It was late when the party broke up, and, as I took my leave of the Prince, he once more expressed himself in gracious terms toward me, and gave me personally an invitation to breakfast at Hounslow, on the following Saturday.

Chronicle & Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

The following is a copy of the Bulletin issued this morning by his Excellency's Physician:—

BULLETIN.

His Excellency has passed an extremely bad night, and all his symptoms are much aggravated this morning.

The Session of Parliament was to have closed yesterday, and the Speakers of both Houses had received Messages to say that in consequence of the state of health of His Excellency the Governor General, he would be under the necessity of requesting the attendance of both branches of the Legislature at the Government House, at 3 o'clock.

Members were assembling to proceed thither when another Message was received, to say, His Excellency was so ill as to be unable on that day to Prorogue Parliament—and it was deferred to this day.

Precisely at 12 o'clock this day a message was brought to the door of the House of Assembly requiring the attendance of the House in the chamber of the Legislative Council to hear the speech from the Throne, and to witness the Royal assent to the bills which had been enacted this Session. General Clitherow acted in the capacity of Deputy Governor. We give a copy of the speech in another part of our paper—and in our next we will give a list of the bills which have passed, as well as those reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure.

Thus has terminated, perhaps, the most important Colonial Parliament which ever assembled, and we say in language the most emphatic, that it has been for Lord Sydenham a glorious achievement,—when we consider the incongruous materials of which this Parliament has been composed—the magnitude and importance of the measures which have been carried into operation, the conflicting interests which have existed, the newness to office of these gentlemen to whom the management of the public business has been intrusted, the relative position which some of these Gentlemen have borne and still bear to each other, when we consider the state of political parties in both Provinces, with their antagonist interests and objects, the result of this session will throw a splendor around the political character of Lord Sydenham as a statesman which must and will be appreciated so long as Canada exists. We sincerely trust he may live long to enjoy his well earned laurels—and to assist by his counsels the well working of the plans of which he has so successfully laid the foundation, and would to God that whilst we say this, we had not the most melancholy reason to fear that it is a wish which we dare scarcely hope can be realised.

We are not ignorant that there are many who will differ with us as to our views of the result of Lord Sydenham's administration—but we firmly believe that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, they will be persons whose political opinions are opposed to those of Lord Sydenham, or whose interests have in some way or other been affected by the necessary changes which have been made.

We regret exceedingly that we cannot give to the public the speeches of Messrs. McGill, DeBlaquiere and Morris, on the Bill which was brought up to the Legislative Council for the payment of wages to the Members. No one who heard them could fail to be deeply impressed, as we were, with the strong conviction of the high tone of moral as well as political integrity, by which their conduct was marked. It was impossible not to see and to feel too, the value of a body composed of men who were determined not to sacrifice what was obviously right, to expediency, however they may draw down upon themselves the clamour and abuse of the other House, and even the disapprobation of the head of the Government. The question with them was not, is it expedient, but is it right or wrong? They saw that it was in principle wrong and unjust, and they were not to be detered, by consequences from acting rightly because some temporary evil may arise. The straight-forward and manly speeches delivered by each of the gentlemen named, will long be remembered, to the honor of those who made them.

The bill on being returned was very considerably altered,—some clauses improved, and the title changed, which removed several of the objections—which with the positive assurance that no attempt should be made to renew the principle of the bill next session, induced some of its opponents in the Council to give way. Messrs. De Blaquiere, Morris, and Hamilton, however, kept the position they had taken.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Monday, 6th September.

Third reading Election provision Bill (as amended), read a third time and passed, with amendments, sent to the Assembly for concurrence. Third reading Sydenham Mountain road company's incorporation bill; read a third time and passed, without amendment. Third reading Education Law partial repeal Bill; read a third time and passed, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence. Third reading copper coinage Bill; do. do. do.—these two Bills originated in the Legislative Council. Third reading Beauharnois loan authority Bill; read a third time and passed, without amendment. Third reading Gore and Wellington Districts Magistrates' arrangement confirmation bill; do. do. Third reading Provincial Laws French translation provision bill; do. do. Third reading Dundas street and [illegible] Macadamized road incorporation bill; do. do. Third reading Physic and Surgery practice bill; do. do. Third reading Upper Canada Mutual Insurance Companies Law amendment bill; do. do. Third reading Roman Catholic orphan Asylum bill; do. do. Third reading Savings Banks establishment bill, as amended; referred to Committee, reported and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Hon. Mr. Morris' motion for an address to the Governor General for such parts of the Royal Instructions as relate to the enactment of Laws by the Parliament of this Province; motion adopted, address to be sent up. Second reading Usury Laws amendment bill, read and referred to a committee of the whole this day, passed through committee, amended, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Committee upon Criminal Justice Administration improvement bill, and the report thereon; discharged, and placed on the orders of the day for Wednesday. Committee upon Larceny Laws consolidation bill, and the report thereon; do. do. Committee upon malicious injuries consolidation bill, and the report thereon; do. do. Committee upon personal offences consolidation bill, and the report thereon; do. do. Committee upon District Courts law amendment bill, and the report thereon; passed through Committee, read a third time, and passed without amendment. Bringing up Petitions.

