generally are, however, acting very cautionsly, and the stocks on hand being much less than usual at this season, should there he even a moderate demand, they will be enabled to do better as re Business has been rather brisker in gard profit. Business has been rather brisker in the carebouses this week, although the buyers continue to purchase much more sparingly than usual at this season. [Leeds Mercury.]

HALIFAX, April 10 .- Business in the hall has been more flat than for the last month in all branches: very few pieces indeed have changed hands, and those at scarcely the prices of last week

Wool is dull sale, and rather lower. HUDDERSFIELD, April 13 .- The business expetienced in this market some three weeks since, especially in the fancy articles, has almost disappeared; indeed, business to day must be called very dull, few goods being sold, and the prospect gloomy for the future in addition. Prices also

were scarcely supported.

Bradford, April 15.—There was again a dull no means the usual quantity o market, and by pieces changed hands, and probably in some cases lower rates accepted. The only goods in demand are good fancy articles. Yarns are the turn lower and spinners complain heavily; but stocks are said not to be by any means heavy. Wool is rather pressed on the market, and most descriptions a shade lower; spinners buy only from hand to

MANCHESTER, Friday Evening.-Since Tuesday there has not been the least favorable change in either the cloth or yarn markets; the tendency, on the contrary, of both is, if any thing, downward. It was thought previous to the arrival of intelligence from China, that if very extensive orders did not arrive from that quarter, short time would be resorted to; but nothing of that kind has been heard of. On the whole, things are most

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, April 12 .-There has been to day an exceedingly dull market. Few buyers attended, and the purchases were limited and at declining prices. There is no change in the wool market to report.

Colonial.

From me Montreal Times, May 13. MARKETS.

In Sugars, the transactions at auction, which have latterly taken place, have been with a view of disposing of remnants of consignments received last year, and afford no just criterion whereby an opinion can be formed with reference to future operations. The Southampton, the first arrival from the West Indies this season, brings a cargo of Cuba Sugars; and the sales which may be made of her importation will convey a tone to the mar-

Recent advices from China are far from definite in their character, and some of the best informed publications in London are by no means sanguine that a final settlement of the differences in dispute has been obtained. The uncertainty that hovers on the question, will induce the speculators in Teas to maintain prices at the quotationns which have latterly prevailed, and the reduction in the stock or this article which has ensued in the English and foreign markets will tend to the same re

Ponk .- Prime, quick at \$11 for Canada; Prime Mess, \$12 a \$121 and dull; Mess, \$14 a \$141, do. BEST.-Prime, \$8; Prime Mess, \$10; Cargo \$6 1-2 a \$7, and scarce.

LARD-5d. a 51 per lb.
BUTTER-7d. a 8d. per. lb, and scarce. FLOUR.-No American in market.

CANADA .- We have heard of no sales since th errival of the last Halifax steamer; but 28s. 9d. is paid by the bakers for home consumption. So demand, as a large quantity will be required for early shipments.

WHEAT .- The only cargo of U. C. that has ar rived this spring met with a ready sale at 5s. 10
1-2d. per. 60 lbs. The quality was not first rate.
Ashes.—Pots are firmly held at 29s, and in a

rew instances have found buyers there at. Pearls neglected at 28s. 9d—stock heavy.

The Canal now being open for the season, we look for large quantities of produce; and in our next we hope to be able to give a better account of

In Imports, nothing has yet been done, as but few Upper Canada buyers have made their appearance, and the assortments of goods being incom-

TIMBER DUTIES .- The Quebec Gazette of Mon day last alludes to a report, then prevalent in the Lower Town, that a reduction of 10s, would take place with respect to the Baltic Timber, and that an additional 10s, would be laid on Colonial Tim an additional 198. Would be laid on Colonial 1146-ber, thus placing Baltic Timber at a duty of 45., and Colonial at 20s. By others, it was said, that the duty on Timber from the North of Europe would not be reduced, but that the shillings would be laid on Colonial Timber. We do not see how, the latter arrangement would meet the views of those at home, who clamour at the protective scale of duties. The cost of Baltic would not be reduced, and that of North America, would be enhanced Such an alteration would destroy the Colonial Trade, without affording any relief to the consumers of Timber in Great Brita n.-[Montreal

Yesterday afternoon, while a young boy was walking on the whatf in the neighbourhood of the canal, a dog running near startled him, when he fell into the river. A young man named Walker, who was within hearing of the child's cry, immediately rushed to the spor, and dressed as he was, plunged to the rescue. After going down twice le succeeded, and having placed the dripping child in safe keeping, and seen him fairly recovering, again proceeded on his walk.—[Montreal Messen-

We see it stated that the Governor General will probably leave for Kingston during the present week, There is time enough yet before the 14th June. His Excellency has had another severe attack. We are bappy to say he is recovering .- [ib.

