English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S .- We briefly announced in our last that the Bishop of St. David's held a confirma-tion at St. Peter's Church in this town, but as we went to press whilst the rite was being administered to the catechumens, we could not, of necessity, touch on any of the incidents of that interesting ceremony. The number confirmed in this town was about 350, something above the usual average, and we have no hesitation in saying that now the rite is administered by the bishop in the Welch explained, in both languages, as to their future conduct, and the fresh responsibility they incur thereby to lead a "godly and a Christian life," that the next confirmation, come when it may, will present a much more numerous attendance than the last. It is now upwards of a hundred years since a Protestant bishop addressed the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain in the language of their fathers.—alanguage spoken in this country these states. language, as well as in the English, and its nature fully of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain in the language of their fathers,—alanguage spoken in this country a thousand years before the "Sun of Righteousness" had risen with healing on his wings, and illumined the gross darkness that then enveloped our benighted country. Those who know the all but insuperable difficulties attending the acquirement of the Welch language, by those who are not natives, may perhaps imagine that the charge which our diocesan addressed to the catechumens in Welch, was characterised by those imporfactions of style and propun characterised by those imperfections of style and pronunciation which in Anglo-Welch preachers make the judicious grieve, and operate injuriously as regards the interests of the Church, and their ministerial usefulness; but the very reverse is the fact. The bishop's address was unexceptionable in style, and his lordship's pronunciation had more of the ore rotundo than we ever hoped for from any other than a native. His articulation was distinct, and his pronunciation upon the whole richly vernacular, whilst the appropriate placing of the emphasis proved that he understood, and the impressive solemnity of his manner showed that he felt, the force of what he uttered. The eatechumens listened with evident interest and deep attention to the truly apostolical exhortation delivered to them by the head of the Church in this diocese; and many of by the head of the Church in this diocese; and many of them departed, doubtless, with the silent confession—"it is good for us to have been here." The progress made by the bishop in Welch—unquestionably the most difficult of acquirement of any of the European languages—on account of the variety and intricacy of its mutations, and the difficulty of pronunciation, by means of which most illiterate Welchman is able to detect a naturalised stranger, who may have got un the language, as easily ised stranger, who may have got up the language, as easily as an Athenian flower-girl could detect a provincial by the same test—is certainly extraordinary. It is the prerogative of genius of a high order, combined with perserogative of genius of a high order, combined with perseverance and an aptitude for acquiring languages, to vanquish difficulties which to ordinary talent are insuperable. We may, therefore, now felicitate ourselves on the possession of a Welch bishop, who, by mastering the distinctive Shibboleths of the ch—lls, and the other difficulties that lie in the way of the acquirement of the language, prefers a legitimate and undeniable title to be admitted into the great Welch family, and to all the immunities of naturalisation. All English appointees, however, may not be endowed with the immense talent and perseverance of Dr. Thirlwall, nor impressed with the same conviction of Dr. Thirlwall, nor impressed with the same conviction of the necessity of a bishop's being conversant with the lan-guage of the country over which he is appointed overseer in things spiritual; and, therefore, his successful acquisi-tion of the language, so far from weakening the argument in favour of the selection of natives for vacant Welch histoprieks supplies the strongest practical confirmation hishopricks, supplies the strongest practical confirmation possible of the expediency of such a selection in future. We cannot close our remarks without acknowledging the we cannot close our tenants without condensation to bligation the Church in this diocese is under to the present bishop, for devoting his attention to the language of Welchmen, and triumphing over the enormous difficulties of acquiring a correct knowledge of its orthography and grammatical structure. This is no ordinary task, and one under which ordinary minds, and ordinary perseverance must have sunk, or from which they must have withdrawn in despair. We hope, however, that a new era is now about to dawn on the Church in this diocese, and that the Welch confirmation service heard, as it will be, through-out the length and breadth of the diocese, will inspire the Church with fresh energy, and enable her to make head against her many and virulent foes. His lordship will have confirmed in 28 places, in the course of the present month, and his physical activity, it will be confessed, is scarcely inferior to his mental, when the vast territorial extent of the diocese is considered, for its extreme length is about 120 miles, and its extreme breadth about 80.—

