From the Cour. & Enquirer.

Rumored attempt to rescue McLeod.—Great Hoax.—On the 27th instant, we understand, letters were received by the Sheriff and first Judge of this county, residing at Whitestown, from the Governor and Secretary of this State, informing him that authentic information had been received at the seat of government that a body of about three hundred men form Canada were to rendezvous on the evening of the 27th, in the town of Marcy, adjoining Whitestown, opposite, on the north side of the Mohawk; and make an attempt to rescue McLeod and conduct him to Canada. The Sheriff immediately called out the inhabitants, mustered all the arms and ammunition in the place, shotted all the guns, and placed a guard around the jail. He also sent to Utica and procured more arms and ammunition, and the armed posse guarded the jail bravely and manfully until morning; but no attempt was made; no foe appeared; and no trace of the invaders has been discovered. "Order reigns at Warsaw." The country is quiet. The jail is well defended, and a strict guard will be maintained in future.—[Utica Democrat.

Remarks.—We are very much inclined to believe, that this was not quite so great a hoax as the *Ultra Democrat* is induced to suppose. A movement has been on foot which warranted the Executive in adopting all the precaution he did; and evidence of its having been intended, are in possession of both the General and the State Governments. We greatly apprehend that if there should be any relaxation in the vigilance of the Sheriff and his officers, McLeod instead of being *released* by the Canadians is in *greater danger* of being *Lynched* by the misnamed "*Patriots*" but more properly speaking "*Land Pirates*," who would not hesitate to disgrace our State and country by such an outrage, if it were in their power to do so.

We do not apply this language to all who sympathize with the Canadians or with the State prisoners in *Van Dieman's Land*; but to those infamous refugees and malcontents, who to gratify their personal feelings of hatred to the authorities of Canada, would like to plunge our country in a war with *Great Britain*.

We have received a letter of which the following is an extract; and although we cannot vouch for its accuracy, we deem it incumbent upon us to give it publicity as best calculated to place all concerned upon their guard against any such infamous proceeding.

New York, August 27, 1841.

The "*Patriots*" organized themselves and were prepared to assassinate McLeod immediately on his release from confinement. About three weeks ago they changed their plan. In consequence of Major Kirby, Paymaster U. S. Troops, being sent to the neighborhood of Buffalo and Niagara, the Patriots became alarmed and entertained the impression that he had instructions from Government to ascertain their movements—and hence they resolved to anticipate any interference of the General or State Government.

Their intentions are now to force an entry into Whitesboro' Jail, and take out McLeod and Lynch him. For the furtherance of this object they have in their possession several pieces of ordnance stolen from several of the State Arsenals, and which are now concealed in Canal Boats. They intended to have carried their murderous designs into execution last week but were deterred in consequence of the movement of several companies U. S. Troops along the Canal, from Buffalo to the Forts in this vicinity.

I have also received information that the gun powder which has destroyed so many valuable lives at Syracuse, was intended for this barbarous expedition!! And that it was placed in the carpenter's shop in the vicinity of the Canal, for the purpose of shipment, without observation.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"THE PATRIOTS."

"*What's in a name?*"—In some cases, a *great deal* depends upon calling things by their *right names*.

Call men "Patriots," who illegally band themselves together, and borrow arms, instead of stealing them, and a wholesale robbery and murder of unoffending, peaceable neighbors, become acts of generous devotion to the cause of "liberty."

Let the young men upon the frontier, sons of farmers and mechanics, as we have been told they are, and whose comrades were "deluded" into former outrages against their neighbors, some of whom having escaped the gallows, are now paying the penalty of their crimes, in New South Wales—let such as are now disposed to renew those outrages, be told that they are Pirates and Murderers! let an independent Press give a list, as such, of those who can be proved to be so illegally banded together.

Let us see how many 'sons of farmers and mechanics'" will enrol themselves in such a muster as this, viz:

Vagabonds, Pirates, Thieves and Murderers! attention!

All respectable young men who are willing to enrol themselves for buccaneering expeditions against our peaceable neighbors in Canada, will please present themselves at——, on ——day of——next.

N. B. It is expected that every recruit will bring a certificate of due qualification to cut throats, and also be well armed with *stolen weapons*.

Captain of Banditti and "*General*"
of the State Prison Forces.

Each recruit, on presenting himself at head quarters will give the countersign, viz:—"The Gallows or Van Dieman's Land."

Let the Press discard altogether the term "Patriots," in speaking of the these men, or their acts, and *call things by their right names*. Young men may be again "deluded" to join the "Patriots," who, if they saw the plain English name of their regiment, "THE MURDERERS," might hesitate "to take service."

PLAIN ENGLISH.

New-York, 6th August, 1841.