Tuesday, 7th September.

Third reading Usury Laws amendment Bill.—Committee upon Savings Banks establishment bill, as amended. Second reading claims against Government recovery facility bill. Second reading Beef and Pork inspection regulation bill. Bringing up Petitions.

Wednesday, 8th September.

Third reading Periodical Census provision bill, as amended, passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence, with amendments. Committee upon Criminal Justice administration improvement bill, and the report thereon; passed through committee, [illegible] read a third time, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence. Committee upon larceny laws consolidation bill and the report thereon; [illegible] Committee upon malicious injuries [illegible] tion bill, and the report thereon; passed through committee, amended, and ordered to be read third time to-morrow. Committee upon personal offences consolidation bill, and the report thereon; reported progress, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.—Second reading Judges independence security bill; read, and referred to a select committee. Second reading flour and meal inspection regulation bill, stands over till to-morrow. Second reading Home District debt payment provision bill; read, and referred to a select committee. Second reading Canada Penitentiary bill; read, and referred to a Committee of the whole to-morrow. Second reading Candidates qualification bill; do. do. Bringing up Petitions.

Thursday, 9th September.

Third reading malicious injuries consolidation bill, as amended; read, passed as amended, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments. Second reading flour and meal inspection regulation bill; read, and referred to a select committee. Second reading persons leaving the Province prevention law repeal bill; read, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Committee upon personal offences consolidation bill, and the report thereon; passed through committee, amended, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Committee upon Canada penitentiary extension bill: Committee upon Election Candidates qualification bill:—both bills passed through committee without amendment, read 3rd time, passed, and a message sent to the Assembly acquainting that House therewith. Second reading vendors of real estate relief bill; read and referred to a select Committee. Bringing up petitions. The address to His Excellency on his recent accident is ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The address to Her Majesty on the subject of Canadian agriculture, ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Friday, 10th September.

Third reading persons leaving the Province prevention law repeal Bill; read a third time and passed. Third reading personal offences law consolidation bill, as amended; do. do. Third reading address to Her Majesty upon Agriculture; do. do.—Third reading address to the Governor General, requesting His Excellency to transmit the foregoing address; do. do. Third reading Address to His Excellency upon the subject of the accident which recently befel him; do. do. Second reading of the amendments of the Assembly to the amendments of the Council to Magdalen Islands justice administration provision bill; amendments concurred in, and bill passed. Second reading District of Gaspé justice administration extension bill, read, and referred to a select Committee. Second reading Quebec Incorporation ordinance amendment bill; read, and referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow. Bringing up Petitions. Mr. McDonald, from the select committee, reported certain amendments to the Flour and Meal Inspection bill; the amendments were adopted, and the bill was read the third time and passed. Mr. McDonald, from the same committee, reported the Beef and Pork inspection bill without amendment; read the third time and passed. The House adjourned till Monday at 10 A. M.

Monday, 13th September.

Third reading vendors of real estate remedy bill; read, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence.—Third reading Savings Banks establishment bill, as amended; read, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments. Second reading Lower Canada civil justice administration facility bill; read, and referred to a select committee. Second reading pretended bank of Upper Canada additional commissioners appointment bill; read a 2nd time, passed through committee, and read the third time and passed. Committee upon Quebec Incorporation ordinance amendment bill; the Committee rose, and the bill was referred to a select committee.—Second reading County of Norfolk boundary bill; read, and referred to a select Committee. Second reading Port Dover harbour construction period extension bill; read a second time, passed through Committee, and read the third time and passed.—Committee upon Heir and Devisee laws amendment bill, and the report thereon; the Committee rose without reporting—bill lost. A bill to naturalize Lewis Lyman was reported from a select Committee; read a third time and passed.

Bills brought up from the Assembly this day.

First class.—1 To authorize a Loan in England; 2 Grant to the Civil Government; 3 To levy a duty on Bank Notes; 4 To continue certain expiring laws; 5 Alterations on Auction duty laws; 6 To impose duties on Distilleries in Lower Canada; To facilitate the administration of Justice in civil causes in the Lower Province.

Second class.—7 To increase the stock of the Bank of Upper Canada; 8 To [illegible] of the City Bank of Montreal; 9 To increase the capital stock of the Gore Bank; 10 To renew the charter of the Bank of Montreal.

Third class.—11 For the Inspection of Timber, &c. 12 Relative to District Turnpike trusts.—13 West Gwillimbury road. Bro[illegible] reports from select committees upon various bills.

Tuesday, 14th September.

Second reading Timber and Staves inspection regulation bill; read, and referred to a select Committee. Second reading English Loan negotiation bill; read, passed through committee, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Second reading Bank Notes duty imposition bill; read, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Second reading Lower Canada Distilleries duty imposition bill; do. do. Second reading Civil List bill; do. do. Second reading auction duties amendment bill; do. do. Second reading Montreal Bank stock increase bill; read, referred to committee of the whole to-morrow. Second reading City Bank capital stock increase bill; do. do. Second reading Bank of Upper Canada capital stock increase bill; do. do. Second reading West Gwillimbury Turnpike road alteration bill; read, referred to a select committee. Second reading certain acts continuation bill; read, passed through committee, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Second reading District Turnpike Trust law amendment bill; read, referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow. Second reading Gore Bank Capital Stock increase bill; do. do.—Bringing up Petitions.

