It appears to the Directors to be a matter of great importance to the interests of the Company, at a time when the advantages attending emigration to other Colonies, are so strongly and indefatigably urged upon the public by parties interested in the success of other Colonies, that the proprietors of the Canada Company and those interested in the welfare of this important part of the dominions of the British Crown, should be as indefatigable in availing themselves of all possible occasions of bringing under the notice of their countrymen the clear and unquestionable evidences furnished by the returns of the Company of the success which attends emigration to Canada. It is also important to point out the facility and moderate expense with which emigration to the Colony can be accomplished. Settlers in Canada are not disconnected with their native land, but in consequence of the regular and rapid communication now kept up by the establishment of steamboats, every species of information is as easily acquired, and matters of interest, public or private, are as well known in Canada, and in as short a time, as they would have been formerly in distant parts of the British Isles. The same facilities enable the inhabitants of Canada to avail themselves at once of the advantages afforded by the arts, inventions and literature of this highly civilized country, as readily as if they were dwelling in it.

The publication of the above alluded to will be found on the table, and proprietors interested in the success of the Company cannot do better than to impress upon all their friends and connexions, the facts therein made known, for, if this Company expect to obtain their fair share of success, they must not spare the same exertions which are now made in all quarters, to call public attention to the respective merits of the different Colonies; and, in doing so, they may have the satisfaction of feeling, that without attempting to exaggerate the merits of Canada, or to deprecate those of other Colonies, they may all materially aid in the developement of the vast resources afforded by the Colonial dominions of the Empire, upon which its wealth and future power may be held so much to depend."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

England and China.—Perhaps the most interesting event of the present epoch in the absolute cession by China to England of a capacious sea-port within her dominions and its natural consequence, the establishment on the confines of China of an Anglo-Saxon Colony, rife with industry and enterprize, seeking to introduce to an empire, which before could scarcely be considered as belonging to the great family of nations,—but which contains a population more numerous than any—the arts and commodities of civilized life, taking from them in return, the superfluous products of their bee-like labour and thus promising, to enlarge the circle of commercial exchanges in a degree of which we can scarcely trust ourselves to imagine the extent.

Judging from the opinions expressed by the foreign residents in China, these do not flatter themselves that such happy results will flow from the cession to England of Hongkong, or indeed, look at the late treaty with a favourable eye in any respect. Living as they have done among a servile, pusillanimous race, and seeing them put forth the most arrogant pretensions to superiority with the most offensive vanity, we are not astonished that they should have looked forward to a moment of actual collision, as one, which should dispell the illusions of the Chinese, and establish in a striking manner their own country's superiority. Nothing short of abject submission by the Chinese, of unequivocal abandonment of all pretentions to power, would have satisfied the foreign residents, under their long supposed and fostered feelings, but, the statesman who scanned the scene from afar, who sought to obtain higher and better objects than the gratification of wounded pride, probably preferred, and wisely, a more moderate course. One, which gave all that could be reasonably desired and secured it too. Under instructions drawn up in this spirit, we believe the British Negociator acted, for we have seen him move forward to his goal, amid the clamours and reproaches of his countrymen and the press, —which in the limited space to which they were all confined, must have met his ear at every step—unhesitatingly and perseveringly, with a confidence, which nothing but the consciousness that he was acting in obedience to his orders could have inspired.

The British have given the Chinese rulers undoubted proofs of their military superiority, have shewn that when they choose to put forward their strength, it is irresistible by any force the Chinese can bring to meet it. They have obtained from them a position,—where will soon be placed a large military, naval and steam power, ready and able in a few hours to bring the Chinese to their feet, if they should again prove restive. A position, offering a safe harbor, capacious enough for any national or mercantile navy, with territory sufficient for all the purposes of the most extensive traffic. We may perhaps be rather visionary, but to our mind it appears highly probable, that this Ladrone Island will in a few years be studded with habitations, factories and ware houses, contain a population made up of people of all commercial nations, the Chinese themselves performing the laborious occupations, and some perhaps engaged in trade; her port filled with the flags of various people, and our stripes and stars not the least conspicuous among them.

What more could England obtain had she pursued a more aggressive course? Nothing as desirable, and it must have been attended with a sacrifice of human life, little short of wholesale murder, when perpetrated on a people comparatively so helpless. A course at variance with the spirit of the age, and which would have drawn down upon her unmitigated reproach, if not opposition from rival nations.

As Americans we can contemplate those occurrences with complacency. The first act of the British Negociator having been publickly to declare that England had sought in her operations to gain no exclusive political or commercial advantage; that her new acquisition was open to the enterprise of our own citizens as it was to her subjects, and that the same port would give shelter to the flags of both, on the same terms.

Sunday!—So calls our almanac this weather. Faith! There's no more cool, Tom!