A RIVER ON FIRE.—It can no longer be doubted that the Alabamians are waking up, as it will appear, by the following article, that they have succeeded in setting their principal river on fire:

THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER ON FIRE.—While Mr. J. M. Cooper was prosecuting the removal of M'Grew's Shoals, after boring to the depth of 375 feet, his augur suddenly dropped and entirely disappeared. In the space of some several moments a deep hollow sound was heard, resembling the rumbling noise of distant thunder from the chasm below, and at the same instant gushed forth from the shaft thus made, a clear, transparent, oleaginous substance of liquid, which bears up very similar to the effervescence of a boiling pot; which, owing to the sluggishness of its current, has gradually disguised itself over the whole surface of the river. A quantity has been collected, and upon application of fire, it is found to burn equal to the present sperm oil. To gratify curiosity and make further tests, fire has been applied to the oil on the water, and the whole surface of the river is now burning, emitting a flame of the most beautiful appearance, about six inches high, and has already extended about half-way down to Fort Stoddart, the reflection of which upon the horizon at night, presents a most sublime spectacle, far surpassing in grandeur and beauty of appearance the aurora borealis.—[Mobile Journal.

Estray Extraordinary.—Some time since—it makes no odds how long ago—an honest Pennsylvania Dutchman lost three "lorned cattle," the precise number was in a "peck of trouble" on account of his loss, and, besides offering a liberal reward for them, he set about looking for them himself in person, and it so happened that he met an individual, between whom and himself the following dialogue ensued:

"[illegible] anything of three cowah, [illegible]" said the Dutchman.

"What kind of cattle were they—can't you describe them?"

"Oh, yesh;—von vash a calf, and two vash a bull."

The other person said he had not seen any such *cows*, and the dutchman went on his "winding way." We did not know whether he ever found his cattle.—[N. O. Pic.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841.

Chronicle & Gazette.

The Government of Lord Sydenham has been eminently successful during this Session, and that too under circumstances in some respects exceedingly unpropitious.

Mr. Baldwin's party (or rather we believe we ought to say, "of Professor Aylwin's,") have stuck together like the most adhesive materials—in no one instance have *they* failed to "follow *their* leaders," in opposing all Government measures. And to such an extent, that the former of these two gentlemen has sacrificed to his party—the best interests, the esteem, and the good opinion of his friends and adherents, to whom he was under the greatest possible political obligations.

Sir Allans' Tory party—(of which he is the head and the tail.) have sometimes felt themselves compelled by their former pledges, as well as by their sense of duty to their Constituents—and we will add by Conservative honor—to vote against the party of Aylwin and Baldwin. In the absence of such obligations they have almost always opposed the measures of Government.

The Upper Canada Reform party (with the exception of Messrs. Baldwin, Price and Durand, who have invariably adhered to the French party,) have voted with the moderate and Government parties—and by that means have afforded the preponderance which the Government has, so happily for the country, possessed; and by which, it has been enabled to carry out all its measures, with the exception of the Bank of Issue; and that measure will be carried if the Executive chooses to follow it up next session of Parliament.

The Reform party have, however, fallen into one error, natural enough indeed, and in the abstract honorable to their integrity. They have been too apt, if a measure however good in itself, has had even the smallest portion in it of that which is not in exact accordance with their individual views, to vote against it—forgetting that a measure which is good in principle is better carried, even if it have some trifling defect in it, than not carried at all—this habit of mind has made the support of the Reformers frequently so doubtful, that the members of the Government have scarcely dared to reckon with any certainty upon their support. The country is unquestionably, however, indebted to the Reform party for their uniform consistency in keeping aloof from their old leader Mr. Baldwin and his French adherents. A party which has arisen out of the ashes of disaffection and disappointment; which will most probably end by resolving itself into its former elements.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Our account of the proceedings of the Upper House, has been of necessity interrupted. With every desire to continue what we conceive the public as well as ourselves take so much interest in—we want the attribute of ubiquity, and are consequently obliged to confine our efforts to one place at a time, in order to cater for the public taste; which is more disposed to attend to how much than to what is said. Our remarks as to the Council can only present a faint summary of their proceedings.

The subjects which have engaged their attention during the past and present week have not lessened in interest, but it is quite out of our power to do more than touch upon some of the most important amongst them. The Hon. Mr. Morris's Bill for the repeal of the Act 2d Vict. Cap. 10, to which we formerly alluded, underwent several modifications in Select Committee, and was thus finally passed.—But three amendments which were made to render it more effectual—and particularly as to pointing out a judicious mode for the care of the School funds, which are to be placed in the hands of the Receiver General, and invested at interest—it is to be feared will endanger the Bill in the other House.

