

It is with great pleasure in the United States, His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, derived from him the most important intelligence of the movements of the Indians, and thus organizing for our attack on the Province;—at this time, Committee having suggested that neither be overlooked no information.

All which is respectfully submitted,
(Signed,) W. DUNLOP,
Chairman.

There was no business of any importance transacted in the House of Assembly yesterday. The members met at 7 in the evening, when the House went into Committee to the whole, Mr. Thorburn in the chair.

Mr. Harrison moved to resolve that the Speaker of the Legislative Council be paid not more than £1000 salary per annum. This gave rise to a great deal of discussion, principally on the part of Messrs. Arlinton and MacNab, both of whom indulged in the most violent personal abuse, directed against the "members of the Treasury benches". Mr. Christie moved in amendment—"provided the said Speaker hold no other office of emolument under the Crown"—which was further amended by Mr. Baldwin—"and that the salary of said Speaker shall not exceed £1000". This, after the discussion already mentioned, was carried down, 31, votes 14.—As the yeas and nays were not taken we are unable to give all the names of the majority, but as the House remained divided for some time, we jotted down the minority, while we published an act of justice to those gentlemen: Messrs. Cartwright, Cameron, Campbell, Day, Daly, Dunlop, Foster, Harrison, Hockley, Killaly, Park, Simpson, Stock, and Henry Smith. Amongst these who voted for the amendment were, Messrs. Bushnell, Small, Hopkins, Thompson, Cook, Dr. Smith, R. John, Johnston, Baldwin, MacNab, Merritt, etc.

The object of some members who voted with the minority on this occasion, is beyond our comprehension. Messrs. Small, Sir A. McNab, and others supported the amendment on the grounds of economy. They thought that by giving the Vice-Chancellor his present salary of £1000, and some other person £1000 as Speaker of the Council, would be a greater saving to the country than if the two offices were combined in one person, and he received both salaries £112. This was the view taken by Mr. Small and some of his Upper Canada friends. On the other hand, Messrs. Christie, Quesnel and others from Lower Canada, supported the amendment because it would have the effect as they said, of preventing any judicial officer of the land from filling the Hon. Office of Speaker of the Legislative Council. Different motives also dictated those who voted against the motion.—In an early part of the debate Mr. Henry Smith proposed an amendment to the bill that the Speaker of the Legislative Council should receive the sum of £1000 in addition to his salary as Vice-Chancellor—this view of the matter was supported by Mr. Hincks, which was certainly the proper course to have been taken by all who were in favor of reducing the expenses of the country. By his views, £2000 would have been saved. Mr. Cartwright had supported the original motion and voted against the amendment, because he thought the sum of £1000 each, should be given to the offices of Speaker of the Legislative Council and Lieutenant-Governor, no matter who filled them; and that with the public or private salaries of the Gentlemen who filled those Offices, that House had nothing to do. This is our opinion was the correct view of the case.

By the vote of last evening Members have most justly decided that the hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council shall receive no compensation for his services during this long and arduous session, and that for regaining the situation he must refund £2000 of the £2000 originally intended for his services. It cannot be expected that the hon. gentleman will do this; therefore, the great economist who supported that amendment, has created a new Office with a salary of £1000 per annum.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

We observe among the names of the military connected with Canada, attending Her Majesty's Extra Drawing room, those of the Earl and Countess of Montcalm, and presented by the Countess, A. J. Robertson, Esq., of Inverness, and Lady.

Our Colonists are already aware of, and comprehend, the unmeasurably exactions of that iniquitous Earl in the cause of Canada, generally in Britain, and by every means adding to the prosperity and content of the numerous tenantry of his extensive possessions in the Colonies.

It is with regret we observe, also in the Scotch papers, the death of Mr. Robertson of Inverness, (Dr. Chairman of the Canada Emigration Committee) as Candidate for the Representation of the Inverness Burghs. Had he been returned to Parliament, his large interests in this Colony, together with his knowledge of the country, and that secured an additional and able supporter of the cause of Canada.

In the proceedings on Mr. Godwin's Indictment, it was agreed that we pay over to the British government, with the precision which the importance of that measure would seem to require. From the incautious conduct of our law officers, it may be inferred that Mr. Black, who opposed the Bill not only in its principles but also in its details, by his acquittal in the view of the Attorney General in that matter, whereas that law, however, contained a clause which required the conviction of the accused to be a gang of insurrectionary slaves that might rise for freedom in our Southern states; Queen Victoria would be better justified in imposing for them, than we were in this moving in favour of the individuals now in Van Dieman's Land.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.
OFFICIAL
CAMP NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.
September 2, 1841.

