of relief, and there to light up the lamp of truth, and should be allowed a voice in the management of the to bear onward the mild sway of Christianity. And temporal concerns of the Church, is not without diffiplished by our Church, when pouring the full and to exist between things temporal and spiritual in Ecconcentrated flood of her strength, through the chan- clesiastical proceedings. nels of these Societies, against all the barriers and obstructions which resisted the waters of life?

ing other religious Societies, attending their meetings, as are not particularly exempted. But all may be and taking an active part in their management, we are summoned when matters affecting the whole body of bound to believe that they are iabouring under a the Church in the Diocese are to be considered. strange delusion, or have forgotten their sacred posi- Laymen, according to the practice and custom of the to their professed opinions, and a lukewarmness in | —less in Provincial,—and least of all in Diocesan regard to the Church, incompatible with their ministry. | Councils or Synods. In none, however, are they ad-The inference drawn by the ignorant or less informed | mitted as judges, but merely as witnesses, or as execis, that all denominations are the same, and their utors of the decrees that are adopted by the Convoand in many cases increase her opponents.

nated within the bosom of our beloved Church nearly | Clergy, to prevent any encroachment or aggression a century before any other similar institutions existed, on their rights, or a trespass, by Laymen, on sacred -and shall any of us neglect or desert them? The things. times require more than usual circumspection on the part of both Clergy and laits in the latter than a latter than a latter than and every lover animals will appreciate, made a present of his dogs to MiBaring, his nephew and some clergymen of high standing and learning to the love and veneration of our own people, but to practice, and, consequently, after she has led the way. the respectful admiration of all.

sufficient to remark, that this Diocese should form one Bishop. In each District an auxiliary Association should be formed with its working Committee. Lastly, each parish or congregation should constitute an Association in connexion with that of the District, the press, as a means of counteracting error and diffusfor it is only from a complete organization of this ing religious knowledge through the Diocese, and, kind, embracing every Churchman in the Diocese, that being connected with the Church, to remove the prewe can look for a full measure of success.

The parochial or congregation association is the basis of the whole, and its gatherings from each of its members will compose the funds for accomplishing the benevolent objects of the Diocesan Institution. To every parish, or congregation, the immediate adtracts for Sunday Schools, and, in time, lending libraries; but above all, the pleasing reflection of contributing, in however small a degree, to the extension of found a convenient channel for all official communica-Christ's kingdom. In this way every parish becomes tions from the Bishop to the Clergy, and on this account St. George's Church, at Kingston. Mr. Murdech, the Chief a Missionary Society, and its pastor the agent of the General and District Associations, and it will be his to become subscribers. The circulation of the paper duty, and doubtless a duty after his own heart, to do has increased far beyond expectation, and, I believe, Every proper mark of respect, suh as the melan his endeavours to induce every baptised person to be- exceeds that of any weekly journal in the Province. requires ing, and then interesting them, in the success of the were the Clergy, as I think they ought, to give their of the function observed as "a day f mourning with every suitassociation, engaging their offerings in its support, and transmitting them when made to the treasury of the Church on this occasion, arises from a conviction and all trading and mechanical ogrations cease during the Church on this occasion, arises from a conviction day." In this city the Mayor, won being apprized of his Church. The General Committee may consist of one of its great usefulness, and this induces me not only to Lordship's demise, officially nothing its to the citizens, and Lordship's demise, officially nothing its great usefulness. or two members from each District, to meet occasionally as business required, appointing a sub-committee but your active influence in recommending it to the and objects of the Institution. Such an Association offers facilities for disposing of many other matters in Editor, such notices and statistics, connected with the and to discontinue their loading and unloading, or other busithe present state of the Church; for instance, urging Church, as it may be in your power to furnish. on all who are able to add to her scanty endowment, voice of the Church on all necessary occasions. It public good, not only by correcting bitter opinions would it fail to be a subject of honest gladness to our others the blessed recollections of infant years. members, to feel that they were acting in immediate

they would be partakers. of the Diocese has been frequently a subject of deliberation, as tending to promote brotherly kindness and a of God may have free course, and our ministry be more committee to promote brotherly kindness and a of God may have free course, and our ministry be more complete unity in our proceedings. Such peri-odical complete unity in our proceedings. Such periodical conventions were naturally suggested by the nearly half a million of inhabitants, there are many example of our neighbours in the United States, and denominations more or less active in their operations appeared to be in some degree required by the remoteour need of mutual sympathy and support. Entering them, we require to be wise as serpents and harmless all the inquiries in my power, when last in England, our distinctive principles, and clothing ourselves with me to the most deplorable consequences.