The Savings Bank Bill is another measure which has been closely scrutinized in Committee. Altho' these Institutions are in their infancy in this Province, they are intimately interwoven with the comfort and advantages of the labouring and industrious classes, and we think the attention of the Council has been well directed to see that these important interests have been carefully guarded, so as to ensure an easy, profitable and secure investment for the hard earned savings of those whose all may be involved in the issue.

The amendment of the Usury Laws forms another most important deliberation of the Council. The Bill in the other branch of the Legislature was lost by a very small majority; the Council viewing it as a measure in our existing circumstances of the highest consequence to the Province, introduced it anew under certain modifications; the chief of these as drawn up by the Hon. Mr. Bruneau, limits the maximum of interest to 8 per cent. and restricting the Bank Bill to 6. We very much regret that we cannot give even an outline of the speech of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, on this occasion,—it expressed a complete view of Canadian statistics and the inadequacy of our present monetary arrangements to the wants of the community. The hon. Mr. Morris followed, with much effect, the same line of argument, and the Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere supported it, chiefly as in reference to its importance upon Agriculture, pointing out clearly and forcibly the case of the Farmer or Land owner at present, whose industry or prosperity could not obtain any pecuniary aid, while every thing was conceded to the Merchant. He considered that the present measure would enable them to obtain this assistance, and he thought of all that had been brought forward for the benefit of the Province this Session, nothing would more tend to the future clearing of our forests, and the introduction of British capital, as well as inducing the capitalists of this Province to invest in other ways that which they would only now employ in Bank Stock.

The Bill was finally passed and sent to the Legislative Assembly.

Four most important Bills have also been under the consideration of the Council. They relate,

1st. To the improvement of Criminal Justice.
2d. Consolidation of the Laws relating to Larceny.
3d. Consolidation of the Laws as to malicious injuries.
4th. As to personal offences.

These Bills have been introduced into the other House by Mr. Black, and reflect the highest credit on the professional skill and industry of that learned gentleman. Their object may be said to be generally to set aside antiquated and obscure laws, which crowd the Statute books of Lower Canada; and are widely scattered throughout their extent; and are no less intended to apply to the Upper Province, by collecting a multitude of scattered Acts so as to unite in one clear and comprehensive code, the whole administration of criminal justice in both Provinces, and will thus form a most invaluable and highly to be desired condensation for the use of all interested with its operations. The subject is one of vast utility on the promulgation of our Union. Our readers are aware that a similar digest long occupied the most serious and close attention of that great Statesman Sir R. Peel, whose name will ever stand high in British History if only viewed in reference to what he effected in the revision of British Criminal Law. We should have been glad to have seen this subject introduced to our Legislature under the immediate sanction of Government. No doubt their attention has been closely engaged on other great State measures; but this was one which peculiarly presented itself, as deserving of their earliest consideration. We confess it was with much regret we observed, in the passage of these momentous Bills through the Lower House, how little if indeed any attention they elicited. They were read from the marginal notes, which of course precluded any rigid examination, and consequently were gone through *sub silentio*, whilst upon all other topics, even to the most minute, debate is incessant. It has not been thus in the Council, three several days from morning until evening have been exclusively devoted to their examination; every clause of each has been most carefully inquired into, and the Hon. Mr. Sullivan is entitled to the thanks of his country for the ability and indefatigable perseverance he has displayed in embodying into those Bills, amendments absolutely necessary to render those several Laws applicable to the existing state of things around us; amongst these is the substitution of the Penitentiary for Transportation for certain grave offences, which otherwise have escaped punishment altogether, as the hon. gentleman pointed out, that the latter was altogether repudiated by the British Government, for our readers are aware that the Penitentiary is now intended by a recent Bill, to be made available for the whole Province. The hon. gentleman in consequence of this severe scrutiny as to these Bills, has recommended and carried in the Council, the bringing these several Laws into force on the 1st January next, instead of postponing their operation until after the next Session of Parliament, which was done in the other House as a sort of compromise with those who considered they might require amendment, and desired to postpone inquiry to a future day.

The Hon. Mr. Morris also introduced an important amendment in preserving the existing Laws of Upper Canada, as to the summary punishment Act, and particularly the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions, with various other improvements demonstrative of the watchful regard of the Council to the rights of the people, and have thus confirmed their claim to the gratitude of the whole community.

The same system of rigid examination is pursued with all other Bills before the Council, to which we formerly adverted, and the amendments in the numerous Acts already passed this Session, are an evident proof of this duty having been strictly and well performed, and we observed on one day this week sixteen Bills returned to the Legislative Assembly, agreed to.

The District Court Bill has been passed without amendment, this as it is known completes the great arrangement contemplated by the Court of Requests Bill, the Election Bill, and finally the better organization of the Quarter Sessions, by the appointment of the District Judge as the Chairman.

