firmed with costs.

commerce and manufactures-a houndless demand commerce and manufactures—a boundless demand for its productions—the means of illimitable employment, with the most industrious, skilful, and enterprising population in the world, sinking into pauperism? The impossibility of finding profit able employment for the people, so long as the laws unjustly prohibit them from freely exchanging the products of their industry for the products of all other countries of ones indicates a referets. of all other countries, at once indicates a remedy for the evil. Monopolies can no longer be toler-

The reading of the Report was followed by the marked applause, and gave rise to a most interesting discussion, in which many gentlemen took part. Another meeting is shortly to be held for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject.—[Mont. Com. Messenger.]

From the British Colonist. TORY LOYALTY.

The "conservatives," through their appropriate organ the "City Print," may go on classifying the voters for Messrs. Dunn & Buchanan, to suit their purposes, but that is all they can make of it. Our opinion on the subject is still unchanged, and our correspondent "Fair Play" repeats it in his letter,—that but sixteen office holders, during pleasure, voted for the Government Candidates. We refer to his letter. The "Conservatives" may be offended at comparing their proceedings may be offended at comparing their proceedings with former acts of Mackenzie,—but they make the following the state of the take care not to lay themselves open to such " foul comparisons.29
Perhaps it was their loyally that induced them

o issue their treasonable appeal, "to the Electrs of the Home District," dated "West Gwill mbury, March 3d, 1841," and signed "Conservative." A sample of this document will suffice for the presample of the document will sume for the pre-sent. It commences, "Since the arrival of the newly fledged Baron of Sydenham and Toronto amongst us, more real and absolute moral and po-litical injustice has been committed against the nights and fiberties of the people of Upper Canada, exceeding in a stenfold degree, that which caused the revolt, and subsequent independence of the thirteen United Colonies of America." And in a subsequent paragraph we find the following: "It therefore behoves the electors to send no person into Parliament, let their talents and qualifications be what they may, unless they pledge themselves to advocate a repeal of the Union. The Governor General may rest assured, that if a day of trial should ever present itself during his administration, but he advances of by the advance of an enemy into the country, if the LOVAL PORTION of the people should remain passive through disgust, he would receive but little support through disgust, he would receive but little suppor ffrom his Radical friends, whom he seems so determi-ned and delighted to honour."

The above is a sample of ":Conservative loyalty"

in Canada, and to whom could the parties concern-ed in the circulation of such stuff, be with more propriety compared, than to Mackenzie? Talk of floyalty, indeed! The address from which the above was copied, although dated from West Gwillimbury, was never written by any one residing there;—but it was circulated before the election, to serve Mr. W. B. Robinson, in Simcoe, and Mr. John Gamble in York. They have both been Wir. John Gamble, in York. They have both been defeated, and there are now returned, in defiance of these would be "loyalists," a majority of members to Parliament, fovourable to the union and the policy of the government.

Halifax, April 3rd.—Melancholy Catastrophe.

On Monday last, a very melancholy catastrophe occurred at Margaret's Bay—four children belonging to Mr. John Coolan, were burnt to death, during the absence of their mother, who had gone to the river for water. The premises of Mr. during the absence of their mother, who had gone to the river for water. The premises of Mr. Coolan, were entirely consumed—he had also £17 in cash, and is left perfectly destitute.

Fire.—Five Lives Lost—The premises of Mr.

J. G. Nelson, of Tsuro, N. S. were burned to the ground on Wednesday last, and, elancholy to relate, three of his children and an apprentice and a servant girl perished in the fire. Mr. Nelson and six wife barely escaped participating in the fate of their unfortunate off pring and servant.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

'ST. Louis, April 18, 1841. The city is this morning in the greatest state of excitement that I ever saw, Some robbers last night entered the store of Muns, Simmons and ertson, and murdered two clerks, after which y took what they could find and set fire to the building; this morning that elegant store lies a heap of smoking ruins. Collier & Pettis's banking house, being in the same building, is also con-The two young men were of the greatest re-

ectability, and their loss is mourned by all. Seweral thousand people are at this moment standing wound the ruins, hoping to find the remains of Mr. Baker; the other, Mr. Weaver, was found with his face much cut by a Bowie knife, and a pistol shot over the eye. They were both, I believe, from New York. from New York. Another man was killed by the falling of the

walls. The citizens met this morning and offered a reward of \$5000. Every boat leaving the port is boarded by the police officers; one has just returned with a suspected man.

Since the above was in type we have received the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d, from which we copy the following :-We are indebted to Messrs. Bowen & Hibberd

for a copy of the following proclamation, brought by the Brazil, just in from St. Louis:-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas, the counting house of William G. Pettus, in the city of St. Louis, was last night robbed and set fire to, and two young men mur-dered by burglars; the above reward of five thou-sand dollars will be paid by the city of St. Louis for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the acts, or for such information as shall lead to their detection and conviction, or a proportional part of the said sum for any one or more of them.