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the Laity should be permitted to express an opinion. be glory for ever and ever."—Amen-

the accents of compassion, and to stretch out the hand On the other hand the question, whether Laymer have we not seen some of these glorious results accom- culty, from the intimate union that is frequently found

Diocesan Synods, whose decrees are called Constitutions, are convoked simply by the Bishop. The When Clergymen of the Church are seen support- secular clergy are bound to attend, and such regulars tion. Such conduct argues a melancholy indifference | Church, are most admissible in Ecumenical Councils, points of difference of no moment. And great is the cation, Council, or Synod. Custom may sanction mistake of those who think that by such laxity they their presence even in Diocesan Synods, and Bishops become popular and win over Dissenters. On the may invite them, though not to vote, but even this contrary, sincere Dissenters can scarcely fail to regard only at times when matters clearly temporal and conthem as faithless to their own Church, and ready to nected with the State are the subjects of deliberation. desert her for temporal considerations. Nor ought it | Sometimes Bishops consult Laymen before they proto be forgotten that such pernicious examples weaken pose their Constitutions to the consideration of the the attachments of our congregations to our Church, Clergy, but they need not follow their opinion or advice unless they think fit. Such Constitutions may Let us never forget that the first great Protestant be imposed by the Bishop to regulate the affairs of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel, Promoting Diocese without the consent of the Clergy, but, in all Christian Knowledge, and educating the poor, originated within the land educating t

part of both Clergy and laity in regard to their attach- sulted some clergymen of high standing and learning ment to the Church and her Institutions. There in the Church on the subject of annual Synods or must be no backwardness or falling away in this part | Convocations as applicable to this Colony. The of her Unity. It is her glory to breathe the true Ca- reply was—What particular business can you have to tholic spirit,—combining in her creed and liturgy and transact or on which to deliberate? You are a branch government all that is best and wisest in the doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland situated and discipline of other Churches, and it is our duty in a distant dependency. The Constitution of the to unite, as one man, in exhibiting this her true cha- | Church has been long settled, and you can make no racter to all inquirers, and her mighty claims, not only movement but in accordance with her principles and

A Diocesan Synod can only take cognizance of such As an earnest of your attachment to that Church, matters as are peculiar to the Diocese, and dispose of of which you are the chosen Ministers, suffer me to them in a way that is agreeable to the usage of the persuade you to establish branches of the two Church of which you are an integral part; for it has persuade you to establish branches of the two Church | Church, of which you are an integral part; for it has Societies at all your Missions and stations. Do not no power to interfere with any thing, directly or indisay, we are poor—we are scattered, -indifference and | rectly, that has been determined and settled by supeapathy prevail,-for these are obstacles which your rior authority. The unity of the Church must be zeal must surmount. There may not, with the great- preserved, and this can only be done by confining the est exertion, be the power of doing much; but, if the power of legislation to the head, and restraining the widow's mite be given with a willing heart, it will be branches. Moreover, to hold annual or even frequent thankfully received, and with God's blessing it will | Synods in a Diocese so extensive as yours, must be increase. The bread cast upon the waters will be attended with great expense and spiritual inconvesurely found, though not, perhaps, till after many days; nience, and for such evils there appears no equivalent. so your labours to establish such Institutions may be On the whole, it was their opinion that the usual some time in producing much fruit; but we should Episcopal Visitation—the periodical meetings of the never give up-it is a good work, and must come to Church Societies established or to be established, -and good. Without entering into any minute details it is associations of the neighbouring Clergy for friendly intercourse and spiritual edification-might afford, in great Association, acting through a central and su- a more convenient and effective manner, all the advan- when he was about to return home, an for the first time, take his preme Committee under the superintendence of the tages that can be reasonably expected from annual Diocesan Synods.

