Saw McL od after 12 o'clock that night. The family, younger part, went to bed about 10 o'clock that night. Next morning, a little after 8, saw McLeod. Witness had been up about half an lour. When Col. Cameron came along, McLeod was in the parior. Mr. Morrison informed McLeod of the destruction of the Caroline. Thinks McLeod expressed a wish to have been there. He left the cottage immethe Caroline. Thinks include a cottage immerio have been there. He left the cottage immediately after breakfast. Is sure it was the night of the destruction of the Caroline, when Me-feed was at her house. Saw him return from Chippewa; he did not stop but proceeded on to Niagara; at that time he had a cannon ball in his hands. It was said to have been fired from

Navy Island.

Cross Examined by Mr. Jenkins — Dées not know in what way he came to her house, whether on horseback or otherwise—had heard that he came on horseback. Does not know that her son Archibald took the horse of McLeod. Knows nothing of the call of Colonel Cameron but from hearsay; does not personally know the colonel. McLeod staid at her house on Christmas night; thinks he remained also on the night after the races at the Falls; was not in the habit of remaining all night frequently. He was there also on the night of the 2nd of January. Mr. Morrison's son came on the 1st and Mr. MeLeod on the 2nd. The family were on terms of intimacy until a certain period. One of Mr. Morrison's daughters by a former wife lived for some time with McLeod—from the time when she left her husband until McLeod was arrested in the States. The piece of wood left by Colonel-Cameron had all the appearance of having been buried. Thinks McLeod of ther house at about half-past nine o-clock in the morning.

Direct, resumed by Spencer—Has been the wife of Lieut. Morrison, by thirteen years.

Cross examination resumed. House not remember that he remained all night at large subsequent time. After the races, at Christmas; on the 29th of December and on the 2d-of January.

Direct resumed, by Spencer—The affair of the Caroline was the subject of conversation at breakfast; it was the subject of general conversation afterward for some days.

Direct resumed.—The daughter to whom she had before alluded is now at home, at her fathers house. It was the affair between this daughter and McLeod that severed the former intimacy.

'This daughter was married to a man named Taylor, of Toronto, who left her, and she subavy Island. Cross-Examined by Mr. Jenkins - Dees not

(This daughter was suseried to a than named Taylor, of Toronto, who left her, and she sub-sequently, it is said, resided some time with McLeod.)

MISS HARRIET MORRISON .- Is the daughte of Lieut. Morrison, was at home on Dec. 29, 18-37; heard of the destruction of the Caroline the morning after she was destroyed; she heard her father tell McLeod of it, he was then in the parlor; a friend of her father's, Col. Cameron, had brought the information; saw Mr. McLeod the night before; drank tea with him, she thinks about 7 o'clock; she retired that evening between 9 or 10 o'clock; left her father and Mr. McLeod up; McLeod sat with the family during the evening; saw him again the next mortane. ring the evening; saw him again the next morning at breakfast, after which, between 9 and 10 the left for Chippewa.

Crose examined by Jenkins.—Usual for the family to retire about 9 or 10 o'clock; the country

ily to retire about 9 or 10 o'clock; the country was at that time in a state of great excitement; had heard of the Caroline being in the service of the Navy Islanders; she may have heard of it a day or two before; thinks she saw Col. Cameron from the bedroom window; was in the kitchen at the time, and stepped into the adjoining room to look out; does not remember whether she saw McLeod before she saw him at the statellar even time, when he left to left on tea table; saw him when he left; he left on horseback; saw him the same day passing the cottage; he had a cannon ball in his hand, and

of New York, but spends a pertion of his time in the city of Washington. The first time he saw the prisoner at Buffalo, a short time previous to the attack on the Caroline. There was at the time a meet excitement, and, an attractor but he escaped through some back passage. On the 29th of December, 1837, he was deputed by the district attempting over to Chippewa to the district attorney to go over to Chippewa to see Col. McNab. He crossed at Black Rock

on horseback, on his way toward the camp. Cross examined by Attorney Gen.—He retired that night about ten o'cleck. He was with Col. McNab from half past seven till about half past eight o'clock, when he went to the mess room with him and took some refreshments. Col. McNab introduced him to the officers. Remained with him from five to ten minutes, and then retired, saying he had business which would keep him out all night. Witness heard of the destruction of the Caroline that night, by a man who came into an adjoining from, and said to some one that the Caroline was on fire. He knew that she had gone down that day from

Buffalo. In company with Dr. Foote, he called on Col. McNab the next morning, to know for what purpose she had been destroyed.

Being asked whether he spoke to McLeod when he passed him, witness said no, his intimacy with him was not sufficient to allow it. never took a special interest in the affairs of Mc-Leod. Witness and Dr.Foote returned the next day to Buffalo.