JOHN D. DAGGETT,

Mayor of the city of St. Louis.

We learn farther that the murdered men were named Baker and Weaver; that Baker was found near the door, being shot through the head and having one hand cut off; the body of Weaver had not been found when the Brazil started; nor was it known what amount of money had been carried off, as there had not been time to remove the rub-bish of the building, which was burnt to the

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 24.

ARRIVAL of the GREAT WESTERN. The old favorite steamer Great Western, Capt. Hosken, is again at her wharf in this port. It was after one o'clock when we first heard that she was coming up, and at half-past one we received our papers—London to the evening of the 8th of our papers—London to the evening of the out of April, inclusive.

The Great Western encountered very severe

weather and fell in with large islands of ice. Or the 18th from 9, 15 passed several small pieces blowed the engines, and at 9, 30 run into a field of ice extending as far as the eye could reach; at 10, 15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the Eastward, and at 11 got clear of the field. the 19th and 20th was completely surrounded by

The intelligence by this arrival is only four days later, and presents nothing of prominent in-terest. The overland Inuia Mail had not arrived

when the evening papers went to press on the 7th, but was due and hourly expected.

There was another rumor, coming by way of Russia, on the 6th, that the China dispute had been adjusted, but it was not credited. Even the Globe, anxious to graph at any thing favorable. Globe, anxious to grasp at any thing favorable, could only present the following:-

ree of the report which we gave yesterand the source of the report which we gave yesterday in our City correspondence, respecting the settlement of the dispute between this country and China, was letters received via Petersburg by parties who, on a former occasion (the arrival of our expedition near the mouth of the Pekin river,) had intelligence of it by the same route some weeks earlier than the India mails.

Without therefore being the country of the Pekin river, when the India mails.

out therefore being able to confirm the report from other sources, we hope that its substance,

the concession of our claims by the Chinese, will prove correct; and that the next arrivals from the East will confirm the satisfactory conclusion anti-

cipated.

We deeply regret that we have no intelligence of the arrival of the steamship President.

From the Globe of the evening of the 7th. STEAM-SHIP PRESIDENT.

A letter from Liverpool says, "that the report of the London papers of yesterday, of a large steamer having been seen steering for Fayal (or one of the Western Islands,) by a vessel that arrived here on Sunday, is without any foundation.

5 30, P. M.—There is no account whatever of the President (or not the large that the count of the President (or not the large that the count of the President (or not the large that the count of the President (or not the large that the count of the President (or not the large that the count of the President (or not the large that the count of the large that the large the President (or any other thip supposed to be her) since she was last seen by the Orpheus very early on the morning of the 12th ult. I mention this to obviate the many absurd rumors afloat."

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday .- The statement published in the second edition of the morning papers, relative to the "President Steamer" having been seen by the Captain of the Lynx, from St. Mi-chael's, is wholly untrue, and must have been furnished by some person from Liverpool, whose in-formation upon nautical matters is evidently of a

wely questionable character.
Whether the steamer has put into Fayal, returned to New York, or met with a more melancholy destiny, is, at the moment we write, entirely a matter of visionary speculation .- [Letter of Correspondent.]

CITY, Twelve o'clock .- The President steamer has not been heard of, and the greatest alarm pre vails regarding her; yesterday insurances upon her were effected so high as 20 per cent, premium, and more will probably be demanded to-day. Be-yond the usual mails from the continent, we have as foreign arrivals, and nothing in the shape of news is stirring.

From the Shipping Gazette of the evening of April 7. Half past Three.—25 per cent, has been paid out of doors on the President, and there is a doubt whether anything less than 30 per cent would be accepted in the subscription room at Lloyd's. She was first insured at 5 per cent.

From the Herald of April 6. 'The official statement of the year's and quarter's revenue was published last night. It exhibits, upon the whole year, a decrease of £309,280; and upon the quarter ending yesterday the decrease compared with the quarter ending April 5, 1840. is £70,514.

The principal sources of revenue which show decrease are the customs and the post office, the former amounting to 301,042 pounds, and the latter to no less than £883,000. The increase is to be found principally in the excise, which exceeds the last year by 489,299 pounds.

last year by 489,299 pounds.

The stanps also have increased £162,722, and the taxes £275,019. The probable amount of Exchequer bills required to meet the charge on the consolidated fund, amounts for the quarter ended

April 5, 1841, to £4,917,733.

In Parliament nothing especially worthy of no tice had occurred except the following: HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 6.

CASE OF MR. M'LEOD.

