

pronounced the most healthy country under the sun, considering that whiskey can be procured for about one shilling sterling per gallon.

Though the cold of a Canadian winter is great, it is neither distressing nor disagreeable. There is no day during winter, except a rainy one, in which a man need be kept from his work. It is a fact, though as startling as some of the dogmas of the Edinburgh school of political economy, that the thermometer is no judge of warm or cold weather. Thus, with us in Canada, when it is low, (say at zero,) there is not a breath of air, and you can judge of the cold of the morning by the smoke rising from the chimney of a cottage, and shooting up straight like the steeple of a church, then gradually melting away in the beautiful clear blue of the morning sky; yet in such weather it is impossible to go through a day's march in your great coat; whereas, at home, when the wind blows from the north-east, though the thermometer stands at from 55° to 60°, you find a fire far from oppressive. The fact is, that a Canadian winter is by far the pleasantest season of the year, for every body is idle, and everybody is determined to enjoy himself.

Between the summer and winter of Canada a season exists, called the Indian summer. During this period, the atmosphere has a smoky, hazy effect, which is ascribed by the people generally to the simultaneous burning of the prairies of the western part of the continent. This explanation I take to be absurd; since, if it were so to be accounted for, the wind must necessarily blow from that quarter, which is not in all instances the case. During this period, which generally occupies two or three weeks of the month of November, the days are pleasant, and with abundance of sunshine, and the nights present a cold clear black frost. When this disappears, the rains commence, which always precedes winter; for it is a proverb in the Lower Province, among the French Canadians, that the ditches never freeze till they are full. Then comes the regular winter, which, if rains and thaws do not interfere, is very pleasant; and that is broken up by rains again, which last until the strong sun of the middle of May renders every thing dry and in good order.

A satirical friend of mine gave a caricature account of the climate of the province, when he said that, for two months of the autumn, you are up to your middle in mud; for four months of summer you are broiled by the heat, choked by the dust, and devoured by the mosquitoes; and for the remaining four months, if you get your nose above the snow, it is to have it bit off by the frost.

UPPER CANADA.

York (U. C.) 31st October.—This day at three o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the Session of the Legislature with the following SPEECH:

"The continued Emigration, unprecedented as regards the industry and capital transferred to this Country from the Parent State, is, by its beneficial influence forcing the Province rapidly forward, and opening to you the fairest prospects. Your deliberations, therefore, cannot but render this Session of peculiar importance to the general interests of the Colony.

"You will learn with satisfaction, that the population has increased not less than a fourth since the reports forwarded for your information last Session; that the Emigrants, with few exceptions, are fully occupied in the Districts in which they are established; and that the extensive Agricultural improvements and actual cultivation, promise support and employment for our Countrymen, whom the current of events may induce to fix their abode in this part of the Empire.

"In directing your attention to these favourable results, you will find that, under existing circumstances, no subject is more closely connected with the immediate prosperity of the Colony, or requires an earlier consideration than the anticipated progressive increase in the number of Emigrants that will, from this season annually flow into the Canadas.

The Rideau Canal has been completed, by the exertions and perseverance of the Officer who had charge of that great National Work. The chief advantages of the Navigation cannot be attained while the unfinished Works on the River Ottawa obstruct the passage

into the St. Lawrence: but with reference to the degree of improvement which the Colony has reached, and the interests of the Parent State, it must be obvious to you who are acquainted with the District intersected by the Rideau and adjoining Lakes, and with the avenues to internal Commerce, recently opened, that the expenditure incurred in thus accelerating the development of your resources, will produce in every respect a profitable return.

The Arbitrators appointed to adjust the claims, on the part of Upper Canada, to a proportion of the Duties levied at Quebec, not having agreed on any satisfactory arrangement, a third Arbitrator will be nominated by the King, in conformity to the British Act passed in the third year of His late Majesty's Reign.

I am happy to be enabled to inform you, that the Disease, which, by the dispensation of Divine Providence, has so widely prevailed, has nearly disappeared in every District of this Province. At the time when the disease first extended its ravages to the Eastern Districts, the Executive Government adopted such active measures as the exigency demanded: and I feel confident that you will approve of the responsibility assumed, and the arrangements made at that distressing period, for the preservation of the public health.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The annual Accounts and Estimates shall be laid before you; and I trust you will make the necessary provision for the service of the ensuing year, and for the Salaries and Claims of the several Departments not sanctioned last Session.

I have ordered detailed accounts to be transmitted to you, of the sums placed, by my direction, at the disposal of the Magistrates, on the urgent occasion to which I have alluded; you will, I have no doubt, provide for the re-payment of the amount advanced.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

His Majesty having acceded to a request of the House of Assembly, in respect to the appropriation of the sums arising from the sale of land, formerly set apart for the support of Grammar Schools, and not alienated by the authority of His Majesty's Government, the Accounts of the Board under whose controul the School Reserves have been hitherto placed, will be delivered over to the King's Receiver General, at the close of the year. In this instance of the consideration of the King in complying with the prayer of the Address of the House of Assembly, you will perceive the solicitude of His Majesty to promote the wishes of the Province.