JOSEPH T GILKISON, of Niagara. Knows Raincock he had left Niagara before the disturbance; he was slightly embarrassed. Witness was a vol-unteer on the 29th of December; he was at Chippewa : he lodged at Kitson, below Stamford, about seven miles from Chippewa; returned the next morning to Chippewa between nine and ten o'clock; McLeed came up in company with a gen-tleman some where between Stamford and the Pavilion; witness then rode with them until op-posite to Navy Island; and when near the house of Capt. Usher, guns were fired at them from Navy Island, in returning they were again fired up-on. There was one shot lodged in the bank, and a soldier of the 24th picked it up and gave it to

Cross examined by Atty. Gen - Went up to the end of Navy Island, the upper end; it was about ten o'clock when he came up with McLecd; the roads were bad. They might have been absent from Chippewa three quarters to one bour; it was an every day custom of his to go to Chippewa.

From the Christian Guardian. THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

KINGSTON, September 27, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

My DEAR SIR, - I left Toronto on Monday, My DEAR SIR,—1 left Total and the Magara Steamer. A little west of Cobourg we met the St. George Steamer, from Kingston, whose flag, half-mast Steamer, from Kingston, whose flag, half-mast high, told us that "a prince and a great man had failen." Though the mournful intelligence was fully expected, this silent announcement agitated my shole frame, and prompted the involuntary exclamation. "For the sake of my country, would that I coole have died for thee!" Mr. Attorney-General Draper was on board, and Mrs. Murdoth—lady of the Chief Secretary—a lady of a highly cultivated mind, who had presided at His Excellency's table when ladies were invited to the Government floace, Mr. D.'s countenance spoke the language of a screwful. Beart; and Mrs. Murdoth—The toluntanance of almost every person in Kingston fore testimon; to accuracy public estimates. The assembly a the public benefit. Few administrations of go-

Darresson Carried

funcral was immense; the solemnities of the vernment in any country have acted so harmofuneral was immense; the solemnities of the melancholy occasion were appropriate and deeply affecting. You will receive accounts of them in the Kingston papers. This is a mournful conclusion of the first Session of the first Parliament of United Canada; and it is rendered still more affecting by the recent publication of the Speech with which the late Governor General had intended to prorogue Parliament—which he had dictated almost with his dying breath—the style of which is characterised by the natural and simple elegance of his fine taste—the sentiments of which are table and patriotic—and the conclusion of which breathes a suppliant effusion of the heart which one cannot but wish the lips might have been permitted to utter.

the lips might have been permitted to utter.
Unlike the close of any Session of the Legislature which was ever held in either Province of Canada, the termination of the late Session will produce throughout Canada the opposite feelings of grateful joy and melancholy grief. The same post which conveys to the People of Canada the of graceful year and metaneous general are sale. Post which conveys to the People of Cariada the tidings of the harmonious and happy conclusion of a session unprecedented in the productiveness of comprehensive and valuable measures for the general improvement and social and intellectual levation of the Province, conveys to them the appalling announcement that DEATH has terminated the earthly career of the noble mind which conceived those improvements and originated those institutions which will form a golden era in the annals of Canadian history, by laying the in the annals of Canadian history, by laying the foundation of Canadian prosperity and greatness. While blessings are multiplied upon us, the agent of those blessings is removed from us, and our country is, at the same moment, thrilled with joy and consternation—and on the same day vocal with thanksgivings and clothed in day vocal with thanksgivings and clothed in sack-cloth—luminous with hope and involved in mourning. Thus do the strokes of providential chastisment accompany the outbearings of providential munificence; and the brighest picture of human life is shaded with disappointment, suffering, and bereavement. It is in heaven only, that death is unknown, that pain is never felt,

and tears are never shed.

Utterly incompetent as I am to offer an appropriate tribute to the merits of Lord Sydenham, I should violate the obligations of gratitude and be dead to the emotions of patriotism, were I not to express my deep sense and profound admiration of the priceless value of his labours, and the generate and professions of the priceless value of his labours, and the generate and professions of the welfare of erous ardour of his feelings for the welfare of

my native country.

Lord Sydenham belongs essentially to Canada. Lord Sydenham belongs essentially to Canada. His nebility was fairly earned in her service; the ripest fruits of his experience and acquirements are embodied in her institutions; his warmest and latest sympathies are blended with her interests; his mortal remains repose, by choice, among her dead; and his name is indelibly inscribed in the affectionate esteem and grateful recollections of her inhabitants. Plutarch mentions it as the misforture of Phocion, that "he came to the helm when the public bottom was just upon sinking." That which was the bad fortune of the Athenian General has, by superior skill, been made the good fortune of our bad fortune of the Athenian General has, by su-perior skill, been made the good fortune of our late Governor General, as well as the salvation of Canada. The "public bottom" of our best interests and last hopes was, indeed, visibly and rapidly sinking when Lord Sydenham "came to the helm;" but his Excellency has not only sav-ed the sinking ship; he has piloted her safely amid the rocks and shoals of party selfishness and ignorance, and made even adverse winds triand ignorance, and made even adverse winds tributary to the progress of his voyage.