Viscount PALMERSTON said that the next motion on the paper was one of the Hon. member for Kil-kenney, relating to the differences at present existing between this country and the government of the United States, and to the arrest of M'Leod. He put it to his honorable friend whether at the present moment he would think it necessary to bring this question under the consideration of the house. For his part he did not see the expediency of bringing forward this question at the presen moment. (Hear.) He trusted that there existed, on the part both

of the government of the United States and that of this country, an anxious desire to bring this matter to an amicable and satisfactory termination. (Hear, bear.) These matters had excited a strong eeling both at this side of the Atlantic and the other, and whilst these matters were the subject of communication between the two governments anything like a discussion of their details could only tend to delay, perhaps to defeat the object, not only of his honorable friend, but that of the English government and of the government of the United States. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, his hon. friend would postpone his motion.— (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume said no person was more anxious to see relations of friendship maintained between this country and the United States. He was opposed to war of any kind, but a war with the United States would be a most unnatural war. (Hear, hear.) After what had been stated by the noble lord, he had no objection to postpone his motion

From the Bristol Standard of April 6. leaves Kingroad to-morrow, April the 8th, the an-niversary day of her starting on her first trip.— She carries out between forty and fifty passengers, and has nearly a full and a very valuable cargo part of which is a large quantity of debenture goods. She leaves Kingroad at 12 o'clock; the last packet from Cumberland Basin leaves at half

Paris, April 5 .- It seems certain that M. Guizot has offered the mediation of France to terminate the differences existing between Great Brit ain and the United States. We cannot, however ain and the United States. We cannot, however, believe that M. Guizot, not content with offering his services as mediator, has threatened the United States, as a journal affirms that he has, with an armed intervention. France invading the United States in favor of England! It is an idea too ridiculous to be entertained, even by the men who abandoned Egypt to the mercy of the powers.
[Le Courrier de Francais, April 5.]

This report of mediation seems to have been Globe. The armed intervention spoken of by the Courrier Francais was a bare invention of the French editor. The letter in the Globe intimated no such thing.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA. We (Dublin Evening Mail) are enabled to an nounce, upon authority—and do so exclusively—that Lord Seaton, late Sir John Colborne, is actually appointed Governor General of India. At a time when our possessions in the East are held by so precarious a tenure, and when our vast territories in that quarter of the globe are threatened by foreign invasion and torn by internal feuds, it is a satisfaction to know that the supreme power has been confided to the keeping of a man of energy and talent, of probity and honour, and one, combining in his own person all the characteristic qualifications of the statesman and the soldier.—
The following communication reached us this morning:-

"Half-past five, Saturday Evening.
"Lord Seaton—late Sir John Colborne—has been this afternoon offered, and has accepted, the Governor-Generalship of India. The offer from Lord Melbourne was, I understand, quite unex-pected by the gallant and noble General—and the answer was prompt and decisive. Nothing is known as yet in public of this very creditable ap-pointment, which will appear in the columns of the Evening Mail.

LOTTERY.

HERE will be disposed of by Lottery, under

THERE will be disposed of by Lottery, under the superintendence of competent gentlemen, at Brockville, on the 27th inst., A SPLENDID NEW SAIL BOAT, complete, with two suits Sails, Masts, Spars, Anchor, Buoy, Chain Cable, Colours, Cushions, Oars, Compasses, &c. &c. The Boat is 18 feet in length, 4 feet 8 inches breadth of beam, 13 inches keel, and fitted up in a superior style; value £45; 40 Tickets, 20s. each. A limited number, by immediate application, may be had of the subscriber.

WILLIAM GUNN.

WILLIAM GUNN. Kingston, 4th May, 1841.

KINGSTON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.

Kingston, 29th April, 1841.

QUARTERLY MEETING. THE next quarterly meeting of the Members
of this Institution, will take place at the room
corner of Queen and King streets, on Monday,
May 10th at half past seven P. M.

JAS. A. HENDERSON,

Rec. Secretary

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1841.

Among the improvements necessary in the present state of the country, the establishment of a Public Bank may be suggested as one of the first importance. The Banks now in operation under parliamentary sanction, and which in some sense may be called public institutions, are all truly private; their operations are limited, and parliamentary interference is, with regard to the public, more to protect than to confer a benefit. A Public Bank is entirely different from such institutions as these, and the qualifying word pub-lic is sufficiently clear and definite to convey the meaning implied in it—that it should be essentially for the benefit of the public. But in a country where there is no public Bank in existence, its nature and its advantages cannot be so well understood as when it can be seen in its practical operation. It is therefore necessary, perhaps, to point out the principles and leading characteristics of a Public Bank. In doing this, it is not pretended that these which are specified are the only principles on which a Public Bank ought to be established; they are merely exhibited as those which may be capable of forming such an institution, and the object of presenting them for consideration is chiefly to engage public attention, in order that at length some matured plan may be produced which shall both

deserve and obtain public approbation.

