Although these several subjects of prayer have been set down in a particular order, it is not of course intended that that order should in every case, and at all times, be observed by those who may join in the proposed concert. That must be left to the determination of individuals, and the drawings of the Spirit of Grace, who bloweth as he listeth. Nevertheless it may be stated, that it will generally be found of great advantage to follow a distinct order in continued supplication for a variety of objects—either proceeding from the lesser to the greater—from the nearer to the more remote—the circle thus always enlarging: or beginning with that whose circumference is most ample, and descending to matters subordinate to it and to each other. Thus it will often be found the best way to begin with the highest subject which the people of God have before them—the coming of Christ himself; and after dwelling thereon in meditation and prayer, to take up others which, glorious though they be, are after all subordinate in importance—the fulness of the Gentiles—the calling of the Jews—and so on in the inverse order to that which has been above stated, till each one terminate in his own individual case. And it is believed, both from the structure of the Lord's prayer and from Christian experience, that when the soul is in the best case, this order will be found the most natural and the best fitted to sustain it in a frame of enlargement. It also seems proper to state, that in connection with all the subjects of intercession which have been mentioned, confession of sin and giving of thanks should be intermixed. And the people of God will bear to be reminded, that although a given period be here specified for united prayer in regard to the subjects mentioned, yet they are all such as to call for the habitual remembrance of them on their part at the throne of grace.

It only remains, in conclusion, to state, that a number of Christians in Scotland having pledged themselves to observe the space of time between the 2d and 11th October, 1841, inclusive, for united prayer for the above and kindred objects; and many more being understood to be friendly to such a design, and willing to fall in with it, both in Scotland, England, and Ireland, it is earnestly hoped that Christians generally throughout the world will cordially co-operate.

If, when the primitive Church assembled with one accord in one place at Jerusalem, the Holy Spirit was remarkably poured out in answer to their united prayers, Acts ii. 1, 2, what might we not expect if all Christians throughout the world were to agree together as concerning what they should ask, Matt. xviii. 19. If in answer to the prayers of the 120 disciples, Acts i. 15, the Pentecostal first-fruits were given, might we not hope that a full harvest would be reaped when thousands or tens of thousands came in one body to the throne of grace—all guided by the same Spirit of adoption—all pleading the finished work of Immanuel, and praying that He, the adorable Redeemer, might see of the travail of his soul, and be fully satisfied.—Isaiah liii. 11.

N. B.—It is earnestly requested that all religious periodicals may be pleased to give a place to the above, or to extracts from it, in their journals, with the view of drawing attention to the subject on the part of those to whom it is addressed.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED CONCERT.

1. During the time specified in the accompanying Address, that is, for Ten Days from Saturday the 2d, to Monday the 11th October, 1841, inclusive, it is understood and agreed that the hour betwixt eight and nine in the morning and eight and nine in the evening, or as near that as possible, shall each day be given to Prayer for the objects mentioned in the Address. On Saturday the 2d October, it is strongly recommended that fasting should be conjoined with Prayer, and as much of the day as circumstances will admit given to religious exercises; and that Monday the 11th, being the last of the ten days, should be observed, as far as may be, as a day of thanksgiving. In reference to duties of this kind, let the gracious encouragement applicable to these as well as to deeds of charity, be remembered—that a man is accepted according to what he hath, and not according to what he hath not, 2d Cor. viii. 12.

2. It is very earnestly desired that where Ministers approve of the proposed Concert, they would, some time previously, direct the minds of their people to the subject, and that they would meet at least once on a week-day during the proposed period, along with their congregations, for the purpose of praying together for the various objects mentioned.

3. Heads of families should also bring these objects before their households, and make them [illegible] special [illegible].

4. Thereafter, Christians every where are requested to remember, that the hour betwixt eight and nine every Sabbath Morning, is already observed by many in Scotland and England, as a season of united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and are respectfully invited to join therein.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, July 1st.

Wreck of a Steamship.—Captain Sawyer, of the brig Augusta, arrived yesterday at Philadelphia from the West Indies, reports that on the 24th of June, when about 90 miles South of Cape Hatteras, he fell in with the hull of a very large steam vessel, which had been burned. One guard was under water, the frame of the other above, but very much burned.

This is the substance of the entry in the log-book, but the Courier's correspondent adds that Captain Sawyer could clearly discover some part of the heavy machinery, such as crank, shaft, &c., part of the frame of one wheel, and the timber of her guards, were out of water, and appeared as if a boiler had been throw off—could see no white streaks—and she had very much the appearance of having been on fire; saw no person, and therefore did not think it necessary to board the wreck.

It is suggested, and with apparent probability that in this encounter on the waste of waters we have a final and conclusive intimation of the fate that has befallen the steam ship President.

It must be remarked, however, that the wreck of a burned vessel, supposed to be a ship, and cotton loaded, had before been fallen in with, more than once, at points not very remote from that indicated by Captain Sawyer. The London Shipping Gazette of May 17th contained a report from the Jessie Ritchie, arrived at Falmouth, on the 7th of April, a wreck was seen from, and visited by the captain of, that vessel, in Lat. 29 N., Long. 72 W.; found to be North American built, from four to five hundred tons, lying on the starboard side, and burned to the water's edge.

Unless Captain Sawyer is positive and right about the fragments of wheels and machinery, in the wreck seen by him, the presumption is that his wreck and the one seen from the Jessie Ritchie were the same.

* It will be recollected that the boilers of the President were below deck, and where the boilers usually are in river steamers there were state rooms.

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE PRESIDENT.—The eagerness with which any new fact or rumor, tending to throw any light upon the mystery that involves the fate of the steamship President, is caught up by the public, appears to have undergone no diminution by the lapse of time. We had evidence of this yesterday, in the numerous inquiries that were made at our publication office for additional particulars concerning the wreck, supposed to be that of the President, which was reported at Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The United States' Gazette of yesterday says that Captain Sawyer "bore down for, and ran close to it, clearly ascertained the wreck to be that of a steamboat, and to all appearance one that had been on fire. The shaft was distinctly visible; and as she rolled, the guard-supports and wheel-house timbers were plainly seen, as were also the upright [illegible] amidships, which support the [illegible] beam. The captain, mate, and crew, all concur in positively stating that the wreck seen was that of a steamboat."