Scottish Episcopal Church.—The annual Synod of the Diocese of Aberdeen was held in St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, on Wednesday last. Morning prayer was said by the Reverend Alexander Low (deacon); the sermon was preached by the Reverend William Robertson, of Oldmeldrum. After sermon, the Right Reverend the Bishop, from his chair within the rails of the altar, delivered his annual charge to the clergy. He expressed his gratification at the manner in which he had been received by them during his late triennial visitation of the diocese, and the great satisfaction with which he had observed the marked increase in the number of those brought to him persons of adult age. He alluded to the recent union of St. Paul's Chapel with the Church—to the gratifying position which the Scottish Episcopal Church Society now held and to the increasing support which the scott state of the scott state for confirmation-a considerable number of whom were held, and to the increasing support which it was receiving—to the contemplated establishment of an Episcopal College, which, through the exertions of the able and excellent men who had projected it, was now all but certainto the lamented decease of the late Primus, on whom he pronounced a just and well-merited eulogium; and he concluded by calling on all, whether of the clergy or of the laity, to increase their zeal and devotion for the Church.

political Dissenters of this town last week agitated against the proposed church-rate with their accustomed virulence. They attended the vestry, made seditious speeches, moved amendments, and tried other modes of obstructing the business and defying the law. A poll was proceeded with, the result of which was the signal defeat of the Church-haters. The numbers were—For the rate, 1226; against it, 897: majority in favour of the rate, 320. The rate was only one halfpenny in the pound! At the late church-rate meeting in Cheltenham, a gentleman present stated that he paid 6*l*, every year to a con-

s dissenter for his sitting in the parish church!-

Gloucestershire Chronicle.

HACKNEY CHURCH-RATES .- On Thursday, as already announced, at a meeting of the inhabitants, a church-rate for the ensuing year was refused. The poll then demanded by Mr. Roper, the church-warden, immediately commenced, and closed at five o'clock on Saturday, when the rector, the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, announced the numbers to be—for the rate, 771; against it, 454; giving the supporters of the rate a majority of 317 votes.

NEW CHURCHES IN MANCHESTER.—We have great

pleasure in communicating to our readers that the committee for building and endowing ten churches in five years, in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, have hitherto been crowned with the most encouraging success. The funds subscribed for this important object since February last, a period of little more than five months, and that a period also of perhaps unparalleled depression of business in those districts, amount to upwards of 25,000l., a very striking instance that where there is a will, with the Divine blessing, there is a way. It is evident it is the wish of the committee to make the best use of the means placed at their disposal, and we understand that no doubt of modern times, as a pattern of the severity of a Roman exists that no fewer than four churches will be in very advanced progress by the close of the year. The foundation stone of the first of these Christian edifices, called St. Bartholomew's, was laid on Monday morning last in Regent-road, Salford, by Mr. W. Egerton.

Churches.—The present appears quite an era for building, repairing, and renovating those venerable and stately fabrics, so justly described by the celebrated Presbyterian Dr. Watts:-

"These temples of his grace,
How beautiful they stand!
The honours of our native place,
And bulwarks of our land."

And bulwarks of our land."

Or themselves, what they should eat, and what they should No less than five churches, within a short distance of drink, and wherewithal they should be clothed!" Waltham (which we desire now to notice more particularly), have lately undergone considerable repairs. At the first stone of which was laid by Mrs. Smith Child, on the time when England was threatened with an invasion by the usurper Bonaparte, Waltham Church, from its elevated and commanding position, was selected, amongst others, as a "landmark;" and the flag which was fixed on the spire after some time was blown down, taking with "finial," or topmost stone, and in this dilapidated state it has remained up to the present time. At length the spirited inhabitants resolved to restore it to its former beauty, the worthy rector having kindly undertaken the superintendence thereof, besides putting up the new finial, in addition to this, he has put in a beautiful new Gothic of which are free. The cost of the erection, including window at the east end of the chancel, at a cost of upwards the spacious school-rooms, which are adjacent, and are