It is not easy to determine which is most wor thy of admiration, the comprehensiveness and grandeur of Lord Sydenham's plans, the skill with which he overcame the obstacles that opposed their accomplishment, or the quenchless ardour and ceaseless industry with conceptions and achievements which render Lord Sydenham the first benefactor of Canada, and place him in the first rank of statesmen. Lordship found a country divided, he left it uni cover to Waterloo, and proceeded down the river to Chippewa. On the night of the 29th he was in the camp, with the colonel, and lodged in quarters assigned to him by that gentleman. After doing the business entrusted to him, he en and consolidate British power in Canada by quite incidently, inquired for Mr. McLood, feeling some curiosity to know whether he got back from Buffalo. The next morning between 9 & 11 o'clock, he saw McLood on the road near the Pavilion, while he and Dr. Foote, the editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, were on that a people may be colonists and yet be free; their way to the Falls; McLeod passed them and, in the solution of that problem, he has gained a triumph less imposing, but not less sublime and scarcely less important, than the victory of Waterloo; he has saved millions to England,

themselves. At the hory and worse than detective theory and worse than detective system of Colonial Government; a system destitute of the savety-valve of responsibility, of the attributes of freedom, and of the essential the attributes of freedom, and of the essential carthy ranks and distinctions are lost in the sub-limities of eternity—I have the melancholy satisfied of eternity. from its pretences to representation; a system inefficient in the hands of good men, and withering in the hands of mistaken or bad men. There were the wrongs, and abuses, and public bank-ruptcy which had grown out of this system; there were the party interests, and the party combinations and h-stilities, which this system had fostered; there were the prejudices of one portion of the population, and the fears and sus-picions of another; there were the prescriptive assumptions of long possessed power, and the clamorous demands of long exclusion from pow-er; and, worst of all, the conflicting clams of exclusive liver in the conflicting clams of ecclesiastical pretensions; there was the absence of public confidence, and the absence of any one man or body of men able to command that confidence. To lay the foundation of a government adapted to the social state and character of a adapted to the social state and character of a population thus depressed, divided, and sub-divi-ded; to provide for the efficient administration of all its departments; to create mutual confi-dence and induce united action among leading of all parties without sacrifice of principle on the part of any, was a task difficult and hazardous to the last degree, and for even attempting which Lord Sydenham has been frequently ridiculed by persons of reputed knowledge and experience. It has often been said of his Lordship, as it was said of the Earl of Chatham, that he had made an administration so checkered and speckled—had put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of di-versified mosaic, such a tesselated pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone, and white cement; here a bit of water stone and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers; king's friends and republicans; whigs and tories; treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious show, but utteriy unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on." teriy unsafe to louch, and unsure to stand ou.
But Lord Sydenham's acute discernment distinguished between the former and present state of
things; he knew that a difference of opinion or
of party under the former constitution of either
Upper or Lower Canada, did not necessarily or
fairly involve a similar difference under the new
constitution of United Canada; he possessed the
requisite energy and patrictism to act upon his

vernment in any country have acted so harmoniously and cordially on so great a number of important measures as the new administration formed by Lord Sydenham. An old writer has quaintly but truly observed—"If a man should see a large city or country, consisting of great multitudes of men, of different tempers, full of frauds, and factions, and animosities in their natures against one another, yet living together in good order and peace, without oppressing and invading one another, and joining together for the public good, he would presently conclude there were some excellent governor, who tempered were some excellent governor, who tempered them by his wisdom, and preserved the public peace, though he had never yet beheld him with his eye."—Never was the maxim of a great statesman more strikingly illustrated than in the Government of Lord Sydenham, that "The wisof government is of more importance than

By extreme partizans of all shades Lord Sydenham has been the object of unsparing abuse but, as Burke has beautifully remarked, "obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory; and it was not only in the custom of the Romans, but it is in the nature and constitution of things, that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph."—Lord Sydentic constitution of this parts of the constitution ham's Government was instinct with energy names devertment was instinct with energy, yet equally characterized by impartiality, mildness and liberality. The dying Prencess is reported to have said to his applanding admirers, "You forget the only valuable part of my character: none of my fellow-citizens was ever com-

acter: none of my fellow-citizens was ever compelled through any action of mine to ASSUME a mourning robe." Lord Sydenham has, indeed, left Canada clad in 'sackcloth and mourning, yet not for any act of his Government, but for the sacrifice of his own life in it.