The Gazette says further:

"The question then arises, what boat could it possibly be? We do not at present recollect any [illegible] lost [illegible]. There is a line of steamers between Wilmington (N. C.) and Charleston, which carries the great southern mail. There are three of these boats. Another, the North Carolina, it will be recollected, was run into at [illegible] last fall, and sunk [illegible] far from where this wreck was fallen in with, and it is possible that, by part of her machinery being detached, she has, at the late date, risen again. The mate, who appears to be an intelligent man, is rather of the opinion that she has drifted out of some of the southern rivers, and so up the Gulf to where she was found."

Our own opinion yesterday was rather to the belief, that the wreck seen by Captain Sawyer was the same reported by the Jessie Ritchie, at Falmouth, in which case it could not be the wreck of the President. But the positiveness with which Capt. Sawyer and his crew describe the appearance of the vessel, seems to leave no room for question on this [illegible].

The New Orleans papers of the 23d ult. received this morning, bring another report of a wreck, which was probably the one seen by Capt. Sawyer. The report is as follows:

The ship North Bend, Crocker, master, arrived at this port yesterday from Boston, passed a wreck on the 3d inst. which, in the opinion of the captain and some intelligent passengers on board, may have been a portion of the wreck of the ill-fated steamship President. The following was entered on the log-book at the time:

"At half past 12 P. M. (3d June) passed the broadside of a large vessel—her deck-beams burnt off in centre and canted up, so as to present two iron dragon knees, which evidently made fast the lower deck of some large vessel. Her water-ways were apparently new, and not long in the water."

The lat. was 30 1-2 degrees N., the long. 73 W. It may be observed, however, that the place and description agree very well with those reported by the Jessie Ritchie.

The last remaining item which we have to offer, is the following, from the Boston papers of yesterday:

A letter from Castine, dated 26th ultimo, states, that a piece of wood-work had been picked up in the outer bay, supposed (but for what reason does not appear) to have come from the lost steamer President. The revenue cutter was going from Castine after it.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Reported for the Chronicle by H. Fowler, Esq.

(Conclusion of Mr. Sullivan's Speech on Mr. de Blaquiere's Resolutions.)

I was endeavoring to show to this House that the passing through this Province of American grain could not injure the farming interests of this country in the slightest degree; nor would we be benefited if the hon. gentleman's resolutions were carried, and not only carried but adopted by the government, and not only adopted by the government but by the Imperial Parliament also. The price of our grain will be regulated not by the price in the United States; it will be in proportion to the price in England, and that is regulated by the quantity in the market. Admitting that the exclusion of foreign grain from the British market would make any difference in the price there, how can it make any difference here whether we permit foreign grain to pass *in transitu* through this Province or not? If it be brought into this Province we have the privilege of grinding it, and the profits arising therefrom; but if the Western merchant procures it ground, it may cost him a little more,—but does it raise the price of our flour in England because he has been at greater expense, and because he has to pay a duty upon it? Not at all, because it is the quantity in the English market which regulates the price. Of what advantage is it, therefore, that we should discriminate between Canadian and American produce *in transitu* through this Province? Let hon. gentlemen look back to former times, and see what was the state of the grain market. I have been in this Province twenty-two years, and at the period of my coming here the price of flour in this Province was two dollars and a half a barrel, but the price in England was the same as it is now; there were no ships to convey it, there was no money to buy it, the merchants of Montreal were engaged in other ways, consequently it was sold for whatever any body chose to give, and the grain grower in this country who was obliged to sell his flour was consequently a loser. And what was the reason? Because we had not a sufficient quantity in the market to induce a competition in the trade; it was an odious monopoly; what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the hon. gentleman represents them as being in at present, although even at the lowest rate, cash could not be obtained for flour; even at that time which might be considered so black—which new comers might imagine was a hell upon earth; at that time prosperity was forcing its way, and men were not disheartened. And will the hon. gentleman declare that farmers cannot do as well now as they could then? If those who come to this country with the expectation of ease and freedom from labour do not find their expectations realized, it does not prove that the industrious and hard working Farmer—the man who is contented with [illegible], cannot obtain a remuneration for his labour, yes, and an ample remuneration. Having [illegible] tion, who had by his own exertions surrounded himself with comforts; he had neither the advantage of roads nor markets, and yet he maintained his family of five children in comfort; and not only fed and clothed them, but found means of educating them also. When I witness success such as this attending individual industry, I never shall admit the assertion—that because men cannot make fortunes as rapidly as they wish, the country is to sink into a state of poverty and destitution, nor that our farmers will ever become "an impoverished and despairing people." But you talk of protecting the farmer; I say the farmer is the person who is most independent. He feels no want: he is not in the situation of the tradesman.—Take away his trade, and he wants money to buy those very things which the farmer produces for himself from the soil. And I assert, not by way of reasoning, but as an incontrovertible fact, that if the country has flourished notwithstanding the want of markets and roads, how much more then will it flourish when these shall be provided for her to the extent of her wants. Honorable Gentlemen—I say let us pursue the trade which we have at present; let us make money and ships plenty; let us convert our towns into cities, and our cities into large capitals, and do not let us cut off the means by which this can be done. Honorable Gentlemen—I shall go no further; I have detained you too long, and talked too much.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS rose and said, I have no intention of entering into the discussion of this question, and I rise now only for the purpose of putting an end to the debate. This important subject was laid before this House a few days ago, accompanied by a very luminous speech from the hon. mover. That hon. gentleman has stated, that he desired the resolutions should be considered by a joint committee of both houses; and I think that after the speech which we have heard from the hon. gentleman who has just concluded, it is necessary that we should pause before any action be taken upon the resolutions. I certainly think the hon. gentleman has gone too far, in stating that the farmers of Canada are a despairing class. I could mention an hundred instances where persons in destitute circumstances have come to this Province—settled upon lands to which they had no claim; and have, in a very few years, become possessed of sufficient means to enable them to purchase those lands upon which they at first placed themselves without any title whatever. They are now in comfortable circumstances, and I am happy to say they are far from [illegible] the Land of the blue [illegible]. I would ask the hon. gentleman to look at the London district. If it be so difficult for farmers to live where they have every advantage of good roads, fertile soil, and good markets, how is it possible for a poor emigrant who penetrates into the wilderness to find himself a dwelling, to acquire means to purchase lands. Under the circumstances I think it is wrong to allow such an assertion as that made by the hon. gentleman to go abroad uncontradicted, that in this country the farming interest is in so very depressed a state that we ought to characterize that class of persons as an impoverished and despairing race. It would have an exceedingly bad tendency, and I was exceedingly sorry to see sentiments similar to those I have alluded to [illegible] in the resolutions before the House. I think it would be improper to proceed with the subject at this time, more especially as it is probable that the Legislative Assembly, who represents the farming interests of the country, will very shortly be engaged in the consideration of a similar subject to the one before this House.—Therefore, it will be as well to wait the progress of this debate, and submit the matter to a joint committee, [illegible] have an opportunity of receiving evidence and information upon the subject to the committee [illegible] the report of that committee has been made, the discussion will arise in a [illegible], which has been rather premature [illegible]. I will therefore move that it be resolved that it is expedient to communicate the resolutions for the protection and production of agriculture [illegible] Legislative Assembly, to the end that the important question be submitted to a joint committee of both Houses. I shall not express any opinion upon the principles contained in the [illegible] which have been laid before this House by the hon. gentleman (Mr. De Blaquiere). I do not profess to be familiar with the subject, and I [illegible] of my knowledge upon the subject. I will reserve the expression of my opinion [illegible]. I think it is due to the Legislative Assembly that the matter should be laid before them. They certainly must suppose that we have taken out of their hands a subject on which they feel a deep interest.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN would be delighted to oppose the motion. The appointment of a committee was [illegible] that the subject [illegible] referred to the Assembly. But (Mr. Sullivan) did not consider [illegible] for the suggestion of that hon. Council and [illegible] Legislative Assembly to take up the [illegible] of the subject. To use a vulgar adage, it is like spurring a willing horse. He (Mr. Sullivan) should certainly have no objection, if the matter originated in the Legislative Assembly, that it should be taken up and discussed, but he could see no necessity for inviting their attention to it.