The British Steamers.—The Glasgow Post of the 17th April, after announcing the arrival of the Caledonia in less than eleven days from Halifax, says:

"While so much delay and disappointment has taken place with the President and British Queen steamers on the New York line, it is very singular, and very flattering for the character of the Clyde-built vessels on the Halifax line, that they are keeping their time in winter with nearly as much precision as the mail from London can be depended on. The Caledonia was due on Thursday and she arrived that morning at 10 o'clock! She brings advices from Boston to the 1st, and from Halifax to the 4th inst., up to which time no accounts had been heard of the President. All hope of the safe arrival of that vessel is therefore now nearly abandoned."

As much interest is felt with regard to the marked superiority of the Cunard Line of Steamers over the New York, we append the following explanation from the Naval and Military Gazette.

What must be considered the failure of the 2300 ton steam vessels British Queen and President, from which so much was expected, has given rise to a good deal of controversy in naval circles as to the cause which has produced so unfortunate and unlooked-for a circumstance. As no matter can be more interesting to naval men than what relates to steam navigation, we have been at pains to collect such data as will enable them to form opinions and draw deductions with greater certainty than they can do wanting this necessary information. Both vessels in question were built at Limehouse, by Messrs. Curling and Young. Their dimensions and tonnage are somewhat alike, the British Queen being about ten feet longer, but having a deck less than the President; the power of the latter is represented as that of 600 horses, while the latter has only a power of 500, or according to some accounts, 450 horses. The engines of the President were made by Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, of Liverpool; those of the British Queen by Messrs. Robert Napier and Co. of Glasgow; and both are represented as beautiful pieces of machinery. It is evident that in these two vessels there is a great disparity of power for tonnage; but it is remarkable that, although both have made tedious passages, the President is the most unfortunate of the two, and when she left New York on the 11th ult. had only twenty-seven passengers on board.

The vessels provided by Mr. Cunard for the Halifax line, which have made and continue to make the passage so regularly, were built in the Clyde, by Messrs. Duncans and Messrs. Steele of Greenock, and Messrs. J. Wood and C. Wood, of Port Glasgow and Dumbarton. They are all, we believe, of nearly the same dimensions, and about 1100 tons, with engines of 320 horse power. We state these particulars in order that our naval friends may be the better able to draw their inferences; for in steam navigation, like every thing else, there must be some rule of horse power for tonnage (supposing all vessels to be constructed on the best model,) which will apply with the most profit, over or under which it would not be proper to go.

On comparing the British and American Company's vessels with Mr. Cunard's, there appears a very great disparity, for the vessels of the latter have, as relates to the President one-third more, and in the case of the British Queen nearly double the horse-power, to propel the same weight in tons, and this on the face of it is enough to account for their greater speed, and certainly of accomplishing the voyage in weather when the others would be obliged to abandon their course, or unable to make head against a gale. Cunard's vessels have also the advantage of being built of scantling sufficient to bear a heavy armament, and this, so far from being detrimental to their speed or efficiency, turns out precisely the reverse: for while the Britain Queen was obliged to suspend work for some months, and undergo repairs which cost several thousand pounds, after running for one season only, the others have neither strained nor started anything, and will, like our vessels of war, constructed with stout scantling on improved principles, probably continue to run for years before the hull requires repair.

It appears to us that vessels of about 2000 feet long and 1000 tons, with 400 horse power, are the best calculated for quick passages across the ocean from point to point, and that when their dimensions extend beyond this, an increased ratio of power must be expended, to attain which would be most expensive: besides that, the machinery and fuel would occupy nearly all the space in the vessel. The construction of these large steamers was designed on the score of economy, on the assumption that the same establishment, with a small increase of seamen and stokers, would suffice to work a vessel of double the size. But this may be an error. At all events the experience to be derived from the voyages of the British Queen and President, does not warrant us altering the opinion we recorded in these pages when first those vessels were designed.

The Steamship President.—Hopes have been awakened for the safety of this vessel, by the appearance of the annexed paragraph in the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday evening.

"A letter has been received by Mr. Howell, of Cumberland, Md., whose father was on board the President, from a relatin of his who resides at Southampton, England, stating the fact of the arrival of the steamship at Malaga, and obtaining a sight of the passengers on board of him.

Mrs. Power, the wife of Mr. Tyrone Power, the actor, who was a passenger, had agents stationed at points where information of the steamship would likely be received, and from one of those agents she received, by express, a letter, on the 19th ult., in which it was stated that a vessel had just arrived there from Madeira, which reported that as she was leaving the latter port the President was going in and spoke her.

This letter was received by Mrs. Power on the 19th ult., and being read by the relation of Mr. Howell, who was present at the moment it was received, he immediately sat down and wrote the letter referred to above. He despatched it by the post, and it reached the steamship Britannia in time to be brought on by that vessel, which left England on the 20th ult.

