

Poetry.

On the occasion of Her Majesty's recent visit to Woburn Abbey, the following loyal ode was sung by a choir stationed outside the building, in the evening, after the Royal party had dined:

TEDE—"God save the Queen."

God bless the Royal pair,
This is our midnight prayer,
God save the Queen;
Now stars their vigils keep,
Now night winds round us sweep,
And now the world's asleep,
God bless the Queen.

Day's pageant now's away,
Yet loyal hearts still stay,
Prolong the strain;
Guard, Lord, the Royal pair,
Thy mercies let them share
From every harm and care,
God save the Queen!

The Royal parents bless,
Their child—our young Princess—
Do thou defend;
And when life's day is done—
Its course in glory run—
O may their mortal sun
In brightness end.

Now let the welkin ring,
While Woburn minstrels sing
Their loyal theme;
May Britain's sons prolong
Our Woburn Park night-song,
And shout the anthem strong,
God save the Queen!

Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 1841.

The House assembled soon after ten o'clock, when the following members were present:—

Messrs. Jameson, deBlaquiere, M'Gill, Sullivan, Morris, Al. Fraser, John Fraser, Macaulay, Hamilton, Bruneau, MacDonald, Moore.

The Council in Committee of the whole on the Appropriation Bill, sent up from the Legislative Assembly.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan said—I rise to congratulate Hon. Members on the receipt from the other House, of a Bill which will confer so much benefit on the people by the improvement of the roads and the construction of important Public Works in various parts of the Province. The people will feel the advantage of a Government whose measures will at once shower down prosperity through all parts of the land. I therefore move for the adoption of the first enacting clause.

The Hon. Mr. Morris said it would have afforded him much satisfaction to join the Honorable Gentlemen in the expressions of delight, which he has so eloquently delivered, had the important bill under consideration, a bill to expend more than a million and a half pounds sterling, made any provision for the improvement of certain parts of the Province wholly neglected by the House of Assembly. Is it just or proper when such large sums of money are granted for the various improvements mentioned in almost every other section of the country to pass by the district of Bathurst? to overlook the respectable, the loyal, the industrious, and the secluded settlers in the back townships of the County of Lanark, who have roads of so miserable a description that in many of the townships the people can only have intercourse with the inhabitants in other parts during the winter season, when the ground is frozen. I protest against a measure which neglects the claims of a people who have too long been deprived of their right to share in the expenditure of the public money. They have had none of the large grants of late years. It is true that when road appropriations were made, some seven or eight years ago, they did receive allowances with other districts, but they have enjoyed no part of the advantage of the large outlays which have been made for public works. If they have asked for assistance, what was the answer of the Parliament? We will loan you the paltry sum of £1000, provided you give us security for its repayment, principal and interest? That is the way they have been treated, although placed in the remote townships, north of the Rideau, by the Government, and led to expect that this country would be opened at the public expense, that the main line of communication between Bytown and Kingston, partially begun in 1819, would be completed; they have been left to struggle for themselves, and are now in effect, told that not only that road through the centre of the County of Lanark to the new settlements up the Ottawa are not deserving of consideration. What, I say, will the people of that district think when they hear that the Legislative Assembly have expended such enormous sums in every other direction, and have given them nothing?

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan said, I am not surprised that the Hon. Gentleman who has just spoken should complain that the claims of the inhabitants in that quarter have been overlooked. I have not assisted in making the appropriations, but I entirely agree with the Hon. Gentleman that the inhabitants in the back townships have a right to share in public grants for the improvement of the country, and that all the money should not be laid out on the frontier. It is unfortunate that the Assembly should not have made any provision for the wants of the people whose interests the Hon. Gentleman has so feelingly expressed, and that they should have had no one to advocate their claims.

A great number of Bills passed their third reading, when at two an adjournment took place for one hour—and met again at three.

On the Bill granting an indemnity to Members coming up—Mr. Sullivan rose, and we regret that there was no Reporter present employed in taking notes, we can, therefore, only give a short statement of what passed, from memory.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan rose and stated that it was well known a considerable difficulty had existed on this subject. The Government had felt great hesitation in admitting the propriety of paying Members at all—certainly if they were paid at all, it should be by the district which they represented; and it was obviously improper, and likely to lead to the worst results, if Members should be paid from out of the general Revenue of the Country. It was well known that in Upper Canada, Members

had always been paid by a tax raised for the especial purpose—and the money so raised was now in the hands of the Treasurers of the district, or in those of the Collectors. The Lower Canada Members did not like the idea of going now to their constituents, and saying to them—you must pay us an indemnity for our expenses, and they urged that that indemnity should be paid out of the Revenues of the Country. A great deal of difficulty had arisen out of this question—and the other branch of the Legislature had at length agreed upon the provisions of this Bill, by which the money collected in upper Canada for the Members of Canada West, should be paid into the general Revenue, and that all Members of both sections, should for this year, but for this year only, be paid out of the Revenue. It was mere matter of expedience, and although there was an apparent injustice to the Upper Canadian people, yet when it was considered that their debt had been paid by the Lower Canadians, who had no debt at all—it was considered as not too much to expect that Hon. Gentlemen would for one year—and it was for one year only that it was proposed to give it,—assent to the arrangement.