The monotony of Montreal life was on Thursday agreeably diversified by the public marriage of Mr. Desbarats to 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 the Roman Catholic The bride was attended by twelve filles Thonneur, and the happy bridegroom by an equal number of garcons d'honneur. This is the most splendid wedding which ever occurred in Montreal, or we may say on this continent, and was atfilles 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 beautiful bride-the glass of fashion, the mould of form, and the observed of all observers- was attired in a magnificent dress of white flowered satin. Such a magnificent spectacle of a similar description has not before been witnessed in this city.—[Herald.]

Our readers will remember, that, on the authority of the Dublin Evening Mail, a report obtained partial circulation, to the effect that Lord Seaton had been offered the Governor Generalship of fadis. We have copied the two paragraphs of the Mail in another place; but it is evident, from the explanation of the United Service Gazette, that the Dublin paper was misinformed.-[Mont. Ga-

A fine new barge, recently launched, and which 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. Murray & Sanderson on that route. Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the utility of this invention for sea navigation, there is we believe. invention for sea navigation, there is, we believe, among practical men, no question as to its admi

We exceedingly regret the severe indisposition of this Excellency the Governor General, during

which he is reported to have suffered much pain. We however consider it a duty to check reports which have been current in town since straw was laid in the streets on which his residence abuts. during the afternoon of Thursday last. His Excellency was not considered materially worse or that day, or since; although his previous suffering had rendered the noise of carts and carriages distressing to him, and caused this proper precaution -[Mont. Transcript.]

DESPATCH .- To show the act vity of the Rive Forwarders in the transport of Goods via the St. Lawrence, we may mention that the barge Ayr. the property of Messrs, McGibbon & Ferguson was ed at Montreal last Monday with merchandize for Toroeto, the goods were transhipped to the St. George on Thursday evening, and would arrive at that City about noon yesterday, making only four and that it is in no danger of being neglected .days and a half from Montreal to Toronto. -[Chron. & Gazette.1

From the News

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The first quaterly meeting of the members of this Institution, for the current year, took place at their rooms, comer of King and Queen streets, on Monday evening last. The weather was very unfavorable, a heavy rain descending, and consequently the attendance was rather limited. Mr. Masson, 1st Vice President, occupied the chair. The committee's report for the quarter having been called for, was read by the

cretary as follows: The Committee of the Kingston Mechanics' Inution beg leave to report :

That since your committee have entired on their duties for the present year, every efort has been made on their part to forward the interests of this Institution, and give to it that stability and permanency which it has ever deserved. That such efforts have not been useless or unavailing, the great increase of members during the past quarter, and the continued generous donations, fulshow; and while proofs are thus occurring, that the inhabitants of Kingston are aware of the benefits to be derived from this Institution, great encouragement is afforded to your committee to pursue their hitherto successful course, and to contin ue to exert themselves to surmount those obstacles that necessarily present themselves during the rapid growth of an Institution, which, founded on ust principles, and having for its object the advancement of science and the dissemination of knowledge, is eminently deserving of public sup-

During the past quarter 25 new members have been added to this Institution, as large a number as has ever been admitted during one quarter since its re-establishment; and from the number of strangers now arriving amongst us, with the proba-tility of becoming residents, there is every prospect of a great increase during the ensuing months. The subscriptions are not so fully paid up as your committee would wish, but such measures have een taken as will ensure their regular payment for the future. The balance in the Tre ands, every debt due by the Institution up to this

date being fully paid, is £22 1s. 7d.