Socialist Proceedings.—On Sunday the Socialists of Socialist Proceedings.—On Sunday the Socialists of Oldham had the hardihood to hold a camp-meeting, after the manner of the Ranters. They assembled in considerable numbers in a close on Oldham Edge, where they sang Socialist hymns, and several of their missionaries held forth to their deluded followers. Rain coming on they adjourned to their chapel in Grosvenor-street, where they took refreshments, consisting of tea and coffee, and afterwards commenced dancing to music. The assemblage consisted chiefly of youths of both sexes.—Manchester Chronicle.

"THE ROBIN OF OUR CATHEDRAL."-In our journal of the 14th February, 1835, we inserted some beautiful verses under the above title, contributed by a valued correspondent. The opening lines were these:—

Bird of the bright and crimson vest, why hast thou left thy home, Amid the ambient fields of air, to seek a cloistered dome? How canst thou tame the bounding wing, through heaven's blue vault

that sped,
Within the narrow space that holds the mansions of the dead? Within the narrow space that holds the mansions of the dead?
How canst thou leave the sunny skies, thy blossoms and thy bowers,
To court the awed and solemn air that wraps these sombre towers?
How canst thou shun thy feathered tribe, and thus in wayward mood
Quit all thy sweet companionships to dwell in solitude?
And yet along the lofty aisles thou speed'st as light a wing
As ever met the morning star, or heraided the spring?
And thy sweet notes, as oft they rise the organ swells among,
Are blithe and clear as ever tuned the woodland's choral song.

Inquiry was made the other day, what had become of the little songster, which for a period of nine or ten years had taken up its abode within the sacred walls; and the answer elicited the following anecdote, far more worthy of being perpetuated that many a record inscribed on marble.—
The bird had been missed from the church for some time, and was supposed to have sought again "the ambient as more congenial to its nature than the "cloistered dome;" but on removing the altar screen, two or three years ago, for the purpose of erecting the present handsome one of stone, the remains of the redbreast were found behind it. Perhaps, warned of approaching dissolution, having attained the venerable age of some nine or ten summers, it had retired there for a last resting-place. From long enjoyment of security, and a constant meal supplied by its protector, Mr. Phillips, the subsacrist, the bird had become so tame, that it was frequently seen perched on the choristers' desk, peering over their books, and seeming to rebuke with grave look the merry smile ever ready to brighten up the face of boyhood, and which its presence excited; or, seated on a pinnacle of the organ, swelling the chorus of praise with the music of its own mellow pipe; at other times, stationed on the canopy of the pulpit, a more attentive listener than many of God's creatures more deeply interested in the preacher's message. The remains of the poor bird were deposited by a friendly hand in the precincts of the cathedral, and Bobby has as yet found no successor in his honours and immu-

nities.—Bristol Journal TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN.—In conence of the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, the Vicar of Stoke, near Slough, being on the eve of leaving that neighbourhood for a living in Dorsetshire, the inhabitants of the adjoining district of Wexham determined apon presenting the reverend gentleman, who is universally beloved by his parishioners, with a testimonial of respect previously to his departure. Accordingly, a few days since, a deputation, consisting of Major Bent, and several other of the parishioners, waited upon Mr. Osborne with an elegant piece of plate, upon which was engraved, "A Tribute of Regard from the Inhabitants of Wexham to the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, 24th July, 1841." Major Bent, in addressing Mr. Osborne, observed, that "the inhabitants of Wexham, who have long enjoyed the privilege of joining in the worship of Almighty God with your congregation, and through your kindness and liberality have been permitted to partake of the benefits of the several institutions established in your parish for e comfort and advantage of the working classes, being anxious to testify their gratitude, beg your acceptance of the simple, yet sincere, token of their regard, which they now present to you." Mr. Osborne expressed his acknowedgements in a most feeling and affectionate address.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning a sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander M'Caul, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, [and brother of the learned and reverend Principal of U. C. College,] at the Church of St. Mary, Battersea, on behalf of the above charitable institution. The reverend gentleman took his text from the gospel of St. Luke, chap. xvi. v. 25, and throughout decline the gospel of St. Luke, chap. xvi. v. 25, and throughout a most fervid discourse, warmly advocated the interests of the hospital. The sum collected amounted to 371.10s., together with one annual donation of a guinea. It appears that since the opening of King's College Hospital, in that since the opening of King's College Hospital, in that since the opening of King's College Hospital, in instance of 11,000 sick and suffering poor, including many distressing cases of accident and emergency, have participated in its benefits. 1,460 have been received as in-patients. To maintain the hospital in an efficient state,