The Patriot containing this statement was kindly brought to us yesterday, just after our paper had gone to press, by Mr. Dyson, of this city, who had that moment arrived from Baltimore. We of course stopped the press, but a very brief examination unhappily sufficed to prove that no comforting hope could be founded upon the intelligence.

We remembered reading in the London papers that on the night of the opening of the Haymarket Theatre, at which Mr. Power was to perform, a report was circulated among the audience that Mrs. Power had received information of her husband's safety—that the President had put in at Madeira; but that the report had proved unfounded. One of the journals expressly stated that Mrs. Power had been seen and inquired of relative to the matter, and that she had received no intelligence. The London papers of the 17th and 18th also stated that "on Monday last a cruel hoax was played off on parties deeply interested in the fate of the President.

The Monday referred to was the 12th—the Haymarket theatre opened on the same night.

There can be no doubt, therefore that the tale now coming to us from Baltimore is the same that was so cruelly palmed off on Mrs. Power: not on Monday the 19th but on Monday the 12th of April.

Again—we may be very sure that if authentic news of the President's safety had reached Mrs. Power on the 19th, in time for the *mail*, it would have been known to other parties, early enough to be *expressed* in Liverpool for the Britannia. And we may be sure also that the tidings would have been so expressed, in a shorter time probably than the distance from London to Liverpool was ever before performed in.—[N. Y. Com. Ad.

Wonderful Discovery—Cure for Deafness.—Baron Dupotet, of Paris, has presented to the Academy of Medicine a *Deaf Mute*, ten years of age, whose speech and hearing he had restored by a magnetic process. The Academy immediately appointed a commission to inquire into the truth of a fact which threatens to overturn all previous notions of science. Their report is looked for anxiously.

Since that time the Baron submitted to his process a deaf mute of the age of five years. A certificate of a member of the Academy of Medicine proves that the child was both deaf and dumb from its birth. The miraculous process of the Baron was evident, for at the end of three sittings the child heard and repeated every word pronounced in its presence. The Baron states that he has cured nineteen persons by this simple process.

FREEMAN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Abolitionists of the United States, who are determined to vote for the friends of immediate Emancipation, and not for the enemies thereof:

You are kindly reminded that Wednesday, 10 o'clock A. M., on the 12th of May next, is the time for the Convention in the city of New York, for the consideration of the propriety of nominating at that time, candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the Presidential canvass of 1841.

It is hoped that all parts of our common Country will be thoroughly represented on that occasion. It is desirable that 500 delegates, at least, should be present, as several important political questions will probably come up, for consideration.

The Providence of God in one little month from the inauguration of General Harrison, by the irresistable arm of death, has most fearfully verified the predictions of many of our best men, who foretold the fact, accomplished already, that the pretended friends of the Slave might create a President of the U. S. by their votes, who owned and dominered over human flesh, and made merchandise of eternity-bound souls. Is it possible, that those abolitionists, whose votes have aided to power the cruel and the heartless, can feel ought but the most bitter sorrow? Only think of the mighty power attached to the Presidential life, which by the recent demise, has covered the navy, the army, the halls of legislation and justice, places of learning and devotion in mourning; and is drawing forth thousands of processions, funeral orations and eulogies, and has stamped the daily literature of a great people with the solemn attestation of woe.

This sublime and mighty power enshrined in the office of President of the U. S., as is now demonstrated, for the first time, in the life of the Republic, is devolved on a worker, an owner, grower, buyer and seller of men, women and children? Alas, that such a robber of human rights, so *wicked* and so *unjust*, should by abolitionists, as in solemn mockery of all our hopes, have been placed by their votes in the highest place of human honor, power and glory! Let those who have voted for this miserable human flesh monger, for President, go to our Capitol, and behold in the palace, John Tyler's crouching bond-men and women flitting and moving with noiseless step, and down-cast eye!

Our State prisons open their gates for the *horse-thief*; the Presidential palace is opened to be enjoyed by the being who robs a man of his mind, his property, labour, wife and children, of temporal and eternal existence.—Does not the hand of the Almighty plainly appear? But men said, we have other objects of more importance to vote for, than the liberty of millions. But instead of getting these other things, they have slavery placed before them, and on them, in its most odious and haggard form, as the reward for voting for other things than liberty. The slave trader, the man pirate, the brutal castigator of mortal flesh, these can all come and nestle down in the Presidential nest, and be warmed, cheered honored and comforted by John Tyler, elected to do it, by abolition votes! *Shall it be done again?* Freemen! friends of humanity! assemble—and say!