The motion of the Hon. Mr. MORRIS was then put and negatived.

Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE then rose and said: —I certainly feel somewhat embarrassed in the course of proceeding which has been adopted by hon. gentlemen, who seem desirous of putting an extinguisher on the question, and so getting rid of it altogether. Under these circumstances I should but badly fulfil the duty which I considered at first impelled me to bring the subject under the consideration of this hon. house, if I should silently acquiesce in its abandonment. It is to me, and, I may say, to the country at large, a matter of considerable interest, that the subject should be taken up; and I should be exceedingly sorry that its consideration should be brought to a close in the supposition that I have been convinced by anything which has been said by the hon. gentleman who is the organ of Her Majesty's Government. On the contrary I am the more convinced by the arguments which have been so ably brought forward by the hon. gentleman, that the resolutions before this committee are absolutely necessary. I do not say that I can contend, before this hon. committee, on equal terms with that hon. gentleman who has put forth in glowing language, and with apparent strength of argument, his reasons for the hostility which he does not hesitate to avow towards this measure; but although I have not been able to bring to bear upon the discussion of this question that acumen which that hon. gentleman so eminently possesses, and which a long experience in public life has rendered familiar to him, and although from that long experience in the conducting of business of a public nature he possesses an advantage which I am not prepared to contend with; yet I am far from being convinced by his argument, and I shall be perfectly satisfied to allow the question to rest upon these very arguments which he has so forcible adduced in opposition to it, and the public shall decide between us; and I am perfectly satisfied that when the arguments of the hon. gentleman come to be maturely considered, however good a logician he may be, it will be found that they do not contain one convincing proof against the utility of the measure contemplated by the resolutions which I have had the honor of proposing for the adoption of this hon. committee. Nevertheless, I think it is necessary that some of the arguments of the hon. gentleman should be at once met—that it should not go abroad that they are irresistible. I do not wish that the hon. gentleman should, by his superior skill in giving a plausible coloring to his arguments, place me in the situation of a certain friend of mine who having taken his champagne too freely before dinner, was incapacitated for enjoying the more substantial fare when the other guests arrived. So would the hon. gentleman at this early period drive me from the calm and careful and dispassionate consideration of this question by holding up to me the terrors of the displeasure of Her Majesty's government. The hon. gentleman certainly makes a strong accusation against me, and calls down the ire of this hon. house and the government for having said that the Canadian farmer is an impoverished and despairing individual. I am glad to see the hon. gentleman smile; I hail that smile as an omen that he is not in earnest when he declares that expression to be so very heinous. The hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Morris) in a statement which he recently brought forward, has described the Canadian farmer as being the opposite of what I have asserted. The difference between the opinions of that hon. gentleman and his own arose from the fact that the Canada Company, on whose behalf that sentiment was put forth, are sellers of land—I am not. I do not mean to charge the Company with intentionally misrepresenting facts, but what I mean to say is, that the public will naturally receive with great caution any opinion expressed by the Canada Company, or by my hon. friend, on that subject. Isolated instances are not to be taken as a criterion in forming our judgments of the whole body of Canadian farmers. Now, I will just advert to a few of the arguments which have been made use of by the hon. gentleman, the organ of Her Majesty's Government. He says if we claim what we ask, it will be injurious to us—that we shall be taxing Great Britain for the benefit of Canada [illegible] ... will recollect that what I am desirous of impressing upon the House and the country at large is, that Canada cannot be considered in the light of a foreign country, claiming immunities from Great Britain; but I base my proposition upon this, that this country has a right to demand that she shall be considered an integral part of the British Empire, and be put upon a footing of equal privileges with regard to her trade. This is my answer to the argument of my hon. friend. We have heard from the throne at the commencement of this session of the Legislature that it is her Majesty's determination to support this province in the position in which it ought to stand with reference to the mother country. In this declaration I think we have a sufficient assurance that this country can no longer be viewed in the light of a foreign possession. I am sure the hon. gentleman must exonerate me from the charge of being desirous of promoting the private interests of any portion of the community; as, it is a principle I am contending for, a principle which involves the very existence of the British Empire. Therefore it is that I exclaim, with perhaps too much emphasis, that this country has a right to claim that she shall be considered an integral part of the empire of Great Britain; and have felt it to be my duty to bring under the notice of this hon. house the subject embraced in the Resolutions.