an annual income of not less than 3,500l. is requisite. an annual income of not less than 3,500t. Is requisite.

Dr. Scoresby, of Queen's College, and Vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire, has been for some time in the metropolis, and we understand that he has made known to the Royal Institution and the United Service Club, his recent important by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the upper promised by the inspection which I have made of the provinces of Canada, having never been experience of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experience of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of Canada, having never been experienced by the province of tant discovery in improving magnetical instruments, by So highly have his communications been esteemed by the latter distinguished body of officers, that a vote of thanks has been conveyed to Dr. S. from their council, accompanied by a diploma conferring the distinction of honorary member in that society. During his stay in London, Dr. Scoresby had the honour of an interview with Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of communicating to his Royal Highness these important discoveries.

THE REV. W. M. BUNTING AND THE GOWN QUESTION. Cheltenham Church-Rates.—The "conscientious" the Rev. W. M. Bunting to the editor of the Manchester Guardian, in reference to the late anti-corn-law confe rence:—"Before I quit your columns, probably for ever, suffer me to rectify a mis-statement of one of your reporters on a very different subject. The curious and credulous portion of your readers have been amused to satiety by your consecutive reports of the proceedings of the Weslevan conference during the session which has just closed. Their amusement being by this time exhausted they will not deem me malicious in informing them, that the most piquant particulars of the report were pure romance, in some instances not even 'founded on fact.' The two statements, for instance, that the conference had ecided that none of its ministers should in future wear the gown without its express sanction; and, next, that Dr. Bunting had, at the request of its committee, admonished Mr. Waddy and myself in reference to our past assumption of it, were entirely and elaborately untru The first exhibits only a clumsy guess at the facts; for by no person present, during the inquiry, could the sponta-neous resolutions of an individual minister to waive his acknowledged right (every sound principle which 'the gown' had been made the occasion of contesting, having been distinctly affirmed by the conference), or the genera agreement among his brethren, by which his exampl was followed, have been mistaken for the mock solemnit of a legislative decision against the use of the costum As to the fantastic conception, that had the con ference had any reproof to administer to me, it would have imposed the office on my own father, that must have been designed to demean the conference even more than its imagined delinquent; while he, who could describe Dr. Bunting as accepting such an office, could only be desirous to pourtray one of the most illustrious ministers rather than of the tenderness and delicacy of a Christian, virtue. The whole account, like most of the democratical gossip on the same subject, is a compound of impertinence and untruth. I am not in a temper to debate or cavil.— But I do regret the coincidence (as a sign of the spiritual tendencies of the age) that the same assembly of Christian ministers, met to promote the holiest interests, and by none but the holiest means, should have been formally importuned by three different parties, opponents successively of home-grown corn, the moderate use of a Scriptural beverage, and the more general adoption of a decent distinctive costume, to 'take thought' either for their people