Wednesday, 15th September.

Third reading English Loan negotiation bill; read third time and passed. Third reading Bank Notes duty imposition bill; do. do. Third reading Lower Canada Distilleries duty imposition bill; do. do. Third reading Civil List bill; do. do. Third reading Auction Duties amendment bill; do. do.—[illegible] Third reading Lower Canada Civil Justice administration facility bill; do. do. [illegible] Emigrants' provision bill, read 2nd time, passed through the whole committee, and read third time and passed. [illegible] Committee upon Bank of Montreal capital stock increase bill; passed through committee, read third time and passed. Committee upon City Bank capital stock increase bill; do. do. Committee upon Bank of Upper Canada capital stock increase bill; do. do. Committee upon District Turnpike Trusts law amendment bill; passed through committee, [illegible] Committee upon Gore Bank capital stock increase bill; [illegible] report of the select committee upon District of Gaspé Justice administration extension bill; [illegible] Committee upon Quebec Incorporation ordinance amendment bill, and the report thereon; committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again [illegible] Committee upon [illegible] extension bill, and the report thereon; passed through committee, read third time and passed. [illegible] [illegible]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Committee Room, Sept. 14th, 1841.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill from the Legislative Assembly, intituled "An Act to [illegible]" [illegible]

That they have examined the said Bill, and found that its principle object is to introduce the Elective principle in reference to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, in the month of October next, instead of in the month of December, 1842. As the Common Council of Quebec have in some measure suspended the exercise of their municipal authority, until that principle is conceded, your Committee finding that the interests of the Inhabitants of the City of Quebec are suffering in the interim, have found no objection to the adoption of those clauses of the Bill, but the remainder of the Bill contains clauses giving authority to the Council, which your Committee think they already in part possess under the law—or interfering with the privileges already granted to the Trinity House of Quebec, which it is expedient to abrogate, or of a nature upon which it would be preferable to have the opinion of the Common Council, as formed after the election next October. Under these circumstances your Committee cannot recommend the adoption of those clauses, and have therefore prepared the necessary amendments for the consideration of your Honorable House.

The whole nevertheless, humbly submitted.

FRS. P. BRUNEAU,
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Committee Room, Sept. 14th, 1841.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill from the Legislative Assembly, intituled "An Act to make more ample provision than heretofore, for the due administration of Justice in the District of Gaspé," beg leave to report.

That they have carefully considered the said Bill, and find that its provisions would require the presence in a very distant district of two of the Judges of Lower Canada, for a considerable portion of the summer season, & their absence from their present duties during that period, and for the space of time to be occupied in a journey or voyage to the District of Gaspé, and returning therefrom.

Your Committee are inclined to be of opinion that no two Judges could be spared from the Courts of Lower Canada to perform the duties required by the present Bill, and in the absence of particular information on the subject, as well as of any petition from the inhabitants of the District of Gaspé, your Committee recommend to your Honorable House not to proceed further with the Bill at this very late period of the present Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Committee Room, Sept. 14th, 1841.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill from the Legislative Assembly, intituled "An Act to define the Westerly limit of the County of Norfolk," beg leave to report.

That having examined the said Bill, they notice that it is intended to place the Township of Malahide in the County of Middlesex, and the Township of Bayham, within the County of Norfolk.

After having examined the several petitions presented to the Legislature from different sections of the Talbot, Brock, and London Districts, in reference to alterations in the respective boundaries of those districts, your Committee have found so many conflicting opinions expressed, that your Committee, from their limited information upon this subject, have found it impossible to come to any safe conclusion in respect to the Bill referred to them. Your Committee are, however, of opinion that the existing limits of the Districts above alluded to, having been established after much consideration and deliberation, ought not to be rashly changed, and at the present stage of the Session, it would be impolitic to enter upon measures of so much importance to the localities that may be affected by them; should change be actually required, your Committee are of opinion that the Municipal Council about to be established in this section of the Province, will be a proper organ to express the wishes of the Community on such matters.

Your Committee also notice in the 2nd clause, a most novel interference with the Royal Prerogative, wherein it is declared, that the Magistrates specially named for one District, may, without commission from Her Majesty, exercise their authority in another District, and those now holding Commissions as Magistrates shall no longer be Magistrates for the Districts to which they are named.

Under such circumstances, your Committee recommend that no further proceedings be had by your honorable House, in relation to this Bill.

The whole humbly submitted.

P. McGILL,
Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Committee Room, Sept. 14, 1841.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill from the Legislative Assembly, intituled "An Act to facilitate a legal remedy to persons having claims against Her Majesty's Provincial Government, beg leave to report.