ALLAN STEWART,
Ch'n of late U. S. Convention at Albany.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We learn from the *Fredericton Sentinel*, that, on the 27th ultimo, His Excellency Sir John Harvey held his farewell Levee, which was numerously attended. After the presentations, and the reception of several addresses from various parts of the Province, His Excellency cordially took leave of the gentlemen who waited upon him, most of whom he introduced to Sir William Colebrooke, who was present at the levee. Their Excellencies then proceeded to the Province Building, escorted by the York Dragoons, where they were received by a guard of honor from the 36th Regiment, and under a salute from a detachment of the Royal Artillery: and having arrived at the Council Chamber, where the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, and a number of the inhabitants had assembled, Sir William Colebrooke presented his Commission; which having been read, His Excellency took the usual oaths prescribed for such an occasion, under a salute; and returned to Government House, accompanied by Major General Sir John Harvey, receiving the customary salutes; and, in the afternoon, issued the following Proclamation:—

By His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Maclean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

A PROCLAMATION.

Her Majesty having been pleased, by Her Royal Commission this day published, to constitute and appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province of New Brunswick, the Administration of the Government of which I have this day assumed, I do therefore publish this Proclamation, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

Orders were then immediately issued by the Lieutenant Governor, directing, that until the departure of Major General Sir John Harvey, the customary honours should be paid to him by all Officers, Civil and Military, throughout the Province.

Alfred Reade, Esq. who accompanied Sir William Colebrooke from England, was appointed Civil Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor; and public attention called to the printed Regulations in regard to correspondence, His Excellency requesting that "all communications addressed to him, might be written in a large and distinct hand and with dark ink."

To the address of the Magistrates, Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, Merchants, and other inhabitants of Fredericton, regretting his departure and retirement from the Administration of the Government of New Brunswick, Sir John Harvey made the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—To have received the congratulations of so highly respectable a body of Her Majesty's subjects, as the Magistrates and other inhabitants of the County of York and town of Fredericton, upon my arrival in New Brunswick, nearly four years ago, and now to have received an assurance, such as is conveyed in the present address, of their regret at the termination of my Administration of the Government, and their apprehation of the manner in which it has been conducted, are circumstances connected with my public life, which will always constitute to me a source of pride and satisfaction.

But, Gentlemen, the words "pride and satisfaction," however correctly they may express the sentiments which your address has excited, as regards myself, are feeble terms by which to attempt to describe the feelings which have arisen in my breast, from the manner in which you have been pleased to speak of Lady Harvey.

Gentlemen, by your just appreciation of Lady Harvey's character, you have conferred a personal obligation of the deepest kind upon every member of a family, which, though about to be "separated," by unlooked for circumstances, can never be a "divided" one, so long as it may please God to spare to us that object of our common love and affection, of whom you have so kindly spoken.

In her name—in my own, and that of all my family, I thank you for your good wishes, and beg you to believe, that they are warmly reciprocated.

Two addresses from the County of Carlton, and from Queen's County, replies, couched in somewhat similar terms, were returned.

On Monday, the 3 instant, Sir John Harvey embarked with his family and suite, for St. John, where he did a levee on the succeeding day, and then proceeded to Windsor and Halifax; retaining the command of the troops until the arrival of his Military successor. The *Fredericton Sentinel* adds:—

We heartily reiterate the numerous good wishes, that have flowed in upon His Excellency from all quarters since his resignation of the government of this province was ascertained; and, in our next number, intend reviewing his Administration; nd shall have but little difficulty in showing, nat it has been one of a liberal and comprehensive character, highly beneficial to the Province; and, as far as was practicable, conducive to its permanent advancement and prosperity.

With respect to th Civil successor of Sir John Harvey, we may the following extract from the *St. John's Courier*:—

Sir William Colebrooke, is a man of family, between fifty and sixty years of age, has seen much service, both Civil and Military, and is represented as being well qualified, by his business habits and manners, for the duties of the office to which he has been appointed. He has our best wishes for his success. Lady Colebrooke and family do not accompany His Excellency.

By the Annual Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, we observe, that among the grants recently made by that truly munificent Society, £600 has been placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Montreal, and a similar sum at that of the Bishop of Toronto; £500 has been voted to aid of Newfoundland Cathedral; £150 to Church at Dundas, U. C., and £100 to that of March, U. C., The Rev. W. Agar Anderson has been appointed to the mission at Amherst Island, *Lake Ontario*, and has sailed for his destination. The Society has placed several Missionaries on their list in different Colonies; those in Canada, are the Revds, H. C. Cooper, G. M. Armstrong, and T. Torrance.—[Montreal Gazette.

America—Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive. By J. S. Buckingham, author of "Travels in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia," late Member for Sheffield, etc. etc.