XI. Some years have now elapsed since it was determined, after many doubts and scruples, to employ judices that were entertained against her, and to bring prominently forward her Apostolical character, the purity of her doctrines, and the great value of her institutions. A journal, entitled The Church was in consequence established, and the results have been most beneficial. Though not possessing any other vantage will be a supply of bibles, prayer-books, and authority than that which has been most willingly accorded to the sound discretion and superior ability General and District Associations, and it will be his to become subscribers. The circulation of the paper endeavours to induce every baptised person to bethe an active and efficient member,—first instructand then interesting them, in the success of the suggest the continuance of your support and patronage, almost all the shops have since een partially closed. to watch over the Depository, and to carry out the plans favourable consideration of your own people and neighbourhoods, and to forward from time to time to its of Toronto to cause their colours to be hoisted half-mast high,

Conducted, as it has hitherto been, and as we have and assisting in giving it efficiency and safety. Such good reason to hope it will continue to be, under its an institution would give utterance as it were to the new management, it cannot fail of producing much would enable her to unite all her members, with one against the Church, which are still sedulously propaheart and one soul, in carrying out the objects of the gated, but by bringing home to the hearts of many, two great Societies of which we would in that case yet far removed in the back settlements from our have become an intimate part, and by which we are spiritual ministrations, the truths of the Gospel as supported and furnished for the sacred work. Nor they were taught by the Apostles, and reviving in

XII. Now, my Reverend Brethren, I trust that you conjunction and unity with the two noblest Societies will bear in mind the important matters which I have in Christendom, whose operations embrace the whole brought before you, and that they will be the frequent world, and in whose sympathy, beneficence, and love, subject of your meditations and your prayers. If the holy Apostles, with all their gifts and graces, needed X. The advantage of annual meetings of the Clergy the prayers of their fellow Christians, how much more ness of our situation from the Mother Church, and the Church, or with one another. In dealing with cordially into these feelings and reasonings, I made as doves,—firmly, but without offence, maintaining respecting the nature and objects of Diocesan Synods, all those Christian graces which belong to faith, piety, but with very limited success. There is no English order and peace. So prepared for doing the work of Work of authority on the subject, and, though recourse Evangelists, we may, with holy boldness, look forward He invariably speaks in a drawling melancholy sort of tone, was had to the elaborate work of Lambertini, the in- to the time when the whole Province will become like as if labouring under great dejecting of spirits. There is a ormation that could be gleaned was meagre and im- the garden of the Lord. Few of us, my Brethren, Perfect. It appears that the introduction of lay mem- may live to behold so blessed a consummation as the Ders in any such assemblies of the Clergy, for Eccle- Diocese studded over its whole surface with Churches His enunciation is notwithstanding ery distinct; and though lastical purposes, is altogether without the sanction and pious congregations, but such a time of refresh- he does not speak very loudly, hes generally audible in all of antiquity, and was forced, I believe, on the Church ment will come, and it is our duty, in the mean while, of the United States by circumstances which the to use our utmost endeavours that it may come soon hat the Laity of the Church would not consent, may, in this country, be fulfilled,—that His kingdom moves his right arm, and from the tginning to the close of his without that provision, to receive Episcopacy. This may come with power,—that all blindness may be on his left hand, and then to those who are best acquainted with the history of the Church, and feel her sacred character as the spouse of Christ, a most dangerous innered as the spouse of Christ, a most dangerous innered in the spouse of the character as the spouse of the chara movation on her Constitution, and likely to lead in ing population.—"Now the God of Peace that brought his utterance is rapid, and he speaks emingly with much ease. again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that Great Shep- His language is correct, but there i no appearance of its being In regard to matters of doctrine, and things spirit- herd of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlast- studiedly polished. al, it is generally allowed by most persons professing ing covenant, make you perfect in every good work,

THE CIURCH.

