House and their constituents, upon this question, for twenty different projects. If it were pos-House and their constituents, upon this question, for twenty different projects. If it were possible, however, to come to some conclusion which would not be addressed against in England it would be the greatest boon ever conferred on this province, for it causes a degree of excitement throughout it which is scarcely credible. I will at least make some attempt at it, if possible?

To another correspondent, he writes on the 31st December, 1839:

31st December, 1839:
"I have done my business. The Umon carried triumphantly through the Legislature carried triumphantly through the Legislature of both Provinces. And it now only remains for Parliament to do its daty, and pass the Bill which I shall send home. It has not been without trouble, and a prodigious deal of management, in which mylHouse of Commons' tatics stood me in good stead, for I wanted above all things to avoid a dissolution. My Manisters vote against avoid a dissolution. My Ministers vote against ms. So I gevern through the opposition, who are truly Her Majesty's * * * 'It is something to have completed my business before I get an answer to my announcement of arrival in the country. Just two months from the day of my landing at Quebec the Assembly sent me their final address, completing the chain of assents which I required.

sents which I required.

We have now winter in good earnest here,
Snew three feet deep, and twenty degrees of
frest, Still it is very possible to walk with worsted stockings over one's shoes, and I get about
an hour of it when I can. This is all my delassement; so my life is not gay.

Lord Sydenham to a private Correspondent. The Clergy Reserves have been, and are the great overwhelming grievance—the root of all the troubles of the Province, the cause of the rebellion—the never-failing watchword at the hustings—the perpetual source of discord, strife hustings—the perpetual source of discord, either and hatred. Not a man of any party but has told and hatred. Not a man of any party but has told and hatred. Not a man of any party but has told me that the greatest boon which could be conferred on the country, would be that they should be swept into the Atlantic, and that nobody should get them; for, after all, there is little to divide,—there will be nothing, after deducting the charges, for the next ten or twelve years; but the difficulty lay in the settlement. And when to this the never-failing source of excitement here, you add the consideration, that by the Union, if you left the question unsettled, you would her we the agitation of t into the Lower Province, where, amongst all its ills, the greatest of all, religious dissension, is hitherto unknown, the necessity for a settlement becomes doubly great. Thank God, I achieve it. My doubly great. Thank God, I achieve it. My bill, of which I sent you a copy, has gone through the Assembly by a considerable majority, thirty to twelve, and I feel confident that I can get it through the Council without the change of a

"If it is really carried, it is the greatest work that ever has been done in this country and will be of more solid advantage to it than all the loans and all the troops you can make or send. It is worth ten unions, and was ten times more diffi-

You will laugh at me; but if it were possible to make you understand the state of feeling upon this subject, and the evils which this question has caused, which you cannot do, you would wot. I confess, too, that I had little hopes of succeeding in the Assembly. For fifteen years, every Governor has only made the matter worse; and though I might have got the Council to arrest to guing the fund, to education. cil to agree to giving the funds to education, I never thought I could get the Assembly, which for thirteen years has voted for that, and against religious purposes, to consent to such a plan. But I told you that I would work to some purpose, and I have done it. Ten members, who had always before voted for education or public works, voted generously for me this time, though they may lose their seats by it."

Prorogation of the Upper Canada Parliament.
"I have prorogued," he says, "my parliament and I send you my speech. Never was such unanimity! When the Speaker read it in the Commons, after the prorogation, they gave me three cheers, in which even the ultras united. In fact, as the matter stands now, the Province is in a state of peace and harmony which, three menths ago, I thought was utterly hopeless. months ago, I thought was utterly hopeless. How long it will last in another matter. But it How long it will last in another matter. But if you will settle the Union bill as I have sent it bome, and the Lords do not reject the Clergy Reserves bill, I am confident I shall be able to keep the peace, make a strong Government, and get on well. It has cost me a great deal of trou-ble, and I have had to work night and day at it, But I was resolved to do the thing. The great mistake made here, hitherto, was, that every Governor threw himself into the hands of one party or the other, and became their slave. I have let them know and feel that I will yield to neither of them—that I will take the moderate of both parties—reject the extremes—& govern as I think right, and not as they fancy. I am satisfied that the mass of the people are -moderate in their demands, and attached to British institutions; but they have been oppres-sed by a miserable little oligarchy on the one hand, and excited by a few factious demagogues on the other I can make a midding reforming party, I feel sure, which will put down both.

"You can form no idea of the manner in which a Colonial Parliament transacts its business. I

a Colonial Parliament transacts its business. I got them into comparative order and decency by having measures brought forward by the Government, and well and steadily worked through. But when they came to their own affairs, and above all, to the money matters, there was a scene of confusion and riot of which no one in England can have any idea. Every man proposes a vote for his own job; and bills are introduced witout notice, and carried through all their stages in a quarter of an hour! One of the greatest advantages of the Union will be, that it will be possible to introduce a new system of will be possible to introduce a new system of legislating, and above all, a restriction upon the initiation of money-votes.—Without the last, I would not give a farthing for my bill: And the change will be decidedly popular; for the mem-bers all complain that under the present system, they cannot refuse to move a job for any constit-uent who desires it."