In the Library no increase of any importance has taken place; but your committee are daily expecting many very valuable works from New York, which were ordered last year, but owing to unavoidable circumstances were detained. 623 volumes of interesting and valuable books now form the Library, and which, though in constant circulation among the members. See in good order and lation among the members, are in good order and preservation. The Reading-Room continues to be well attended, and being supplied with many of the best and most interesting papers in the Province, with a few from the United States, is a source of great benefit, enabling members to become acquainted with foreign and local news, and acquire the current topics of the day. Your committee would take this opportunity to thank the various editors for their kind contributions, and request they will still continue their favors to this department of the Institution. There have not been so many lectures delivered as your committee would have desired-two only having been given.

The Debating Class is still a source of interest : its general management calls forth great praise on the part of its leading members, and as the debates continue to be useful and informing, the number of its members is rapidly increasing.

The following donations have been received du-

ing the present quarter: Christian Philosophy, 1 vol., Methodist Magazine, 2 vols., Bouchett's Topography of Canada—by William Ferguson, Esq.

A very old French Bible—by Mr. Wm. Ford.
4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries—by J. S.

Cartweight, Esq.
Two handsomely framed Pictures, the Queen and

Buckingham Palace-by Mr. Cone. Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, £1 50 Rev. R. D. Cartwright, 00 Anthony Manahan, Esq. M. P. P. 2 10 0
James Nickalls, Esq. 0 15 0
It being understood that the various Societies

will walk in procession on the approaching arrival of the Governor General, your committee have determined to provide a banner and suitable badges for the occasion. A subscription has been accordingly opened and the requisite amount nearly ob-The banner is now in course of preparaion; and your committee cannot but express their thanks for the approval of their conduct by the members at a late meeting, and take this opportunity to request their cordial co-operation in all use-

All which is respectfully submitted.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

THE PRESIDENT .- The anxiety of the public respecting this vessel continues without abatement, although the opinion seems to be gaining ground that her course is run. Rumors were current yesterday of her arrival at Halifax and Bermuda, but on tracing them they were found to be without foundation.

The most probable statement that has yet appeared, seeming to throw any light upon the painful matter in suspense, was brought to this port some days ago by a British barque, the Recovery, from the port of Bristol. Her captain, Bowman, is said to have reported that on the 28th of March, when off the Azores, he saw at a great distance the hull of a large ship, dismasted, which he took to be a man-of-war; and that about the same time he saw fragments of spars, casks, &c. floating on the water. This is supposed to have been the President.

By the subjoined note it will be seen that an investigation of this report is to be made to-morrow. before the British consul, when perhaps something will be elicited, leading to a definate conclusion.

BRITISH CONSULATE, May 10th.

To the Editors of the Commercial Adverti Gentlemen—In consequence of the report that R. Bowman, master of the British barque Recovery of London, on the voyage from Bristol for this port, saw a very large vessel dismasted, which from the latitude may have been the steam ship President, without having made any effort to afford relief to a vessel so circumstanced, I have deemed it my duty to require the attendance of the mester, officers and seamen of that vessel at this consulate to morrow at noon, to investigate the statement as published; to which I respectfully invite the gentlemen connected with the press.

I am, gentlemen,

Your humble servant,
J. BUCHANAN. We have received the following note from the agents and consignees of the President in this city, in answer to a letter addressed to those gentlemen this morning: en this morning :

" As relates to the President we still have hope - She was as well found in all respects as any ship that ever left this port. She was in capital order, well manned and officered.

"Her commander, Roberts, is a man of superio ability, and her engineer one of the best out of Great Britain; he had always been in the British Queen, and for his superior management of her engine for two years, he received from the company a gold present of the value of fifty guineas. No ship was ever better equipped

standing her superior strength and equipments, for attempting to reward, public services by grants of

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1841.

Kingston Gerald.

In a former number we called the attention of or readers to the subject of Immigration, as one which the prosperity of the Province was essentially involved. We are glad to find that this confession is general, and that a lively interest on the subject is felt by all persons in the Province; Those who have paid attention to the recent com munications from Great Britain, will find that there is a cheering prospect of a considerable accession to our population. And those who have noticed the dispatch of Lord Sydenham to Lord John Rus-sell on the subject, cannot fail to be highly gratified at the attention bestowed on it in toth these igh quarters. But the satisfaction we feel at the prospect, is accompanied with qualification of considerable abatement; and till Parliament has assembled, and some prospects of reform in the Land Granting Department has appeared, we shall be under the necessity of withholding any xpressions of entire satisfaction.