CONSECRATION OF GOLDENHILL CHURCH.—This church the 3d of August, 1840, was consecrated for Divine Worship on Wednesday last, by the Lord Bishop of the dio cese. The want of church accommodation in the rapidly increasing and populous village of Goldenhill has long been felt and lamented, being situated more than a mile from the parish church of Tunstall, and containing a population of about 1300 persons, composed principally of miners and labourers. The building, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a neat plain structure, in the Norman style of architecture, built of brick, with a weathercock, and gilt cross, at his own private cost; and square tower at the west-end, contains 567 sittings, 204

of 100l. When the proposed alterations to the organ (now in hand) are completed, we have little doubt that Waltham Church will be one of the most finished in the county.—Nottingham Journal. considerable amount raised by public subscriptions, leaving a deficiency in the whole cost of about £200. Smith Child, Esq., has most liberally given an endowment of £1000, in addition to a very handsome subscription. The site was generously given by Mrs. Sparrow, of Bishton, and Miss Moreton, of Wolstanton. It is in contemplation to erect a parsonage-house also.

The little parish church of Redberth, near Tenby, in the county of Pembroke, was re-opened for Divine Ser-vice, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., after being entirely re-built. From a complete ruin it is now a beautiful little Gothic structure, and will seat about 240 persons. Its cost has been under £220, produced by subscription, the collection of the whole of which, with the exception of a grant of £20 from the Church Building Society, together with the planning and superintending the building, has been accomplished by one lady resident in the rillage. Does not this say to others, "Go thou and do like-£20 were collected on the day of the re-opening. which will be appropriated to the erection of a school

The Bishop of Durham and Viscount Dungannon have respectively given the liberal sum of £50 towards the funds for the restoration of the Abbey Church at Hex-

ham, Durham.
CHEPSTOW CHURCH.—The restoration of this church, the finest relic of Norman architecture in England, is now completed. The chancel and transepts, which were de-stroyed by the fall of the tower about 150 years since, have been rebuilt, and the church, which was originally built in the form of a cathedral, is now restored to its former dimensions, and contains 1800 sittings, 800 of which are free. On entering through the richly-decorated western doorway, the interior has a most imposing effect; the nave, with its grand range of semi-circular arches reposing on massive piers, having a venerable and solemn ppearance; two lofty arches divide it from the transepts and chancel, through which are seen the noble east window, beautifully ornanented with stained glass, giving a rich and splendid effect to the whole. The inhabitants of Chepstow are principally indebted to the Lord Bishop of Llandaff for this desirable improvement.

Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA, 1841.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable Lord Sydendam to Lord John Russell.

Government-house, Montreal, Sept. 27, 1840.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform you that I returned to this city on Thursday last, the 24th inst.

I shall transmit to your lordship, by the next mail, copies of the various addresses which I have received during my tour, and of my replies. In the meantime, it affords me the most sincere satisfaction to be enabled to say that, throughout the very extensive district of country which I have visited, comrising nearly the whole of the province of Upper Canada, the

best possible spirit prevails. From the province line to Amherstburg and Sandwich, from oo long neglected in the struggle for party and personal objects. At Toronto, even, where party spirit reigns with more violence than in any other part, the general feeling of the province at last prevailed over the opinions of the extremes,

Canada, I am also happy to say that the same good feeling reigns, and the same confidence in the principles upon which I have conducted my government, and in the exertions I have forwardness. made to introduce improvement.

The citizens of Montreal had prepared a public entry for my

return, which I have reason to know would have been most numerously attended, but this I was compelled from illness to

they may be successful in imposing on the credulity and ignorance of the habitans so far as to obtain the return to the United Legislature of a small party of violent men opposed to British connexion, I am satisfied that they will not again Majesty, that the Inhabitants of the now Province of Canada,

It is really impossible to say too much of the advantages which nature has bestowed upon it, especially that part of the country which lies between the three lakes—Ontario, moters, may be fully realized. If these great advantages be properly used, Erie, and Huron. I foresee that in the course of a very years that province must become one of the most valuable possessions of the British empire. Its population may be trebled, and its products inhabitants will, I am satisfied, become the most loyal, intelligent, and industrious subjects which Her Majesty can number. SYDENHAM.