The Hon. Messrs. deBlaquiere, M'Gill and Morris, replied to Mr. Sullivan, and thought the measure, however expedient it may be, unjust and unconstitutional—and such as they could never agree to. A long discussion took place—when on a division, there was a majority of one in favor of striking out the clause, by which the Members should be paid out of the general Revenues of the Country, and the Bill thus amended, was ordered back again to the Assembly, and we give the following graphic sketch by a gentleman present, of what passed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

In the evening a scene was enacted such as we never had the fortune (good or bad, as the reader may think it,) to witness anything to parallel. It was early understood that the Bill making provision for the salaries of the Officers of both Houses, and the indemnification (is not that a pretty word gentle reader?) of members had been amended in the Upper House; now this being a Money Bill, it is unparliamentary for the Upper House to amend it, they must take it or leave it just as to them seems best, but some fiery young spirits such as Messrs. deBlaquiere and M'Gill, led away by their passions, violated this rule, and striking out the clause relative to payment of Members of the Lower House, sent the Bill for concurrence to the Commons. During the two hours of adjournment cabals had been held, and it was resolved *nem con*, that the House had been insulted, and its privileges invaded—accordingly it was agreed that its honor should be vindicated and its dignity sustained. When the three loud knocks at the door were heard, all were on the tip-toe of expectation—a message from the Upper House was announced in proper form—the Speaker was in the Chair, and the mace on the table, when the Master in Chancery preceded by the Usher announced, *inter alia*, the Bill as amended, he then retired, and the Bill having been laid on the table and the Usher of the Black Rod was in the act of making the last of his three graceful bows, our friend Jamie Johnston seized the obnoxious parchment, exclaiming—"Misther Spaike—I wont insult you nor this honorable House, by supposing for a moment you would ever take this Bill into consideration"—and suiting the action to the word, he tossed it nearly to the ceiling, and as it descended towards the floor, bestowed on it a kick so vigorous, as to send it within a few feet of the bar; Messrs. Parent, Barthe and Christie, then jostling each other, fairly kicked it out of the House. Sir A. Macnab moved that strangers withdraw, which being complied with, he inveighed in good set terms, against this outrage, but finding the House were agreed on the matter of *fact*, though there might be some discrepancies of opinion as to matter of *form*, he gave in with the best possible grace.

Mr. Harrison rose as soon as order could be restored, and stated that the Legislative Council had thought proper to strike out a money clause from a Bill which was, he must admit, unconstitutional and irregular, a breach of their privileges—and one which left him but one course to pursue—and painful as it was, he should not shrink from the duty imposed upon him. That duty was to send back the Bill in its original state to that body, and he hoped they would see the propriety of retracing their steps. Mr. Harrison's announcement was heard with great satisfaction by the House—and was loudly cheered from all parts of it.

Mr. Aylwin thought it might be a better plan to address His Excellency the Governor General, to order the money to be paid, and pledging the House to repay it. This however was over-ruled—at least till another effort had been made with the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. Neilson supported Mr. Harrison's view of the matter, and thought that House should do all in its power to keep peace before it declared war.

There was a trifling alteration made in the preamble, and the Bill was accordingly carried back, and after a warm discussion—the clause was allowed to stand, and the difficulty surmounted.

It is but justice to Mr. Aylwin to say, he on this occasion conducted himself with great moderation and propriety.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Kingston, Saturday, 18th Sept. 1841.

This day at 12 o'clock, Major General Clitherow, Deputy Governor, proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Buildings. The Legislative Council being assembled, and the House of Assembly being in attendance, the following Bills were assented to by the Deputy Governor.

[Here follows the title of 83 Acts assented to, with 20 others assented to by His Excellency the Governor General, in Her Majesty's name, during different periods during the Session.]