All these changes are indeed stupendous, but they are highly necessary, nor should their magnitude deter us from adopting them, when thoroughly satisfied of their beneficial tendency.

A reference to the orders of the day, (the publication of some of which we are obliged to defer,) of the Legislative Council exhibit a further view of their proceedings, but we can only advert to two other topics.

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere moved an address to His Excellency the Governor General, expressive of the deep regret of the Council, in common with the whole Province, as to the serious accident which has recently befallen His Excellency. It was referred to a Select Committee, which reported the accompanying address. It was afterwards adopted by the Council.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, *of Sydenham, in the County of Kent and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, respectfully beg leave to express to Your Excellency our deep regret at the serious accident which lately befel Your Excellency, and which has of necessity rendered the active superintendence of the public affairs of the Province at a moment so critical, important, painful and distressing to Your Excellency.

We sincerely trust that Your Excellency may very soon be restored to the enjoyment of health and strength, and that the accident which has happened may have no other permanent effect than calling forth an expression of the regard and anxiety for Your Excellency's personal welfare, which this House feels in common with all Her Majesty's subjects placed under Your Excellency's Government.

The hon. Mr. De Blaquiere also brought forward his proposed address to Her Majesty, on the subject of Agriculture, which was referred to a select Committee, who reported the address as amended, and which was afterwards adopted by the Council. It is as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, respectfully inform Your Excellency that we have passed the accompanying Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Agriculture, which we request Your Excellency to transmit to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

May it please Your Majesty:—

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Royal person with the expression of our unalterable attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government.

In the several great measures which have successively been brought under the consideration of this, the first Parliament of United Canada, by Your Majesty's Representative,—the Legislative Council clearly recognize the comprehensive wisdom and benevolent solicitude of Your Majesty for the welfare of Canada, which have so prominently marked Your Majesty's Reign. We humbly and fervently trust that under Divine favour they will fulfil Your Majesty's gracious intentions, and consolidate the future peace and happiness of this extensive Country.

But deeply sensible of their importance, and most grateful for those additional proofs of Your Majesty's anxiety for our prosperity, we should be wanting in duty to Your Majesty not less than to those for whose especial interests we have been called upon to deliberate, if we omitted to solicit Your Majesty's gracious attention to the subject of our agriculture, the depression under which this vital element of our general prosperity has long suffered, and the absolute necessity for its being placed so as to ensure the future developement of the vast resources of this Province, and its settlement by a population devoted to Your Majesty's Throne, and bound by every tie to the preservation of British connexion and Monarchical Institutions.

The Legislative Council believe that the promotion and protection of Canadian Agriculture are calculated to ensure this national object, by the free admission of our Agricultural produce into Great Britain on remunerative terms—a boon of incalculable magnitude to a population which is, and must long continue almost exclusively agricultural, and which it is conceived is strictly compatible with the best and dearest interests of the Parent State.

The Legislative Council humbly represent to Your Majesty, that numerous Petitions have been addressed to them setting forth the unanimous opinion of the Agriculturalists that the free admission of their produce into the Ports of the United Kingdom is essential to the welfare of the Farmers of this Province, and the Legislative Council earnestly and most respectfully entreat Your Majesty to take the subject into Your gracious consideration, with a view to its being submitted to the favourable notice of the Imperial Parliament under Your Royal sanction.

The Legislative Council implicitly confide in the wisdom of Your Majesty's Councils, they seek not to weaken, but to add strength to the Empire.

Under Your Majesty's benign reign a new era has dawned upon Canadian prospects, deign gracious Monarch to perfect the glorious work you have begun, by granting to us the inestimable privilege of being for ever considered an integral portion of the British Empire, and thus fulfilling Your Majesty's benevolent wish, that we might become a happy and contented and (we will add) a prosperous, and grateful people.

The hon. gentleman in bringing up the Report, said he had had ample time for reflection on the subject since its first introduction to the notice of the Council.—He was not disposed to trespass further on their time in entering again upon it, but he was at once convinced of its overwhelming importance, and that notwithstanding the numerous and weighty measures which had engaged their close attention for so long a time, this subject was second to none in magnitude and interest to the whole community.

The Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN was not disposed to object to the address; and hoped his hon. friend would derive from it all the benefit he anticipated, but he continued to differ entirely from his views, that this Province could not and did not grow enough wheat to support itself, the fisheries and emigrants lately introduced, that it had nothing to expect, and that his hon. friend could alone consume all the disposable surplus; that he was prepared to shew that the farmers did well when they only required and obtained 4s. per bushel for their wheat, and he could not understand how distress could be asserted when present prices exceeded 5s.; and he instanced the price of wheat in Cleveland, 6s. 3d. as additional argument to shew the fallacy of all the hypothesis attempted to be built up by his hon'ble friend as to our intercourse with the States being injurious, and that he could, if he had time and opportunity, satisfy any man that the farmers of Canada were altogether wrong in all their conclusions.

The Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE replied to these remarks with much warmth—that he congratulated his hon. friend as being the only person in Canada who pronounced a veto against agriculture, and he was quite satisfied that his hon. friend should stand thus before this country, and Great Britain also, and in the further character of Prime Minister of this Province, opposing his views and conceptions to the well understood wishes of an entire community; that he believed his hon. friend was wholly ignorant of the subject he was opposed to [a laugh]—that he [Mr. De B.] denied his premises, but would not again go into an argument which implied that the Canadian farmer did not understand their own affairs quite as well as his hon. friend, but he would merely add for the satisfaction of his hon. friend, that his premises inevitably included the strongest condemnation of the vast measures adopted this Session by the Government, of which he formed a part, and intended for the developement of the resources of Canada,—that they were one and all worse than useless if his hon. friend's assertions were borne out, but as his hon. friend had thought proper to take his stand against agriculture, he [Mr. De B.] wished that the opinions widely disseminated out of doors were brought to bear in order to test the strength of his hon. friend's government; fully satisfied that it could not stand one hour against the unanimous condemnation he would meet with at the hands of the agricultural population.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
August 27th, 1841.

The Select Committee to whom was referred de novo the Bill from the Legislative Assembly, intituled "An Act to repeal the second section of an Ordinance of the Legislature of Lower Canada, relating to Taverns and Tavern keepers," with a view to their further report thereon beg leave now to report.

That they have again thoroughly examined and considered the said Bill, and see no reason to come to any other conclusion than that which was contained in their former report. They therefore venture once more to recommend to Your Honourable House, that no further proceedings be had in relation to the Bill.

In offering this recommendation to Your Honourable House, Your Committee would beg leave to remark, that by the section of the Ordinance of the 4th Victoria, which this Bill is intended to repeal, all persons obtaining in Lower Canada, what is called a Grocer's or Storekeeper's License (without keeping a House of public entertainment,) is restricted to the sale of Wine, Brandy, Rum, or other spirituous liquors in quantities not less than one and a half pints at one time.

The Grocer and the Tavern Keeper under the laws in force in Lower Canada, are placed in very different positions—the Grocer may sell spirituous liquors, provided he does not go beyond the minimum of one and a half pint at one time,—he is not so heavily rated and taxed for local or public purposes as the Tavern Keeper—nor is he obliged to enter into any bonds, or compelled by Law to have a place of business of any peculiar description,—the Tavern Keeper, however, is obliged to appear before the Magistrates and give heavy security, to establish under Oath that he has ample accommodation, with two good beds at the least in addition to those of his family, that he has stables for the horses and a sufficiency of hay and oats for the use of travellers, and for all those additional burthens, as well as increased duties to public or municipal funds, he receives the slight preference of being allowed to sell spirituous liquors on the premises in less quantities than those prescribed as a minimum to the Grocers.

The quantity to which the Grocers are limited by the Ordinance now in force is small enough for any good, moral, or beneficial purpose, and Your Committee cannot but think that the public benefit would be better attained, if instead of affording additional facilities for the sales of intoxicating liquors in small quantities to the labouring classes, more stringent, and more restrictive enactments were passed as to the minimum to which the Grocers should be limited in the sale of spirituous liquors, for even under the existing law, the small quantity of one pint and a half, causes a great deal of debauchery and misery, which the vigilance of the Law cannot easily restrain.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed) FRS. P. BRUNEAU,
Chairman.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

3d Reading Public Lands Disposition Bill (as amended.) Passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence in the Amendments. 3d Reading of the Gaspe Fisheries regulation Bill (as amended.) Passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments. 2d Reading Election Provision Bill. Read 2d time and referred to a select Committee. Committee upon the Third Report of the Select Committee upon the Journals. Passed thro' Committee and adopted by the House—recommending certain forms—Rules for conducting conferences &c. Committee upon the Fourth Report of the Select Committee upon the Journals. Passed and adopted—Regulating the size of the printed Journals—the quality of the paper—number of copies, what papers to be inserted in the Appendix, &c. Committee upon Tavern Ordinance partial repeal Bill, and the further Report thereon. The Report of the Select Committee adopted—which recommends that the Bill be not further proceeded with. Committee upon Simcoe Public Buildings Bill.—Referred to a Select Committee. Committee upon Education Law partial repeal Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee relating to Queen's College. Referred to a Select Committee.

Bringing up Petitions.

Six Bills were brought up from the Assembly which will appear on the Orders of the Day to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere gave notice of a motion for an Address to Her Majesty with certain Petitions to the Legislature Council on the subject of the protection of Agriculture.