This is the title of a new work which is about to be published in *Great Britain*, by Messrs. Fisher & Company, of London, from the pen of a celebrated Oriental traveller, and who now may be denominated not less celebrated Accidental one. We heartily wish it success. The following description of the work we extract from the advertisement of the publishers:—

The work will extend to three octavo volumes, and will be embellished with a large number of engravings on wood, executed in the first style of the art, containing views of the scenery, public buildings, cities, ports, and places visited and described, uniting the greatest varieties of the architectural and picturesque. It will be also accompanied with a portrait of the author, from a highly finished miniature taken just before his departure from England; indeed, no pains or expense will be spared to make this new work on America worthy of public patronage and general approbation.

The price, we may al, will be £2 2; and no payment will be required from subscribers until the work is delivered.—[ib.

A fine new barge, recently launched, and which is to be furnished with the Ericson propellers, is now lying at the Canal basin. She is intended for the *Rideau*, and will be employed by Messrs. Sanders & Murray on that route. Whatever doubt may be entertained as to the utility of this invention for sea navigation, there is, we believe among practical men, no question as to its admirable adaptation for canals.—[ib

On Monday last the following fresh Teas, ex *Great Britain*, were sold at auction:—

100 chests Twankay	3s. 9d. a 3s.	per lb.
55 do & ½ do Y Hys	2s. 10d. a 2s. 11d.	do
20 do Imperial	3s. 7d. a 3s. 9d.	do
10 do Bohea	2s.	do
10 do Pekoe	3s. 1½d.	do
10 do Congou	2s. 8d. a 2s. 9d.	do

being a reduction of 6d. 9d. per lb. consequent upon the news per *Britannia*.

At the same sale 60 hds. and 100 barrels of Porto Rico Sugar were sold at 40s. a 43s. 3d. per cwt.—[Montreal Courier.

The monotony of Montreal life was of Thursday agreeably diversified by the public marriage of Mr. Debartzche the beautiful and accomplished Miss Selby. At ten o'clock the Cathedral contained not less than five thousand spectators, and the ceremony was performed according to the imposing and sublime ritual of of the Roman Catholic form. The bride was attended by twelve *filles d'honneur*, and the bridegroom by an equal number of *garcons d' honneur*. This was the most splendid wedding which ever occurred in Montreal, or we may say on this continent, and was attended by all the fashionables in the city. The *filles d'honneur* were appropriately dressed in white with a wreath of white roses around their heads, and an ample lace veil reaching from their heads to their heels, while the beautful bride—the glass of fashion, the mould of form, and the observed of observers—was attired in magnificent dress of white flowered satin. Such a magnificent spectacle of a similar description has not before been witnessed in this city.—[Herald.

The Majestic Ottawa is teeming with life and animation. Her breast and glassy surface is dotted with rafts of Timber for the Quebec Market. The steamboats are busy in their vocation. Our old friend the Shannon under the management of Captain Lighthall has resumed her trips. A pretty little boat, the Albion owned by the new Company came to L'Orignal on Thursday, and is intended to make regular trips between Bytown and Grenville. She was welcomed by a large and respectable turn out of of our villagers, who gave her three air-rending shouts of congratulation. The company were then politely invited on board by the Captain, and a hearty welcome given to them below. On her return up in the evening we paid her a visit, and were extremely pleased with her appearance—She floated like a duck on the water, and on leaving the wharf the little water goddess briskly tripped it o'er the waves, with a celerity unexpected from her miniature dimensions. We prophesy she will be a favorite.

We expect the Dragon will soon make her appearance. Like the Albion she is intended for passengers only.—[Spring Mercury May 7th.

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.

"A great part of our next year's supplies, we think, will come by way of the United States, chiefly by the Champlain, Oswego and Erie canals, and the agricultural and other supplies from Canada, for the West Indies at least, will, probably, go by the same channels. The ports on the Lakes, particularly Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego, will acquire additional importance.

"We should not be surprised if the United States' Congress, at the extraordinary session which is to meet on the 31st May, should aid the operation of Mr. Labouchere's bill, by removing the duties on the importations of Canada produce, or allowing a drawback on its importation from the United States."

The "operation" of Mr. Labouchere's bill would be much more effectually and advantageously "aided," by improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and cheapening the cost of transportation of "agricultural and other supplies from Canada to the West Indies," and if our colonial Government would but avail itself of the vast natural advantages within the country possesses over our neighbors, to secure the commerce of this immense region, we must expect, of course, that it will find an outlet through other channels—it is the necessary consequence of trade: the loss of it, however, ought not to be attributed to Mr. Labouchere's bill but to our own supineness and want of energy.

We have no dismal forebodings, like the Editor of the Gazette, however, upon this head; we believe that Lord Sydenham is fully alive to the disastrous consequences that would result to the commerce of Canada, should its trade be diverted through New-York; and that the improvement of our internal communications, upon a scale commensurate with the increasing importance of the colony, will be among the first and most splendid acts of his administration. We have some proof of this, among others, in one of the most sensible, practical and statesmanlike documents that has ever met the public eye—his Lordship's despatch on Emigration, published in our last.