Lord Sydenham to a Private Correspondent.

"MONTREAL, 13th March, 1840.

"I have been back three weeks, and have set "I have been back three weeks, and have set the work in earnest in this Province. It is a bad prospect, however, and presents a lamentable contrast to Upper Canada. There great excitement existed; but at least the people were quarreling for realities, for political opinions, and with a view to ulterior measures. Here there is no such thing as a political opinion. No man tooks to a practical measure of improvement. Talk to any one upon education, or public works, or better laws, let him be English or French, you might as well talk Greek to him. No man cares for a single practical measure—the only one would suppose, of a better form of Goend, one would suppose, of a better form of Go-wernment. They have only one feeling, a hatred of tace. The French hate the English, and the glish hate the French; and every question olves itself into that, and that alone. There is positively no machinery of government. Every retary. There are no heads of departments at all, or none whom one can depend on, or even get at; for most of them are still at Quebec. nd it is difficult to move them up here, because there are no public buildings.—The wise system every office whenever a vacancy occurred; one point Crown curveyors, joint sheriffs, &c., each opposing the other in everything he attempts. Can you conceive a system better calculated to countenance the distinction of tace?" "The only way, under these circumstances, in which I

municipal district, who shall likewise preside over the council. This is very necersary in Upper Canada, but indispensable here. You will see that I propose to reserve a power, in my bill, to appoint one or two deputy-governors, or lieutenants, with such powers as the Governor-General may see fit to delegate. This is essential. The Province is 1000 miles long, and without some one at each end on whom we can confide it will be impossible to manage. Very good men may be got, for £1000 a-year at the outside, for what I want."

He thus writes on June 15, 1840: "You ask about my health. It is better than it has been for years, which I attribute to the very regular life I lead, and to the absence of House of Commons atmosphere. Then, to be sure, if it were not for the interest I take in my business, and the quantity of it, it would be a dull life e rough. Work in my room till three o'clock, a ride with my aid-de-camp till five; work again till duner; at dinner till nine; and work again till early next morning. That is my daily routine. My dinners last till ten, when I have company, which is about three times a-week; except one night in the week, when I receive about 150 people, who dance, sing, amuse themselves,

"I have done myself some good by a little excursion I made last week up the Richelieu, and so round by the railroad back; three days of air and exercise. The weather was lovely, though very hot, especially for riding. The mode of going about is convenient enough. It took a small steamer, which carried one's horses so that I could leave the boat whenever I pleasso that I could leave the boat whenever I pleas-ed, and ride into the country to see the different places I wished to visit away from the river. Those countries bordering on the Richeliau were formerly the garden of Lower Canada; the soil rich to a degree; but they are now used up completely by the abominable mode of culti-vation pursued by the habitans, and present a melancholy picture; the population rapidly in-creasing, and the people unwilling to quit their neighborhood to settle on new land, until actually starved out. Their ignorance and credulity are unbounded, and no wonder they became they victims of the agitators who stirred them up to rebel in 1837 and 1838; for all this district was To be sure, a miserthe focus of the outbreak. able outbreak it was; put down with the ut nost ease by a single regiment.'

The Eastern Townships, Lower Canada.

6th August, 1840. "These townships where I now am, are really worth seeing. They are the only really valuable part of Lower Canada, outside the towns of Quebec and Montreal. But they are splendid! It is the scenery of the Wye and of Westmoreland; only finer than either or both. Hill and valley, mountains in the back ground. beautiful streams and lakes, and forests of hard wood, not pines, in the greatest luxuriance. The district is separated from the flat and sterile, though thickly inhabited banks of the St. Lawrence by a strip of fifty or sixty miles of ugly country; and there this paradise (in summer) begins. But it is not susceptible of great improvement, because there is no water communication; and the produce therefore, cannot be brought to market, except the cattle which can walk. Settlement, therefore, proceeds slowly, and will not advance much, especially with Upper Canada (which has all the luxuriance and the best water communication besides) bidding against it in the mar-ket of labour and settlement. The farms, however, are good, and the people (generally Americans or English) industrious and intelligent. My reception, to be sure, has been enough to put me in good humans with them; for I have done nothing for two days but pass under triumphal arches, and receive addresses of thanks and praise. I have done a good deal for this part of the country, in the way of law-making, and they

the country, in the way of law-making, and they are proportionately grateful."

As an instance of his Lordship's sense of the ludicrous, we give the following from a private letter dated at the Falls of Niagara:

"Here I am on my road to the West, and with the windows and balcony of my rooms facing the most magnificent sight on earth, with beautiful weather; and, if they would give me a minute's respite from busines and show, very minute's respite from busines and show, very posed to enjoy myself. I arrived on Sunday disposed to enjoy myself. I arrived on Sunday, and mean to complete my week nearly. As for attempting to describe the falls, it is impossible to convey any idea of them. Vulgarly they are only two great mill-dams, and in painting they can only appear so; but the effect they produce on the mind, from their magnitude, is indescri-