HON. D. WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington.
Sir:

My attention having recently been brought to several notices in the newspapers of the United States, of a statement contained in the Woodstock (New York) Telegraph of the 14th ult., in reference to the armed and naval forces now garrisoning by order of the Government of the United States, under my immediate direction, for the purpose of acquiring information connected with that portion of the boundary in dispute between the United States and Great Britain which is included between the monument at the source of the St. Croix and the highlands described in the treaty of 1833, I deem it proper to inform the department of State, that so far as I have any knowledge, the article in question is erroneous in its most important statements.

Neither myself nor any of my officers had received any intimation of the existence of an encampment in the vicinity of our operations, arising from our proceedings, until we saw the matter alluded to in the newspapers of our own country, nor have we ever been informed in opposition to them. On the contrary, I have, from time to time, given strict instructions to my Majesty's Britannian subjects residing near the line of exploration, and the same direction has always been manifested toward them in return.

We hope the editor of the Kingston Chronicle will give us sufficient notice to recall the statement of the Telegraph, and to correct the error.

It is stated that Mr. McLeod's trial commenced at Utica on Thursday last—and that the command and ammunition recently stolen from the various arsenals and other places in the state of New York are now concealing in the vicinity of Utica, to await the result of the trial. The notorious Lott is going about openly, and evidently taking an active part in the management and arrangements of these disreputable malevolent movements. The obvious object is to Lynch McLeod in the event of his acquittal.

Now we must borrow the words of the Editor of the Wdig before we can say anything in our article which has not been fully borne out by facts. Surely Governor Seward and two of the more respectable papers published in the State of New York (Courier & Enq., and Com. Adv.) should be good authority in this matter.—And every line we have penned has been corroborated by their concurrent testimony.

Captain Cuddy, unattached, late of the 56th Regiment, arrived here on Sunday last, en route to the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. Braithwaite.—On Monday night last, this venerable and celebrated Performer gave a concert in the Court House, which was numerously and fashionably attended.—Could it be otherwise?—Who has not heard him?—Who would not go to hear him?

In Mr. Braithwaite's appearance there was but little change, since we saw him many years ago, indicating a temperate and regular life. While listening to his "John Anderson my Joe," and "Scots who have 'n Wallace bled," we felt as if, after a long absence, we had met two old and dear friends, and found them very little, if any, "the worse of the wear."

We find equally great difficulty in venturing to criticise Mr. B.'s singing, as we are inadequate to do justice in applauding it—the public prints having already so fully and so repeatedly done so, we will only add—we have always considered him the first singer of this day; when saying so, we cannot but call to mind, one of his last benefit nights on the London stage, at which we were present, we well remember the deafening applause of thousands, which were repeatedly showered upon this talented vocalist, not only as a Performer, but as a Composer, and a gentleman, much respected in private life, must ever retain the esteem and admiration of his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. B. gives another concert to-night, which we have no doubt will be a bumper. We would recommend all to take advantage of this opportunity of listening to so perfect a singer as Mr. Braithwaite, as they may never hear him again.

To-morrow Evening he will give a Grand Sacred Concert in St. George's Church, which will be the last appearance of Mr. Braithwaite in Kingston.

A fire broke out in the Kingston bakery, Grave street, this morning, which consumed the premises. We are sorry to learn that one of the young men employed in the bakery was severely burned in endeavoring to save the property.

Weather permitting, the many games of tilting, wrestling, See. See., will take place at Point Frederick on Saturday next, at two o'clock, P. M.

We shall devote a large space of Saturday's Chronicle to the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

President Tyler has before the second Bank Bill which lately passed both Houses of Congress. The wags are astonished at the unceremonious manner in which the chief Magistrate has disposed of these "Fiscal Agents."

The *McLeod Case and the Briton's Minister*.—We have made more particular inquiries relative to the information communicated in yesterday's paper, that orders from the British Government came by the hands of Mr. Henry Smith, proponer of the bill, to demand the immediate release of Mr. McLeod, and his passage. The gentleman from Halifax who brings the information is highly respectable. Sir John Harvey (who came out in the Briton), told him that two days before he left London, he saw at the Colonial Office, and was there informed that his salary as Vice-Chancellor—*etc.*—was to be increased by £1000 in addition to his salary as Speaker of the House, and that the increase was supported by Mr. Hincks, which was certainly the proper course to have been taken by all who were in favor of reducing the expenses of the country. By his views, £2000 would have been saved.