The Deputy Governor then closed the First

Session of the First Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In consequence of the severe indisposition of the Governor General, I have been deputed by him to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure on the several Bills which you have passed during this Session, and to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. In performing this duty, I beg to congratulate you on the many important measures which you have been enabled to perfect, and on the general harmony which, notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the first meeting of a new Legislature has marked your proceedings.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you in the name of Her Majesty, for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies necessary for the public service, and for maintaining the credit of the Province.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

I am confident that you will sympathize with me in the deep sorrow which I feel for the illness of the Governor General, and in my hope that the sufferings with which it has pleased Almighty God to afflict him, may be temporary. In the meantime, I would urge on you the propriety on your return to your homes, of endeavouring to carry out the great improvements now in progress; and of inculcating on those by whom you will be surrounded as well an oblivion of past differences as a hopeful spirit of enterprise and contentment for the future. In so doing, you will best promote the permanent interests of your Country, and entitle yourselves to the gratitude of your fellow subjects,—and may that Providence which has heretofore so signally protected this land, prosper your endeavours.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, then declared the Provincial Parliament prorogued to the 25th day of October next.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

A special meeting of the proprietors of this establishment, formed for the purpose of extending emigration to the British North American Provinces, was held on the 2d September, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, relative to the protracted negotiations that have been going on between the company and the government, and which have at length been brought to a conclusion. The chair was taken by the deputy governor, Mr. N. Gould. The report, after referring to general matters, stated on behalf of the directors:—

"That acting under the power given them by the unanimous vote of the last general court, they have been actively engaged, both with Her Majesty's Government at home and with the Governor General in Canada, in endeavouring to bring to some favorable conclusion the long-pending negotiations between the Company and the Government, in the hope of getting letters patent for the value of the lands which the Company had paid, as well as by the surrender of a certain portion of the land to the Colonial Government, in lieu of all further claims for principal and interest; to relieve the proprietors from future calls on account of the purchase from Government.

"One of the principal proprietors, Robt. Gillespie, Esq., on proceeding to Canada, most kindly offered to second the Company's views by communicating with the Governor General, should the court think it desirable. Mr. Gillespie was accordingly joined in an special commission with the Hon. Peter M'Gill, Geo. Moffatt, Esq., and Mr. Fraser, the commissioner, and supplied with a basis and ultimatum for their government in this transaction.

"By a letter from Mr. Gillespie, dated Quebec, July 14, and an official despatch from Mr. Murdoch, chief Secretary to the Governor General, dated Kingston, July 18, the court has received information that their wishes have been accomplished by an agreement, signed by Lord Sydenham and Mr. Fraser, on the 5th of July, by which the Company surrendered to Government 300,000 acres, being part of those lands originally contracted for, and forming a large portion of the unsurveyed land called the 'St. Francis territory,' in lieu of all moneys and claims due in regard of principal or interest arising out of the original agreements with Her Majesty's Government, and letters patent for all lands thus due to the Company on payments already made are forthwith to be granted."

The deputy-governor, in answer to various questions, explained that the Company had now at their disposal 700,000 acres of land in the best part of Lower Canada; all that was required was to obtain settlers on the land; and that it was hoped that as the future tranquility of Canada would be secured by the union of the two Provinces, there could be but little doubt but that emigration would greatly increase to Lower as well as to Upper Canada. Government, it was true, had exacted somewhat from the court of directors, but still the proprietors had been placed in a much better state than they were previously.

The report was, after some discussion, unanimously adopted, and thanks were returned to the directors and to Mr. Gillespie for their services.

TRIAL OF THE STOCKPORT VIADUCT.

This magnificent structure upon the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, is declared perfectly safe and ready for all the purposes of the railway, and the first or trial trip was made on Friday afternoon. The Company's superintendent of the carriages having examined the vehicles, about twelve of them were attached to two engines—a Union Jack fluttered in the breeze at the rear—small cannons were placed on the top of the last carriage—and at two o'clock, amid the volleys of firing, the shouts of the passengers, and the shrill notes of the steam whistles, the whole train was propelled from the shed, and proceeded steadily to the *entré* of the viaduct; and having moved across stupendous piece of architecture, measuring one third of a mile in length, the train returned before three o'clock, amid the repeated firing of cannon, the congratulatory shouting of the inhabitants, and the cheering acclamations of the passengers. The experiment was made with every possible success, and without the