LORD SYDENHAM breathedhis last at Alwington House, near Kingston, on the mornin of Sunday last, the 19th Sep-

tember, at five minutes past sein o'clock.

His Lordship came to this cantry with a shattered constitution, and, even had not the ccession of Sir Robert Peel to power entailed upon him the nessity of returning to England, severity of the climate word not have permitted him to Accordingly he had pepared for his departure on the ose of the Session, and had een heard of the arrival of the frigate at Halifax which was to sovey him home. His health which not long before had suffed a severe shock, was gradually oving, when the fatal accidnt occurred, which, from the first, gave rise to uneasy aprehensions, and ultimately terminated his existence. It appened, we believe, in the following manner:—His Lordsh, on the 4th September, was riding a spirited horse near the aritament House, but could not, for a long time, get the annal to pass that building. After a severe application of spu and whip, however, the horse ded, but immediately after ut his foot upon a large loose one lying in the road, and, no being able to recover himself ell and dragged his rider with im, fracturing the leg, and lacerating it above the knee. Assistance was immediately procured, and Lord Sydenhamwas placed in a cart that appened to be near, and taken ome. All that medical skill could do, of course was done: Is own physician, Dr. Farn don, and Dr. Sampson were in onstant attendance; and it was generally supposed that the Itient was slowly recovering The symptoms, however, in time became alarming, and Dr Widmer, who had been sent for, rrived on Friday, the 17th, from Toronto. But all human id proved unavailing. His deservedly commanded universal admiration and respect.— Though racked with pain, he contined to devote the energies of his active mind to the public busiess. He arranged all his vorldly affairs, and, with a minute toughtfulness, which every aide-de-camp. His faculties remined unimpaired by the paroxysms of acute pain with which I was visited; and, though our principles forbade us to use the language of eulogy with reference to His Excellency, when ling, we can now sincerely say that every circumstance, connect with his last moments, of which we have heard, was such became the death-bed of The Rev. W. A. Adason, the Chaplain to the Legislative Council, who seems, en before the hour of sickness, to have won the confident of His Lordship, was unremitting in his attendance and spitual consolations, when the danger became certain and infinent. On Saturday evering the reverend gentleman admistered the Holy Sacra ment to the noble sufferer, and toseveral members of the household, whom His Lordship had vited to unite with him taken a tender leave of his sorrowin friends, and continuing earnest at his devotions, in a firm anclear voice, he met death with a tranquil and collected mind; ad, in the presence of Mr Adamson, resigned his spirit to the erciful God who gave it. career of human greatness must cite a deep and general sympathy; and the most deterined opponent of Lord Sydenham's administration, will, if e be worthy of the name

of man, bury all personal animositin his tomb. We do not ask any one to suffer emotions of copassion to overpower his udgment, and alter his conscientionopinion of His Lordship's character as a statesman; but we trit that his memory will be treated with that forbearance, which s not inconsistent with a love of truth, and with that gentness and pity, which the from his native land, with few of his indred about him, in the very hour when success had crowne his administration, and seat in the noblest and most august egislative assembly in the world, the House of Lords, deathcame, and, in a few days, levelled to the ground the fabric oprosperity and grandeur. which had but just received its comption.

We understand that the leg of Ird Sydenham, which was

bruised by his fall, was opened, afr death, by some of the medical men, and did not exhibithe slightest appearance of healing, remaining exactly in the stie in which it must have been immediately after the accidet. The other leg was afflicted with gout; and spasmodicaffections, resulting from lock-jaw, aggravated the bodily toments which His Lordship endared with so much resignational areckness.