That they have carefully gone through and considered the Bill, and find that its provisions propose to render liable persons having or pretending to have claims upon what is somewhat vaguely termed Her Majesty's Provincial Government, which has no legal existence, it provides no possible mode of satisfying such claims—it introduces an invasion of the principle of the Constitution, which supposes that Her Majesty can do no wrong, and renders the Sovereign, not the fountain of justice, and opens to the [illegible] of Her subjects, but as the Defendant in a Court, in opposition to Her Subjects.

Your Committee under these circumstances do not think it advisable to adopt the Bill, and [illegible] recommend to Your Honorable House [illegible]

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed) P. B. DeBLAQUIERE,
Chairman.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 1841.

The House met [illegible] 10 o'clock, when the following members were present.

Messrs. Jameson,—deBlaquiere,—McGill,—Sullivan,—Morris,—M. Fraser,—John Fraser,—Macaulay,—Hamilton,—Bruneau,—MacDonald,—Moore.

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

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan [illegible] Members on the [illegible] the other House [illegible] Bill which will render so much benefit to the people by the improvement of the roads and [illegible] Public Works in various parts of the Province. The people would [illegible] the advantages of a Government whose measures will [illegible] prosperity through all parts of the land. [illegible] the adoption of the first and second clauses.

The Hon. Mr. Morris said it would have afforded him [illegible] [illegible] whole of which is at present [illegible]

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

A great number of Bills passed their third reading,—when a two an adjournment took place for one hour—and met again at 3.

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

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan rose and stated that it was well known a considerable difficulty had existed on this subject. The Government had felt great hesitation in admitting the propriety of paying Members at all—certainly if they were paid at all, it should be by the District which they represented; and it was obviously improper, and likely to lead to the worst results, if Members should be paid from out of the general Revenue of the Country. It was well known that in Upper Canada, Members had always been paid by a tax raised for that especial purpose—and the money so raised was now in the hands of the Treasurers of the District, or in those of the Collectors. The Lower Canada members did not like the idea of going now to their constituents, and saying to them—you must pay us an indemnity for our expenses, and they urged that that indemnity should be paid out of the Revenues of the Country. A great deal of difficulty had arisen out of this question—and the other branch of the Legislature had at length agreed upon the provisions of this Bill by which the money collected in Upper Canada for the Members of Canada West should be paid into the general Revenue, and that all the members of both sections, should for this year, but for this year only, be paid out of that Revenue. It was mere matter of expediency, and although there was an apparent injustice to the Upper Canadian people, yet when it was considered that their debt had been paid by the Lower Canadians, who had no debt at all—it was considered as not too much to expect that his gentlemen would for one year—and it was for one year only that it was proposed to give it,—assent to the arrangement.

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday evening, Sept. 16.

In the evening a scene was enacted such as we never had the fortune (good or bad, as the reader may think it) to witness anything to parallel. It was early understood that the Bill making provision for the salaries of the Offices of both Houses and the *Indemnification* (is not that a pretty word gentle reader?) to members had been amended in the Upper House; now this being a Money Bill, it is unparliamentary for the Upper House to amend it, they must take it or leave it just as to them seems best, but some very young spirits such as Messrs. deBlaquiere and McGill, led away by their passions, violated this rule, and striking out the clause relative to payment of Members of the Lower House, sent the Bill in consequence to the Commons. During the two hours of adjournment cabals had been held, and it was resolved *nem con.* that the House had been insulted, and it was [illegible]—accordingly it was agreed that its honor should be vindicated and its dignity sustained. When the [illegible] at the door were heard, all were on the tiptoe of expectation—a message from the Upper House was announced in proper form—the Speaker was in the Chair, and the mace on the table, when the Master in Chancery preceded by the Usher announced, *sotto voce*, the Bill as amended, he then retired, and the Bill having been laid on the table and the [illegible] of the Black Rod was in the act of making [illegible] our friend John Johnston seized the obnoxious parchment, exclaiming—"Mister Speaker—I would [illegible] you nor this honorable House, by supposing for a moment you would ever take this Bill into consideration"—so suiting the action to the word, he tossed it nearly to the ceiling, and as it descended towards the floor he kicked it with such violence [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Harrison [illegible]

Mr. Neilson [illegible] Mr. Harrison's view of [illegible]

[illegible]

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

In the House of Assembly on Wednesday [illegible]

[illegible]

Capt. Steele [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Cartwright said that the Mills and Capital employed by Millers in Manufacturing U. States Wheat were of great importance to us—that the products of Canada would not keep them half time employed, and consequently the Canadian farmer would be deprived of the great advantages he now possessed of having so many Mills and those of so good a description. The increased facilities which were afforded the Canadian Farmer in forwarding his produce was another great consideration. The freight on the U. States flour through Canada alone leaves 3s. per bbl. in this country—and he was of opinion that the proposed duty would only have the effect of bringing trade to a stand—that besides all our Lake and River craft being out of employment, there would be 150 vessels which navigate the Atlantic with these products absolutely idle,—and consequently this great school for British seamen destroyed. Would this not injure the Canadian Farmer—would he be able to export his produce on the same terms as he now does. No. It was a very popular cry, Protecting Duty—but it was all a fallacy, which he could prove by statistical facts did the time of the House permit.