"We have a host of Yankees, either in the house, or arriving daily from the opposite shore, a gunshot off, to see Mr. Governor Thomson. You never saw nor can imagine such a set of people; but they are great fun. I gave them a review yesterday, of the 93rd Regiment, in kilts, which delighted them not a little I guess I overheard one of them say, 'I guess these Brit-ishers do it a'most as handsome as the Buffalo Citizen Militia!' Another said to me to-day, meaning, I presume, to pay me the highest com-pliment, 'I opinionate that you are like our old Hickory,' (Jackson)—' you downs them ever-leating legister of sleep and the same prolasting locusts of place-goers, and wo'nt stand no up but your own, pretty true by-the-by. Yes-terday, on the balcony, a Yankee lady was walking with her little girl; the child said, Marnma, I can't bearthis. Upon which, mam-'Mamma, I can't bear this.' Upon which, mam-ma looked daggers at her, and said, 'How can you talk so before the Governor? You should say, I can't tolerate this.' Such is their delica-What it is, practically, you cy of language. What it is, practically, may imagine from the circumstance of my room opening on a balcony that is common the house; and there is not a young lady in the hotel who does not walk up and down, staring into the window of my room, which is about with the superson and the window of my room, which is about eight feet square, every morning whilst I an going through all the processes of my toilet."

Upon the important subjects of Education and

Upon the important subjects of Education and Emigration, he says:—

"The only things I cannot manage here, which I should like to deal with, are education and emigration. The first I can do nothing in; first, for want of money, and next because I cannot get the Priests to agree to any feasible schenes. They pretend to be in favour of something, but are in reality opposed to teaching the people at all, being weak enough to think that so long as they are ignorant they are under their control. they are ignorant they are under their control. The rebellion ought to have taught them better, for then the masses all left the Priests for the "For emigration I have done here nearly all

that is possible, and little enough it is; but I do not see how to do more. Wakefield's plan of bringing out labourers by the sale of lands is utbringing out labourers by the sale of lands is utterly impracticable in these Colonies. Land is
worth nothing except for the labour that is bestowed upon it; and that is barely remunerated,
even putting out of the question the cost of transport. The whole land revenue arising from
sales, of the two Canadas, does not reach £20,people. This year we have 23,000 by voluntary emigration, and shall have probably double next year. To talk of an emigration fund from land, then, is ridiculous. The only thing to do is to encourage voluntary emigration, by affording all the assistance is our power to forwarding and placing the people when they arrive, and either locating them, or getting work for them. This I have done. I have dispatched about 7,000 to the Upper Province at the expense of features of the case, and will not take the terms of the case, and the terms of the case, the terms of the case, the terms of the case the terms of the take the terms of the case, the t only way, under these circumstances, in which I can hope to do good, is to wait for the Union, in order to get a Government together; and that I shall do. Meantime, what I am chiefly anxious about now is to get a good division of the Province for judicial purposes, which I shall fit in with the proposed municipal detricts. I hope to get an entirely new system of judicature, introducing circuits for judges, and district courts for minor civil causes. I have already established

stipendiary magistrates: and a rural police in this district, com nenced by Lord Seaton, I mean to extend generally over the whole Province in a few weeks, by an Ordinance. The hand of the Government is utterly unknown and unfelt at present out of Montreal and Quebec, and not the sightest means of knowing what is passing in the rural districts. It is with this view that I have proposed, and attach the greatest importance is the establishment of lieutenants for each municipal district, who shall likewise preside over the council. This is very necessary in Upper Canada, but indispensable here. You will see that I propose to reserve a power, in my bill, to appoint one or two deputy-governors, or lieutenants, with such powers as the Governor-General may see fit to delegate. This is escential III. then, they may labour for wages. But few peo-ple can afford to pay for labour. Labour must be valuable according to the value of what it produces; and the farmer here can no more give a dollar a day with his prices, than he could a guinea. This is the fact. It is true there is a guinea. This is the fact. It is true there is a great outcry for labourers, and more labourers; but when it comes to the point of hiring them, unless it be during the harvest, every farmer in Upper Canada will tell you that he cannot pay them. Even this year one half of my 22,000 emigrants must have been unemployed, or have gone to the States, but for the public works I was carrying on. was carrying on.

This is a bad picture of the chance for em

gration on a large scale, of which you talk so loudly in England. But although I consider it impossible to frame any great plan, such as people seem to look for, and which has been hinted at, but never explained in Lord Durham's Re-port, I by no means despair of good. I shall send Dr. Rolph to England again to agitate, and, if impossible send Dr. Rolph to England again to agitate, and, if impossible, promote the sending off people by themselves, their landlords, or their parishes, and in this way I have no doubt of getting at least twice as many next year as this. I shall devote all my means on this side of the water to settling them either with people who may be able to afford to pay for labour, of which there are some, though not many—or to locate them in parts of the country where public works are in parts of the country where public works are being carried on, so as to combine settlement with wages. This by the bye, I have already done to great advantage this year; but not by sticking the emigrant himself there, who knows nothing of clearing or life in the bush; but by nothing of clearing or life in the busn; but by making a place for his labour, by transplanting an old woodsman further into the forest. Lastly, by undertaking as many public works as I can possibly get through, where the emigrant can be sure of employment, may save money, be-come accustomed to the country, climate and car. Je sure of employment, may save money, become accustomed to the country, climate and hardships of bush life, and eventually provide for themselves as settlers. By directing all my resources to these objects, and combining them, I believe that much good may be produced in five or six years; thirty or forty thousand a year being introduced of whom probably two thirds may remain, and make good workmen. But to attempt to do more, in this Colony, is a mere delusion.