slightest accident or occurrence calculated in the least degree to mar the character or the gratification of the trip. In the course of the day other trips were instituted by several Directors of the Company and their friends from Manchester, for the purpose of testing the solidity of the permanent road, all of which, we are happy to add, terminated to the entire satisfaction of all parties connected with the undertaking. The extreme length of the viaduct is 1,780 feet, or (as we have already stated) about one third of a mile, and the width of the road between the parapets is twenty eight feet, affording ample space for two lines of railway. It has twenty two semicircular arches, each sixty three feet span, four of twenty feet span, and two at each abutment. Its height to the surface of the rails is 106 feet from the bed of the river, or 111 feet to the top of the battlement, being six feet higher than the celebrated Menai-bridge, Wales. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th of March, 1839, and the work was completed 21st December, 1840. The quantity of stone used in the erection is above 400,000 cubic feet, whilst the number of bricks consumed, exceeds 11,000,000. These bricks laid endways would describe a distance equivalent to 568 miles and thirty two yards, equal to the measurement by turnpike from the remotest places in Northumberland to London and back again! It is a noble viaduct—a work of great stability and firmness, and does infinite credit to the designer, Mr. G. W. Buck, and to the enterprising character and masterly execution of Messrs. Tomkinson and Holes, the contractors of Liverpool. The cost was about £70,000, a saving of £50,000 having been effected in the whole line to Manchester, by increasing the altitude of the viaduct to the present plan. The line between this town and Manchester was opened on the 4th of June, 1836; and the whole length to Crewe will be ready for passengers in March next.—*Manchester Guardian*.

NECESSITY OF A STEADFAST CHARACTER.

The man who is perpetually hesitating which of two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers, like a weathercock, to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows, can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in anything, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with inflexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit, that can advance to eminence in any line. Let us take, by way of illustration, the case of a student. He commences the study of the dead languages; but presently a friend comes, and tells him that he is wasting his time, and that, instead of obsolete words, he had much better employ himself in acquiring new ideas. He changes his plan, and sets to work at the mathematics. Then comes another friend, who asks him with a grave and sapient face, when he intends to become a professor in a college; because, if he does not, he is misemploying his time; and that, for the business of life, common mathematics is quite enough of mathematical science. He throws up his Euclid, and addresses himself to some other study, which, in its turn, is again relinquished on some equally wise suggestion; and thus is life spent in changing his plans. You cannot but perceive the folly of this course; and the worst effect of it is the fixing on your mind a habit of indecision sufficient of itself to blind the fairest prospects. No—take your course wisely, but firmly: and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and Pyrenees will sink before you—the whole empire of learning will lie at your feet, while those who set out with you, but stopped to change their plans, are yet employed in the very profitable business of changing their plans. Let your motto be *perseverance*. Practice upon it, and you will be convinced of its value by the distinguished eminence to which it will conduct you.—*Wirt's Essays*.

GAMBLING.—Various are the modes which men pursue, in order to possess themselves unjustly of that which belongs to others. From a gamester, never expect useful exertion in any profession, calling, or state of life. To fortune, by honorable means, the path is scarcely ever smooth, and the progress is seldom rapid. The competition is so great, so numerous are the rivals, that nothing short of the greatest presumption will place reliance on anything but time and perseverance. But will the gamester rely on these? Will he, the very habit of whose mind is hostile to all steady pursuits—will he, who has seen fortune after fortune gained by speculation, ever be brought to place reliance on patient toil and industry? Very great has been, and still is, the injury to public morals and private happiness arising from conducting the affairs of commerce in a mode bearing resemblance to gaming. Numerous fortunes suddenly acquired, are always injurious to a nation. He who sees his companion of last year, riding in his carriage this year, will be very apt to grow weary of his occupation. He who has lost sight of another for a few years, and finds him again the owner of a lordly mansion and park, will naturally find no motive for perseverance in honest industry. Those discouraged will overlook the fact, that thousands have fallen in attempting to keep pace with the lucky adventurers. Those who fall, and whose families are merely lifted up to be dashed down, are not seen; they sink out of sight for ever. The fortunate only remain to be objects of envy; while the whole mass, if they could be all seen at once, would present a most salutary warning to those who are drawn from industrious and honest pursuits to a wholesale system of gambling and speculation.

AGE OF ANIMALS.—The age of a bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20; a fox 14 or 16; lions are long-lived. Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average of cats are fifteen years; a squirrel and hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great

age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Phorus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought very valiantly for the King, and named him Ajax, and dedicated him to the sun, and let him go, with this inscription:—"Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription, 350 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30 years; the rhinoceros to 20. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but averages 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of 10. Cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1000 years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104 years. Ravens frequently reach the age of 100. Swans have been known to live 300 years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107.

POST OFFICE.

Frederickton, Sept. 5, 1841.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A
Miss C. Armstrong, John Armor, Nicholas Adams, Laurence Allen, (2.)

B
Thomas Brown, John Baird, David Burns, Jos. Burt, John Brewer, Jane Burchill, Wm. Bell, Timothy Buckley, Mrs. Breen, Walter Biederick, James Burnett, Wm. Berry, John Bond, James Boyd, J. H. Blake, David Bell.