Mr. Small made some remarks to the effect that all wheat ground in this country of U. S. growth should be taxed with the 6d per bushel.

Mr. Simpson on the part of Lower Canada said that in that Province they did not raise enough wheat for their own consumption.—That U. C. had saddled Lower Canada with her debt—taken her revenue and now she was going to starve them. A tax of 6d per bbl. on flour, and 1 1-2d per bushel on wheat was sufficient to turn the trade from our door.—U. C. had the duty levied two or three years, and the consequence was that the trade vanished like snow off the mountain. He (Mr. S.) asked what enabled Holland to hoist the broom at the mast head, as a token that she swept the seas!—it was her carrying trade.—And what was it that had raised England to the exalted position which she now obtains in the scale of nations!—her commerce—the carrying trade. He (Mr. S.) maintained further, that the free introduction of U. States wheat into this country was a benefit to the Canadian Farmer; for he would be enabled to export more of his own growth at a high rate and purchase American for his own use at a low rate. He was decidedly opposed to having Corn Laws in Canada.

Mr. Small was prepared to meet the hon. gentleman half way when he found it would operate against the interest of Lower Canadians, but he was not altogether prepared to sacrifice the main stay of the U. C. farmer to them.

Dr. Dunlop said he was a farmer, and that which was beneficial for the farmer must tend to advance his own interest; he hoped the speeches of some hon. gentlemen delivered on that occasion, would not go to the world, for the people of Europe and the United States would think the Legislators of Canada the greatest barbarians on the face of the earth. Commerce like water would find its own level—there was no possibility of stopping commerce: Custom House Officers and Coast Guard might be established but they would be of no avail. He contended that the English Agriculturist was not protected by the Corn Laws.—If those Laws imposed a fixed duty of 12s. per quarter, on Corn they might have the desired effect—but they had a sliding scale which was raised or lowered, according to the price of Corn.—When the scale comes down the bonded Corn is thrown into the market and gluts it. He was opposed to any restrictions on Commerce.—The more Corn we could bring into the market the better, no matter where it came from—there would be more buyers and consequently higher prices. The Millers take the raw material and make an article fit for importing out of it, and if we should impose a tax on that raw material the law would be evaded, which he would exemplify, if the Exciseman should happen to find in his (Dr. D.'s) loft some forty or fifty chests of Tea, he (Dr. D.) might not be able to give a satisfactory account of how it came there,—but if the Custom House Officer should notice some 1 or 200 bushels of wheat in a bin in his granary, he could easily account for that by pointing to a wheat stubble on his farm, and say "I got it there!" The wheat he could smuggle, but the Tea he could not without detection. Instead of printing 1000 copies of this Bill in English and French for the use of members, he thought that it would have been far better for that House to have made a liberal grant, for Printing an edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations—as many hon. gentlemen were much in need of it.

Thursday, Sept. 16.

The motion being brought up for an address to His Excellency [illegible] that the seat of Government might be alternately at Toronto and Montreal or Quebec, a discussion ensued, in which Mr. Price, Mr. Buchanan, and Sir Allan MacNab [illegible] and other gentlemen took part—Mr. Cartwright of course opposing the measure. We went into the House only as Mr. Buchanan was speaking, who said nearly as follows:—

Mr. Buchanan said, the Hon. member must remember that we already have two libraries. He (Mr. Buchanan) could not see in the question of the seat of Government any thing to make sport of, and could consider attempts of that nature only as a cloak to cover the total want of any good reason for the removal of the seat of Government, beyond that there did exist in Toronto what was called the Family Compact? Hon. members might affect to make light of it, but the decision as to the seat of Government was one that deeply affected his constituents, the citizens of Toronto, as well as the whole of the inhabitants of the Home District. It could not be denied that the removal had injured the prospects of the most enterprising and best [illegible] cultivated neighborhood in the Province, nor that, when the last removal was for the [illegible] there was literally no country to benefit, but that nearly all the Government money paid out at Kingston would go to the United States. It was absurd to suppose the Assembly having no opinion on this vital subject, and having a divided opinion, he is not expressing it was only to leave the matter in the hands of others much less interested in its proper settlement. It is allowed that great [illegible] has already accrued through bringing the Lower Canadian members to Kingston,—much more would have been obtained by their being brought to Toronto, and not being hereafter taken to Quebec.—Unless the Executive can give better reasons for the Government being retained at Kingston, the address before the House will pass with a large majority, and would not fail to have a great effect in the final [illegible] of the Home Ministry, regarding the seat of Government.

On a division there was a majority of seven in favor of the Address.

Proceedings in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of a Great Road from Toronto to Lake Huron.

Mr. Buchanan brought up the Report as follows:

Legislative Assembly Committee Room,
16th September, 1841.

The Committee on the annexed Order of Reference beg leave to make the following Report.