Lord Sydenham had finished the forty-second year of his age on the day but one before that of his decease. The death of such a man at such an age would, under any circumstances, he a mournful event. He had lived just long enough to develope his great powers, while there seemed, according to all human calculations, enough of life remaining to afford ample space for their matured exercise. "The tree was old enough to enable us to ascertain the quality of the fruit which it would bear, and, at the same time, young enough to promise many years of proyoung enough to promise many years of pro-duce." But the peculiar circumstances under which we have lost him,—at such a time, so un-expectedly, when so much was still expected from his future efforts, and so much gratitude from his future efforts, and so much gratitude felt for his past efforts—add to every feeling of regret, and make the disappointment more severe and poignant to all thinking minds. But "the Judge of all the earth will do right," although "His ways are in the great deep, and his paths past finding out."

To genius, Lord Sydenham possessed no pretensions: but what has been and of Charlemagne.

To genius, Lord Sydeniam possessed no pre-tensions; but what has been said of Charlemagne was true of his Lordship. He possessed "a great understanding, a great heart, and a great soul." His mind was eminently practical, and habitual-ly active; he was a shrewd observer of men and things; his knowledge was various and exten-sive, and always ready for practical application, and he descended to the minutest details of public business with astonishing quickness and ac-curacy. The interests of the country which he curacy. The interests of the country which he governed engrossed all his care, and seemed to form the element of his daily being. His plans were bold, comprehensive, and energetic; and, having been deliberately adopted, he would not suffer prejudice or clamour to turn him aside from the pursuit of them. He valued prerogative onthe means of protecting and promoting pul ly as the means of protecting and promoting pub-lic liberty and happiness. His despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies explaining the principles and objects of his measures breathe the most ardent and generous feeling in behalf of the civil and religious freedom and growing happiness and prosperity of the people of Can-ada. The publication of them will furnish the best eulogium upon his motives and character, while the operation of his magnificent plans will form a lasting monument of his wisdom and pa-

What Mr. Fox remarked of his friend the Duke of Bedford, may be said of Lord Syden ham—" He died, it is true, in state of celibacy ham—"He died, it is true, in state of celibacy; concerns are dear to him as his own—to protect whom from evil is the daily object of his care, to promote whose welfare he exerts every faculty which he is possessed; if such are to be es emed our children, no man had ever a more

numerous family. I have time to add no more; nor to correct what I have written. When I commenced this unpremeditated and hasty sketch, I intended nong more than to give vent to the feelings of my heart in a couple of paragraphs. But the subject has grown upon me—rather has overwhelmed me; and what I have said seems but a passage where there inight be a volume—but a sickly ray, where there ought to be a meridian splen-Lord Sydenham's political conduct belongs to history; and I rejoice to learn that a most suitable and able historian has been select-ed by his Lordship himself in the person of his

Chief Secretary. and secured the affections of Canada.

In the way of accomplishing these splendid results, the most formidable obstacles opposed themselves. At the foundation of these lay the hitherto defective theory and worse than defection of giving him my hamble and dutiful suplimities of eternity—I have the melancholy satisfaction of bearing my humble testimony to his candour, sincerity, faithfulness, kindness, and liberality. A few days before the occurrence of the accident which terminated his life; I had the honour of spending an evening and part of a day in free conversation with his Lordship; and on that, as well as on former similar occasions, he observed the most marked reverence for the Truths of Christianity—a most earnest desire to Truths of Christianity—a most earnest desire to base the civil institutions of the country upon Christian principles, with a scrupulous regard to the rights of conscience—a total absence of all animosity against any persons or parties who opposed him—and an intense anxiety to silence dissensions and discord, and render Canada contented, happy and prosperous. I am told that, the day before his lamented death, he expressed is severet that he does not be the content of the co his regret that he had not given more of his regret that he had not given more of its time to religion. His mind was perfectly composed; he was in the full possession of his rational powers until he "ceased at once to work and live?" He transacted official business in the neutest agonies of suffering, even "when the hand of death was upon him;" the last hours of his life were sent in cornect smallerition to this Rewere spent in carnest supplication to that Re-deemer in humble reliance upon whose atme-ment he yielded up the Ghost. Those who were most intimately acquainted and connected with Lord Sydenham are most warmly attached to him, and most deeply deplore their loss; and few in Canada will not say, in the death of this lamented Nobleman and distinguished Governor

-I have lost a Friend. Yours very truly, E. RYERSON. From the Canada Inquirer.

DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

GENERAL

There are events occasionally occurring in the world which for the moment so absorb and over awe the heart of a man as to render him indiffer

versal as it is sincere, and it would be strange his was not sniversally lamented, for even the blindest and most bigoted of his political oppo-nents must admit that his life was alike distinnents must admit that his life was alike distinguished for the unimpeachable honor and sterling integrity of his character, as it was adorned by the commanding talent and unwearied energy which he possessed, and that the great efforts of his life were expended in securing the happiness and prosperity of his fellow men. Canada, which formed the scene of his last and noblest exertions, and has been the means of securing him his createst and most signal honors, has been his greatest and most signal honors, has been destined to receive his last mortal remains, witness the climax and decline of a life, who has added vigor to her institutions, and placed her Government on a basis best constituted to secure her rights and happiness. Equal lustice to all was the motto upon which he started his Administration in 1839, and on that principle it has been nobly conducted. Whether we regard has been nobly conducted. Whether we regard the great measures of his policy, the Union of the Provinces, the principles of Responsibility to the people he recognised, the Municipal Council Bill, or look to the minor details of his political course, we are struck with the firmness and en-Bill, or look to the minor details of his political course, we are struck with the firmness and energy of purpose, the perseverance, the toil and trouble it cost him—and although sometimes he deemed it necessary to conceal the ends of his policy that he might the better mature its exemple. The large was renewed on a system more adversary to be contained in the contained of the policy that he might the better mature its exe-cution—yet these ends were generally approved of when known, and spoke the wisdom and sagacity of the Statesman who carried them into operation. His views of the Government of Canda were founded on shrewd observation and deep reflection, and whoever his successors may be, we are confident they cannot adopt a better be, we are condent they cannot adopt a better chart for their guidance than may be gleaned from the course he has taken and the instructions he may have left. A system of Government based upon less liberal views will never succeed in Canada. But we cannot now digress into political discussion—our object is to pay a passing tribute to departed worth—yet how can we in a few shorts sentences record our opinions. we in a few short sentences record our opinions of a man whose life has been an ornament to the world—that life is now no more—peace to his ashes. Lord Sydenham has gone—and menory will live in grateful recollection so long as there are hearts to feel and heads to appreci-ate the goodness and greatness of his character the wisdom of his public, and the kindness, urbanity and refinement of his private life.

TO THE LATE PATRONS OF THE HERALD.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, that all accounts due him remaining unpaid after the 1st day of January next, will be put in suit for collection. Accounts due him will be received at the Herald Office, or by any of his author-

THOS. H. BENTLY.

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1841.

In resuming our connexion with the King aton Herald, we have no occasion to enter upon an elaborate exposition of our political principles, for they are already familiar to our readers. The rights and liberties of the people, the principles of the British Constitu tion, and the permanent continuance of Brit ish connexion and supremacy, have heretofore been maintained by us to the best of our ability; and we shall still occupy the same ground, defend the same rights, and assist in developing the resources and perfecting the institutions of our adopted country, as an integral portion of Britain's extended empire Many of the difficulties that obstructed the country's progress have been smoothed away; and if the increased degree of popular control in the government that has been obtained by the people, be judiciously exer cised, there can be no doubt that Canada wil rapidly rise and expand to a noble maturity, with all the native energy of intelligent freedom, and become no unworthy counterpart of the "fast anchored isle." Her fortunes are now, to a large extent, committed to her people's keeping, and if they prove true to the probable course of our future Governor, their trust, her prosperity is secure.

that period important events and measures have received their accomplishment. The two Provinces have become one: the first representatives of United Canada have been chosen, have assembled, and have passed various measures, which, though not perfect in themselves, are yet the beginning of a better system: death has removed from amongst us the distinguished Statesman who reduced our political chaos into something like order and harmony; and the Whig Government of England has passed away, and is succeeded by a Conservative administration. As we often had occasion to defend the late Government from the attacks of their adversaries is Canada, we think this a fitting opportunity for showing that the measures of the late admir istration were worthy of their station and character, as successors of those who, in 1688, gave constitutional liberty to England, inasmuch as the legislation of the last ten years has been on the whole more or less calculated to extend the liberties and privileges of the people. We do not mean to say that the Whig Government have never been mistaken; but their guiding star has been the people's happiness; and though they have some times been driven from their true course by the violence of opposing forces, they have returned to it again, and ended as they began, in an effort to benefit the people over whom they ruled. In order to show this more fully than by mere general statements, we make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Johnstone, on proposing a candidate at the election for East Kent. He addressed the

meeting as follows: "There were many reasons why the Reformers of the county should throw aside their little differences of opinion, and unite themselves, heart and hand, to secure the return of Mr. Al-

and all salaries above 1000l. per annum, and thus saved to the country no less than 199,430l.