C
John Carmichael, Pierre Gôte, Bamed Campbell, Philip Cassidy, Bernard Carroll, Richard Carman, (2.) Nelson Clift, Patrick Cunningham, Mary Collover, Patrick Coughlan, Andrew Crawford, John A. Cliff, Henry C. Currier, Wm. Clark, John Crawford, Larry Cormier, Michael Corkery, Catherine Collins,

D
Andrew Davidson, Samuel Darkess, John Dunn, J. W. Dow, Michael Dixon, Robert Duncan, Isaac Deveber, Patrick Devind, Manassas Diver.

E
Edward Eaton, Evan Evens.

F
H. Fisher, Jr. Michael Fisher, Sr. Peter Fisher, John Feely, Hugh Friel, O. S. Foss, Patrick Flannigan, Edmund Fox, Miss E. Ferguson, Daniel Ford.

G
James Greer, Henry Gill, Wm. Gibbins, Lewis Goodine, Wm. Grant, Samuel H. Gilbert, Thomas Gill, (2.) Mary Gorman, James Graham, Samuel H. Gill.

H
Marthy Hunter, Thomas Howell, (2.) Josl Hains, Peter Hefferen, Mrs. Hunter, Danie Higgins, Mrs. E. P. Hartt, Thomas Haper, James Horroting, Thomas Hamilton, Bartlett Hallett, A. G. Hall, D. E. Hoskins, Thomas Hatheway, Thomas Henderson, Wm. Harper.

J
Edward Jinkins, Charles Ingraham, John Irvin, Mr. Jamieson, John Jones.

K
Denis Keon, Wm. Kavanah, Paul Kingslow, Edward Keavan.

L
Ellen Leary, Mary Little, James Loygan, David Latta, Isaac Lawrence, (2.)

M & Mc.
Denis Mahoney, Anthony M'Mahon, (2.) Jeremiah Mahoney, Ellen Malone, James Mulligan, Edward Marsh, Mrs. Susan M'Lauchlan, James M'Donald, Michael M'Abbe, Ann Macguire, Wm. Moffitt, Thos. O. Miles, (2.) John M'Gibbin, John Morrow, Ann M'Nass, Archibald Murray, Wm. Morrison, Miles & Smith, (2.) William M'Kenzie, Miss Ann M'Dowell, Mary M'Goughron, Jas. T. Money, Sarah M'Laughlin, (2.) James Marsh, John Moloney, Edward Maners, Thomas Mason, Charley M'Laughlin, John M'Donald, John M'Huain, Wm. M'Laughlin, Donald M'Intosh, (2.) Mary Martin, Joseph Mars, Wm. M'Allister, Robert Morison, Pat. M'Grath, Jas. M'Alon, Col. Mastwell, Jas. Mulrauey, George M'Naughton, Nancy M'Bride, James Matherson, Edward M'Duceu, Samuel M'Callow.

N
John Nunan, Charles Nevers, Mrs. Samuel Nicalson, James Nichol, Samuel Nelson, Jas. Nevill, Matilda Nichol.

O
John O'Conner, Miss Ellen O'Shea, John Ogilvie, Nathaniel O'Donnell.

P
Wm. E. Pehnuyton, Miss Mary Powers, John G. Peters, Catharine Phillips, Rev. M. Pickles, David Pollard, Ebenezer Packard, (2.) Mr. Olive Pond, Thomas Painton, Wm. Patterson.

R
Michael Roche, James Ross, H. Rowe, Wm. Robinson, James Michael Roy, Michael Ray, Charles Robins, Isaac Rogers.

S
David Strickland, Patrick Spillman, Francis Stephens, Nathaniel Scott, Cornelius Sechan, David Sutter, Thomas W. Saunders, Charles Stieson, Andrew Stephenson, Catharine Scullin, Patrick Sheehy, J. W. Smith, Leman Stone, Wm. Sanson, John Spencer, Samuel B. Smith, David Sanders, Charles Spence, Jeremiah Sullivan, Wm. Scully, Wm. O'Brien, Joseph Sloat, Wm. Swim, Eugene Sullivan, Julia Sullivan.

T
Charles Trusk, Mary Travis, Thos. Tario, Wm. Taylor, Bernard Teague, Mr. A. P. Taylor.

V
Charles Vainten, George Vance.

W
Thomas Williams, E. Ward, (2.) Thomas E. Wilner, Stephen White, Wm. Wilmont, Mrs. Caroline Wood, Joseph Winteringham, James Woods, Robert Walker, Wm. Woodford, Allen Wheeler.

Y
John Yerxa, (4.) Mrs. Serena Young.
N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.
W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.