Your Committee find that the Petitioners pray that [illegible] be made in the Act incorporating the Toronto and Lake Huron Rail Road Company [illegible] [illegible] the same road, now and on the same terms on which [illegible]

The object of the Petitioners is, by establishing a direct and easy communication from Toronto to Lake Huron [illegible] to markets, and to secure to Toronto and the other ports on Lake Ontario a portion of the great and increasing Trade of the West, and a participation in the Lake Huron Fisheries, an inexhaustible source of wealth, at present monopolized by the people of the United States, who last year sent off not less than thirty thousand barrels of Fish to the Markets of Ohio and Illinois. Your Committee concur with the Petitioners that "*the advantages which would result from such an improvement are of immense importance* [illegible]" [illegible]

Your Committee are of opinion that instead of running the Road northward to Lake Huron it should take a westerly direction and be terminated on Lake Huron about 40 or 50 miles north of Goderich.

The last or most westerly sixty miles of such a line of communication would be through the centre of a tract of upwards of a million of acres of the most desirable Lands in Canada, which are public property, but which, without this Road, must remain for the next half century as a wilderness so many acres of Lake Huron.

Your Committee are satisfied that the [illegible] improvement to the [illegible] of the Province would be attained by a planked road being made at the expense of the Province through the said Territory, and that done, all the objects of the Toronto and Lake Huron Road Company would be attained, by their road having its Western terminus at an inland point, on some of the North Western corner of the Township of Mono, where it would be met by the above proposed road through the [illegible] Townships of Public Land.

The Petitioners anticipate the following advantage to the Public, which your Committee see no reason to doubt, and which would be a guarantee for the work being a profitable one—"Travellers from the Western portion of the United States of America, desiring to reach New York, would, in the event of such a Road being made, take this route in preference to any other now used—as both time and expense would be saved, and the dangers of the navigation of Lake Erie avoided:—a person leaving Michilimacinac on Lake Huron, the point at which all the steamers navigating Lakes Huron and Michigan rendezvous in their upward and downward passages, could then reach Toronto in twenty-four hours; whereas, by the routes now used, the same point cannot be reached in less than four days. In the event also of a war, additional security and facilities would be afforded to the inhabitants of the Province."

Your Committee, therefore, beg to recommend to Your Honorable House to Address His Excellency the Governor General, for a report to be laid before Your Honorable House at its next Session by the Board of Works. After a full investigation into the above matter, as to whether the Government looking to the increased value to be put on so large an amount of public Lands, and for the general benefit of the Province, would be prepared to recommend to be made at the public expense, or by means of the lands through which it will pass, that part of the road which would be through an unsettled country, and the tolls on which (apart from the expected travel from the United States,) could not at first be expected to be sufficient to pay the interest on the outlay, and the repairs which might be needed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

Mr. Buchanan then moved, seconded by Dr. Dunlop—for the House to concur in the Report of the Committee.—Carried.

The House then resolved (on motion of Mr. Buchanan, seconded by Dr. Dunlop,) that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by a copy of said Report, praying that His Excellency would take the subject into his favorable consideration.

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such honorable Members of this House as are Members of the Executive Council.

From the Montreal Transcript.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.—The *Sherbrooke Gazette* of the 9th instant contains an account of the proceedings of the Municipal Council for that District, which met for the first time on the 7th. After organizing the Council, the Hon. Edward Hale, Warden, in a sensible address congratulated the Council on the results of the Election, and the prospect held out by the new system of advantage to the country, the inhabitants would have the management of their own affairs, they were the most competent to manage them, best qualified to understand their own wants. He hoped that the system would tend to general content—and he felt confident that the danger of collision and misunderstanding between the Executive and the people would be removed, the cause of complaint would in many cases rest with themselves—and thus many sources of disaffection would be destroyed. It ought not to be concealed that there would be some disadvantages attending the establishment of Municipal Institutions—and the public might entertain a doubt whether they would be balanced by the benefits, (referring probably to the taxation which would be the necessary result of the municipal system.) At present it would probably be only necessary to raise a small amount of funds to meet the expenses of public works, such as roads and bridges, and a few salaries and expences attendant upon the institutions; and even in these, he need not press upon those who heard him, the necessity, in this commencement of the system of adopting the most prudent and limited expenditure; of placing the salaries on the lowest scale of remuneration; of limiting the number of paid officers to a few, and of adopting the most economical public improvements. On these views he felt convinced that Honorable Councillors would concur with him.

Mr. J. S. Walter, was then, on the recommendation of the Council, appointed District [illegible] to the guidance of the Council, and to recommend a system for trying Contested Elections. The proceedings of the Council on the last days of the session have not yet reached us but we have little doubt that they will be such as to show that in one District of the Province at least, the boon of local self-government will be properly apprehended and improved.

The following is the list of Councillors for the Sherbrooke District:—

Tyler Spafford, for Ascot,
Thomas Davis, Windsor, Stoke, &c. &c.
John Gilman, Philip Rogers, Stanstead.
John M'Connell, Hatley.
Enos Lebourveau, Eaton, Newport, &c.
Geo. D. Innes, Brompton.
Thos. Bowns, Westbury, Bury, &c.
Samuel Brooks Oxford,
Terrence Tait, Melbourne.