The Honourable gentleman in his argument assumes that I have been asking for a new state of things. I would ask hon. gentlemen to reflect a little; I am not asking for the imposition of a tax upon the British Empire for the sake of an insulated Province. The hon. gentleman asks what part have we borne in the taxation of Great Britain? I am surprised at that hon. gentleman, coming from the country which he does come from, and glorying in the fact of his being a native of that country. He will find the claims of his own countrymen who have made this country their adopted home, he will find the claims of all Canadians loudly proclaimed by the blood which they have shed in defence of British America. [illegible] that Lower Canada is entitled to be favourably considered by Great Britain. The hon. gentleman has strongly alluded to the support which this measure would receive from ship-owners. He does not admit that any other class of persons would have an interest in its success. The hon. gentleman, I am inclined to think, is a better lawyer than he is a farmer. I wish for all our sakes that he was a better farmer; but as his inclinations were opposed to being so, much as I wish him so much trouble, anxiety and labour as the occupation of a farmer entails upon all who pursue that mode of life. If the hon. gentleman would take the trouble to examine the tables of the imports and exports of Great Britain, he would find that the exports to the Continent of Europe [illegible] as nothing in comparison with those to the Province, therefore I will take the hon. gentleman upon his own showing, that it is more the interest of all classes in England to preserve the trade of this country than that of the continent. This is no trifling question; it is a question of overwhelming importance. It is not that of a small community seeking its own advantages, but it is a question of deep interest to the Empire of which we form a part; therefore I am not prepared to admit the assertion of the conclusions of the hon. gentleman on this point, nor do I think the country will admit them either. But the hon. gentleman says we are asking a change of the corn laws—we are wanting to interrupt the policy of England—we are presuming to give an opinion to the British Empire with regard to those interests which she knows so well how to manage. Hon. Gentlemen—I am not going to trespass on your patience, by entering at large into these subjects, or of discussing what are the rights and privileges of this country; but I do maintain they are legitimate subjects for our consideration, and that we have a perfect right to represent to the Home Government that the situation of this country is such, that we [illegible] of the corn laws in their place without inflicting any serious injury upon us. I maintain this principle [illegible]. I have stated [illegible] a great part of that the Canadian farmer is not find that so [illegible] in this subject, and that [illegible] to sustain that I have left the country in the state of depression in which it was four [illegible]. I will say no further [illegible] on this subject, generally [illegible] your patience, but I [illegible] refrain from further discussing the subject, and I trust, whatever may be the result of this discussion, that enough has been elicited in this House, not only from what I have said, which is not, I must confess [illegible] [illegible] of the farmers' interests [illegible].

... is no subject which [illegible] full and their careful attention.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN said he wished it to be understood that he had no desire to put an extinguisher on the subject, as the hon. gentleman had asserted; nor did he wish that the hon. gentleman should designate him as an organ; but he had no desire to be played upon.

Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE said as the hon. gentleman was not inclined to enter into the discussion of the subject, he would move that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. MCKAY said he would prefer that the committee should rise and report, and that the consideration should be deferred, because he believed that in the course of a few days a proposition of a similar nature would be introduced into the other branch of the Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Wednesday, June 30.

The following petitions were brought up: By Mr. Cook, that of the Rev. Mr. Straits of Williamsburgh, to be naturalized. By Mr. Small, of W. W. Baldwin and others, praying for an investigation into the riots which occurred at the several elections for the ridings of York and Toronto. By Mr. Christie, those of Mungo Murray and others of Streetsville, and Norman McLeod and others, praying for aid to a road from Cross Point to Carillon. By Mr. Buchanan, those of the Bank of Upper Canada, praying for an increase of its capital to £600,000, and that its charter may be so modified as not to require it to be held at the seat of government. By Mr. Roblin, those of A. V. K. Pruyn, and of Abira Blake of Picton, for naturalization. By Mr. Holmes, that of the Directors of the Montreal Bank to have their charter extended, their corporate powers extended throughout the Province, and their capital increased. By Mr. Steele, that of A. Ludlow, and others in Mono for aid to a road.

The petition of the Gore District, presented on the 22d, was referred to the committee on the Gore Turnpike Trust.

The petition of D. [illegible] elder of Thorah was referred to Messrs. Steele, McNab, Williams, Dunn, Killaly.

The petition of Angus Todd was referred to the committee on the affairs of the house.

Mr. Moffatt moved that the house go into committee on the 14th July, to take into consideration the expediency of allowing the exportation from the Province of flour and meal, pot and pearl ashes, beef and pork, without inspection, and of amending and consolidating the laws in force in the Province in relation to the inspection of those commodities.

Mr. Simpson reported from the committee on the subscription of the house to newspapers, to be considered to-morrow. The committee recommended that [illegible] copies of the Mirror of Parliament be taken by the house.