To speak the truth plainly, an injustice has been inflicted on all persons who have settled upon land in the Province for some years past; and false pretences still accompany the usual inducements presented in favour of settling in the Province When persons desirous of emigrating, hear of Canada, they are told of the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, accompanied with comparative statements in many particulars in reference to the United States, highly favorable to Canada. But they are not told that the chief and best portions of the lands throughout the Country are alienated from the Crown, and in the hands of persons holding them on speculation: but it is fact as true as it is dishonest. To illustrate il by comparison: Suppose an auctioneer of good reputation, were to adveitise a sale of a cargo of tea, with the usual flattering descriptions of quality and inducements to purchasers, suppose he had collected a large assembly of customers round him only a few chests of inferior quality were offered for sale, and that soon after the unavoidable exposure took place, that private sales had disposed of all the remainder—and the intended purchasers were courteously referred to the holders of the teas, who had bought then on speculation. It is easy to conceive that the unfriend-ly aspect of the persons thus imposed upon, would suggest the propriety of the gentleman clearing out without delay.

We can conceive nothing more calculated to render the Government unpopular, with regard to those who do remain in the Province; nor better adapted to drive settlers into the United States, where at least, this advantage remains an unlimited range of choice in the purchase of land. Bu we need not at present, enter into a detail of the injurious effects attending the holding of wild lands with a view of a future advance of price—of the continuation of Crown and Clergy Reserves in their wilderness state, though from a different cause; all these are too well known, to require it. We shall confine our attention to the following extract from Lord Durham's report, which places this subject in the clearest light, and undouttedly must excite the astonishment of those who have had no previous knowledge of the subject:-

"By official returns which accompany this report, it appears that, out of about 17,000,000 of acres comprised within the surveyed districts of Upper Canada, less than 1,600,000 acres are yet unappropriated, and this amount includes 450,000 acres the reserve for roads, leaving less than 1,200,000 acres open to grant; and of this remnant 500,000 acres are required to satisfy claims for grants founded on pledges by the government. In the opinion of Mr. Radenhurst, the really acting surveyor general, the remaining 700,000 consist for the most part of land inferior in position or quality. It may almost be said, therefore, that the whole of the public lands in Upper Canada have been alienated by the government. In Lower Canada, ast of 6.169, 963 acres in the sorveyed townships, nearly 4,000,000 acres have been granted or sold; and there are unsatisfied but indiputable claims for grants to the amount of about 500, been granted or sold; and there are unsatisfied but indisputable claims for grants to the amount of about 500, 000. In Nova Scotia nearly 6,000,000 of acres have been granted, and in the opinon of the Surveyor General on ly about one-cighth of the land which remains to the Crown, or 300,000 acres is available for the purposes of settlement. The whole of Prince Edward's Island, about 1,400,000 acres, was alienated in one day. In New Brunswick 4,400,000 acress have been granted or sold, leaving to the Crown about 11,000,000, of which 5,500,000 acres are considered fit for immediate settlement.

sold, leaving to the Crown about 11,000,000, of which 5,500,000 acres are considered fit for immediate settlement.

"Of the lands granted in Upper and Lower Canada, upwards of 3,000,000 acres consist of "Clergy Reserves," being for the most part lots of 200 acres each, scattered at regular intervals over the whole face of the townships, and remaining, with few exceptions, entirely wild to this day. The evils produced by the system of reserving land for the clergy have become notorious, even in this country; and a common opinion I believe prevails here, not only that the system has been abandoned, but that measures of remedy have been adopted. This opinion is incorrect in both points. In respect of every new township in both Provinces reserves are still made for the clergy, just as before; and the act of the Imperial Parliament which permits the sale of Clergy Reserves, applies to only one-fourth of the quantity. The select committee of the House of Commons on the civil government of Canada reported, in 1828, that "these reserved lands, as they are at present distributed over the country, retard more than any other circumstance the improvement of the colony, lying as they do in detached portions of each township, and intervening between the occupations of actual settlers, who have no means of cutting roads through the woods and morasses, which thus separate them from their neighbours," This description is perfectly applicable to the present state of things. Iu no perceptible degree has the evil been remedied.