Thursday, Sept. 2.

2d Reading Montreal Female Asylum Incorporation Bill.—Read, and Referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow. 2d Reading St. Charles Road Ordinance Provision Extension Bill.—do. do. do. 2d Reading Grand River Navigation Company's Law amendment Bill.—do. do. do. 2d Reading Welland Canal private stock purchase Bill.—do. do. do. 2d Reading Certain Land at Lochiel Conveyance Bill, read and referred to a select Committee. 2d Reading Physic and Surgery Practice Bill, do. do. do. 2d Savings Banks Establishment Bill, do. do. do. 2d Reading Dundas Street and River Humber Macadamized Road Incorporation Bill do. do. do. 2d Reading Upper Canada Mutual Insurance Company's Law amendment Bill, do. do. do. 2d Reading Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Incorporation Bill, do. do. do. 2d Reading Members of Fire Companies Exemption Bill, do. do. do. 2d Reading Beauharnois Loan Authority Bill, do. do. do. 2d Reading Provincial Laws French Translation Provision Bill, do. do. do. 2d Reading Periodical Census Provision Bill, read and referred to Committee of the Whole to-morrow. 2d Reading Sydenham Mountain Road Company's Establishment Bill read and referred to a select committee. 2d Reading Gore and Wellington District Magistrates Arrangement Confirmation Bill, do. do. Committee upon Magdalen Islands Justice Administration Provision Bill, and the Report thereon, passed through Committee of the Whole, amended and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Committee upon Montreal Roads Ordinances Amendment Bill and the Report thereon passed through Committee without amendment and ordered for a third Reading to-morrow. Committee of the Whole on Simcoe Public Buildings Bill, do. do. do.

Bringing up Petitions.

Six Bill were brought up from the Assembly today, the titles of which will appear on the order of the day for to-morrow.

Friday, 3d Sept., 1841.

3d Reading Magdalen Islands Justice Administration provision Bill, (as amended.) Passed with amendments and sent to the Assembly for concurrence. 3d Reading Montreal Roads Ordinances Amendment Bill. Passed with Amendments and sent to the Assembly for concurrence. 3d Reading Simcoe Public Buildings Bill. Passed without amendment. 2d Reading Copper Coinage Bill. Referred to a Select Committee. Honorable Mr. de'Blaquiere's Motion for addressing Her Majesty relative to Agriculture. Address brought in and referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow. Committee upon Montreal Female Asylum Incorporation Bill. Passed through Committee without amendment and ordered for a 3d Reading to-morrow. Committee upon St. Charles Road Ordinances provision extension Bill. Passed through Committee without amendment and ordered for a 3d Reading to-morrow. Committee upon Grand River Navigation Company's Law Amendment Bill. Passed through Committee without amendment and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Committee upon Welland Canal Private Stock Purchase Bill. Passed through Committee without amendment and ordered for a 3d Reading to-morrow. Committee upon Periodical Census Provision Bill. The Committee rose and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. 2d Reading District Courts Law Amendment Bill. Read and referred to a Select Committee. 2d Reading Criminal Justice Administration Improvement Bill. Read and referred to a Select Committee. 2d Reading Larceny Law Consolidation Bill. Read and referred to a Select Committee. 2d Reading Malicious Injuries Consolidation Bill. Read and referred to a Select Committee. 2d Reading Personal Offences Consolidation Bill. Read and referred to a Select Committee. 2d Reading Durand's Canal Construction Bill. Read and referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow. Committee upon Toronto Gas Light Company's Incorporation Bill and the Report thereon. Passed through Committee and ordered to be read a 3d time to-morrow. Committee upon Elections Provision Bill and the Report thereon. Postponed till to-morrow, to be first after 3d Readings. Bringing up Petitions.

The Currency Bill was returned from the Assembly this day with the Amendments made by the Legislative Council concurred in.

Saturday, September 4.