At another date, he writes, on the same sub-

I told you, in my last, that Wakefield's doctrine won't do in Canada. To force concentra-tion here is the greatest of absurdities. There is no fear of people spreading too much. No man will go far into the woods, if he can help it. The evil of these Provinces, or rather of the Upper, which is the only field to be thought of for colonization, has been the improvident grant of land to individuals, who have become possessed of immense tracts, three fourths of the counsed of immense tracts, three fourths of the country, which they hold without doing any thing to try, which they hold without doing any thing to them, and preventing any settlements even in their neighbourhood, by their refusal to make roads and communications. So far from a high price being essential, as Wakefield has it, I would willingly give land to settlers who came bona fide to establish themselves, and would engage to make roads, &c. But there is, alas! none to give, except what is rendered valueless by the neighborhood of these cursed lard jobbers, who cut off all access to it. Talk of a high price, indeed!—I could buy any number of price, indeed!—I could buy any number of thousand acres of these people at 2s per acre. The worst evil of all is the grant to Companies, such as the Canada Company, and the British North American Company, unaccompanied by conditions that settlements should be carried on by them. They have become land-jobbers also; spent their capital in buying more land, instead of improving and settling what was granted them; and have added to the other nuisance. The first step, therefore, is to compel the holders of lands to bring them into the market to be archased by bona fide settlers, or to improve them themselves. I would willingly have sug-gested a tax, to be laid on at home, as Lord Durham does in his Report; but I do not think Durham does in his Report; but I do not think the Colonies would like legislation of this kind. I have adopted a course which I know will prove equally efficacious; namely, to give the inhabitants in their District Councils the power of levying a rate for roads, bridges, &c. The moment they get the power they will use it; and then good-bye to the jobbers: for the inhabitants feel the cause of their suffering; and by making the tax equally heavy on uncultivated as on cultivated land, they will very shortly bring those gentlemen to book. Employment will, in the meantime, be found for thousands of emigrants upon the roads and communications thus clerks, soldiers—who have come out here to grants upon the roads and communications thus to be made, and allotments of land given them, r purchased by them when they find work.

Immediately previous to the opening of the United Parliament, Lord Sydenham writes to Lord John Russell:

"I think we shall do very well here. I have eally a very fair house for the Assembly and Council to meet in; & the accommodation would be thought splended by our members of the English House of Commons. But the fellows in these Colonies have been spoilt by all sorts of luxuries, large arm-chairs, desks with stationary before each man and heaven knows what. So I suppose that they will complain. The House before each man and heaven knows what. So I suppose that they will complain. The House I lodge in is really a very nice one—or rather will be when finished; which will just suit the arrival of my successor; and the public offices are far better than either at Montreal or Toron. are far better than either at Montreal or Toren-to. But the confusion of the move is tremend-ous, and the practical consummation of the un-ion is, I assure you, far from a honey-moon.!"

"When I find myself getting gloomy at the op-

position of little petty interests to great improve-ments, and by the difficulty of making the peo-ple understand what is really for the general benefit, I turn back to my own recollection of what was the condition of the House of Com-mons not many years ago, with reference to all the great improvements which we have either carried or raised to a position in which they carrie carried of raised to a position in which they must be soon carried, such as Parliamentary Representatives, the Poor Laws, Municipal Reform, County Administration, the Tithe Question, both in England and Ireland, Slavery, Free Trade, &c. and I become very merciful towards these poor Colonists. So advance steadily, and depend upon it you will succeed in your objects ultimately."

The two following extracts, the first written a fortnight after the opening of the session, and the second on the 27th July, present to the reader Lord Sydenham's views of the labors of his Par-

"It may be satisfactory to you to know that the first test of the Union Act has more than answered my expectations. I always considered the first start of the United Parliament as the touchstone of the plan. The entire want of acintance with each other's feelings, character,

ensure a stormy opening. My officers (Ministers!), though the best men, I believe, for their departments that can be found, were unfortunately, many of them unpopular from their former conduct, and none of them sufficiently acquainted with the manner in which a government through Parliament should be conducted, and it has been a considerab'e pull on both one's adroitness and temper—particularly as I had "a Ministerial crisis" on my hands on the very day of the meeting. The result, however, has been complete success. I have got the large majority of the House ready to support me on any complete success. I have got the large majority of the House ready to support me on any question that can arise; and, what is better, thoroughly convinced that their constituents, so far as the whole of Upper Canada and the British part of Lower Canada are concerned, will never forgive them if they do not. Whoever follows me now, may, with management, keep everything quiet and rule with confort. There may be a little bickering about the Civil List but I do not dread it. We have had discussed all the great topics,—the Union, Responsible Government, the Parliamentary conditions of the Union Act, confidence in the administration,—every subject on which excitement might -every subject on which excitement migh have been raised, and the agitators have entire ly and signally failed. Except the rump of the old House of Assembly of Lower Canada and two or three ultra-Radicals who have gone over with my Solicitor-General whom I have got rid of, every member is cordially with me and m Government. Thus we shall go quietly work at the measures of improvement which I have prepared, and we are sure of a peaceful and useful session. The Government officers and useful session. The Government officers will have time to acquire practice in their new vocation; the English and French Members will learn to understand each other's real views and opinion; and the result will be to increase the majority which the Government already d render the new system perfectly stante.
"What I have seen, however, and had to do nder the new system perfectly stable.