"The system of Clergy Reserves was established."

"The system of Clergy Reserves was established by the act of 1791, commonly called the Constitu-tional Act, which directed that, in respect of all grants made by the Crown, a quantity equal to one seventh of the land so granted should be reserved for the clergy. A quantity equal to one-seventh of all grants would be one-eighth of each township, or of all the public land. Instead of this pro portion, the practice has been, ever since the act assed, and in the clearest violation of its provia seventh of all the land, which is a quantity equal to a sixth of the land granted. There have been appropriated for this purpose 300,000 acres, which legally, it is manifest, belong to the public. And of the amount for which Clergy Reserves have een sold in that Province, namely, £317,000 (of which about £100,000 have been already received and invested in the English funds,) the sum of about £45,000 should belong to the public.

"In Lower Canada, the same violation of the law has taken place, with this difference—that upon every sale of Crown and Clergy Reserves, a fresh reserve for the clergy has been made, equal to a tifth of such reserves. The result has been the appropriation for the clergy of 673,567 acres, instead of 446,000, being an excess of 227,559 acres or half as much again as they ought to have reeived. The Lower Canada fund already produed by sales amounts to £50,000, of which, there fore, a third, or about £16,000, belong to the public. If, without any reform of this abuse, the whole of the unsold Clergy Reserves in both Provinces should fetch the average price at which such lands have hitherto sold, the public would be ronged to the amount of about £280,000; and the reform of this abuse will produce a certain and al most immediate gain to the public of £60,000. In referring, for further explanation of this subject, to a paper in the appendix which has been drawn up by Mr. Hanson, a member of the commission of inquiry which I appointed for all the colonies, I am desirous of stating my own conviction that the clergy have had no part in this great misappro-priation of the public property, but that it has ari-sen entrely from heedless misconception, or some other error, of the civil government of both Prov-

"The great objection to reserves for the clergy is that those for whom the land is set apart never have attempted, and never could successfully at tempt, to cultivate or settle the property, and that, by special appropriation, so much land is withheld from settlers, and kept in a state of waste, to the But it would be a great mistake to suppose that this is the only practice by which such injury has been, and still is, inflicted on actual settlers. In the two ship was ever better equipped.

"The miserable bugbears about her being hogged, figged, &c. are too ridiculous for a moment's and still is, inflicted on actual settlers. In the two credence. We do not say that she is safe, notwith—

But it would be a great mistake to suppose that this gainst Mr. D., which was tried on settle suppose that this gainst Mr. D., which was tried on actual settlers. In the two credence. We do not say that she is safe, notwith—

Canadas, especially, the practice of rewarding, or thirty Thousand Dollars damages.

we know that human strength cannot cope with Omnipotence, but we hope so, notwithstanding we have been distressed beyond measure."

public land, has produced, and is still producing, a degree of injury to actual settlers which it is difficult to conceive without having witnessed it. The very principle of such grants is bad, inasmuch as under any circumstances, they must be a such as a such a very principle of such grants is oad, inasmucia as, under any circumstances, they must lead to an amount of appropriation beyond the wants of the community, and greatly beyond the proprietor's means of cultivation and settlement. In both the Canadas, not only has this principle been pursue with reckless profusion, but the local executive governments have managed, by violating or evading the instructions which they received from the Secretary of State, to add incalculably to the mis chiefs that would have arisen at all events.

Secretary of State, to add incalculably to the mischiefs that would have arisen at all events.