The salaries and allowances of ambassadors, &c. had been reduced to the amount of 50,5254. &c. had been reduced to the amount of 50,5254. Two boards of stamps and taxes had been thrown into one; and various other economical regulations adopted. The Whig government had repealed the house tax. The duty on printed cottons, candles, starch, and the duty on soap had been reduced one-half [hear, hear, and cheers]. The Whigs had also repealed the duties on slates and coal and tiles; and reduced those on hemp, drugs, currants, and fruits; cotton, wool, and stamps on marine assurances. They had repealed the duty on stamps, on fire insurances and farming stock. The duty ou advertisements had been reduced. They had also totally repealed the duty on stamps on small receipts, on land-tax, on personal estates, on pamphlets and the states of the state of th lmanacs, on commercial travellers, on clerks and book-keepers, on houses of clergymen and ministers (if their salaries were under 126), per annum), on taxed carts, on overseers, wate-housemen, and shopmen [cheers]. In addition to all this, the Irish church had been placed on a vantageous to the country, and a monthly report of its accounts ordered to be made public. The East India monopoly was destroyed, and all India and China thrown open to British traders [applause]. Great and salutary changes had been effected in the law, particularly in the Court of Chancery, in which alone the public would save 96,000L per annum. These were some of the reforms the government had carried into effect [cheers, and cries of, "do you call that nothing?"]. There might be some errors vantageous to the country, and a monthly report that nothing !"]. There might be some error in what he stated, but the calculation had bee made with the greatest care [hear, hear] made with the greatest care [hear, hear]. So much for indirect taxation. He would now come to direct taxation. On referring to his freeints for the government taxes, which he had paid during the first half-year of 1832, he found they amounted to £3 4s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., and the second the like amount; while for the last half-year the same taxes had only amounted to 18s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. [loud cheers]. These were facts which no man could set aside. The government had also commenced, and would carry out still further, a system of universal education independent of partem of universal education independent of par-ties. He would say educate, educate, educate, and if they did so they would soon see all abu-ses scattered to the winds [loud cheers]. The principal of reform—the principle of progression was founded on nature itself [applause]. To carry out this, he trusted that each man would bring to bear his separate influence at the pre-sent momentous crisis. Let them come them-selves and bring their friends to the polt, and he had no doubt but that Mr. Alcock would be returned by a triumphant majority [loud cheers.

In this enumeration, the Reform Bill, Municipal Reform, and many other important measures of public improvement are omitted, the statement being chiefly confined to financial measures; but enough is shown to prove that the late Government pursued a liberal policy, and studiously consulted the general welfare. Under them the people have gained more substantial power and greater benefits than under any previous administration

The Whigs have been taunted with the deficiency in the revenue, but that has been caused by the reduction of taxes-by the grant of twenty millions sterling for the abolition of slavery-and by the necessity which has arisen of late years for increasing the naval and military defences. And it is worthy of remark, that their opponents were loudest in urging this increased expenditure, (which, indeed, the state of affairs throughout the world fully required,) and therefore they have no right to make the deficiency a ground of reproach to the late government. It has not been occasioned by spending the nation's treasure in desolating wars; but through relieving the people's burdens, and fulfilling the obligations of justice and humanity with an enlightened patriotism. Much inquiry has been started respecting

Sir Charles Bagot. He is a Conservative; Twelve months have elapsed since we re- and therefere it is apprehended that there signed our charge of the Herald, and during will be a departure from the policy pursued by the late lamented Lord Sydenham; but we do not participate in these fears. We have every reason to conclude that, so far as great leading principles and measures are concerned, there will le no change of policy consequent on the change of Governors. He would be a rash man indeed who would alter a successful course of conduct in the vain hope of striking out a better, with all the deplorable failures of other days standing as so many beacons to warn him of surrounding danger. Many men, some of them of no little note, have attempted to govern Canada, but have wrecked their fame and the country's peace in the attempt; and their experience is surely sufficient to caution the new Governor against following their example. Moreover a new principle has been formally adopted by the Government, and that principle will be respected even by a Tory Governor. It is the very principle which has restored the party to power in Great Britain; and although some of them have contended that it is inapplicable to a Colony, it has been of Mr. McLeod's defence, and have " shown to be essential to the successful working of representative government; and the only limitation that a colonial state imposes is, that the principle be not applied to things