I have, &c. The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, &c.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO LORD SYDENHAM. Copy of a Desputch from Lord John Russell to the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham.

Downing-street, July 6, 1841. My Lord,-Her Majesty's government have received with much regret the account which your recent communications to me convey of your severe bodily indisposition, and I have eceived the Queen's commands to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction your return to this country, on a leave of absence for six months, as soon after your receipt of this despatch as the exigencies of the public service in Canada may admit.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham, &c.

RESIGNATION OF LORD SYDENHAM. Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell.

Kingston, July 21, 1841. My LORD,-As it is probable that the sittings of the legislature will be protracted till the end of next month, and the state of my health, as your lordship is already aware, renders it of great importance to me that I should be able to quit this country early in the autumn, I think it right, without actually waiting for the termination of the session itself, to enable Her Majesty's government to take the necessary steps for the future conduct of affairs here, by formally requesting your lordship to place at the foot of the throne my resignation of the office with which the Queen has honoured me, and my humble prayer, in order to meet the possible contingency of the arrival of my successor being delayed beyond the period to which I have referred, that I may receive Her Majesty's gracious permission (if it should not already have been accorded to me) temporarily

to devolve the government upon the officer next in command.
The task which, by Her Majesty's commands, I undertook
two years ago is entirely completed, and I have the satisfaction
of feeling assured that the great objects of my mission are answered. The union of the two Canadas is fully perfected, and the measures incidental to that great change have been successfully carried into effect. Effective departments for every branch of the public service in this province have been constituted, and the future harmonious working of the constitution is, I have every reason to believe, secured.

I have likewise the gratification of learning, that in another of the provinces of British North America, comprised within my government, the endeavours which I made whilst I temporarily assumed the direction of affairs there, confirmed as the have been by your lordship's directions, which have been so ably carried out by Lord Falkland, have been completely successful in restoring harmony there, and in producing the best practical

I can, therefore, with perfect confidence in the future working of the great change which it has been my good fortune to assist in bringing into operation, surrender into other hands the powers with which I was honoured through the gracious confidence of my Sovereign, although, from the deep and heartfelt interest which I take in the welfare of these magnificent possessions of the Queen, I shall do so with feelings of deep

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, &c.

THE QUEEN'S ACCEPTANCE OF LORD SYDENHAM'S RESIGNATION.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord J. Russell to the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham.

Downing-street, August 18, 1841. My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your ordship's despatch of the 21st July, tendering to Her Majesty your resignation of the office of Governor General of the British provinces in North America; and I avail myself of the opportunity of this day's mail to inform your lordship that the Queen has been pleased to accept your resignation. Her Majesty has further commanded me to express to your lordship her intention of conferring on you the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, as a proof of Her Majesty's gracious Cross of the Dath, as approbation of your services.

I have, &c.

J. RUSSELL. The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham, &c.

PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT. Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham to Lord J. Russell.

Government-house, Kingston, August 4, 1841. My Lord,—I had the honour to receive via New York, by the Great Western, your lordship's despatch (No. 397) con-veying to me leave of absence from my post for six months, in consequence of the serious indisposition under which I have suffered, and I lose no time in requesting your lordship to be good enough to lay at the foot of the throne my humble acknowledgments to the Queen for this mark of Her Majesty's

It will be my anxious endeavour that the interests of Her Majesty's service should not suffer through this, or through the resignation of my office, which I had the honour to transmit to your lordship last mail.

I shall not avail myself of the Queen's gracious permission to absent myself until I have entirely completed the work which I have in hand, by bringing the present session of Parliamen to a close, and by taking all the steps incident to the measure which will have then probably received their completion; and with regard to some of these even, namely, the financial arrangements to be made for the province, in accordance with my instructions, my presence in England may, I hope, not be altogether without value. I expect to be able to complete this by the middle or end of

September, when I shall proceed home; but of this I shall be able to judge more exactly in the course of a short time, and I shall then apply to the officer commanding the naval station at Halifax to furnish me, if he conveniently can, with a vessel which may convey myself and my suite to England, of which I

Thave in the meantime great satisfaction in stating that the anticipations which I expressed in my confidential despatch of the 26th of June last have been fully realised.