No needless fear ought to be entertained, or created, upon this subject; for, in the first place, it can be demonstrated, that, with existing duties, if the contemplated improvements of the St. Lawrence to Montreal, should be completed, our Millers can, by direct shipment, not only exclude American flour from the lower provinces and the West Indies, but compete with the New York Millers, in their own markets, and, by the same facilities, instead of our receiving "supplies by the way of the United States," shippers in Liverpool could deliver a ton of merchandise at any port on lake Ontario, at about the same expense that it would cost to transport the same from New-York to Oswego.

And, in the second place, it is not very likely that the United States Congress could be prevailed upon, by any inducements whatever, to "remove the duties on the importations of Canadian produce," for the consequence would be that they must either violate a solemn treaty, entered into with Russia, or permit wheat from the Baltic to enter the ports of the United States, duty free—the former would be an unjustifiable breach of national faith; and the latter, the destruction of their agricultural interests—and as neither of these will be very likely to receive the sanction of the American Government, all apprehension, as to the "aid" Mr. Labouchere's bill will receive from this quarter, can only be regarded as a mere chimera of the brain.—[St. Catherines' Journal.

"Heretofore, the forwarding on those rivers, (the Ottawa and Rideau,) and their canals, has been a monopoly—the lock at St. Anne's rapids being now in the hands of a private company—but before the opening of the navigation in the spring, another lock will be completed, at the public expense, and the forwarding business will be thus thrown open to public enterprise." *Extract from Lord Sydenham's Despatch on Emigration.*

The monopoly on the Ottawa and Rideau, alluded to by his Lordship, has been a shameful one, increasing upward and downward freight, to and from Montreal, seventy-five per cent. which the Governor General and others anticipate will be abolished in future, by the construction of a public lock at St. Anne's rapids; but such, we believe, will not prove to be the case, although competition in the *forwarding* business upon those rivers and canals, may produce some *modification* in the exorbitant rates heretofore demanded; still, as far as the people are concerned, it will continue to be a "monopoly" nevertheless—the reason is obvious. The Rideau canal being constructed without a towing path, there are no facilities of which the commercial public can avail itself, for passing vessels through it. If there were, all "monopoly" would be destroyed at once, as it ought to be; but as vessels cannot pass through the rivers and canals above mentioned, without being towed by steamers, the consequence will be, that unless these are provided by Government, for the exclusive benefit of the public, the forwarding companies—be there one or ten—will continue to monopolize all the transportation of merchandise and produce though these inland waters. For instance—If our Millers in St. Catherines wished to ship flour in their own vessels direct to Montreal, with a return cargo of merchandise, how are they to pass through the Rideau and Ottawa rivers? They must either submit to the charges imposed upon them, by the forwarding companies, for towing their vessels, which would be equal, no doubt, to the cost of transhipment at Kingston, or forego the benefits and advantages which they might otherwise derive from unobstructed navigation, similar to the Welland canal.—[ib.

Our readers will no doubt remember the distressing circumstances which came before the public last summer relative to the elopement of the Lady of Capt. Harris, 24th Regt. with Major David of the Montreal Volunteer Cavalry. An action for damages has been lately tried at Montreal, the result of which will be found in the following extracts from the Montreal Herald:—Com. Herald.

Montreal, May 6, 1841.

Before Mr. Justice Gale, and a Special Jury.

H. W. Harris, Esquire, vs. E. D. David, Esq.—action for Crim. Con. Damages at £10,000.

The Plaintiff, Captain in the 24th Régiment Defendant, late a Barrister-at-Law, and Major of the Montreal Cavalry. The trial excited the greatest interest, and throughout the day the Court was crowded. Mr. Smith opened the case in one of the most affecting and eloquent speeches we have ever heard, and when reading the letter left by the unfortunate wife of the Plaintiff to the bereaved husband on the night of her elopement, was so affected that the learned gentleman was hardly able to proceed. The case was most fully made out and the concealment of the intercourse from the husband clearly proved, and although the Solicitor General endeavoured by a most able and ingenious defence to mitigate the amount of damages, the Jury, (charged at some length by the Honorable Judge and after an absence of about fifteen minutes) returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, assessing the damages at £7,500 currency.

Counsel for Plaintiff—Messrs Fisher and Smith, L. H. Lafontaine, Esq. and A. P. Hart, Esq.

Counsel for Defendant. The Solicitor General, W. Badgley, Esq., and T. J. Judah, Esq.

THE KENT ELECTION.

Letter from Col. Prince to Geo. W. Foott, Esq. Returning Officer for Kent.

The Park Farm, Sandwich,
14th April, 1841.

My dear Sir:—I have perused the papers which have been published by Mr. Grant, relative to the late election at Chatham, and which reflect upon you in no very measured terms as Returning Officer.