The funeral is announced to tal place at 11 o'clock, on the

norning of Friday, the 24th intant. It is said that the Executive Council wished that the body should be interred at Toronto, as the city whence His ord-ship derived one of his titles, and as he had expressed a wsh to be buried in Canada, not specifying any particular place. The Executors, however, Major Campbell, the Military Secreary, and Mr. Dowling, who was Lord Sydenham's private lega adviser, have determined otherwise, and His Lordship's remins are to be deposited in

Worship has since issued a proclaration to the same effect as that set forth by the Mayor of Kigston, with this addition that he requests all Masters and Owers of Vessels in the Port and to discontinue their loading and unloading of ness, until sun-down of the day of he funeral. Preparations are being made to put up black hangings in the Cathedral, and nothing, we are sure, which decend and good feeling require, will be left undone by the whole comunity.

Lord Sydenham is the second peron, who has died Governor General of Canada. The Duke c Richmond, alone of his predecessors, departed life while holding that high station. Grace perished from the bite of a fo, which caused lock-jaw. The Earl of Durham, who died about a twelvementh ago, did not long survive his return from Canda. Except the Marquis Cornwallis, who breathed his last in India, while Governor General, we recollect no other rpresentative of Majesty, dying in the colony which he was apointed to govern. It is rather a strange coincidence that Lrd Sydenbam's decease ould so speedily have followed that & General Harrison, the

late President of the United States. Of the early life of Lord Sydenham we are not well informed, but we believe that he was the soi of an eminent English Merchant, and that, as a young ran, he resided for some time at St. Petersburgh, extensivey engaged in that most valuable branch of commerce, the lallow-trade. He subsequently was returned to the House of Commons, and became a Member of that Liberal Administration, which, with some changes, has for the last eleven years held the reins of power, and only just resigned them to the more able and conservative hands of Sir Robert Peel. His conduct in this capacity is thus spoken of in the Random Resilections of the House of Commons, an ephemeral work of no ery great credit or ability. The account, however, of Lord Syenham, then Mr. Thomson, seems tolerably correct:

"Mr. POULETT THOMSON, Memer for Manchester, and President of the Board of Trade, | chiefly distinguished for his free-trade notions. He is intimally acquainted with commercial subjects, and is tolerably normed on most political questions. He is a man of very cosiderable talents; but his anner of delivery greatly mars to effect of his spe twang about his voice, especially at he conclusion of his sen- Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentletences, of which it were impossible i convey any idea by mere description, but which has a saddeing effect on his hearers parts of the house. His personal appearance is of a pensive serious cast. Nature, I think, muchave intended him for the speech, turns his face, first to the lembers of the Opposition

the Laity should be permitted to express an opinion. The Laity should be permitted to express an opinion. The Laity should be permitted to express an opinion. The Laity should be permitted to express an opinion. The Laity should be permitted to express an opinion. The Laity should be permitted to express an opinion. The rejoices in insters of goodly proportions. He rejoices in insters of goodly proportions. He rejoices in insters of goodly proportions. His nose is large, and of a fon approaching the aquiline. His features are strongly marked; s much so that any one who affairs, and presents at the same time the best means of instruct-

had seen him once would be sure to recognise him again. He | ing them in the advantages and res is about forty years of age. He is always plain in his dress."

TORONTO, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

Since the above was written, we have received the Kingston Chronicle, from which we take the following additional particulars:—"It was on Friday night that His Excellency asked one of his friends whether there was any hope of his ultimate re overy, when the gentleman to whom the question was put burst into tears, the meaning of which His Excellency immediately understood, * * * When he had partaken of the Sacrament, which he did in company with every member of his family, he took an affectionate leave of each of them individually. * He executed his Will on Saturday morning, and made presents of a variety of little things to his confidential On Saturday evening he asked a gentleman in attend- sure to the Province the greatest possible advantage. ance if Parliament was prorogued, and on being answered in the affirmative, replied—'then all is right.'"