The question, then, what will be the political course of the future Governor? resolves bark in the boats. They were but hithe itself into this-what will be the course of the Assembly, for by it he must steer his own? Whatever his personal prepossessions may be, he has to administer a representative government, and must therefore act in harmony with the representatives of the peoawe the heart of a man as to rehder him indifferences of opinion, and unite themselves, the to every thing save the engrossing feeling which then engages him. The death of His Excellency Lord Sydenham, Governor General of British. North America, is one of these events. The fever of political excitement, the bekerings of party, the hopes and fears, the joya and sorrows of a public subside into one subfued and overpowering feeling of regret that a rable spirit has passed from amongst us, that he who so lately ruled the destinies of our land, with honor to himself and advantage to the people, has been cut off in the zenith of his glory, and in a few short days been doomed to change the jounnal and pride of state, the trappings and blandshments of earthly power, for the cold and lonely habitation of the grave. It is honorable to the memonian of the first state county and solicitors general. ole. The Queen has yielded her personal so waive his personal predilections in deferpresentatives neglect their interests, they can appears to have been done. It is thus the

in which the "honor of the Crown, or the in-

terests of the empire are deeply concerned."

istration; thus in the last resort, the ge policy of the government is what ple choose to make it, for it rests with to direct the course of the future (Now, does any man suppose that the Assembly will tolerate a govern ducted on Tory principles ! Certai of opinion among them as to how h should support Lord Sydenham, there none at all as to supporting an avowed

be dissolved, and a desperate effort to obtain a Tory majority in the Ho would be a desperate effort to lose, by any such an effort, that be the intensity of desperation to atte Giving Sir Charles Bagot credit for rience must have taught him, he wil inclined to "let well enough alone disturb existing arrangements. Her them strictly constitutional, and strief servative of the Constitution, and the he can have but little inducement opportunity of building it up after model. The probability is much m he would to buried in its ruins, the would be able to erect a more ner Conservative though he is, he can desire to thrust his head into the host unnecessarily, to please some stored or win their ignorant applause

We conclude, therefore, that we alteration will take place under the vernor, but that our affairs will be or as at present. It would be idle to that Sir Charles Bagot would not change; but it is for the people to sa er that desire shall be ever perfect Their country's destiny is in the and if they maintain their rights, they respected. In confirmation of the views w

have here expressed, we copy the foll emarks from the Colonial Gazette. well informed on the subject. The had previously stated that the Peel V would follow out Lord Sydenham' and on Sir Charles Bagot's appoi marks:

"The appointment of Sir Charles By Governor-General of Canada, is to a cert tent at variance with the hope expressed as to the Canadian p sent Government. Lord Syde is wholly unknown in Colonial, and, added, in Home politics. His pub been passed in the diplomatic carever his eminence in that line, we qualifications for representing the B qualifications for representing the B in foreign countries, he has done never had an opportunity of doing show any aptitude for the task rupon him. For aught, the world may be specially qualified for manabody as the Representative Assemb Canada; but he may be equally unvernor General of Carada his analysis of the representative appears. But the appears also dure to the control of the caraginary of the control of the caraginary of the caragi absolutely nothing. But the apprentirely without significance; it Peel Government is unconscious of t tance of appointing a successor to Lor ham from whose name alone the police Home Government towards Canada n policy will be remains unchanged. week, however, we shall probably speak at length."

On this the Novascotian makes the observations:

"We are happy to have it in our pure confirm this view of the case. A value pondent, who, from the opportunities is jects, can scarcely be mistaken the from London, under date of the ber:—" My opinion is unchanged, Bagot's name indicates nothing, lieve that the Colonial policy vernment will be just and wise as these intentions go, I feel sure Those who know Sir C. Bagot, and thoroughly trust, assure me that he sighted, able man, without a grain Tory prejudice, and that he would de ness and wickedness to upset what done towards real Respons British America. I fully believe t sure you may, without risk, speak of the just and wise intentions nt, and of the good sense and l new Governor General.

"With such an assurance as this, we we may very confidently bespeak for the Governor General the sympathy a of all classes of the British Coloni without distinction of politics or task will be an arduous one, and i it in a right spirit, he ought to be met who have the deepest interest in the su his Administration, with a reasonable of confidence and hopeful expectation

McLEOD ACQUITTED .- We have occup first page of our paper to-day with the chie pleasure of stating that he was acquille Tuesday from the charge alleged against The jury returned into Court, after an inter of about half an hour, and gave in their ten Not Guilty. The evidence in his favor is po clusive as to leave no room for doubt on its ject, notwithstanding that some of the will for the prosecution swore that they saw in of belief; and besides that, they could have no sufficient perception of any man's person dark night, and the hurry of secret prepara to enable them to swear to his identity; the evidence on the opposite side is of such ture that it cannot be mistaken.