You ask my advice as a friend and as your Counsel. I will give it to you. By no means consider these productions as *personally* insulting to you:—They are directed against you in your public capacity of Returning Officer for Kent. Also, by no means take any legal notice of them. I do not think them actionable, and if they were, I would not advise you to go to law upon the subject, because it is not worth your while to do so. I am in possession of all the facts of the case, and no doubt you stated them correctly to me at our interview last week. Upon those facts I have no hesitation in giving my opinion that you acted legally throughout, and that the special return you were advised to make was the only return you could make, under the peculiar circumstances of the case. I would recommend you to take no other notice of these offensive publications than to address a line to the electors of Canada, and of the County of Kent in particular, (through Mr. Grant the Editor informing them that you have read the publications and that you deny, in toto, the truth of the leading statements they contain, and the unfair and improper, as well as impudent inferences which they presume to draw from circumstances which took place at the elections; and asking them to suspend their opinions of your conduct as Returning Officer, until the whole facts have been decided on by a committee of the House of Assembly, the only tribunal fit or competent to adjudicate thereon.

In the meantime I cannot help smiling at the round assertion made by one writer that "Executive Coercion" placed Mr. Harrison in the favorable position he was in, when it was notorious that not a dozen Office Holders who were written to by Mr. Berczy, as from himself and without any reference whatever to the Executive, with a solicitation, not a demand, for their votes, actually did vote for Mr. Harrison; and I am yet to learn how Lord Sydenham can be charged with having used Executive coercion because the Post Master of Toronto, who is himself independent of His Excellency, who lived for many years in this District, who was Post Master here, was intimately connected with the voters, and whose brother formerly represented Kent, should have acted so highly criminal as to write a score or two of letters to his friends (among whom there happened to be half a dozen office holders) soliciting their votes and interest in favor of his friend, Mr. Secretary Harrison.

Believe me, my dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
JOHN PRINCE.

George Wade Foote, Esq.,
Sheriff Western District, Chatham,

Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1841.

Improvement in His Excellency's Health.

It is with great pleasure we copy the following paragraph from the Montreal Courier of Monday last:

"The Bulletin of His Excellency's medical attendants yesterday afternoon was as follows:

'His Excellency the Governor General has spent a comfortable day, and is better this afternoon.'

His Excellency is still strictly forbidden by the medical men from seeing any one or giving his attention to business."

The Assizes.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Assize and Nisi Prius and General Gaol Delivery in and for the Midland District, was opened in this place yesterday, at noon, by His Honor Mr. Justice McLean. His Lord hip charged the Grand Jury in a very eloquent address, touching in a happy manner upon our present political condition, and the happy results which may fairly be expected from the late Union of the Provinces, and pointing out the propriety of all good men giving their support to the present administration in forming a Government upon a strong and broad basis.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors.

James Macfarlane, Esq.,	Foreman.
John Ainslie,	"
Thomas Askew,	"
Allan Macpherson,	"
John Macpherson,	"
Hugh Macdonald,	"
Samuel Clark,	"
William J. McKay,	"
Peter V. Dorland,	"
James Mathewson,	"
Colin McKenzie,	"
Archibald Macdonell	"
Jonathan Allan,	"
Elijah Beach,	"
Michael Ancelstine,	"
Mathew Button,	"
Duncan Beith,	"
William Church,	"

The Hon. W. H. Draper, Attorney General, arrived this morning from Toronto, to attend the Assizes as Crown Officer.

Arrival of the Heads of Departments at the Seat of Government.—Col. Bullock, Adjutant General of Militia, the Hon. John Macaulay, Inspector General, Anthony B. Hawke, Esq. Emigrant Agent, arrived in Town yesterday morning from Toronto. The Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly, President of the Board of Works, arrived last week and has been since actively engaged in superintending the completion of the public Buildings, &c.

Col. Foster, Commanding the Forces, and Col. McKenzie Fraser, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, have taken up their quarters at this post some time since.

We issued the following correspondence relative to the reception of His Excellency the Governor General, in an Extra, on Monday, in order that our country friends might be early made acquainted with the arrangements. It will be seen that our gallant Sheriff is prepared to embrace every *fair* auxiliary, which will add to the life and beauty of the occasion.

To Allan McDonell, Esquire, Sheriff of the Midland District.

SIR,

We request you will be pleased to call a Meeting of the inhabitants of the District to receive His Excellency the Governor General on his arrival at the Seat of Government at Kingston, and that the following gentlemen be a Committee to draft an Address for the approval of the persons present, and then to be presented to him by the Sheriff of the District, viz:

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., M. P. P.
ISAAC FRASER, Esq.
HENRY LASHER, Esq.
ALLAN McPHERSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN HAM, Esq.
W. J. FAIRFIELD, Esq.
J. HAWLY, Esq.

with power to add to their number.