It will be for you to decide upon the practical mode of applying them to the intended object, the School Funds; and whether it may not be more desirable to appoint a Commission to carry into effect the measures of the Legislature, in regard to the distribution of the proceeds of these lands than to dispose of them by annual vote. Whatever course you may deem it expedient to pursue, it will be gratifying to me to concur in such enactment as may appear best calculated to secure the interests of the people."

QUEBEC GAZETTE. SNOW.—After a long continuance of westerly winds, and fine weather for the season, the wind changed yesterday to the north and north-east, and the weather became cold. In the evening a snow storm commenced, which continued without interruption during the night. An average depth of snow of four or five inches has probably fallen, and in some places it has been driven up into banks of a foot and a half deep. A number of winter vehicles are in use this morning. As the ground is not much frozen, it is probable that the snow will disappear in most parts, but there is little prospect that it will do so altogether. Upon the whole this is rather an early interruption of the agricultural year. The snow has continued falling at intervals in the course of to-day.

The north east storm of yesterday was not violent. The thick weather must have prevented the inward bound vessels from proceeding. No vessel had arrived at four this afternoon, although the wind has been fair for the last thirty six hours. The Montreal steam boats were detained till this forenoon.—Nov. 7.

We experienced yesterday morning an unusual cold for the season of the year, which came upon us very suddenly. The thermometer at sun rise yesterday was at 14 degrees below freezing of Fahrenheit, and it continued during the whole forenoon below freezing.

To-day it is mild. The winter carriages are in very general use, and the roads in the country are in most places tolerably good.

None of the expected vessels have yet made their appearance. Without very favourable weather they can scarcely expect to arrive and be able to sail again.—Nov. 9.

Mr M'Kenzie, now in England, member for the County of York, re-elected after expulsion last year, was again expelled by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada on the 2d inst.

The Quebec Mercury of Saturday contains the Report of the Emigrant Society. They have closed their labors for the season. The report states 4911 Emigrants forwarded, 1442 received temporary shelter, £6487 15 has been collected from Masters of Vessels bringing Emigrants, under the Act of the last Session, at Quebec, at Montreal about £150: of which sums one fourth for the Society at Quebec is £1659. The expenditure has been £1707 1 7 1-2. The total of Emigrants relieved by the Quebec Society is stated at 7142.

Mr Thibaudeau, member for Bonaventure, has come up by land from Gaspé for the opening of the Legislature, which takes place on Thursday week next.

We learn that the codfisheries have this year proved productive both at Gaspé and Labrador, particularly along the shores of the latter. The wetness of the season was unfavourable to the operation of drying. Both dry and green cod bear very high prices in the market.

ST. JOHN CITY GAZETTE.—We understand that two gentlemen, late arrived from London, in the Percy, one or both of whom are connected with the Land Company, have it also in purpose to establish a Bank in this Province, with a capital of £300,000 sterling.

We Copy the following Advertisement from the Saint Andrew's Herald:

PROSPECTUS.—To be published in a few weeks, (at the Herald Office,) A PAMPHLET, Entitled, 'An Impartial Investigation of the doings of the CROWN LAND OFFICE, Fredericton, and of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly relative thereto; with Hints to the Representatives of the People, upon the Expediency of the CASUAL REVENUE being put, as soon as possible, under the Control and at the Disposal of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.' By the Author of 'CENSOR.'

A STATISTICAL VIEW OF LONDON.

London, in respect to its position on the globe, is in latitude 51, 31, north; and in longitude 18, 36, or 5, 27, west from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. It is distant from Edinburgh 396 miles south, and from Dublin 333 miles south-east. The immediate site of the city of London is about forty-five miles from the sea, westward, in a pleasant and spacious valley, stretching along the banks of the Thames, which river, as it flows through the metropolis, forms a bold curve or crescent. On the south side of the river the ground rises with a quick ascent, and then more gradually, but unequally, heightens to the north-west and west, which are the most elevated parts. On the south side of the river the ground is nearly level, and was anciently an entire morass of many miles in extent; this has been reclaimed through the artificial embankment of the river, probably commenced by the Romans, which must have been the work of ages. The average breadth of the river, in this part of its course, is from four to five hundred yards: its general depth at low water is about twelve feet; but at spring tides it rises from ten to twelve feet above that level. The tides used to flow to the distance of fifteen miles above London bridge, but since the alteration of London bridge by the demolition of the old structure it goes much higher. Considered in the aggregate, London comprises the city and its liberties, with the city and liberties of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and upwards of thirty of the contiguous villages of Middlesex and Surrey. The extent of this district is, from east to west, or from Poplar to Kensington, near eight miles, its breadth from north to south is very irregular and may be said to vary from three to four miles. The circumference of this immense congregation of buildings may be estimated at about twenty miles. The metropolis is computed to contain upwards of 60 squares, 12000 streets, lanes, courts,