	1,125
r	LOWER CANADA.	
of	1 Chief Justice, Quebec	1,500
1,	3 Puisne Judges, Quebec, at £900 each	2,700
h	1 Chief Justice, Montreal	1,100
e	3 Puisne Judges, Montreal, at £900 each	2,700
-	1 Resident Judge at Three Rivers	900
-	1 Judge of the Inferior District of St. Francis -	500
	1 Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspe	500
S	Pensions to the Judges, salaries of the Attornies and	
h	Solicitors General, and contingent and miscellane-	
e	ous expences of Administration of Justice through.	
-	out the Province of Canada	20,875
d		
d	Author bear also the Clarks of the Links had been	45,000
	SCHEDULE B.	
d	Civil Secretaries and their Offices	8,000
11	Provincial Secretaries and their Offices	3,000
3-	Receiver General and his Office	3,000
g	Inspector General and his Office	2,000
ıs	Executive Council	3,000
of	Board of Works	2,000
	Emigrant Agent	700
ie.	Pensions	5,000
ır	Contingent expenses of Public Offices	3,000
re	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	
es.	A STATE OF THE STA	£30,000

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate. King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having opened an office in John Street, West of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business entrusted to his care, with the strictest integrity, and attention to their interest, and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD.

Toronto, 28th August, 1840. EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September), they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained during the next three months. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, U. C., August 21, 1840.

I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part f the province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, larris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of GROCERIES, agrons, &c., besides an assortment of DRY GOODS, equally extensive as

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1849.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION, CHAMPION'S CAST STEEL WARRANTED AXES,

Hospital Street, Toronto.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Toronto, August S9, 1840.

THE REVEREND W. H. NORKIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBREW language and the Cognate Dialects, (Chaldee and Syriae), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature.

Toronto, August 6, 1840.

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At Prescott, on the 3d inst., of consumption, Margaret Ann, second daughter of Wm. Meneilly, Esq., Steam Boat Agent, aged

12 years and 10 months.
At Brockville, on Saturday morning the 29th ult., Mary Stuart, only daughter of Ormond Jones, Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 18:-W. Scott Burn, Esq.; Rev. G. C. Street; Rev. F. G. Elliott, rem. in full vol. 4; G. Heathcote, Esq., rem. in full vols. 3 and 4; J. Battersby, Esq., rem. in full vol. 4; J. Hughes, Esq.; Joseph The following have been received by the Editor during the last

Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); Rev. J. Flood; T. Webster, Esq., rem.; R. G. Ward, Esq., add. sabs. and rem.; Lieut. Aylmer; A. Davidson, Esq., rem.; Mr. D. Beach, [whose request shall be complied with]; Thos. Champion, Esq.; J. H. is received.