Bath, 4th May, 1841.

Signed,
COLIN MCKENZIE, J. P.
W. J. MCKAY, J. P.
ORTON HANCOX, J. P.
W. J. FAIRFIELD, J. P.
B. SEYMOUR, J. P.
H. LASHER,
J. CHURCH, J. P.
J. ALLAN,
P. V. DORLAND, J. P.
SAMUEL DORLAND, J. P.
S. CLARK, J. P.
W. M. BELL,
J. ROBBOUGH,
R. FINLAY,
W. H. CLARK,
ALLAN MCPHERSON, J. P.
J. LOCKWOOD,
D. C. SMITH.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I do (with the most sincere satisfaction) call upon the Inhabitants of the Midland District to assemble on the open ground on the Western side of Kingston, for the purpose of receiving, with a hearty welcome, His Excellency the Governor General.

The day for His Excellency's arrival has not yet been finally determined upon, but as soon as it can be determined, due notice thereof will be given, to which notice the Sheriff respectfully requests a punctual attendance on the part of the People, in order to enable him to make the necessary arrangements.

There will be a sufficient space of ground left for Carriages of all descriptions, so that families wishing to view the pleasing scene may have every facility of doing so.

The Sheriff ventures to solicit the attendance of the *fair* of the District at this joyous assemblage.

ALLAN McDONELL,
Sher ff M. D.

Kingston, May 15, 1841.

The attention of intending purchasers of Real Estate, is directed to Mr. J. Linton's Sale of Town Lots, which is advertized to take place on Friday next. These Lots are very pleasantly situated on Grave, Ridge and Colborne Street, on the ridge known as Kingston Heights, commanding a splendid view of the Town, Harbor, &c.

☞See Advertisement.

Market Prices.—Our market for the last few days has been poorly supplied, our farmers being actively employed getting in their spring crops, prices have consequently risen on some articles. Beef is sold in the shambles at 4d. to 6d. per lb. Mutton 6d. to 7d., Veal 3d. 4d. per lb., Butter 11d. to 1s. per lb., Eggs 6d. to 7d. per doz., Ham 5d., Potatoes, 2s. to 2s. 9d. per bushel, many of which are very inferior in quality. Oats about 2s. 3d., 4lb. loaf 6d.

The Season continues backward, the cold Easterly winds which have of late prevailed, being unfavorable to the progress of vegetation.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

SIR,—Having learned from a private source on which I can place the most implicit reliance, that the Governor General may be now almost daily expected to arrive in Kingston, and not having heard of any definite arrangements for his reception, I have taken the liberty of addressing you upon the subject, trusting that if you are in possession of any information, you will make the same public in your next. I am induced from another motive to trouble you, —I returned on Sunday morning from a visit to Toronto, and while in that famous City, was considerably annoyed at the remarks in every man's mouth, about the "*spiritless*" Kingstonians, and the paltry reception we intended to give His Excellency. I sincerely hope that the Kingston people will show their "*spirit*" on the occasion, and turn out en masse to receive the man who has done so much for them.

I remain, &c.
A KINGSTONIAN.

Our worthy correspondent may rest satisfied that the preparations made both by the Town and District for the reception of Her Majesty's Representative are such as will give general satisfaction.

SIR ALLAN McNAB.

QUEBEC, May 1, 1841.

To the Editor of the Albion.

DEAR SIR,—In a letter signed "M. A.," in the Albion of the 24th ult., there is a disparaging remark on Sir Allan McNab, which was written under an erroneous impression of a speech made by him on the Hustings during the late Hamilton Election, derived from a calumnious report in the newspapers that had not been contradicted. A relative of mine who was present and heard the speech, assures me that it was "manly, straight-forward, and honourable," and that every gentleman who heard it, accorded to it his highest approbation."

Under these circumstances then, I have great pleasure in disclaiming the offensive paragraph, and making the amende due to Sir Allan McNab and I hope that this procedure will be the more satisfactory, as being altogether voluntary on the part of

MILES.

Circumstantial Evidence.—We had the following account of a strange affair in the London Globe of the 12th of March, which if true, furnished another striking illustration of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence, and the terrors surpassing all of which imagination can conceive, that environ the miserable wretch doomed to a public execution:—

"A French paper called the *Audience* contains a letter from a private correspondent, dated Gibraltar, the 28th ult. which states that an opulent British merchant, named James Boswell, long resident there, had been tried and convicted of the murder of his daughter on circumstantial evidence. The convict saw in the crowd another Englishman named John Keats, who had been extremely active in collecting evidence against him. The convict expressed a desire to die in peace with all mankind, and to pardon this person, whom he had considered his greatest enemy. When the convict reached the scaffold, the executioner was pre