Mr. Morris, from the printing committee, reported in favor of the [illegible] of Messrs. Desbarats & Cary—consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Prince, from the Committee on R. J. Turner's petition, reported favourably a bill to permit Robert John Turner to practice as a Solicitor in the Court of Chancery. Second reading to-morrow.

The bill the better to provide for the freedom of elections and for other purposes therein mentioned, to be read second time this day week. 200 copies to be printed.

Mr. Campbell obtained leave of absence for a week.

Mr. Hamilton moved an address to his Excellency for a statement of the net amount of duties collected at the several ports in the district of Gaspe since 1835, inclusively; also a detached statement of the amount of public money appropriated for and expended in the said district since 1835, inclusively.

Mr. Holmes moved for a select committee to inquire into and report upon such measures as will most readily equalize the rates of exchange, and assimilate the currency through this Province; to consist of Messrs. Dunn, Duncombe, Burnet, Cameron, Cartwright, Morris, Moffatt, and Hincks; to whom were afterwards added, on motion of Mr. Johnston, the names of Messrs. Aylwin and Neilson.

Mr. Simpson moved that the house should to-morrow go into committee to consider the expediency of repealing the [illegible] of U. C. (6 Wm. 4, c. 27) relating to the [illegible]. After some discussion, [illegible] put, and the motion of [illegible] vail.

Mr. Dwyer moved that to-morrow the house go into committee to take into consideration the state of the law relating to Courts of Requests in U. C.

Mr. Steele, for the house to go into committee to-morrow to consider the expediency of authorizing an additional loan to complete the Court House and Gaol of the District of Simcoe.

The Speaker intimated that he had received a letter from his Excellency's Secretary intimating his Excellency's intention to come down to morrow at 1-4 past 2 to assent to the Hair and Devisee Act.

The house went into committee on the resolutions of Mr. Neilson on the L. C. controverted elections, Mr. Raymond in the chair, who reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The second reading of the five bills introduced by Mr. Black for the amendment of the Criminal laws was severally postponed to Monday.

The bill for the relief of disabled and infirm persons was read a second time and committed for Monday.

The House went into committee on the west Gwillimbury Road bill, reported the same without amendment, to be engrossed.

The order of the day for the consideration of Mr. Prince's motion of Mr. [illegible] relating to the St. Maurice election was postponed to Tuesday, and that relating to the Bonaventure election to to-morrow. The House then adjourned.*

Thursday, July 1st.

Mr. Delisle brought up the petitions of Loop Old H. and other loyal inhabitants of Acadie for indemnity for losses sustained during the rebellion of 1838, and of Ira L. [illegible] to the same effect; By Mr. Small that of the inhabitants of Whitby harbour; By Mr. Holmes, that of the Trustees of the Sherbrooke Academy for a continuance of the public aid heretofore granted and for another grant for the purchase of Philosophical apparatus; By Mr. Duncombe that of the City Bank of Montreal, for an extension of its capital and renewal of its charter; By Mr. Roblin that of certain land surveyors to be authorized in cases to administer oaths to witnesses and to [illegible] required with respect to boundaries and landmarks; By Mr. Small, that of Mrs. Bell, late housekeeper to the Assembly of U. C. for remuneration, that of the Inhabitants of Markham for aid to a road between the 7th and 9th concessions thereof; and that of David Elder for relief for losses sustained during the Rebellion; By Mr. Boswell, that of certain persons in the Newcastle District, styling themselves "Christians," praying for the [illegible] of holding lands for churches &c. By Mr. Merritt, the petition of Rebecca McIntee, widow of a Militiaman killed during the last war for relief, and of R. M. Boyle and other contractors for the payment of their accounts on contracts on the Queenston and Grimsby road; by Mr. Macdonald, that of the inhabitants of Aspinall in opening a road; By Dr. Gilchrist, that of Hart and others for an act and Dummer, for aid at Three Rivers. Mr. Turcotte that of Moses [illegible] incorporation to Harts Bank.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, the petition of Astell and Lampman, of J. Thomson and others and John Kalor, presented on the 15th were referred.

The petition of the inhabitants of the Grand River lands presented on the 25th June was also referred.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a return from the clerk of the Crown in chancery, with the name of the Hon. S. B. Harrison as member for the town of Kingston. That gentleman was then introduced and took his seat.

Mr. Derbishire moved an address to the Governor General for a return, to be laid on the table of the House, stating the amount of duties levied at Bytown on timber floated down the river Ottawa, for the last five years, specifying the annual amounts, and the descriptions of such timber, and also stating whether any and what portion of such duties had been expended in improving the navigation of that river above Bytown, and if any, what improvements had been so effected.

[Mr. Hamilton said that he had been obliged to give notice of an address for a return, and he did not know why the hon. member for Bytown should be exempted from observing the same formality.

Mr. D[illegible] [illegible] the course of the Executive [illegible] in that House [illegible] and as notice was only [illegible] [illegible] those who [illegible] [illegible] information [illegible] of the House, and of the head of the government [illegible] an education that such information should be [illegible] from the public Departments under the control of His Excellency, the House itself could scarcely interpose against the motion. An address accordingly was ordered.]

Mr. De Salaberry [illegible] notice that on Monday next he would move that [illegible] standing order of the House that [illegible] of the day [illegible] printed and delivered every [illegible] each member.

Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1841.

In our last publication we drew attention to the wretchedly slow progress of Legislation in Parliament; and we therefore feel ourselves bound in justice to congratulate the country upon the advance which it is our good fortune to record. The House of Assembly, now in the fourth week of its sittings, has already passed a Bill to enable one Mr. Turner to practice as an Attorney, and great progress has been made in a law about Woodcocks! In the state in which we are, we will not quarrel with small mercies, and although we greatly doubt whether any one of the Representatives of the People, who, upon the Hustings were actually overflowing with Legislative ardour, would be able to satisfy his constituents by triumphantly inscribing on his next election flags "TURNER AND WOODCOCKS!" Still we are willing to hail even these matters as symptoms of improvement.