To proceed, then, we would first say, that
a Public Bank should be such a corporate body as should stand to the proprietors and the public in the capacity of Trustees. It should have a Constitution prescribed by Parliament, and unalterable but by the same authority. The first mentioned qualifying principle would always remind the governing body that they are not acting merely for themselves, but for their succeeding proprie tors, and for the public in general; the se cond, that their duty is simply of an executive character.

objects often in opposition to each other, viz. the public benefit and the private advantage of the proprietors, the latter should be limit ed, and all advantages beyond that limit should be for the benefit of the public. The West India Dock Co. in London affor instance of this kind of limitation. On the dividends amounting to more than a certain fixed per centage, the charges are to be reduced. It might not be so easy to adapt this principle to a public Banking Company; therefore it is proposed in this case as suitabl to the state of the country to constitute the Bank also a Company for the encouragement of Immigration; by means of which its capital could be employed in loans to immigrants, to enable them to immigrate, and in loans to persons engaged in agriculture and manufac tures in the Province, with suitable limitations and exceptions.

capacity as an Immigration Society, would take the management of all immigration business in the Province, and, relieving the Gov-ernment in this department, might be entitled to an annual grant for such service. It might also be advisable to allow the Bank to raise a fund for the relief of indigent immigrants, by a small direct charge on every person taking the benefit of its operations by receiving a loan—thus relieving those whose limited means just enabled them to complete a settlement in the country, and only taxing those who were able to contribute, and that

not without giving them an equivalent.
In its capacity as a Public Bank, it would hav the ordinary banking privileges of issuing notes, payable in specie, and of issuing stock bearing interest; it should provide out of its profits a safety fund; be subject at all times to parliamentary control, and its operations and its circumstances sufficiently made known to be affected by public

In addition to its ordinary privileges, it might be proposed, that it should be the Agent of the Government in every way consistent with the operations of a bank. It should keep, receive, and collect the public revenue, standing in the situations of Treasurer, Receiver General and Collector, by which means no defalcation could easily occur, and these duties be performed at less expense to the country than by employing separate persons.

It might be proposed, also, that it should have the exclusive privilege of raising the required loans in England or elsewhere, for the execution

of public works. Its government should be chosen from among prietors in the form of a Board of Directors But its Superintendent and Assistant should appointed by the Government, subject to the approbation of the Board of Directors. It might also be advisable that its ordinary banking business with regard to private credit accounts, be done on the principle of security, similar to that of the Scotch banks, of which banks it is worthy of notice that in 1825, that year of unprecedented destruction to banks in England, these remained totally unaffected in such disastrous times, and safe-

rsued the smooth and noiseless tenor of their If such a Bank could be established, it would operate as a public benefit; it would embrace all classes in its operations, and it would be the inter-est of all to support it. It would give those advantages to the country which it greatly requires. It would be the chief instrument in carrying on public works, which works are required to em-ploy the thousands of immigrants that seek among us a trans-atlantic home. It would promote immi-gration, not merely in masses of laboring persons, which some appear to complain of, but its loan system would afford accommodation to thousands of small capitalists, and encourage a more promisbe exceeding desirable. It would afford also, a perfectly safe investment for persons wishing to

perfectly safe investment for persons wishing to provide for their families by such means, and it would place the credit of the country upon a safe and durable foundation. The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Midland District, was opened on Tuesday last, Isaac Fraser, Esq., presiding. The following business was done:

The Queen vs. the Inhabitants of Kingstor Claim for damages by a Road between lots 14 & 15, 4th con., by Wesley McRory. Verdict of the Jury, no claim.

The Queen vs. the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh &

Loborough-Claim for damages by J. Freil, by a Road leading from 25 to 26, 7th con. Loborough, to No. 1, 11th con. Pittsburgh. Verdict of the Jury, damages £15. Jane Dewitt vs. Vincent Oakley-An appeal

against a conviction under the Summary Punisment Act. Conviction quashed, with costs The Queen vs. the Inhabitants of Pittsburg

Claim for damages by D. Beaton by a Road between lots 13 & 14, 1st con. Verdict, £25 da-The Queen es. Patrick Kelly--Assault upon the Helmes and W. Sweeny. Verdict Guilty,

John Holmes and W. Sweeny, Verdict Guilty, fine £1 and costs.

The Queen vs. John Jorden and others—Assault on John Bassford and others. Indictment quashed. A. McGuin vs. the Trustees of the Midland District Turnpike Trust—Damages for land taken for McAdamized Road. Verdict £40.

The Queen vs. W. Armstrong-Larceny. Indictment quashed. Prisoner remanded to be tried at the Assizes. B. Outwaters vs. P. Woodcock-An appeal

against a conviction under the Summary Pu

Grand Jury made the usual Jail Report, of which the following is a copy :-The Grand Jury of the Midland District, beg

leave respectfully to report, that they have visited the gaol and improvements lately made thereto and feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great advantages that will arise to the District, and also to the unfortunate inmates who may b confined therein.

