

Sir H. Hardinge said it should be borne in mind that the mere transport expense of the British Army in the last war with America up the St. Lawrence was very nearly £1,000,000 per annum, the charge being £630,000 for the transport of ammunition and provisions alone.—(hear;)—and that charge more than exceeded the cost of the Rideau Canal, by means of which these transports could be made with great facility and little charge in future. Then, when it was recollected that our maritime, and thence our commercial superiority over America, depended in a great degree on our maintaining a good line of frontier, of which the Rideau Canal was the main chain, he was sure that the Honourable Members would not be too eager to cavil at the expense we had already gone to, and might feel necessary to continue till the original design was complete. He was confident that the day on which we gave up that frontier, with all our works on it to America, would be the date of her maritime superiority, and, as a consequence, of our maritime decline.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE ON OPENING THE PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Saturday 5th Jan. 1831.

The House of Assembly being again assembled at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council, Archibald Maclean, Esq., informed His Excellency that, the House of Assembly had chosen him for their Speaker, and claimed the usual privileges.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen,—

and Gentlemen:

Since the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, we have had to lament the demise of our late most gracious Sovereign: an affliction which has spread through the British Empire the deepest sorrow and regret.

In opening this Session, I cannot but draw your attention to the declaration of the King, on his succeeding to the Throne of his ancestors. It will be long borne in mind by his faithful and loyal subjects, and will best convey to you His Majesty's resolution to rely upon the advice, and the zealous co-operation of Parliament, in His anxious endeavours, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to protect the liberties of the people, and to promote their happiness.

The immediate prospects of the Colony, I am persuaded, you will consider favourable to exertion on the part of the Legislature, in reference to the progress of your Commercial Intercourse with the Parent State, the increasing Revenue, and the tide of Emigration which has recently turned with so much profit and advantage to Upper Canada.

It may be unnecessary to advert to the successful results expected from perfecting the communication between the great Lakes: the value of an uninterrupted inland navigation being now fully appreciated. But, I must remark, that the efforts which are directed to accomplish this important object, and to complete the Rideau Canal before the close of next autumn, suggest the expediency of introducing without delay, such alterations in your system of constructing highways, as will enable the agriculturists of the more remote townships to participate in the commerce carried on by the population established near the shores of the Lakes:—and repair in some degree, the public and individual loss sustained by their exclusion from a market, where the demand for the produce of this country far exceeds the supply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The usual statement of the Revenue and expenditure, and estimate for the present year, shall be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen,—

and Gentlemen

You will give your consideration to the Acts which are about to expire.

The returns and reports prepared for your examination, clearly point out the effect of the measures which have been adopted to ensure an active prosecution of public works, and to foster the Institutions organized with the sanction of the Legislature: and I trust, that the course pursued with that view, the encouragement and protection afforded to Emigrants of every description, and a judicious application of means to improve gradually your internal Navigation, cannot fail to accord with the wishes and interests of the people; and greatly to augment a class of settlers who have been accustomed to love and venerate our Constitution, and whose labor, enterprise and capital, are essentially contributing to advance the prosperity and welfare of the Province.

How much better is it to "use the world as not abusing it," and receive the things of this life with pious gratitude to the giver! If we refrain from unlawful enjoyments, and use the lawful in God's fear, it will sweetly combine heaven and earth within us, and mingle their enjoyments in one cup of blessing.

Propose good things, follow good counsels and leave the rest to providence.

Uphraid not any one with a kindness granted; for that turns a benefit into an injury.

CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.

THE EXCURSION.

(Continued from last week.)

We left our little family in the steady boat, just ready to leave the wharf, at the ringing of the bell. Little Emily was continually calling on her mother and sister to look, first at one new object that fixed her attention, and then at some other, while Lucy shared in all her astonishment, and both afforded their mother much amusement by their expressions of surprise and delight.

But this pleasant occupation was soon interrupted, by Jane, who coming up to her mamma with an expression of much sorrow in her face, begged her to look at a spot in the water, close to the edge of the dock, at a little distance from the boat. The dead body of a little lamb was floating on the surface. It had been thrown or fallen, from a pen a little farther out on the wharf, which Jane had also seen, and now pointed out to her mother. In the pen were a large number of sheep and lambs, with a few cows and calves. They were all crowded together as close as possible, and panting in the sunshine, while some were bleating piteously, and others lying down almost exhausted, and, seemingly, just ready to die. "Dear mother," said Jane, "is it not very cruel to use those poor creatures in such a manner? what are they put there for?" Her mother told her that they had been brought from the country in order to be killed, to supply meat, for the food of the inhabitants of the city. "It was hard," she said "to tell how much of their suffering was necessary; but certainly it might be made much less, if those who had the care of the poor animals were not so hard-hearted."—The other little girls now joined their mother and sister, and Emily could scarcely restrain her tears, when she saw the dead lamb. Just then, some butchers came up to the pen, and a number of sheep and lambs were picked out from the rest, their feet tied together, and thrown into a cart. Others were driven off, and although they could hardly stand, were dragged, and pushed, and beaten along the street. The children were loud in expressing their displeasure. "Oh!" said Amelia "how I wish I was a man, that I might go and make those bad boys have more pity upon the poor beasts that they are tormenting so!" "My dear," said her mother, "you should never wish to be any thing else than what it has pleased God to make you. Be active in doing all the good you can as a little girl, not only to animals, but much more to every poor fellow creature that God's providence may bring within your knowledge. I have known some little girls, and even grown persons, who were very tender to dogs and cats, and seem-