Mr. Cartwright had supported the original motion and voted against the amendment, because he thought the sum of £1000 each, should be given to the offices of Speaker of the Legislative Council and Lieutenant-Governor, no matter who filled them; and that with the public or private salaries of the Gentlemen who filled those Offices, that House had nothing to do.

This is our opinion was the correct view of the case.

A singular scene occurred in the House of Representatives on the 9th inst. Some of the doings of our own friends in the Hospital are at times bad enough, but their conduct is respectable in comparison to what is described in the following paragraph from the pen of the B.-porter of the National Intelligencer.

While Mr. Hincks was in the midst of a speech, the reporter (whom he called Mr. Weston) crossed to the seat of Mr. Stanley, and addressed those two gentlemen in conversation apparently of a very excited character! says Mr. Weston raised his hand violently and aimed a blow at the face of Mr. Stanley, who was instantaneously met or returned it. A violent fight followed, and it was then that it can be described in this report, a scene of mingled rage and fury such as has not been witnessed many years since, and has never witnessed in the House, ensued. Messrs. Wise and Cook, stood to the right of the reporter in the general rush, while Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, and Mr. Butler of Kentucky, were noticed in a violent personal struggle, pushing and grappling with each other. Mr. Dix, Mr. Lovell, Mr. Gilmer, and others were seen in the midst, and even those who were not in the midst, and could not have been implicated in the riot, which had now reached a point at which it seemed impossible to arrest its progress. The members had retired from all parts of the hall, some rushing over and others standing upon the tables, literally piling themselves one on the other, and several cases were seen by the reporter raised up as if by the act of a frantic狂人.

The Chair informed, but did not yield the last word to the reporter, who had this time had resounding effect. It cannot be expected that the hon. gentleman will do this; therefore, the great economist who supported that amendment, has created a new Office with a salary of £1000 per annum.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

We observe among the names of the military connected with Canada, attending Her Majesty's Extra Drawing room, those of the Earl and Countess of Montcalm, and presented by the Countess, A. J. Robertson, Esq., of Inverness, and Lady.

Our Colonists are already aware of, and comprehend, the unmeasurably exactions of that iniquitous Earl in the cause of Canada, generally in Britain, and by every means adding to the prosperity and content of the numerous tenantry of his extensive possessions in the Colonies.

It is with regret we observe, also in the Scotch papers, the death of Mr. Robertson of Inverness, (Dr. Chairman of the Canada Emigration Committee) as Candidate for the Representation of the Inverness Burghs. Had he been returned to Parliament, his large interests in this Colony, together with his knowledge of the country, and that secured an additional and able supporter of the cause of Canada.

In the proceedings on Mr. Godwin's Indictment, it was agreed that we pay over to the British government, with the precision which the importance of that measure would seem to require. From the incautious conduct of our law officers, it may be inferred that Mr. Black, who opposed the Bill not only in its principles but also in its details, by his acquittal in the view of the Attorney General in that matter, whereas that law, however, contained a clause which required the conviction of the accused to be a gang of insurrectionary slaves that might rise for freedom in our Southern states; Queen Victoria would be better justified in imposing for them, than we were in this moving in favour of the individuals now in Van Dieman's Land.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.
OFFICIAL
CAMP NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.
September 2, 1841.

HON. D. WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington.
Sir:

My attention having recently been brought to several notices in the newspapers of the United States, of a statement contained in the Woodstock (New York) Telegraph of the 14th ult., in reference to the armed and naval forces now garrisoning by order of the Government of the United States, under my immediate direction, for the purpose of acquiring information connected with that portion of the boundary in dispute between the United States and Great Britain which is included between the monument at the source of the St. Croix and the highlands described in the treaty of 1833, I deem it proper to inform the department of State, that so far as I have any knowledge, the article in question is erroneous in its most important statements.

Neither myself nor any of my officers had received any intimation of the existence of an encampment in the vicinity of our operations, arising from our proceedings, until we saw the matter alluded to in the newspapers of our own country, nor have we ever been informed in opposition to them. On the contrary, I have, from time to time, given strict instructions to my Majesty's Britannian subjects residing near the line of exploration, and the same direction has always been manifested toward them in return.