The Grard Jury further beg to state, that they

have examined the internal arrangement of the gael and questioned the internal arrangement of the gael and questioned the several persons as to the treatment received, and from the general tenor of their answers, the Grand Jury is of opinion that very great praise is due to Mr. Sheriff McDonell and his subordinate officers. JAMES W. BROWN,

Grand Jury Room, April 28, 1841.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .- A Proclamation is issued postponing the meeting of Parliament to the Fourteenth

We copy the following from Saturday's Chron-

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- Messis. John HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Messrs. John Montgomery and John Young of Point Frederick, in this vicinity, have lately, by means of some chemical process, prepared a liquid which when put upon wood has the effect of resisting the action of fire. We have seen a small pine Box in the shape of a House, which after being washed over with this liquid was exposed to a strong fire for the space of one hour and twenty minutes.—The result was, that the destructive element did not negetate more than half an inch into the not penetrate more than half an inch into the boards. The ingenious inventors, we understand, intend to test publicly, the merits of this liquid, on Thursday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, on the Commons at the West end of the Town.

It will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, that His Worship the Mayor, has called a public meeting, to be held at the Town Hall, tomorrow at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements for the proper reception of His Excellency the Governor General, on his arrival at this place. To some we may appear singular in our views, but we will nevertheless record our opinion that if the people would unite on the occasion alluded to, and receive His Excellency as the Inhabitants of Kingston, and not as separate classes, arrayed under different banners, His Lordship would be much better pleased. Perhaps, however, we are mistaken; for "In a multitude of counsellors there is

New Book STORE .- As the Spring advances, and transport becomes easy, our town gradually increases in business and importance. Among several new establishments already in operation, and on the point of being opened, we may mention that of Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, who intend, in the course of this month, to establish a tranch of their extensive Stationery business in this town.

We are informed that on Sunday the 25th ult. the Bridge over the Gananoque River, at the village of that name, was carried away by the increased violence of the stream, occasioned by a sudden rise of the River. The whole length of the Bridge (346 feet) with the exception of two bents at either end, was destroyed. Fortunately no person was injured. The destruction of the bridge, for some time at least, will be a serious inconvenience. The inhabitants of Gananoque, with a praiseworthy liberality and public spirit, are endeavoring to throw across the stream, as a temporary relief to the public, a floating bridge, until aid can be obtained to erect another.

Several other bridges in the Conn have likewise been destroyed, and the roads are represented as being almost impassable.

A Committee was granted in the House of Com mons to inquire into the state of the Government of Newfoundland. It appears that petitions were presented from the Colony, asking for the abolition of the representative Assembly. Newfoundland Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of

Trade, gave notice on the 30th March, that he would proceed with his Customs' Duties for possessions abroad, on Monday the 5th April. Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated in the House of Commons on the same day, that he would make his financial statement on the 23rd April, when some-thing of the Timber Duties will be publicly known. The Bill authorising the Jews to hold municipal offices passed the House of Commons on the 1st April, 108 to 31.

EMIGRATION .- From the " Correspondence relative to Emigration to Canada," published by authority of Parliament, it appears that the total number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec from 1829 to 1840, both years inclusive, was 293,731-of whom 178,766, or more by two-thirds came from

Ireland. The number of Emigrants from Europe that arrived at New York, during the same period, was 315,223. Within the last twelve years, the population of the North American continent must have been recruited to the extent of more than a million by European Emigrants alone.

DOUBLE Notion.—The Boston Notion advertises to ssue on the 13th of May a double Notion, to be fou times the size of its usual publication. It will contain one hundred and forty four long columns of reading mai ter, and about one hundred engravings, illustrative of men, manners and things .- It is said the single editio will cost three thousand dollars, and give employment for five weeks to 200 operatives.

The most profitable Railroad in the United States it is said, is that from Utica to Schenectady, the capital stock paid in of which is \$1,500,000. On capital stock paid in or which is \$1,500,000. On this capital, the interest earned has been 13 1-2 per cent, per year. This road is seventy-eight miles long, and cost less per mile than any other in the country. It has light flat rails, and is restricted by law from carrying freight, as this would interfere with the profits of the Eric Canal, owned by the state. Its stock is saling in New owned by the state. Its stock is selling in Nev York for \$131 per cent.

THE WEATHER .- Here we are back again to the beginning of Aprils Since our last number the weather has presented more the appearance of the fag end of winter than that of the bright and balmy month of May. On Sunday we had a fall of snow, which continued with great rapidity, for some hours, and completely covered the grou For the last two nights, the frost has been rather

We observe from a paragraph in the Quebec Gasette, that the valuable Library of the late House of Assembly, is about to be removed to Kingston.

The most graceful principle of dress is neatr the most vulgar is preciseness.