The Provincial Parliament, as will be seen by referring to our fourth page, was prorogued on Saturday last, the 18th instant. Believing that the tendency of several great measures, passed during this session, such as the Acts for the Naturalization of Aliens, and for the establishment of District Councils, will tend, in their practical workings, to weaken the connexion of Canada with Great Britain, we rejoice that our representatives have been dismissed to their homes, before they had proceeded farther in their schemes of dangerous innovation; and, though we readily acknowledge that many sound and valuable measures have been enacted,—that the improvements of the country, except in this District, have been liberally fostered by grants of money—and that an excellent work has been effected in simplifying and consolidating the Criminal Law,—we cannot of the highest gratification, that in the accomplishment of these forget that political integrity has been laughed at as an antiuated folly, and that a venal surrender of long-cherished and leep-rooted convictions has been the rule, rather than the have so well begun;—to obliterate past dissensions—to co-ol xception, in the conduct of our public men. No sudden impetus given to the resources of a country can compensate for the minution of its stock of public virtue and integrity.

The crush of business at the last was overwhelming and

ischievous; for several measures—the Common School Bill for instance-have been hurried through without due deliberation. That important Statute has been enacted with this modification: that certain inhabitants of any township, dissent ing in religion from the majority, may signify their dissent in a prescribed manner, and receive a proportionable sum from th amon fund, for the maintenance of schools to be conducted upon any system they may choose. School Commiss elected at township meetings, are to appoint the teachers to prescribe the course of study, and exercise a general supervision. A more absurd clause could not have been frame The persons, who will be invested with these powers, are not fit to exercise them, and there may be as many different systems of education as there are common schools. The grant for their support is 50,000*l*. per annum.

Though both branches of the Legislature can boast of members, whose talents do honour to the country, we regret that a most disgraceful scene,—disgraceful to the Assembly to sanctions and to the Council to submit to should have marked.

tion, and to the Council to submit to,—should have marked the close of the first session of the United Legislature. It seems that the Upper House amended a money bill sent up to them from the Lower House. Constitutionally, we believe, they had no right to take this step. Their only mode of procedu was, if they disapproved of any part of the Bill, to reject it altogether. However, it was returned amended to the Lower When it got there, Mr. Johnston, the member for Carleton, flung it up to the ceiling, and kicked it when it fell to the ground. Messrs. Parent, Barthe, and Christic joined in the disgraceful outrage upon decency and gentlemanly conduct, and literally kicked the Bill out of the House. The majority of the House sanctioned this proceeding, and sent back the bill, in its original shape, to the Council. The Council—with shame and indignation do we record it—passed the Bill. We are at a loss whether most to condemn the republican and disgusting behaviour of the Representatives, or the humiliating submission of the Councillors, to an insult unpar-alleled, we hope, in the annals of British legislation.

Among the latest proceedings of Parliament, we find that a sum of 500l. has, after a second consideration of the matter, been voted to the Vice Chancellor, for his services as Speaker of the Legislative Council, and that the members of the Assembly have unblushingly helped themselves to more than 65L a head, for their wages. The members for Toronto, Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan,—men ever ready to promote the cause of charity—have disdained to appropriate this sum to their private use, and have divided their wages between the Hospital and House of Industry at Toronto,—thus giving nearly 701, to each of those benevolent institutions.

"The Legislative Assembly," (we quote from the Colonist) by a majority of seven, have declared Kingston not a fit place for the Seat of Government, and in conformity with the prayer of the last petition from Toronto on the subject, they have re commended that the Parliament do meet alternately at Toronto and Quebec. Mr. Dunn, it appears, was the only member of the administration who supported the proposition. When the division was taken, the attendance of members was small—the

His Excellency SIR RICHARD JACKSON, Commander of the Forces, was expected at Kingston on Wednesday, to assume the Government

Sir George Murray, and Sir Howard Douglas, are both spoken of as Lord Sydenham's successors. The omission of the former from the new Ministry, gives some probability to one part of the rumour.

We anticipate no violent change in Provincial politics; but

we confidently hope that the discountenancing of rebels and dubious loyalists, will be a feature of the new administration.

Mr. Lafontaine has been returned for the Fourth Riding, by a large majority, over Mr. Mackintosh. When such is the choice, it little matters who is the chosen.

Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

(Kingston Chronicle, 22nd September.) SECOND EDITION.