In the hope then, that the will, to do the real business of the country will not henceforward be wanting, we shall venture to offer a word or two of advice as to the best means of giving it power.

It is perfectly obvious that the successful progress of Legislation can only be insured in a popular Assembly by the adoption of a good system for the transaction of its business. Much has been said and much has been written upon this subject, and many and various are the plans which in the Legislative bodies of different countries have been successively adopted and repudiated.

Which is the best we will not now stop to inquire, because we are firmly of opinion that, having now adopted in this Province the British form of Government through Parliament, there can be no question, in justice to the experiment which that has now to undergo, even if it were not proper in itself to follow such a precedent, that the forms of proceeding in the British House of Commons should also be those adopted by the Assembly.

It is with regret therefore that we find that an opposite course has been pursued in many respects, and especially in one form of proceeding of a most important character. We allude to the practice of moving for leave to bring in Bills in Committee of the whole House, instead of in the House itself, which, to the astonishment of every one, the least conversant with British forms, seems to have been adopted as the rule of the Assembly, although, by the bye, strange to say it is so far as the printed rules of the House go, negatived by implication.

For the advantage of such of our readers as are not acquainted with the English mode of proceeding, we will explain the course there followed, and contrast it with the clumsy and inconvenient mode of which we complain.

In the House of Commons any member desiring to alter or repeal any law, or to enact a new one, asks for leave of the House (the Speaker in the chair) to introduce a Bill. He states the grounds on which he desires to do so. The House either agrees to or refuses his request; in the latter case the matter is of course at an end; in the former, having obtained permission, he introduces the Bill on his own responsibility, the title of which is only read, *pro forma*, and the day is then fixed for the second reading when the principle is discussed.—Should that be assented to, then the details are debated in a committee of the whole House. Upon the third reading both principle and details are again open to debate, in the House itself; and the matter is finally disposed of. These then are the four stages, which are all that are required to insure due deliberation; the motion for leave usually agrees to the House for the sanction of any legislation at all on the subject; the second reading disposes of the principle, a matter on which the *House* can alone properly decide; the details are fit subjects for the conversational tone of a debate in Committee; and the third reading again falls within the province of the whole House. The only exception which the British Parliament makes to this course is the case of money Bills, and that is founded on perfectly just grounds. In a matter involving the disposal of the property of the nation, greater caution and greater deliberation are admitted to be necessary, and therefore in these cases alone two more stages are added to the others;—a vote must be taken by resolution in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed to by the House itself on report, before a money Bill can be introduced.

Thus we see that in each case the utmost care is taken, first, to provide for due deliberation and prevent *surprise*, and next, to ensure that order and close debate which is of no less moment. In the House itself order must be kept. Speakers being confined to one speech only, think before they get up; and thus the debate is really a good expression of opinions well considered and compressed, and not the sort of loose conversation which is the necessary result of discussions in committee.

Why then is the practice different in Canada, where there is a still stronger motive for introducing the English custom, but where, on the contrary, we find the absurd and inconvenient course is followed of moving for leave to introduce a bill in Committee of the whole House? First, therefore, an appeal is made unnecessarily to a body who cannot decide the question, for this determination must be submitted to the House and confirmed by it before it can be acted upon; next, instead of a debate an irregular conversation is established to the great waste of the time of members and the hindrance of business. Beyond this a ridiculous process follows to the effect that a select committee is directed to report a bill—in other words the House having assented to the introduction of a bill on the motion of one member, hand its preparation over to five or six others, who may be of quite a different opinion from his; and lastly, two more quite unnecessary stages are added to the progress of a measure already sufficiently encumbered. On what possible pretext, unless to enable members to make seven or eight speeches instead of one, such a mode is resorted to we are at a loss to conceive.

A remedy will, we trust, be applied without delay. It is the most crying blunder in the practice of the Assembly, and having therefore devoted to it more space than we, perhaps, could have wished, we must defer till another opportunity the notice of others, but we shall recur to them also.

Settlement of the rear Townships.—The exploration made by Col. Chisholm in his recent visit to our rear townships, although not so extensive as we could have wished, was carried to a considerable distance. It appears that he took with him as a guide, Mr. James Bruce, a deputy surveyor, who is well acquainted with the back country from hence to the Ottawa river, and who upon more than one occasion has been employed on surveys in that extensive tract of country. In company with Mr. Bruce, Col. Chisholm proceeded in a northerly direction, through the Townships of Kingston, Portland, and Hinchinbrook, to the line of the townships of Oso and Olden, passing the Portland falls, and examining a place called Duncan's mills, where there is a good mill privilege, which, he reports, could easily be made beneficial to any new settlements in that direction. At Duncan's mills Colonel Chisholm ascertained that a road could be constructed without difficulty to connect the Hinchinbrook settlements with those in the rear of the township of Bedford, where about forty families are already established on "excellent land," and who much need a road to Duncan's mills, in order to complete their communication with Kingston. From the information obtained by Col. Chisholm, it appears that the land in the rear of the Townships of Olden and Oso is of good quality, particularly the Township of Palmerston; and speaking of the land over which he actually passed, Col. Chisholm describes it generally as well timbered, with a rich fertile soil, and many streams and small lakes abounding with fish, although occasionally interrupted with ridges of rock. We are enabled to add, that Col. Chisholm speaks of the fishing in the streams and lakes which he crossed with enthusiasm, and we cannot help thinking that the tract of country through which the worthy Colonel passed, possesses attractions not merely to the labouring emigrant and settler, but also to persons in independent and affluent circumstances, who might amongst the rocky and infertile ridges referred to by Col. Chisholm find beautiful and picturesque scites for hill farms, to be occupied by them during the hunting and fishing seasons. In this way this fine tract of country might be filled up by persons mutually useful to each other and to the Province.