The important letter which we lately pubment Act. No conviction returned; the proceedngs quashed. Ellen McDonell vs. William Webb-an appeal lished, from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Sheriff Patrick's Society, Dr. Samp lished, from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Sheriff chier; and on the left by the President doubt attracted general notice; but not more doubt attracted general notice; but not more Marks, Esq., was in his place. against a conviction under the Summary Punishment Act by A. McDonell, Esq. Conviction af-Previous to their discharge on Thursday, the most serious subjects to which the public attention is demanded at the present juncture of affairs in the Province; and it is undoubtedly the duty of that portion of the Public Press, which professes to support the Government of Lord Sydenham, and to promote the permanence of our colonial connec-tion with Great Britain, and the peace and unity of the vast Province of Canada, to bring this subject continually before the public, till every individual is fully persuaded that the existence of Orange Societies is incompatible with good government. Till then, be assu-red, whatever good prospects may appear for the prosperity of the country, arisi the admitted wise and judicious administration of the Governor General, and assuming as we think there is reason to do, that he will have the concurrence of a large majority of the people: we say, notwithstanding this, - with all other gratified wishes of the best friends of Canada in addition, until Orangism is absolutely suppressed, Canada will never know

Peace. The party in the country, who, it is well known, have been always adverse to Reform, and equally opposed to Her Majesty's Government, ever since it has borne the designation of a Reform Government:—This party called the Family Compact, comprising the Clergy of that Church, which would be called the Established Church here, as well as in England; and with few exceptions to this day all office holders of the Province, from the Legislative Councillor down to the Common Crier-all with admirable unity, worthy of a better cause, are undoubtedly resorting vigorously to the instrumentality of Orangism, for the accomplishment of their inpatriotic and selfish purposes. Their chief object, as a preliminary measure, seems to be the repeal of the union.

One of their preparatory measures is to ob-

tain exclusive reputation for loyalty; and the same kind of distinction as supporters of the British Constitution. Truly they have need of a very large appropriation of loyalty, by way of imputation, who have none of it in re-ality: For how is it possible that members of a Society can be loyal who are bound together by secret oaths and which is illegal, in the fact of its existence only without referring to its nature and workings in the community. However go it Tories-to the Hustings with bludgeons, with 200 of you against 2000 Canadians, who have the magnanimity to spare you for the sake of the public peace, and to prefer the loss of an tion to a triumph steeped in your blood; call yourselves the British Party and disgrace that renowned name; do not admit Canadians to be British subjects-though the Imperial Government declares them so. This, of course, is loyalty. Insolent pretenders to conservatism and to a discipleship to Wellingon, who affirms that having witnessed war in all its accumulated miseries, he knows noth ing so destructive and so much to be deprecated as a civil war. That celebrated man possesses the good sense and the loyalty too, that induced him on the completion of the Passage of the Reform Bill, to avow that it having become the law of the land, he should not only acquiesce but assist in carrying it into effect; so also said Lyndhurst, Peel and Sugden, and other honorable conservatives. Treat the law for the union of the Provinces so, or do not pretend to conservatism, much less to loyalty. Cry no Popery, with an in-furiated zeal, as if you were the first to disco-Because a Catholic candiver the monster. date stands up for the choice of his fellow citizens, deny that equal rights exist in the Province, and unchristianize every Protestant who does not vote at your di

There is nothing like the infatuation of you, tories; in this you follow exactly your predecessors in the struggle in England!

They and you think of nothing and see nother the struggle in England! They and you think of nothing and see nothing but victory, though every contest with them ended in defeat, as it will be with you. But you will have the gratification of the pleasurable excitement which such visions always afford; you will go into battle with your eyes shut, manfully shouting, No Popery, Church and State, &c., and when you are reaten, you will neither know when, nor where, nor how!

But to be more serious on the matter. The subject of Orangism will, at the present time, excite surprise; not the least on a view of its character and consequences, but at its continued existence and increase at the present moment. Its continued existence after all the usual processes of entire suppression on the part of the Imperial Government, reflects seriously upon the authorities of the Government in this Province. From the open avowal of membership on the part of those who belong to it-from unconcealed existence of its entire organization, consisting of a

who belong to it—from unconcealed existence of its entire organization, consisting of a Grand Master, and all the subordinates and lodges of the society in the Province—from the tender and delicate manner in which Sir George Arthur's Proclamation lately only recommended them to suspend their Processions—and from the continuance of Orange Lodges in the Regiments stationed in the Province,—it can only be concluded, that though the society has been denounced from the Throne in England, it has been continued here. Thanks from the people of Canada for such a distinguished favor.