in the course of the last three weeks, strengthens my opinion of the absolute necessity of your sending out as my successor some one with House of Commons and Ministerial habits, —a person who will not shrink from work and who will govern, as I do, himself. Such a man not a soldier, but statesman—will find no diffi-culties in his path that he cannot easily surnount; for everything will be in grooves run-ning of itself, and only requiring general direc-

"You are right in saying that if matters had not begun so favorably as they have, all that an ill-disposed opposition could do under the Union Act, would be to retard the prosperity of the colony. But then I have a sort of parent's pride in promoting that; and therefore, although the Government could have been conducted, and as far as England is concerned I don't think you would have been troubled, my hopes and propects would have been disappointed by the delay And I should not have been satisfied if the work I had carved out for myself had not been done, although what you had given me to do was. So I am well pleased that it has turned out otherwise. The people in the Assembly are ver-slow, to be sure, and use a good deal of time in useless talk. However every day adds strength to the mode of government which I have adopt-ed, and we shall get on with business faster by and by I have no doubt. What I see of Assemand by I have no doubt. What I see of Assemblies, however, confirms my opinion of having done right in getting so much accomplished in the Special Council. The legislation which passed there would have taken ten years of an Assembly. And now, perhaps, I may not get all I want through; but I shall even in this Session carry many most useful and important measures, and the rest will follow. The Union, at all events, is firmly and irrevocably established, and

the new government thoroughly organized. In fact all that is essential is complete, and time will render the working of the system more easy, and mature whatever is now wanting."

"I have sent home a long report on emigr tion, which some of you won't like, because tells the truth, and declares that to throw star tells the truth, and declares that to throw starving and diseased emigrants under the rock at Quebec ought to be punished as murder. Send me out good stout English peasants who know what work is; give them the means of getting up the country 600 or 700 miles where it is to be had, and I will take as many as you can get, and promise them independence. Or give means with four hands of the start was a sense with a few hands of the start was a sense with a sense was a sense with a sense was a sense with a sense with a sense was a sense with a sense was a sense with a sense with a sense was a sense with a sense was a sense farms-not throw themselves into the where they are as helpless as they would be the great desert; and I will secure them comfort and independence at the end of a couple of years—but not money. That is a thing never to be character—lawyers, broken-down merchants, clerks, soldiers—who have come out here to farm; lost their money through their ignorance of business; or have been unable to brook plenty without the enjoyments of civilized life—the lot of those who succeed best: and all these are applicants for places, of which there is one, per-haps, to one hundred candidates. So you see competition is nearly as rife here as in the

On the 4th of August, 1841, Lord Sydenham thus concisely narrates to Lord John Russell what he had been enabled to do during the peiod of his administration of the Government

"I am sure you will learn with pleasure our proceedings here go on prosperously. I have got through two most important measures already; and if the Session produced no more, we should have done good service. But the rest will follow rapidly, and I do not despair of rest will follow rapidly, and I do not despair of carrying my bank scheme, which is quite an extra. Your connection with North American matters will thus terminate most prosperously; and I think whoever will compare the state of things two years ago when you sent me out to do your work with that which exists at present, will not venture to affirm that any Secretary of State before ever produced half so great a change. One province then without a constitugood laws—with its whole frame-work, both of society and administration completely disjointed; the other in a state of the greatest excitement and discontent; both without any thing approaching to a government or departmental responsibility. Now, the constitution restored to one, and greatly improved in both—many most excellent institutions established by law in one, and improvements making in the other than the standard chronicle.

Big Throat.—Capt. McLean of the steamboat Swallow, is deservedly the most popular man on the North River. A wag once gave it to him thus in a toast: "Captain McLean—The hugest cannibal of modern times—he will take down a thousand men, women and children in a single Swallow."—[Rochester Democrat.]

The Capadian Lean of the steamboat Swallow, is deservedly the most popular man on the North River. A wag once gave it to him thus in a toast: "Captain McLean—The hugest cannibal of modern times—he will take down a thousand men, women and children in a single Swallow."—[Rochester Democrat.] excellent institutions established by law in one, and improvements making in the other—the great and harrassing questions of Church revenue and Responsible Government settled—the offices of Government arranged so as to ensure responsibility in those who are at their head, and an efficient discharge of their duties to the Governor and public—the Legislature responsibility in harmony with the Event assembled, acting in harmony with the Execu-tive, and really employed in beneficial and prac-tical measures of Legislation—public tranquility restored, and its trade and immigration nearly I think that whoever may succe you in the Colonial department will hardly be able to present such a picture, which I have not over-charged, and which I certainly do not paint in order to take credit to myself; for I repeat that it is to you it is due, for no one could have been the immediate instrument of producing the change, even if he had fifty times the talent or

ed in settling any new laws or institutions in op-eration.—Nothing therefore, can now prevent or mar the most complete success, and Canada thenceforward will go on well, unless it is most terribly mismanaged."