We understand that the Board of Works are contemplating the adoption of a series of principal lines of road in different parts of the Province, to be like so many main arteries, to serve as outlets to the agricultural produce of the country—and to be so placed that every township shall have ready access to them. Due attention will also be paid to the necessary localities for the easy and rapid conveyance of the natural productions of the Province;—Fish, Lime, Timber, Staves, Coal, Salt, Minerals, and any other resources which the Province is believed to be possessed of.

The great object of the board will be to avoid being led, or rather misled, into the adoption of any line from a regard merely to sectional influence or individual benefit. They are fully aware of the extent of the evils already brought upon the country by an opposite course of proceeding—and therefore it is that the abandonment of the old and corrupt system of standing committees in the House of Assembly has been agreed upon, as having fostered more jobbing than any other means which the ingenuity of the most active advocates for jobbing could ever have devised;—for example, a member having some object of individual benefit, applies for a bill and obtains one, this bill is referred to the standing Committee, the originator of the measure goes to as many of the members of that committee as are likely to suit his purpose, and says to them, if you will advocate my measure, I am also a member of a committee to whom a measure of yours is referred, if you will assist me I will assist you, and if you refuse I will oppose your measure,—and it has been in this way that the system of jobbing has been so successfully and so extensively carried on from one end of the Province to the other.

It will be the business of the Board not only to ascertain the lines of road which will be most beneficial to the country, not only now but to posterity, but they will ascertain from the most competent testimony the cost of all projected improvements, as well as the revenue to be derived from them.—Nor will it be less a part of their duty to see that public works are well and substantially executed, so as to give to them the important characteristics of durability and permanence.

It will be obvious, therefore, that a heavy responsibility will attach to this Board, and to all who are connected with it—and it is not a little gratifying to know that nine-tenths of the population are deeply impressed with a conviction of the necessity for such a board, as well as of the advantages to be derived from it.

Fifteen Days Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

We have again to express our warm acknowledgments to a kind and attentive friend, who last evening furnished us with Boston and New York papers of Saturday, containing the news by the "*Britannia*," which vessel arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last, performing the *passage* in about *thirteen days and a half*.

The British Parliament was expected to be dissolved on the 18th or 21st of June, and the new Parliament is to meet between the 15th and 23d of August.

The following summary we copy from the New York Sun.

The Britannia brings us Liverpool papers of the 19th ult., and London papers to the evening of the 18th ult.

The non-arrival of the Britannia at the time when she was expected, caused the greatest anxiety in England for her safety. She arrived June 9th, and the Caledonia June 14th.

A complimentary letter to Capt. Cleland will be found below.

We hear nothing of the steamer President by this arrival, although many reports of her supposed safety have been published in the English papers.

Beyond the extraordinary election news, there is very little intelligence of interest in the papers brought by the Britannia.

Election Movements in England.—The Meetings in favour of Commercial Reform and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, of which so many have already been recorded, as to demonstrate beyond possibility of doubt, a political enthusiasm unparalleled since the era of the Reform Bill have been continued in all parts of the Country, with undiminished force and activity. Throughout the week, the reports of proceedings and of resolutions adopted by large bodies of the people have poured in, but as the intended dissolution of the present Parliament has now been announced by Lord John Russell, these meetings have in almost in every instance assumed something of the character of "Election movements," bearing more or less upon the approaching contests in the places where they have been held.—[London Examiner.

The Great Western was spoken by the Britannia on Sunday the 27th June—9 days out.

The Queen and Prince Albert attended the Ascot Heath Races, and her majesty had a drawing room at St. James's Palace on the 17th ult.

Sir David Wilkie, the distinguished artist, died at Gibraltar on the 1st of June, while on his return to England.

There was a grand review in Hyde Park on the 18th ult. in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. In the evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet.

Earl Granville, British Ambassador at the Court of France, has solicited permission to relinquish his office on account of ill health.

Lord Ponsonby's departure from Constantinople for England, has been deferred on account of the serious state of affairs in various parts of the Ottoman empire.

The London Observer says, that the very important event of her Majesty's accouchement may be expected at the end of September, or early in the month of October.

The Hon. Fox Maule will succeed Mr. Shiel as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The office of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department will be filled by Lord Seymour, now Secretary to the Board of Control.

The London Sun, in speaking of the bankruptcy of Messrs. Cockburn & Co. says: "It is stated in well-informed quarters, that Messrs. Cockburn & Co. will ultimately pay their debts in full. They owe about £250,000, and have £300,000 due to them in Sydney alone; where, however, from the recent heavy failures, we fear they will not realise any thing like the full amount."

Astley's Royal Amphitheatre was wholly destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th ult. A female in the service of Mr. Ducrow lost her life. The valuable stud of horses suffered severely, but only 3 perished. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire. The smouldering remains of some of the fireworks used in the course of the performances, it is supposed was the cause of this calamity. Nearly [illegible] are thrown out of employ by the destruction of the theatre. Mr. Ducrow was insured for only £[illegible]. The total damage is estimated at £[illegible]. Several of the small houses adjoining the Astley's were more or less injured. A new theatre is to be erected immediately.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN NOTTINGHAM—*The Militia called out.*—[From the Correspondent of the London Globe.]

NOTTINGHAM, Thursday night.

My last account took the election up to Monday night, when Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Larpent were stated to be in Nottingham and addressing the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night, when the Yellow flags were torn up by the Blues, and Mr. Larpent himself struck as he was proceeding to his hotel. On Tuesday the flags and banners of both parties were out, and some conflicts of a most serious nature ensued. Many were severely injured, and several stabbed during the contest. Towards evening it was evident that more mischief would be done than had already been. The first demonstration of it was from the Blues, who with a shower of stones smashed the windows of the Review office, the Radical paper. One man was immediately apprehended by the Police, in the act of throwing an immense hedge-stake at the windows, and conveyed to the Police Office. The Review and Journal offices were threatened by each party with something worse than stones, and wherever the Police appeared they were most shamefully beaten. The Mayor's windows were the last broken, and they were smashed by the Tories. It being 10 o'clock at night, and the civil force being entirely worn out, orders were given for the military to be called out. The 3d Dragoons arrived in full trot, and the streets were immediately deserted. Police and soldiers guarded the buildings and patrolled the town all night, and quelled several disturbances. The magistrates on Thursday (this day) issued orders for the suppression of bands and flags and declared they should prosecute all found assembling. Six or eight persons have been committed to jail for tumultuous assemblage and breaking windows, and warrants are issued against many more. The town was in a complete state of riot on Wednesday, and it was scarcely safe for any respectable person to walk abroad.