Third reading Montreal Female Asylum incorporation Bill, read a third time, and passed without amendment. Third reading St. Charles road Ordinance provision extension Bill, do. do. Third reading Grand River Navigation Company's Law amendment bill, do. do. Third reading Welland Canal private Stock purchase bill, do. do. Third reading Toronto Gas Light Company's Incorporation bill, as amended, do. do., with amendments.—Committee upon Elections provision bill, and the report thereon, passed through committee, amend. to be read a third time on Monday. Committee upon the Address to the Queen upon the subject of Agriculture, referred to Select Committee; the Address was brought in, referred to a select Committee, composed of Messrs. De Blaquiere, Morris and Macaulay. Committee upon Durand's Canal construction bill, passed through committee, read a 3d time, and passed without amendment. Committee upon certain Lands in Lochiel conveyance Bill, and the report thereon, do. do. do. Committee upon Members of Fire Companies exemption bill, and the report thereon, do. do. do. Committee upon Sydenham Mountain Road Company's establishment bill, and the report thereon, passed through committee, and ordered for a third reading on Monday. Committee upon Beauharnois Loan authority bill, and the report thereon, passed through Committee, amend. d, and ordered for a third reading on Monday. Committee upon Gore and Wellington District Magistrates arrangement confirmation bill, and the report thereon, passed through Committee without amendment, and ordered for a third reading on Monday. Committee upon Provincial Laws French translation provision bill, and the report thereon, do. do. do. Committee upon Dundas street, and River Humber Macadamized Road Incorporation Bill, and the report thereon, do. do. do. Committee upon Physic and Surgery practice Bill, and the report thereon, do. do. do. Committee upon U. C. Mutual Insurance Company's Law, amendment Bill and the report thereon, do. do. do. Committee upon Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum incorporation Bill, and the report thereon, do. do. do. Committee upon Education Law practical repeal Bill, and the report thereon, passed through Committee, amend. d and ordered to be read a third time on Monday. Committee upon savings Bank establishment Bill, do. do. do. Bringing up Petitions.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The following Resolution was proposed relative to the appointment of a Comptroller of Customs:

Resolved.—"That this House is of opinion that a great addition would be made to the interests of the Province by an improved system of collecting the duties—that the appointment of a Comptroller is necessary for the purpose, whose business it should be to visit all collectors, to examine their books and method of conducting the public business—to suspend such as are irregular or defaulters, and to report to the proper authority."

Mr. HOLMES strenuously urged upon the House the adoption of measures calculated to secure to the revenues of the Province the duties upon goods imported from the United States, which if honestly and efficiently enforced would, he was satisfied, add at least £10,000 per annum to the provincial funds. It was notorious that in no department under the Government was there so great a need for examination into the duties of the office as that of Collector of Customs. With upwards of 40 Custom houses spread along those great lakes, accessible at every point to a nation of smugglers, those Custom houses were without surveillance—was it surprising that neglect and peculation existed. Until he came here he had not the most distant idea of the universality of the complaint. Why then not rectify at once the difficulty by appointing a Supervisor of Customs, or a Comptroller, whose duty it would be to travel round and visit those Collectors; compel them to keep and to exhibit their books and accounts—and not do as they now did. When quarter day arrived, which, as he was most credibly informed the system was, not to call upon the merchants and shop keepers for payment of their bonds, but to ask them how much they were willing to pay for the duties on the goods they had imported—it was left for them to say—and it was easy to understand how easy the Custom House officer was likely to deal with his friends and neighbours; with one of whom he dealt for his tea and sugar, with another for his whisky, tobacco, and cigars. The present system was ruinous to the revenue, and disgraceful to those whose duty it was to collect it—a system of neglect, connivance, and fraud, which nothing would check but the appointment by the government of a capable, vigilant, and well qualified inspector or Comptroller of the Customs, with a salary adequate to the importance of the office, which instead of being an additional burden to the country, would secure to it ten times the amount of the emolument attached to the Office.

Mr. CAMERON—said he had at the early part of the Session, on two occasions, stated that the whole scale of the custom laws and regulations was bad—that the system of collecting was loose and irresponsible—and that if well managed and proper checks were established, he had no doubt the amount collected would be doubled. The hon. gentleman from Lincoln had said all you had to do was to put up a list every 3 months of the names of the persons that entered the goods, and the description of the goods, and that would do it—those who were not mentioned in the list would rectify it. Now, this was absurd. What was principally complained of was collusion between the merchant and Collector or his deputy, and surely those who were favored would not complain. There had often been such things as finding it cheaper to pay a tide waiter than pay the duties. The mystery about salt and other goods for Toronto being entered at Bath or Niagara was very simple. The duty on Salt was 2s. 6d. per barrel, half of which goes to the collector. The owner of the salt says to the collector at Bath, if you will remit me one half of your share of duties I will enter it with you—if not do not you will get nothing, as I shall enter it at home. Of course it is the interest of the collector to accede in this case—however, the revenue does not suffer—the only sufferer is the collector at the proper port. But the frauds are of the lowest description [illegible] weight, and even of the contents of packages. 50 boxes of German toys have been entered [illegible] which censorious people thought a large quantity, and suspected that tea made up part of the contents. There was no possibility of finding out whether the collector reported to government all the goods he was paid for—and this was a very important point. One man should make the entries and give permits, another receive the money, and so check his account. The hon. gentleman from Hastings said he hoped he (Mr. C.) would not find it difficult to stretch his conscience to vote against the proposition. He (Mr. C.) would vote for it, and at the same time tell that hon. Gentleman that his conscience was never so tied either to Government or *Party that he would be found voting against principles* he had advocated out of doors for years—nor to serve party would he be found sacrificing the *interests of his constituents by voting in direct opposition to their wishes and hopes.* (*Hear! hear!! hear!!!*)