We stop the press to insert the following interesting commu-nications which have just been handed to us by the Hon, the Speaker of the Legislative Council:

Kingston, 21st September, 1841. It will I am sure be satisfactory to yourself and the other Members of the Legislature, to be made acquainted with the terms of the Speech which had been prepared by the late Governor General, to be delivered on the prorogation of the Legislature; but which his lamented illness prevented. It was the last public document ever dictated by him, and breathes throughout those sentiments of attachment to this country, and of anxiety for its advancement, which he ever felt and ex pressed. The last few words—the concluding prayer for the happiness of Canada—were dictated on Friday morning, at a

As this document is entirely of a public nature, you are of course at liberty to communicate it to the other members of the Legislative Council, or to the public, in any way you think I have the honour to be, My dear Sir, Faithfully yours

T. W. C. MURDOCH. The Speaker of the Legislative Council, &c. &c. &c. COPY.

men of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, it affords me the highest gratification to be able to congratulate you on the important results of your labours during the pre-

Called together under a new Constitution. and representing Bishops thought at once certain and decisive, viz. that the promises of our Lord respecting His Zion, culties have been overcome by your prudence, while the new measures which you have perfected, and the improvements to most advantage in a set speech, bough I have seen some of

ticular pleasure in assenting, feeling as I do that they will confer the most important and permanent benefit on the people of this Province. The Bill for the establishment of District "In person Mr. Poulett Thomso is rather above the mid- Councils, while it assimilates the system in this section of the ing covenant, make you perfect in every good work, the last solve the mission of the last solve the mission of the last solve the last solve

tative form of Government. The Bill for the pro-In the Autumn of 1839, Lord Sydenham succeeded Sir Education is a measure of great value. It has ever been the John Colborne (the present Lord Seaton) as Governor Gene- anxious desire of the Queen to extend to all classes of Her Maral of British North America. Having effected the Union, he jesty's subjects the blessings of Education, and having received was rewarded in 1840 with the peerage, as Baron of Sydenham Her Majesty's commands to bring this question under you in Kent, and of Toronto in Canada. But a very few weeks before his death, if indeed it was so much, he received, as an the Queen the assent I have been enabled to give to a Legisla additional mark of royal favour, the order of Knight Grand draw the enactment upon the subject. The Bills for the establishment of a Board of Works and for carrying out public improvements, are of vital interest to the commercial prosperity of this 42nd year on the Friday preceding his decease. His title ex- country, and I consider that the system established by thos measures will constitute a new era in the trade and agriculture

> Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the current year, and for the large, and I trust ample provision which you have made to support the credit of the Province, and to provide by an increased Revenue for the augmented charge which will be caused by the works which you have sanctioned. In the exercise of the powers with which you have invested me for the raising of Funds and for their application, when raised, it wil be my earnest endeavour so to shape my proceedings as to en-

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen, Having received Her Majesty's gracious permission to return to England, for the recovery of my health, it is probable I may not again have an opportunity of meeting you in Parliament. I take this occasion, therefore, to express to you my sincer gratitude for the confidence you have shewn me, and for th support which I have throughout received from you. While I anot look back on the two last years without feelings of the deepest emotion—my anticipations for the future are full of hope and confidence. In the manner in which the present Session has been conducted, and in the results which it has produced, I feel the fullest assurance that the anxiety of the will not be disappointed, that the Constitution which they have bestowed on this country will be productive of peacegreat measures I have been permitted to bear a part. It no remains for you to carry out in your homes the good work yo rate in giving effect to the new Institutions-and to incul that spirit of enterprise and contentment which are essential to the well-being of a community.

May Almighty God prosper your labours, and pour down upon this Province all those blessings which in my heart I am desirous that it should enjoy!

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

to nowing is the factor that an extension of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart.

It Lord of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart.

It High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.

It President of the Councit—Lord Wharneliffe.

It Privy Scal—The Duke of Buckingham.

retary of State (Home Department)—Sir James Graham, Bart.

retary of State (Foreign Department)—Lord Stanley.

aneclier of the Exchanger—The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

tary of State (Colonical Department)—Lord Stanley, echor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon, Henry Goulburn, Lord of the Admiratly—The Earl of Haddington.

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