* * * * * * * * * Lord Sydenbam's political and earthly caree was now fast drawing to a close. The state of his health had long warned him that he could no longer bear up against the fatigues attending his laborious exertions as Governor General, nor hope to survive the severity of another Canadian winter. So early as March, 1841, he thus writes

to his brother :"I have the gout in my hand, and can hold the pen with difficulty. This is now the eighth or nin'h fit I have had in twelve months, which is really no joke. Yesterday I could scarcely sign my name to my own reprieve if I had been sentenced to be hanged. To-day it has slipt into the other hand and the right is freer, though terribly sore and stiff."

bariety.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage and Passengers, at this Port, from sea, in the years 1842 and 1843, up to the 26th instant inclusive:—

Vessels. Tonnage. Passenger August 26, 1842, 546 201,047 39,357 August 26, 1843, 858 305,231 19,340 More this year, 312 104,184 less 20,017

CHATHAM, August 26. Wheat has taken a rise in the latter part of the week from 5s. to 5. 6d. N. Y. currency, per bush but comes in slowly and in small quanti-ties. Farmers appear to be holding on for 6s with every prospect of realizing. No demand for other grain.

THE COST OF WAR .- The following state THE COST OF WAR.—The following statement is taken from the "Philosophy of Missions," by J. Campbell, D. D.:—At the revolution in 1688, the national debt was little more than half a million, and the interest not forty thousand pounds. Then began our madness and thousand pounds. Then began our madness and our misery. The war of William that followed the revolution cost £91,000,000. The war of the Spanish succession cost £44,000,000. The Spanish war and Austrian succession cost £47,000,000. The seven years' war about Nova Scotia, £107,000,000. The war with our Americian colonies, £151,000,000. The war of the French revolution cost £472,000,000. The war against Bonaparte cost £595,000,000. To these must be added the still more terrible fact, that such wars cost England, in one way fact, that such wars cost England, in one way or another, from four to five millions of men. What madness! What suicidal wickedness! This enormous misgovernment has entailed a curse upon the British emp re which will cleave to her throughout a l generations. In a country like England (observes the Edinburgh Review) there could be no debt, and no burthen of taxes, if there was no war.

The Royal Navy at the present time consists, The Royal Navy at the present time consists, says the Hampshire Telegraph, of 230 vessels of all descriptions, mounting 3471 guns, namely 3 yachts, 14 sea-going line-of-battle ships, 31 frigates, 35 sloops of war, 34 smaller vessels, 68 steam-vessels, 25 surveying vessels, (including 9 steamers.) 9 troop ships, 1 hospital ship, and 10 stationary guard-ships. The force at home consists of 780 guns, Mediterranean 653, Brazils 451, East Indies 566, Cape and Coast of Africa 293, North Amsrica and West Indies 315. Particular service 232, Surveying 120. 315. Particular service 232, Surveying 120. Troopers 58, Lakes 3; total 3471. This is an augmentation of 8 vessels, but a reduction o 384 guns since the commencement of the year.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS. -It appears, from the last return made to Parliament, that there are at present 138 newspapers circulated in London; the yearly circulation of which amounts to 36,271,020 papers, and the advertisement duty amounts to £48,179 10s. There are 214 English country pasers in circulation, the total yearly sale of which amounts to 16,857,000 papers; showing that, though the number of journals considerably exceeds the number in London the yearly circulation does not amount to half of the circulation in the metropolis. The yearly the circulation in the metropolis. The yearly amount of advertisement duty on the country papers is £19,766 18s. In Scotland there are t present eighteen papers in circulation, nearl ne-fourth of which are published in Edinburgh and it is worthy of remark that, notwithstand newspaper published there. The yearly amount of circulation in Scotland is 1,478,940, and the advertisement duty is £12,595 12s. In Wales circulation of the rest is uncertain, sometimes rising to 10,000 per month, and sometimes falling to 1,000. The total yearly circulation is 88,000 and the advertisement duty is £305 18s. 6d There are twenty-five papers circulated in Dublin, the yearly sale of which amounts to 3,366,-406 papers and the advertisement duty is £4,-599 8s. There are 58 Irish country papers, the yearly circulation of which is 2,435,068, and 12,000 supplements. T amounts to £3,683 16s. The advertisement duty

Those curious in such matters have n opportunity of seeing in operation at the Dock what is a novelty in Canada viz, a Diving Bell by means of which the Company have been strengthening the Railway, and are now clean-ing out the basin and slip from such obstructions as in the lapse of time have accumulated there The bell is large enough to contain two men who, by means of an air pump, are enabled to re-main under water for any period of time that may be required for their operations. The works of the company are now in excellent order, and the Railway has been strengthened in such a way as to be capable of taking up the largest els on the Lake.