The following is a list for the District of Nicolet:—

Grantham, Maj. James Menzies
Wickham, Curtis Barlow
Durham, John Bothwell, Jr.
Kingsey, John Woolley,
Stanfold, Charles Richards.

On Monday the 13th instant, the anniversary of Wolfe's victory, the splendid new Government steamer, constructed by Mr. J. Tucker, Admiralty Architect, was launched at two o'clock precisely, from the shipyard of Messrs. Millar, Edmonstone and Allan. The band of the 85th Regiment, and of the 7th Hussars, the former on board of the steamer, were in attendance, and played some beautiful airs. Lady Jackson performed the ceremony of christening; launching of a the vessel by means of a trigger, as placed that on pulling it it knocked away the dog shores, and she glided on the ways in high style into her new element. As she went off a full tankard of royal champagne was thrown on her bows, and "success to the *Sydenham*," was liberally pledged; after which was drunk the health of the nobleman whose name she now bears. It was a beautiful sight, and a small champagne lunch in no way discouraged the general feeling of good humour. The length between perpendiculars is one hundred and seventy feet, the breadth twenty-seven feet, the depth of hold sixteen feet nine inches. She will carry two sixty-eight pounders, and be propelled by two engines of one hundred and ten horse power each. With these weights stored, to ascertain what the vessel might have had, it was settled it was found that she did not break more than the [illegible] of an inch, a result highly flattering to the skill and taste of the architect. Her draft of water, without stores on board, was five feet one inch aft, and four feet ten inches forward. She is copper fastened, and bound with iron diagonal riders. When ready for sea, with her guns aboard, it is calculated she will draw ten feet six inches.—[Mont. Gazette.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, embarked on board the *Gulnare*, on the 2nd, and sailed on the 4th for St. John's (N. F.) to assume the duties of his appointment.

The St. John *Chronicle* states that the true cause of the late fire in the Parish of Portland was from a red hot brick-bat or small coals falling from the hands of one of the workmen among chips at the bows of the vessel, which immediately communicated to the ship [illegible] had been newly tarred. The *Courier* gives the following additional particulars:—"Buildings burned and pulled down, value £17,-[illegible]; Wesleyan chapel burned, £2,000; ship on the stocks partly rigged, £7,000; rigging, &c. not in the ship, £1,000; furniture, goods, &c. destroyed, £2,[illegible], making a total of £30,000. Two hundred families, containing 1141 people, have been turned out of house, 600 of whom may be said to be in distress."

A public meeting had been held, at which the Mayor of the city presided, when it was resolved that a subscription list should be forthwith opened for the relief of the sufferers, and a committee was appointed for carrying the resolution into effect.

DR. COOKE OF BELFAST.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke of Belfast was presented with a marble bust of himself, at a public meeting held in Belfast on Thursday last. The church where the meeting was held was densely crowded. A. J. Macrory was called to the chair. Mr. J. E. Tennent, M. P., presented the bust to the Rev. Doctor, and delivered an eloquent speech on the occasion, from which we extract the following passages.

As others, to your cause them, to your community and your minister, I have to offer this humble testimony of my services, my attachment, and my esteem. In all human probability the soil will long survive the fleeting existence of the giver; but the marble itself cannot outlive the memory of the man whose mortal features it will perpetuate to our descendants; and if in addition to my ostensible desire to hear my homage to the merits of a great and a good man, I have a personal feeling excited by the incident, it is the hope that at some far distant day my children may have it recalled to their recollection by this feeble memorial, that their father was *the advocate of Presbyterianism and the friend of Dr. Cooke*. I have now only to request of you your acceptance and preservation of it, as a memorial of your minister, your adviser, and your spiritual friend. Mr. Tennant sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Macrory, on behalf of the elders, committee, and members of May Street Presbyterian Church returned thanks.

Dr. Cooke acknowledged the honor in eloquent terms. When the Carthaginian went to Rome and asked the Roman Senate whether they would have peace or war, the reply was "Whichever you wish." Thus stood the case with regard to the Presbyterians of this country. If the Church of Scotland were unjustly treated, the Presbyterians of this country would consider themselves trampled upon. They were ready for peace or war. (Hear, hear.) If that Church be treated coldly, the Irish Presbyterian would become warm and resent the insult offered to his mother Church. He had only to say that if the liberties of that Church were deserted or trampled upon in the future Parliament—(hear, hear)—as far as any interference of his with public matters was concerned, his occupation would be gone; and any one that went into Parliament, for this or any other part of the country, might go in as he wished for him—he would have nothing to do with it. He would aid his friends as far as they aided the mother Church, and no further. After returning thanks in an impressive and feeling manner, for the tribute with which he had been just presented, he sat down, amid great applause.—Scottish Guardian.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS AND FRONTIER POSTS.

