

ing season of last year's meeting, under the impression that I was thereby more effectually consulting your personal convenience.

The loss which His Majesty and the Royal Family, and the whole of His Majesty's Subjects have sustained by the demise of His late Majesty, will, I doubt not, have been the cause of grief, to His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects.

My inexperience in regard to the local concerns of this Province, does not as yet, permit of my directing your attention to any particular object connected with its internal improvement; but I can assure you that I am now, and have been ever since my arrival amongst you, diligently employed in acquiring such information on these points; as may, I trust, enable me hereafter, to offer some useful suggestions for your consideration.

There is, however one subject to which I wish briefly to advert, I mean the currency, and I do so merely for the purpose of informing you that I am in possession of some further information on that subject, which shall be placed at your disposal in the event of your taking up the consideration of it again.

I had entertained a hope that I should have been enabled to lay before you some communication from His Majesty's Government upon the question of Finance, which has occupied much of the attention of the Legislature of this Province, but not having it yet in my power to do so, I think it necessary to apprise you that I have reason to know that the unavoidable pressure of public business incidental to the death of His late Majesty, and the change of Administration which has recently taken place in England, have interrupted the progress of measures contemplated by His Majesty's Government on that subject.

These measures, I have reason to believe, will soon be brought to maturity. In the mean while it may be satisfactory to you to learn, that His Majesty's Government is deeply impressed with the necessity of an immediate and satisfactory adjustment of the question to which I have alluded, and I am sanguine enough to hope that the instructions which I am led to expect, will be calculated to prevent the chance of future collision on this subject.

Under these circumstances you will, I trust, see the necessity of making some provisional arrangement for meeting the expenditure of the Government, upon the assurance that His Majesty entertains an earnest desire to see the financial concerns of the Province placed without loss of time upon a footing which may be at once compatible with the exigencies of the public service, and with the wishes and feelings of his Majesty's faithful subjects in Lower Canada. His Majesty has no desire to call upon them for any supplies beyond such as may upon full consideration be found essential, His Majesty having no object more at heart than the comfort, the prosperity and the happiness of a people who are endeared to him by many ties, and whose growing importance in all the relations of the British Empire His Majesty fully appreciates.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The accounts of the past year are in forward preparation, and I have every reason to believe that they will be ready to be laid before you previous to the expiration of the period fixed by Legislative regulation, for production of the public accounts.

An estimate of expending for the ensuing year, is also in preparation and will shortly be ready to be submitted to you.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The accession of his Majesty King William the Fourth, and His Consort Queen Adelaide, an event which has filled with joy the heart of every British subject, affords an opportunity of expressing those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the Reigning Royal Family, by which His Majesty's faithful and loyal Canadian subjects have ever been distinguished.

Where I to consult my own inclination on the present occasion, I should avoid saying any thing regarding myself personally; But appearing before you, as I now do, for the first time, I think it necessary to detain you a few minutes longer while I express the deep sense I entertain of the importance of the arduous duties which the King has been graciously pleased to confide to me; and although

personally a stranger to this part of His Majesty's Dominions, I am nevertheless, fully aware of the nature and extent of the difficulties by which those duties are surrounded.

How to surmount the difficulties to which I now allude, shall be the object of my constant study, and conscious of my own deficiencies, I will endeavor to supply my want of ability for the task, by a strict and steady adherence to those principles of justice and impartiality which I am quite sure will never mislead me.

It may be, that my efforts are not destined to be crowned with success, I will at least endeavor to deserve it.

In conclusion: It is worthy of observation that your present meeting is marked by peculiar circumstances. You are now for the first time, called together under the authority of His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, and the popular branch of the Legislature, which has been considerably extended by a late Legislative enactment, assembles now, also for the first time with its augmented numbers.

These circumstances, Gentlemen, constitute the commencement of a new Era in your Parliamentary History; an Era, which I do most earnestly hope may be distinguished by that harmony and good understanding between the several branches of the Legislature which is so essentially necessary to give full effect to the advantages of the Constitution you have the happiness to possess, and for the preservation of which, as by law established it is, I am well convinced, equally the interest of every Canadian subject of His Majesty to pray fervently to Almighty God.

It does not require a great deal of time to love God, to draw near and enjoy his presence, to lift up our heart to him, to adore him at the bottom of it, or to make him an offering of what we do and suffer; for the very "kingdom of God is within us," Luke xii. 21, which nothing can molest.—*Fenelon.*

When the hurry and distraction of the senses, and the roving of the imagination, hinder us from getting into a quiet and composed frame of mind, let us, at least, calm ourselves by the integrity of our will; and the very desire of a composure does, in a manner, prove a sufficient one. We must also turn our minds inward to God, and do whatsoever he would have us, with a pure and upright intention.—*Ibid.*

The presence of God calms the mind, gives sweet repose and quiet, even in the midst of our daily labors; but, then, we must be resigned to him without any reserve.—*Ibid.*

CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.

THE EXCURSION.

(Continued from last week.)

After some little refreshment, our little travellers were delighted by a summons from their mother "to prepare for a walk." They had had a little time to become acquainted with their new residence and had diligently employed it in examining the situation, and especially in running about the pleasant piazza, which stretched round three parts of the house. From the front they had watched the steam boat depart on her return to the city, and when they were called were looking at the sloops which almost every minute passed, sometimes within a few hundred feet of the house, enlivening the beautiful river with their snow white sails and rapid motions, under the stiff blowing breeze.

The children were quickly ready, and in a few moments were on their way, jumping and skipping around their mamma and little Emily, who held her hand, with all the happy playfulness of healthy and good humoured children. For some time their walk extended along a very pretty road, and then they came to an old mill, which was not at work, but seemed to be disused. They soon observed that the surface of the mill pond was not like that of the river, but almost all over covered with some slimy substance of a dark green color. Lucy asked the reason of the difference. Jane explained to her that the water was what is called stagnant, that