The people of Canada say, How is this? Is the Home Government too weak? Is it quite indifferent to the welfare of all classes? Or has it been ignorant of the real state of things in this country to this day? These questions are easier asked than answered. We therefore conclude by telling Lord Sydenham with the utmost respect, that a vast majority of the people are looking to him with some degree of confidence certainly, but also with intense anxiety, for a decisive measure, on this serious and important submeasure, on this serious and important sub-

Commissary General ROUTH has received the honour of Knighthood from Her Majesty. Sir RANDOLPH ROUTH is a long tried and most efficient servant of the Crown, and highly deserving of personal distinction.—He is thoroughly acquainted with the interests of this Country, and has a deep stake in its prosperity, and the happiness of all classes of its inhabitants. The present Lady Routh belongs to one of the oldest Canadian families.—[Montreal Courier.] ROUTH belongs to one of the oldest Canadian [Montreal Courier.]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

On Friday last, the 23d inst., a goodly number of the sons of St. George, with their guests, assembled at Daley's British American Hotel, to do the customary honors to their patron Saint and merry England. About 7 o'clock the company, 76 in number, sat down to a most excellent dinner, evidently prepared to enjoy themselves, and to do that justice to the good things before them which becomes Englishmen assembled on such an occasion. The Chair was occupied by the worthy President of the Society, the Hon. John Kirby,

Marks, Esq., was in his place, no small degree to the hilarity eyening.

On the removal of the cloth the in-

were given from the Chair, and ten propriate honors. The "Queen" and nor General"—the "Union"—and Canada," were, if possible, the non 1. The Day we celebrate, and it.—'Roast Beef of Old England, 2. The QUEEN. - God save the

3. The Queen Dowager and the a 4. His Royal Highness Prince B The Army and Navy.and 'British Grenadiers.' 6. Old England.—'Home, sweet

6. Uld England.—'Home, sweet by 7. His Excellency Lord Syderal, nor General.—'Little wot ye what a S. The Union of Upper and Lone 'The Meeting of the Waters,' 9. Our late worthy Lieutenant of George Arthur.—Fine Old English 10. Our former Lieutenant Gn Seaton and Sir Francis Head, - Ad 11. Sir John Harvey, the gallet New Brunswick.— Britons, strike by 12. Our Sister Societies,—St. Pa and Bruce's Address.

13. The Fair of Canada, - Herry all good Lassess.' Col. McLachlan returned thanki Col. McLachlan retarned thesis and Lieut. Harper for the Nary: me men of these services were presented from being presention. To the toast, "The Union to Lower Canada," Mr. Hart, of Mandada, and the canada," Mr. Hart, of Mandada, and the canada, and the canada, and the canada. ded in a neat speech, in which he a half of the Constitutional inhaling. Canada, that they were prepared a sure of the Union a fair and impair respect to the selection of Kingsle. Provincial Government, he begge company that the inhabitants of Mai tained no selfish views; that the fied with the present arrangement

beg to deprecate, on their behalf, the sed of so petty a feeling at a clisic the whole of the inhabitants concluded by proposing as a toat-sh-ity of Kingston, the Seat of the first Legislature of Canada," which we are was heartily responded to, coupled a ledge of the fact, as stated by the M ing to the toast, that it was not only in of the first Session, but of every non-sion—the Metropolis or Capital 6. "Sir John Harvey" was toasted, Mr. sponded in an able manner. On the cietics? being given, Dr. Sampson 1 John Hamilton returned thanks must respective Societies. We can assure the "Fair of Canal"

were not forgotten, -- indeed the tog highly honoured than any of its p having been responded to by three Major Bourchier, Mr. Sheiff Moles A. McDonald. Esq.

A number of volunteer toasts ment that of "Admiral Sir Robert Earis,"

by Mr. Marks, in a warm and el by Mr. Marks, in a warm and eigen Mr. Hamilton, the spirited strand was also toasted, being very poetre Cunard of the Lakes,—then followith and Common Council of the Town of the "Mechanics" trastitution," scrat the Lake Marine," "Col. Hughen Regt.," "Our old friends, Col. Dutat 83rd," &c.

The Band of the 24th Regt. was in

many most excellent songs were added much to the pleasure of the one The whole passed off remarkably nd-fastidious could not have wished for m ment than that which all presentseem and with the exception of a few "chief the Company broke up at an early has isfied with each other, themselve ner in which their worthy host had ing bonor to the anniversary of the m St. George .- [News of 29th alt.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, MI

On meeting the Members of the ricultural Society, the Board year, beg leave to Report, that year 1340, held the following p One District Show of Mill Creek, the 23d June

Mill Creek, the 23d June, 1840, notes it direction of the general board, at which miums were awarded, amounting to One county or branch Show, held at Maland, on the 14th October, under direction of that Branch, at which premiums varies warded amounting to One county Show for Frontense, held the Kingston Fair, on the 13th October, which premiums were awarded amounting One county Show for Lenox & Addipanheld at Napance Fair, on the 15th October, under the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting under the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting which which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premiums were awarded amounting the control of the Conny Bank, a which premium the control of the Conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the Conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a which premium the control of the conny Bank, a

The Stock exhibited at these ted much superior to those shown ing evidence to the friends of Agri success and usefulness of the Society

Profit on the Horse,

Agreeably to the 13th Rule of our Cust Meeting, after the present Board have said surer's Accounts, and finally settled ere; to the Society for the past year, will push to the Society for the past year, will push to the Society for the past year. After the configuration of the said in the said

cers the propriety of amendance of along, far as changing the place and time of hisking far as changing the place and time of hisking Meetings, and also of holding the quaries in the principal officers to attend the Agriculturing the sittings of the Quarter Sesses, remove the meetings to public convenience.