We have reason to believe that the Compan will forthwith commence the construction of a new steamboat, intended to run between Chip-pewa and Buffalo in connexion with the Erie and Ontario Railroad—an enterprise, which it is sur-prising has never been entered upon before, considering the number of capitalists in and about Chippewa.—[Niagara Chronicle.

The Canadien has a long but interesting article, on the voyage of Jacques Cartier, in 1535, introductory to a notice to the finding of the vessel which he sunk in the St. Charles ziver near Quebec in 1536. The remains, if such they be were found in the brook St. Michel which empties into the St. Charles on the porth side. ties into the St. Charles on the north side.

On the 17th inst., Mr. Joseph Hamel of Que bec was induced, from what he had heard, to visit the locality; and returned on the 19th inst, with Mr. Sheppard, President of the literary and historical Society of Quebec, and M. Fairbault, Vice President, who coincided in the opinion, that the remains were those of the Petite Hermine. The position of the remains of the ton, that the remains were those of the Petite Hermine. The position of the remains of the vessel, the nature of the wood of which they are composed, and the character of the boulders (cailloux) which were found in the bottom, and which must have served for ballast, all served to convince them in favor of the hypothesis.

received by him, and he requests farther ntion from all who possess piece of oak taken from the remains w

gree weight, of a black color, and very ent 1 the grain from the oak of this coun

Afaccount of the arrival at Quebec Adveturer steamer from Toronto unde head of Shipping Intellig the fist steam vessel the bec from Toronto. The tonage of turers 58 tons, and here is proof t gation is now open for vessels of this ci-the Sa to Chicago on Lake Michigan tancep about 2000 miles.—[Quebec G

NET ELECTIONS .- We understand s Times of yesterday, that the Speaker of the House of Assembly has received a notification of the House of Assembly has received a notification of the House of th

It is also stated, in the same William Walker, Esq., M. P. P., fi of Rouvile, has placed in the Speaker's his resignation as Member for that Coun There are now four vacancies for Cowhich require being filled before the meets, vz:—Russell, Champlain, Monti Rouville.

PARDOR OF THE HONORABLE LOUIS JOS PAPINEAU—Alexander Buchanan, Essa acting for Her Majesty's Attorney Geneterday rose in the Court of King's Benetimated his instructions from the Government of the Court of King's Benetimated his instructions from the Government of the Court of King's Benetimated his instructions from the Government of the Court of King's Benediction of the Court of King's Benedict timates in instructions from the Government a noili prosequi in the indictments crime of high treason, against Louis Jose pineau, Thomas Storrow Brown, and Dr. laghan, on which true bills had been return the Grand Jury of the District of Montre

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Friday, 1st September, 1843.

Ashes.—Prices of pot ashes have continued advance, and they are now in good demand 25s 3d. Pearls command 26s 6d for shippi parcels, but are not so much wanted as pots. Flour.—Since our last notice of the but little has been done in flour. The has subsided, and sales of small lots for cotion are made at 28s 9d for "Canada fine do not hear of any transactions in American

Wheat .- None of the new crop as yet offe Wheat.—None of the new crop as yet offert Pork.—Mess continues to sell at \$14 ca with a limited demand. American prime, "Montreal inspection, 1843," has advanced \$10\frac{1}{4}, and even at this price some holders press an unwillingness to sell largely. The is little demand, however.

Sugars.—Prices are slightly on the advanced \$75, fill height the rest asked \$475, fill height the rest asked \$475.

47s 6d being the rate asked for very prime sa ples; indeed, some 25 hhds. sold at this fig at public sale within the last week. Brandies, Rums, &c .- Remain without cha in price, the former is more in demand than ing the last six weeks, but in rums, or of kinds of spirits, there is not a single sale m

Teas.—There has been a slight advance the home market, which, from the limited mand, has not had its effect in improving pr

Freights .- To London 3s 6d for flour, and 25 for ashes is difficult to be had.

To Liverpool, 4s for flour is readily obtain and some 7000 bbls. have been engaged att rate, 27s 6d is given to the same port for ash Exchange.—Remains as last stated, with aprovement in the demand for drafts of York .- [Transcript.

KINGSTON HERALD.

acts from the life of Lord Sydenham, recent

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1843. We have copied in this number several

ablished in London. They are of i terest he people of this Province, showing his Lor ship's opinion on the various matters with which he had to heal, his method of overcoming dit culties, and the sanguine expectations he ha formed of the success of his plans. The reco is instructive-not only in the real good actua effected and rendered permanent, but also in matters in which his hopes have been disappoint ed. His Lordship adverts to his "House Commons tactics" as having served him in go stead in managing the Assembly. This was the case, without doubt: but if there had been less management, or it had been directed to perma nent results, rather than to temporary succ his Lordship would have written in a less confident tone, and have doubted strongly whether the system he had started could be expected continue. Every body knows that his exultat at the beginning of the session was prematu and that it was with the greatest difficulty tha his measures were carried before it closed. The Government were several times in a minorit the most important of their measures, (the Municipal Council Bill,) was carried only by a casting vote; the bill for inquiry into the Lower Ca nada elections, which the government resist with all their might, was stopped only in the Legislative Council; and on the payment of remuneration to members, the government had to yield with a bad grace, and much against the inclination. All this gave full proof that Lord Sydenham's success was only temporary, and prepared every reflecting man to expect considerable changes in another session, even had his Lordship remained to conduct affairs in person And when we compare Lord Sydenham's confident assurances that he had overcome all real difficulty, and left an easy task for his successor, with the facts as they have since occurred, we see how much even an intelligent man may misapprehend the nature and direct tendency of pub-