The proceedings of the House of Assembly were at first retarded by the necessity of making arrangements and laying down new rules and regulations for the conduct of business, and by the proceedings in the matter of election petitions, in which the laws of the two provinces were different, and great confusion and embarrassment naturally arose; but this delay was rather productive of advantage than otherwise, as the members from different parts of the province had thereby the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with each other's views and opinions, and the difficulties inherent to the union of the representation of two countries hitherto so distinct and separate gradually wore off.

But latterly the Legislature has been able to devote itself to the practical business of the country, and, I am happy to say, has made great progress and with great advantage.

Many measures of public utility have been gone through,

Lake Erie to Penetanguishine, I have every where found a determination to forget past differences and to unite in an endeavour to obtain, under the Act of Union, those practical measures for the improvement of the country which have been establishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of a Board of Works, conferring the most extensive the stablishment of the sta sive powers upon that department, and thus enabling us to proceed safely and securely in whatever may be undertaken on the public account, or with public aid; another for the establishment of district Courts of Justice; and a third for the and I met there with a most cordial reception from all parties, and I had the opportunity, of which I was glad to avail myself, of doing much to soften down the asperities which had existed.

Amongst the British inhabitants of this part of Lower Canada, I am also happy to say that the same good feeling committee, and will, I have little doubt, be shortly passed; and the carpe gooffdence in the principles upon which I the other measures are all, more or less, in a state of great

I have, &c. SYDENHAM. The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, &c.

Address of the Assembly to the Queen upon the subject of the Seat of Government.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. We Your Majesty's Most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of our devoted attachment to Your Royal Person and

Government. We would most respectfully beg leave to represent to Your ourselves, now that it has taken place, with expressing our

That the Inhabitants of these Provinces did not anticipate from the adoption of the Union, that the vital interests of any portion were likely to be jeopardized, as recent events seem to mpire. Its population may be trebled, and its products threaten, because there is no principle in Legislation more fully acreased in an immense ratio; whilst, if properly governed, its established than that when a Law, though necessary for the good of the community, bears severely on particular sections, and causes serious loss and inconvenience—such loss and in-convenience should be as fully remunerated as possible, at the expense of the public for whose benefit it is sustained.

That in considering the union of the Provinces, the inhabi-

tants of the Cities of Quebec and Toronto did not conceal from themselves the possibility of being called upon to make greater sacrifices than the Inhabitants of any other part of the Province, but they did not anticipate any greater disadvantage than what might arise from holding the Provincial Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec; for they assured themselve that their Most Gracious Severeign the Queen, in the exercise f Her just prerogative, would be entirely directed, in selecting the place for convening the Legislature, by a due regard to existing claims and interests, as well as the general convenience

That while the question of the Union was under discussion, only two places seemed to offer any just claims to become the Seat of Government—Quebec and Toronto; both had been the Capitals of their respective Provinces from the very first; they possessed all the necessary convenience; and the great interests which had grown up in each respectively, from the fact of their being the Seat of Government, required favourable consideration.

That the vast extent of the United Province (sufficient in the

practice of our neighbors to constitute six or seven Sovereign States) seems to render any position, however near the centre undesirable as the permanent place for the meeting of Parliament, for the following among other reasons:—

The great object of the Union is to amalgamate as soon as possible into one people the population of both Provinces; gradually but gently to assimilate their laws and customs, their

hopes and interests. We respectfully beg leave to express our sincere conviction that no measure can with equal facility quicken such happy results, as causing the Legislature to meet four years in the midst of one population and four years in the midst of the other. The Representatives of Eastern and Western Canada would thus become acquainted with the respective inhabitants, their

habits and views, their wants and expectations; and become able to meet their just desires, and to adopt such measures as will, without violence to any feelings or even prejudices, transform them in a reasonable time into one people.