Parliamentary News.—On the morning of June the 5th the adjourned debate of Sir Robert Peel's want of confidence motion was brought to a close, and when the House divided there were 312 for the resolution and 311 against it. Majority against ministers 1.

Monday, June 7th.—Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for the committee of supply, and announced the intention of Government to abandon for the session, their proposed committee on the corn laws.

Lord John Russell stated that the course which Government intended to pursue was that which had been adopted on the death of King William, they would take their estimates only for six months, calculated from the beginning of April. He said that after the late division the country itself must decide the important questions now pending; that the present session should be wound up as speedily as possible, and that the new Parliament should be summoned without delay.

The Globe (ministerial paper of the 17th ult.,) says:—

"The day on which Parliament will be dissolved is not yet settled, and must be dependent on the despatch of business yet before it. It will, possibly, be Tuesday, the 22d; not earlier."

The celebrated Painter, Sir David Wilkie, is dead.

At a meeting of the archbishops and bishops, held at Lambeth, it was decided that the immediate erection of bishoprics was much to be desired in New Brunswick, amongst other dependencies of Great Britain.

It is rumored that Admiral Elliot, the brother of Lord Minto, and the 'renowned' hero of Chusan celebrity, is about to be appointed to the lucrative command of Plymouth Dockyard.

Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The marriage of Lord John Russell and Lady Fanny Elliot will be solemnized towards the close of the ensuing month.

Steamer President.—On the 15th ult., in the House of Lords in answer to a question from Viscount Strangford, relative to the President, [illegible] the late papers which was calculated, he feared, to raise fallacious hopes. It was stated that a large steamer had been seen, in distress, in St. George's Channel. In consequence, the Admiral at Plymouth had been ordered to despatch a steamer (as could be easily done) to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the report. He was sorry, at the same time, to say that he did not place confidence in it. He had no reason to believe that it was well founded. In his opinion it was one of those odious and most incomprehensible attempts to take advantage of the temporary hope which such a report was calculated to excite in the money market.

[It is sufficient here to say that up to the day of the departure of the Britannia from Liverpool, no account had been received respecting the safety of the President. In our opinion the last ray of hope for her safety is extinguished.—[Eds. Sun.]

Letter from the Passengers on board the steamship Britannia, to Capt. R. B. Cleland.

Dear Sir—

We, the undersigned passengers on board the Britannia, on her present voyage from Boston to this port, protracted by touching the rocks on entering Halifax harbor in a fog, while in charge of a pilot, have much pleasure in testifying to your coolness, decision and intrepidity in the hour of danger; to your general assiduity and attention to the duties of your station and uniform courtesy and urbanity.

As a token of the high estimation in which we hold you, as a seaman and a gentleman, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying gold Chronometer, value £100, with your cordial wishes for your health and prosperity.

JOHN Bishop of Charleston,
THE HON. GENERAL MERCER,
W. S. STEEL,
T. H. BODIMER,
L. H. SAMNEL,
COUNT VOZIER,
Committee on behalf of the passengers.

We, the undersigned, having embarked at Halifax, were consequently not on board the Britannia when the accident above referred to occurred; but we warmly concur in the well merited tribute of acknowledgment of Captain Cleland's uniform urbanity and attention, to the comfort of his passengers—and of his unremitting care and assiduity in the discharge of his arduous duties, as the commander of this fine vessel.

J. HARVEY, Major General, JAMES CALTER, THOMAS MOLSON, } On behalf of the Halifax passengers.

On board the steam ship Britannia, off Liverpool, June 9th, 1841.

FRANCE.

The news from France possesses very little interest.

In the Chamber of Peers an amendment on a law of recruitment was carried in spite of Marshal Soult's entreaties.

The Recruitment Bill, which had occasioned a Ministerial crisis, was withdrawn.

Marshal Soult, in consequence of ill health, retired to the country, but continued his duties by means of estafettes. At the last date he had just returned to his post.

French Africa.—A letter from Algiers, of a date anterior to the last telegraphic despatch, states that Abd-el-Kader had united his main force at La Macta, expecting, probably, that General Bugeaud would take the road of the defiles, where in 1835, the Emir laid an ambuscade for General Trezel; but the expedition having taken another route, the Emir followed the movement of Gen'l Bugeaud in the West. Two of his Kalifas, Ben Hamedy and Ben-Thamy, at the head of 5,000 cavalry, 2,000 regular infantry, and a large number of Kabyles, had effected a junction. Another Kalifa, Sidi-Embarek, whose advanced guard had come up with the French at Meder or Mediaher, was put to flight by a discharge of artillery.

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 9.—The Minister, instead of presenting the project of law on the Ayuntamientos, has named a new Commission, composed of Unitarians, to revise this law. Nothing was thought of at Madrid but the fete on the 10th. Very little business doing at the Bourse. Actives was 26 1-4. Plans were still talked of for raising money for immediate wants but nothing was concluded.

The negotiations between Surrey Rull and the Madrid capitalists for an advance of funds, are thought to have been altogether broken off.

The Infante Don Francisco de Paula is not to proceed to Madrid.

The tariff question was to be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies on the 9th.

It was believed that the Regent would, agreeably to the ancient usages of the Kings of Spain, preside at the procession of Corpus Christi.