Mr. HOLMES hoped the resolution would prevail, and he felt assured that it was not with a view to augmenting the patronage of the Government, that any member of that House would vote for the appointment of an Inspector of Customs. It was idle to talk of the Inspector General doing the duty:—could that officer find time to be travelling from Cornwall to Port Sarnia, examining collectors of Customs. Could he find time to inspect their books, if purchance any had books; or if they had, were they such as could be examined? No. It was notorious that in three cases out of four no books whatever were kept. Hon. members had got up in their places in this House, and stated positively the conduct of the Collectors of Customs in certain places that had been mentioned were most disreputable, so much so indeed that the hon. member for Toronto had said that he must either abandon his business or become smuggler, unless measures were adopted to enforce the Revenue laws, and to protect the honest trader. Talk then of the expense of an appointment—the additional patronage of the government. Are we to be told it is better to lose £10,000 per annum than to pay £1000 to a Comptroller of Customs? It is too absurd an argument. And the hon. member for Hastings may well have smiled when he advanced for a reason why he would not vote for the resolution on the table, his disinclination to increase the patronage of the government. Some members talked of Government influence—of the numbers of expectants in this House, and out of the House—gaping for appointments. One would rather suppose that some dread existed in the minds of some hon. members, that the appointment of an efficient Inspector of Custom Houses would interfere with the revenues of certain collectors, than with the Province revenue, which it would increase. He trusted that the resolution would be at all events sent to a Select Committee, with instructions to report without delay, that the acknowledged abuses of the present system may be at once corrected, and the resources to which the Province was entitled made available to the country.

Mr. THORBURN brought up an Address to His Excellency for the purpose of ascertaining when it was probable a sum of about £30,000, which had been voted last Session for certain Macadamized Roads, would be paid.

Mr. HARRISON said he apprehended it would now become the province of the District Councils to determine how the sums alluded to were to be paid.—There was, he believed, about 5 or £6,000 which had been expended by the Trustees, over and above the money paid to them, and which they had expended, whether prudently or not he would not say—which he believed it was the intention of Government to advance. He would not object to the Address, but after what he had said hon. gentlemen could pretty well judge what the answer was likely to be.

Mr. MOFFATT said that the debts of Upper Canada should not be charged to United Canada.

Mr. NEILSON introduced some Resolution which had for its object the amendment of the Act of Union, and which tested the strength of Mr. Baldwin's party in the House. He asserted that the British Parliament had no right so to legislate as to compel the Lower Canadians to pay the debt of the Upper Province, without their consent and against their will, which was seconded by Mr. Aylwin. Mr. Neilson said this was the first opportunity which had been afforded him of expressing his opinion on the subject, and he pronounced the Act illegal and unconstitutional

Sir ALLAN MACNAB would vote for part of the Resolution, though not the whole of it.—He admitted that the Act of Union was unconstitutional, and he felt obliged to the Hon. Member for Quebec, for giving the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion.

Mr. BALDWIN did not see any inconsistency in the Resolution—he was glad of an opportunity to make his solemn protest against many parts of the Act of Union. It was necessary to do so now to extend themselves from being committed. He believed a very large majority of the inhabitants of the Province were of opinion that the payment of the Debt of Upper Canada by the Lower Province was highly unjust. He believed also that giving an equitable representation to the two Provinces was equally so.

Mr. MOFFATT would vote against the Resolution.

Mr. MERRITT could not support the Resolution, no injustice had been done to Lower Canada—as the advantages they derived were greater than the [illegible] but could not be heard in the Reporter's gallery.

Mr. AYLWIN had heard the observations of Sir A. Macnab with some surprise.—This was the first time they had been called on to express their sentiments on the subject, and he as a British subject would openly declare that the Act of Union was a gross violation of Magna Charta; and which applied equally to the Colonies as to Great Britain—that its subjects were not to be taxed without their consent. The British Government had effected the Union, but it was by might not by right, (hear, from Mr. Baldwin) it would forever remain a reproach to the British Government, and he would solemnly protest against it; that the Lower Canadians were a reproach to themselves, and unworthy of being neighbors to a country which took arms to defend themselves from similar innovations—and which end'd in a separation from the Parent Country. The name of Washington would be handed down to posterity as a Patriot, to be admired, and as an example to be emulated. The hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Merritt) seemed to think that the liberties of the people were to be bartered for Gold.

Mr. MERRITT interrupted the hon. member, by saying that he always disapproved of the appropriation of the Lower Canada debt.