We hope the editor of the Kingston Chronicle will give us sufficient notice to recall the statement of the Telegraph, and to correct the error.

It is stated that Mr. McLeod's trial commenced at Utica on Thursday last—and that the command and ammunition recently stolen from the various arsenals and other places in the state of New York are now concealing in the vicinity of Utica, to await the result of the trial. The notorious Lott is going about openly, and evidently taking an active part in the management and arrangements of these disreputable malevolent movements. The obvious object is to Lynch McLeod in the event of his acquittal.

Now we must borrow the words of the Editor of the Wdig before we can say anything in our article which has not been fully borne out by facts. Surely Governor Seward and two of the more respectable papers published in the State of New York (Courier & Enq., and Com. Adv.) should be good authority in this matter.—And every line we have penned has been corroborated by their concurrent testimony.

Captain Cuddy, unattached, late of the 56th Regiment, arrived here on Sunday last, en route to the Falls of Niagara.

I and I have no reason whatever to apprehend that obstructions will be thrown in the way of their fulfillment.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. GRAHAM,
United States Commissioner.

EXPORT OF FLOUR AND WHEAT FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

About a month ago we gave a statement of the quantities of Flour and Wheat exported from Canada, through the ports of Quebec and Montreal, in the year 1841 to the 10th July inclusive, promising to continue the statement when we obtained the necessary materials.

We are now enabled to extend the statement to the 21st August inclusive.

Flour, Bushels.
Bags.
To Liverpool 62,333 33,165
London 1,844 2,701
Plymouth 1,129 11,613
Lancaster 1,363 3,098
Other English Ports 661 1,199
Cardiff 1,199 1,704
Glasgow 17,041 5,707
Dundee 890 64
Other Scotch Ports 64 1,029
Dublin 5,215 2,000
Waterford 382 1,029
Total export from Quebec 81,729 61,152

Export of Flour and Wheat from the Port of Quebec in 1841, to the 21st August inclusive.

Flour, Bushels.
Bags.
To Liverpool 91,781 33,629
London 17,934 7,007
Plymouth 1,912 15,560
Frisco 32,712 21,840
Greenock 2,215 6,300
Leith 1,349 212
Dundee 5,791 629
Londonderry 28,502 1,230
Kingston 12,530 8,637
Belfast 12,022 10,020
Limerick 10,020 1,000
Waterford 8,091 1,000
Donegal 3,861 1,000

Total Export from Montreal 158,563 93,975

Export of Beef, Flour and Pork from the Port of Quebec and Montreal to the 21st August inclusive.

Beef, Bushels.
Flour, Bushels.
Pork, Bushels.
Exports from Quebec 81,729 64,443
" " Montreal 158,563 203,975

Total from Quebec and Montreal 240,292 368,418

Export of Beef, Flour and Pork from the Port of Quebec and Montreal to the Eastern Provinces, and to the West Indies, to the 21st August inclusive.

Beef, Bushels.
Flour, Bushels.
Pork, Bushels.
Total—Beef, 2,511 barrels; Flour, 13,363 barrels; Pork, 19,768 barrels.—[Quebec, Mer. 15, 1841.]

Kingston, Sept. 13, 1841. 22*hi*

SITUATION WANTED

BY A Young Man, in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, who has had four years experience in this country, and can give satisfactory reference to character. Address to E. T. at the Post Office.

Kingston, Sept. 15, 1841. 22*hi*

WATCH FOUND.

FOUND last evening on the road leading to the Penitentiary, a SILVER WATCH.

The owner can obtain vid Watch by proving property and paying fees on applying to JOSEPH LOVICK,

At Mr. Watkin's New Building, Kingston, Sept. 15, 1841. 22*hi*

NOTICE.

M. GOURLAY has hung up at our Office,

a Plan for improvement of Kingston, that the public may better understand what he means by his address to the inhabitants published in our papers a week ago. Another may be seen at the Council Chamber. C. & G. Officer,

ARTICLES. 1841.

Flour, bushels. 132,619 130,375

Bread & Pork, " 20,692 19,733

Salt, " 52,572 51,801

Lard, " 115 190

Whisky, " 1,141 1,230

Ashes, " 154 372

Plaster, " 102 1,581

Fish, " 253