Mr. McLeod ought not to have been tree country having assumed the responsibility we are free to admit, that in the manner of trial our neighbors have done themselves outrage, were collected at Utica and in yet the most perfect order was manufactured by throughout. The well-disposed part of the munity seem to have felt that the national acter was at stake-that many thousand in this country and in Europe, would in attention on the proceedings at Utica in thing that was necessary to secure a fair partial trial, and protect the prisoner from that there is sufficient energy among the

are the dominion of law and order, whe ose to exert it; and we can only la should be so often dormant in relati If similar care was taken to r lodges, and repress border out should regard our relations with the U with much more satisfaction. It is at their government is weak; but that is tional reason why the friends of the ent should exert themselves to supp lable deficiencies. It is the govern avoidable generotieres. It is the govern in moral power what it wants in physical on more that the good order which pre-Lica on Mr. McLeod's trial, will be extended the whole frontier, and that the kindre er the whole After his acquittal, McLeod walked from art House to the tavern, where he was w br his friends, and congratulated on the of his long and vexitious prosecuti nE-A short time ago the Kingston

on passed a resolution in favor of estal

Police for the winter half year, pro

the Magistrates would allow them to

watch house as a station house. A ned Quarter Sessions held last weel ite permission was granted, and we eps will immediately be taken to org esired force, to consist of a sergean Their services will be found in preventing depredations, arresting ers giving timely warning in case of eving the houseless from perishing in sary. To give due effect to the sy er, there should be a sitting magist whom the offenders of the night cou ight up for hearing in the morning. s think that this measure would be that the population and police bus town are not yet sufficient to warran nent of a stipendiary magistrate. her hand it is said that the business eavy on those who have to perform it neans should be provided to relieve burden that has become too heavy bear. The matter will probabl up at the next session of the Legisla writing the above, we understand ngement has been entered into b nd one of the Magistrates, by which and every lawful day from eleven o' ve or one, for the purpose of hearing ining all police cases that may be bro em. The arrangement is for six me he without any expense to the tow ERMON, preached in St. George's Ch ngston, the 26th September, 1841, on the Lord Sydenham. By the Rev. Wm. lamson, A. B., Choplain to His Excellence

and the impressions of his dying l recorded by his Chaplain in an im manner. The Discourse is founde a 25, ver. 11—" For thy name's sake, O mine iniquity, for it is great;" and ing extract will show how the subj mage of a young and wealthy and nglish Nobleman, bound to existent elightful ties, the honored of his favored of his Sovereign, sacrif or country, requires scarce an addit to interest every man for his welfi at the hearts of thousands are knit to heart of one tann, that the hearts of firment which from the hearts of ost widely from his policy, honod throb for his safety, that the cts of peace for this vast Province nd ours, look anxiously to his w is through the ocean of perils by w

s is an earnest and affectionate addre

ing on the solemn considerations sug

Lord Sydenham's premature death.

have described His Lordship's public

santly and eagerly bent in supplication exertation of his life.

Such prayers doubtless have been put to without the parade of affected feeling stated description, there is no in the state of the stat the suppliants expected. He lies there cold and inanimate. is silent—the master-mind heart has ceased to heat. s been smitten in the accumulated youth, wealth, eminence, honor ted the annals of this Province, no ever importance has left its awful track i ge of its history. But from history this momenf with disgust: at such a s this, we seek, like Joseph, a place w

eep, and go to our chambers and v This is a place in which even Man we e can chide his tears, and ho one ps there is no place from which ns of this event should sink into th more force and weight than that siness here is an, nor any child of man: our lis not "to soothe the dull cold e ttery"; not to tell you of time-Yet, as eternity, in this wrete tence, must often borrow its ime, I demand, had we ever su ge you on, so full of grief, so full of Never: kingdoms have passed a rulers are gone, and have left gatful traces of their crimes. earth are gone—the conqueror

med for them? Tears were she d; but they were shed by the wie s whom their swords had made, see by the tears of those from w inever drew a tear, but the bitter ps upon his grave.

pagegric is idle and profane. His se that burst of sorrow that answers and the second of the second o

broud are robb'd and have sle

he "being dead yet speaketh," and pon you solemnly to consider ar text, which were amongst the "Pardon, O Lord, mine iniquity attention had been directed to the

from whence these words are taken.

Ited its beauties; and felt its consolar
ad again he repeated from it the cric
when under affliction similar to his o me thy ways, O Lord, teach me the ways, O Lord, teach me lead me in thy truth, and teach mist like God of my salvatlon"; "Remen sins of my youth, nor my transgressing to thy mercy remember thou me does sake O Lord". "Sand these g to the y-board, nor my transgress; of the week sake, O Lord"; "Send thee have mercy upon me, for I am described by the week sake, O Lord"; "Send thee have mercy upon me, for I am described; but to and urge the humble prayer of samist." For thy name's sake, O I ms single sin of disobedience, by was great; thes was great; that it insulted God, de defied his authority. He saw that as and the Prophets had reason to Psalmist in acknowledging, that for

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