That the measure of alternate Parliaments, in like circum

stances, is not without many precedents, and, in the present case, will be attended with many essential and paramount advantages. The only objection that can be raised confined to a small matter of expense, which will bear no proportion to the interest of the very large sums required for erecting such buildings to accommodate the Legislature and the several public departments as already exist at Toronto and That although these may be deemed among the leading points

in favour of alternate Parliaments at Quebec and To there are other reasons, to which, though somewhat of a local nature, we would respectfully pray Your Majesty's considera-tion. Toronto, from the change of the Seat of Government, is threatened with greater loss than even Quebec, from the removal of the Superior Courts; now such removal would be of great and serious disadvantage to Western Canada. Toronto very nearly in its centre, being about 280 miles from the Point au Baudet, the eastern extremity, and 270 from Amherstburgh, the western; and therefore convenient above all other places for transacting the public business of the Province. It has all the public buildings required, and as the laws, customs and habits of the two Provinces differ essentially at present, many years may elapse before they can be assimilated so as to unite the Judiciary. Add to all this the fact, that seven-tenths of the population of Western Canada must always he found west of the Bay of Quinté, and to them Manager Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum.

AGENTS—The Clergy in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq'1.

31, Cheapside, London.

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greatly increased, should the Courts be removed from Toronto, and all this without the slightest equivalent.

That many of the inhabitants of the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, relying on the emphatic language of His late Most Gracious Sovereign King William the Fourth, "That a Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was not a measure fit to be recommended to Parliament," and therefore not anticipating any such enactment, did, under the conviction that Toronto and Quebec would continue the Seat of Covernment in their respective. Provinces agreed the of Government in their respective Provinces, expend the greater part of their means on fixed property, and will therefore be impoverished and many of them exposed to the greatest sacrifices, should the Seat of Government be wholly removed.

Indeed the loss to merchants and to tradesmen begins already to be felt, and to some it will prove utter ruin. All must suffer should there be no remedy: for the depreciation of real property cannot, under such a disastrous event, be less than several hundred thousand pounds.

Wherefore we most earnestly entreat that Your Majesty, in the exercise of your royal prerogative, will be pleased to order that the Parliament of Canada do hereafter assemble alternately that the Parliament of Canada do hereafter assemble alternace, at Quebec and Toronto, the respective Capitals of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or should such prayer be thought unadvisable, and any other measure be adopted, that adequate and just remuneration be granted for the loss sustained by the inhabitants of Toronto and Quebec.

In compliance with the request of the House of Assembly, the Governor General will transmit to the Secretary of State in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne, the address adopted by the House on the subject of the Seat of Go-

Government House, 16th September, 1841.

Advertisements.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming Season; and by the middle of this month they will have a more extensive and better assorted stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months.

These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry Goods, generally, were unusually low in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for Casu, or for short and definite credits.

definite credits.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.
Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841.

I'C B & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western part of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm.
BUCHANAN HARRIS & Co., who hold equally large and attractive assortments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of Groceries and Linuors.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—

100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar

40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.
40 do. double and single refined London Sugars

300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchous Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities
400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and
Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

A L S O,
Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a
general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Metchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

ALEX. OGHLVIE & Co.
No. 197 King Street.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and 60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mushroom Catchup,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
10 do. Caronne Peppe

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street. Toronto, 29th July, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildir NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARB in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. Toronto, October 30 1840

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 137, King Street,

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the publication that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of STATIONERY, &c. and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers!

The Subscriber will also died to British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. Mr. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG,

Toronto, July 10, 1841. AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CASTSTEELAXES, of a superior quality, which he car recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storckeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW, SAMUEL SHAW, Torento, 10th October, 1840.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

144, King Street, Toronto. THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday commencing the state of the state

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the hand and seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Essä, Etobicoke, Flcs, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Mone, Mulmur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sixpence per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff.

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