rock when he is only trusting to the sand. Some of the Tory papers have adverted to one letter of Lord Sydenham, in which he says he is not afraid of the responsible government cry, and had done much to put it down in its inadmissible sense, and thereon represent him as opposed to responsible government. We need not stop to inquire what his Lordship meant by responsible government in its " inadmissible sense," for every body knows that before his government could go on with the session at all, they had to adopt responsible government in the sense in which it was understood by the country generally. Mr. Draper, in the debate on this question, gave in a listinct and positive adherence to the principle on the part of the government, and it was this adherence which gave them their majority, and enabled them to proceed with the business o the session. Therefore, either Lord Sydenham in opposing responsible government in its " inadmissible sense," did not mean the sense in which he afterwards adopted it, or, if he did, he found the country too strong for him, and his subsequent adoption of the principle in practice takes On the report of this visit the Committee of the Society assembled on Monday the 21st, and resolved to have the ground dug over, leaving to Mr. Fairbault to assist M. Hamel, in seeing the work executed, and a subscription was made to defray the expense,

The Candian says that most valuable testing the country in general, was established under Lord Sydenham's government, and therefore it is ridiculous for the torics to mony of the existence of this old vessel has been and therefore it is ridiculous for the tories

lic affairs, and dream that he is building on the

mote him as an authority against it. the resolutions of Mr. Harrison on ament, in amendment to those or Mr. Baldwin on the subject, gave direct an acknowledgment of th and one or the sany man could desire. Thus, on to sions, and in the most formal, ling manner in which it could be de government was acknowled shed by Lord Sydenham's gover athat he owed his being able to pr

session at all. With these general remarks, that with these general relative, that we exultingly proclaimed by his Lo ore apparent than real, more temporal pating, and that responsible governing ally established by him, so much subsequent session there was no point among the members of his g but all were prepared to obey the r pute or deny it, we leave the extr

A marble tablet with the following has been placed in St. George's Ch memory of Lord Sydenham: Near this spot lies the body

The Right Honorable CHARLES POULETT THO BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham, County of Kent, and Canada, Born Sept. 13, 1799.

chant of London and St. He from an early age Devoted himself to the service of He sat in Parliament for Dover and From 1826 to 1839, Was Vice President of the Board From 1830 to 1834, And President, with a Seat in the

From 1834 to August 18 When he was appointed GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH N

While in this high station he ac The Re-union of the Cana And labored unceasing found a system of Institutions fi The peace and prosperity of this Afatal accident occasioned his prem

at this place on the 19th Sept. 18 "He rests from his labors, and follow him." KEEP OUT OF CHANCERY .- A SUI ed in Chancery some time ago, to sion of some property in Kingston of the suit amounted to above £10

was made against the decision, a ersed, but the costs of the appea £34. Thus nearly half of the va perty has already gone to the la will be well if the remainder d Among the various reforms req ountry, none is more needed than tion of the enormous costs of law-sis little hope of effecting this while a phalanx of lawyers in the Asse more, we believe. Proposition ade for reducing the salaries of cers 25 or 50 per cent.; will no educe all law expenses 50 per he people like the cels of the I ifferent to a skinning, because The Examiner publishes the f

imports into the United States and exports thereto, taken from ments at Washington, & says he benefit, inasmuch as we had cha blishing such facts only as ma Our remark referre such things as do not appear in turn, and was perfectly correct mentioned the smuggling from Canada, and the money paid for ublic debt in England, he the smuggling from Canada to the the money brought into the coun nment, and by Emigrants. W that the balance of trade with gainst us, but we denied the w ng its drain upon us for cash rency to suit it. The table xports to the States were large en we exported large quar ther; and our imports were 1840, '41 when their wheat rought in here for export to E

1833-1.793.303 1834-1,548,733 835-1,435,168 1836-2,427,571 838-1,555,570 1839-2,155,146 1840-2,007.767 1841-1.968.187

18,480,234

Total Exports of United States to British American Colonies Imports do from do

A new building at Aylmer, e orary Court House, was bur ning of the 28th ult., and ents in the office of the Distr with private papers, were limsworth, Esq. Barrister, habilding, and his law library, and a sum of money, were des supposed to have been cause

The LITERARY GARLAND for lished with an engraving SIR JAMES, in illustration of ar Fortunes' changes." The good, chiefly original, by Mrs.

ind others The LADIES COMPANION for two engravings, a plate of fas with the usual quantity of exc

Ilis Excellency the Governe d from his eastern journey on and is expected to take a tour he mail of the 19th ult, shall

The hot dry weather contin erday morning we had a th ince then the weathar has be

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