The Act which we published yesterday appropriating some two and a half millions of dollars to the armament and repairs of our fortifications, will be regarded by the People as among the best fruits of the special session. During the administration of Mr. Van Buren the public defences were shamefully neglected, and although there were questions pending between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain which might at any moment have resulted in a rupture, the country was defenceless, and the means which should have been devoted to this object were squandered among "pet" contractors in Florida, or lavished upon electioneering partizans in other sections of the Union. The Whig Administration has begun in earnest to repair the consequences of these grievous faults in its predecessor. Our own State comes in for a large share of the appropriation voted for fortifications. In addition to a sum sufficient to put the harbor of New York in a complete state of defence, $15,000 are appropriated to the Fort at Oswego, $50,000 to Fort Niagara, $50,000 for barracks and defensive works at Buffalo, $75,000 for fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain, and $100,000 for armed steamers on the Lakes. The public money could not be more usefully applied than in these necessary preparations. The criminal indifference with which these matters were treated by the Van Buren party while in power, cannot be too severely censured.

From the Albany Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Dissolution of the Cabinet.—The tidings brought by last night's mail from Washington, confirm our worst fears as to the consequences of the Second Veto. The Cabinet of Gen. Harrison—the ablest Cabinet assembled at the Capital since the days of Washington—is dissolved. The Secretaries of War, Navy, and the Treasury, the Post-Master-General and the Attorney-General, have resigned, and Mr. Webster only postpones his resignation to complete some pending negotiation growing out of the McLeod question. To fill the vacant places in the Cabinet the following gentlemen have been nominated to the Senate:

Judge Upshur, of Virginia, Sec'ry of the Navy.
John McLean, of Ohio, Secretary of War.
Walter Forward, of Penn., Sec'ry of Treasury.
Hugh S. Legare, of S. C., Attorney General.

For Postmaster General Chas. A. Wickliffe of Kentucky, will probably be selected. Rumor has not yet named Mr. Webster's successor. Of the competency of these [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] that the members are all taken from the ranks of the administration, we do not now to speak.—Our present purpose is to express our deep regret—a regret in which every Whig of the Empire State will participate—at the circumstances which have driven from office the men whom the lamented Harrison selected as his constitutional advisers.

The arbitrary exercise of the Veto power by President Tyler, had enough "*per se*," become well nigh intolerable, when we reckon among its consequences the dissolution of General Harrison's Cabinet.

More of it.—On the receipt of the President's late veto the young men of Elkton, Ky., got up an effigy of Mr. Tyler, rode it upon a rail, shot at it, and burned it.

When the news of the veto was received at Warsaw in that State, the Democrats commenced throwing up fire-balls, burning tar barrels, ringing bells, and making other demonstrations of exultation. This rejoicing of the Democracy at the overthrow of a Whig victory exasperated the Whigs beyond the point of forbearance. Accordingly the latter, at five minutes notice, got up an effigy of the President, rode it on a rail, fired at it and shot at it, and burned it, amid the loudest curses and execrations.

The last number of the Union, published at Nashville, Tenn., says:—"While we write, the effigy of the President of the United States is hanging to a gallows upon the public square, clad in a sable suit, with a badge round its hat, on which is inscribed "VETO." Pray why don't you cut him down, Jerry? Why stand you there, with your hands in your breeches pockets, talking like a simpleton?

We learn by a recent man from Halifax N. S. that under an appropriation of the last Legislature extensive works are commenced for placing the coast of that province in a better state of defence. At Canso, at the entrance of the Gut of Canso, preparations are making for the repair of the forts. At Louisburg, the old French forts are to be repaired, and also a new one is to be built, and at Halifax five hundred persons are employed to put all the forts in a suitable state for defence.

The Assizes.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Assize and Nisi Prius and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Midland District, will be opened in this place on Monday next by His Honor Mr. Chief Justice Robinson. John S. Cartwright, Esq. will attend as Queen's Counsel.

The Concerts.—Mr. Braham's second Concert on Wednesday evening, was numerously attended, more so than the former. Mr. B. was in excellent voice and even better than the previous evening. "The Bay of Biscay," "Scots wha hae" and "The Death of Nelson," his far famed songs, were given with his usual power and effect.—"The Soldier's Dream" by Campbell, was sung with very great sweetness and feeling, the performer evidently felt the beauty of every line of that touching piece of poetry, to which the music is so admirably adapted, Mr. B's peculiarly distinct articulation while singing, rendering every word intelligible; an art in which that vocalist stands unrivalled. The concert concluded with Mr. B's own song—"Here's a health to the Queen, God bless her," which he also sang with great effect, at the lines,

"Upstanding, uncovered, round, round let it pass,"
Here's a health to the Queen God bless her,"

the audience rose, and many voices were heard joining in the loyal chorus.

On Thursday evening Mr. B. gave a Concert of Sacred Music in St. George's church, which was less numerously attended than we could have believed possible, considering Mr. B's. celebrity as a singer, particularly of Sacred Music, and further considering, that part of the profits were to be applied to charitable purposes. Did our limits permit, we could with pleasure dwell in commenting upon, and applauding, every piece sung that evening, in particular Handel's beautiful airs—"I know that my Redeemer liveth," & "Waft her Angels through the skies," which were given in a most masterly style, with the deepest feeling and effect. We only regretted that time and place prevented an encore of many of these sacred and beautiful pieces being called for, which was much desired.

Mr. Braham [illegible] to fulfil