The 14th Article provides for the public convenience.

The 14th Article provides for the meeting and it is recommended to meeting and it is recommended to meeting and it is recommended to the meeting and it is recommended to the meeting and it is recommended to the public the construction of the 23d classe fast the County Boards are called upon far the the County Boards are called upon far the the far the county Boards are called upon far the the far the formation of the country at large the information of the country at large full benefit to the public intended by the full benefit t

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eston Court House, \$
th April, 1841.
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the Esq., that the Report be
the Esq., that the Report be , Esq., that the large reasurer's account was then reasurer's account was then ary, T. A. Corbett, Esq., an ary, T. A. Corbett, Esq., and the following List was the color of the following List was the color of the following List was the color of the co DISTRICT OFFICERS-President—John B. Marks Vice President—Dr. Samp Treasurer—David John St. ording Secretary-Tho Recording Secretary—The COUNTY OF FRON County Vice Presidents—J folditch, Esq. County Directors—Jame der Cowan, Esq., T. Kirk Strachan, Mr. Hapk Rankin Esq., Allan McDonell, E m. Stark.

COUNTY OF LES COUNTY OF ADDITIONAL VICES Presidents County Vice; Presidents
Chrk, Esq.
County Directors—Capt.
Michael Asselstine, Esq.,
h Hawley, James Wrigh
WOLK ISLAN ce President—Angus (call a Special Meetrn Society, for the purpos

COLLECTORS FOR KI COLLECTORS FOR K.
ses Kirkpatrick, Esq., A
d by T. Kirkpatrick, Es
il, that for the future, the the Society be held at W
in April, and that the Qu
continued as usual at Kinge
essions.—Carried.
d by Alex. Cowan, Esq., i,
at, in consequence of the
lety, there be no District of neting then proceeded to a fifth several County Cattle Article of the Constitution conversation, the matter with Meeting, as was also, a pording Secretary, T. A. atinucd and highly meritorlessely.

and after ordering necting separated. Alerried. Died. ng 3d inst. Eunice, months. Funeral same night William, infant a months. Funeral to-inorrow z on, on Sunday, 5cht April, Mi strict Grammar School, and as or of Adolphustown, in the 38 wille on the 90th instant, Mrs. ha Terry, in the 38th year of a Hamboro' on the 16th instant bore with exemplary patience ill, James Crooks, Esg. Junior rooks, aged 30 years.

James Crooks, Esq. Junion kks, aged 30 years. ledonia Springs on the 5th it er of the proprietor of the S sidence in Lansdowne on the gering illness which she boration Mrs. Pheba Colby, wife I Daniel L. Baldwin, former ton, on the 6th instant, Hele iric, Esq., after a linearing.

HE MONTHLY MEET! STON TOTAL ABSTIN ILL be held in Rear Str day Evening the 7th i will be delivered. The past seven o'clock ton, 4th May, 1841.

NOTICE. JONES begs leave to hat at the suggestion of ced business as an AU RAL AGENT, and mor share of its patronage, nfide in him of his de tion to further their articularly tenders his se Nontreal and Quebe ial transactions with I s of the Province, prome in fulfilling their ins moderate terms. NES thankfully avails refer to the following get is. Armstrong & Greer, omas Wilson, and Antho Office in King Street, on the Pacelo

the People, HE GENTRY, CO. GRICULTURAL JONES begt to inform c, (and more particular and its riciuity, that I ng demand attendent of tinguished persons conne and Provincial Parlia on Saturday the 29th d cceeding Saturday,) on to , known as the Farmer -a Public Sale by Auctic ler Stock as in the interi are. Sale at 11 o'clock rther particulars, apply fice, King Street near by 4, 1841. JONES avails himself

ottunity to inform his frince, that he is prepare in King Street, for Publications REAL OR PERSONAL F s the liberty of suggesti ispose of, the advantage and time from the rapid and population of this t near Store Stree

NOTICE ING been solicited to IEETING, of the Inhal stor, for the purpose of r the proper reception of ernor General, I hereby the inhabitants for the all, on Wednesday next ock, P. M. when an Ad a Programme of the in ubmitted for public con-

he Common Council, }

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