"In Upper Canada, 3,200,000 acr es have been granted to "U. E. Loyalists," being refugees from the United States, who settled in the Province before 1787, and their children; 730,000 acres to Militia men; 450,000 acres to discharged Soldiers and Sailors; 225,000 acres to Magistrates and Barristers; 136,000 acres to Executive Councillors, and their families; 50,000 acres to five Legislative Councillors, and their families; 36,900 acres to certain the councillors, and their families; 36,900 acres to Clergymen, as private property; 264,000 acres to efficers of the Army and Navy, 500,000 acres for the endowment of schools, 48,520 acres to Colonel. Talbot, 12,000 acres to the beirs of General Brock, and 12,000 acres to Doctor Mountain, a former Bishop of Quebec; making altogether, with the Clergy Reserves, nearly half of all the surveyed land in the Province. In Low-cr Canada, exclusively of grants to refugee loyalists, as to the amount of which the Crown Lands' Department could furnish me with no information, 450,000 acres have been granted to Militiamen, to Executive Councillors 72,000 acres, to Governor Milne about 48,000 acres, to Mr. Cushing and another, upwards of 100,000 acres (as a reward for giving information in a case of high treason), to officers and soldiers 200,000 acres, and to "leaders of townships" 1,457,209 acres, making altogether, with the Clergy Reserves, rather more than half of the surveyed lands originally at the disposal of the Crown.

"In Upper Canada, a very small proportion (per-

"In Upper Canada, a very small proportion (per haps less than a tenth) of the land thus granted, has been even occupied by settlets, much less re-claimed and cultivated. In Lower Canada, with the exception of a few townships bordering on the American frontier, which have been comparatively well settled, in despite of the proprietors, by American squatters, it may be said that nineteen

twentieths of these grants are still unsettled, and in a perfectly wild state.
"No other result could have been expected in the case of those classes of grantees whose station would preclude them from settling in the wilderness, and whose means would enable them to avoid exertion for giving immediate value to their grants; and unfortunately, the land which was intended for persons of a poorer order, who might be expected to improve it by their labour, has, for the most part, fallen into the hands of land-jobbers of the class just mentioned, who have thought of settling in person, and who retain the land in its present wild state, speculating upon its acquiring a value at some distant day, when the lemand for land shall have increased through the increase of population.

"In Upper Canada, says Mr. Bolton, himself a great speculator and holder of wild land, "the plan of granting large tracts of land to gentlemen who have neither the muscular strength to go into the wilderness, nor, perhaps, the pecuniary means to improve their grants, has been the means of a to improve their grants, has been the means of a large part of the country remaining in a state of wilderness. The system of granting land to the children of U. E. Loyalists has not been productive of the benefits expected from it. A very small proportion of the land granted to them has been occupied or improved. A great proportion of such grants were to unmarried females, who very readily disposed of them for a small consideration, frequently from £2 to £5 for a grant of 200 , frequently from £2 to £5 for a grant of 200 The grants made to young men were also acres. frequently sold for a very small consideration; they generally had parents with whom they lived, and were therefore not disposed to move to their grants of lands, but preferred remaining with their families. I do not think one-tenth of the lands granted to U. E. Loyalists has been occupied by the persons to whom they were granted, and in a great proportion of cases not occupied et all." Mr. Radenhurst says, "general price of these grants was from a gallon of rum up to perhaps £6, so that while millions of acres were granted in this way, the settlement of the Province was not advanced, nor the advantage of the grantee secured in the nor the advantage of the grantee secured in the manner that we may suppose to have been contemplated by government." He also mentions amongst extensive purchasers of these grants, Mr. Hamilton, a member of the Legislative Council, who bought about 100,000 acres; Chief Justices Emslie and Powell, and Solicitor General Grey, who purchased from 20,000 to 50,000 acres: and states that several members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, as well as of the House of Assembly, were "very large purchasers."

"In Lower Canada, the grants to " Leaders and tions which deserve a particular description. "By instructions to the Local Executive imme diately after the passing of the Constitutional Act, it was directed that "because great inconvenien ces had theretofore arisen in many of the colonies in America from the granting excessive quantities of land to particular persons who have never cultivated or settled the same, and have thereby pre vented others more industrious, from improving such lands: in order, therefore, to prevent the like inconveniences in future, no farm-lot should be granted to any person being master or mistress of a family in any township to be laid out which should contain more than 200 acres." The instructions then invest the governor with a discretionary power to grant additional quantities in certain cases, not exceeding 1,000 acres. According to these instructions 200 acres should have been the general amount. 1,200 the maximum, in special cases to be granted to any individual. The greater part, however, of the land (1,457,200 acres) was granted, in fact, to individuals at the rate of from 10,000 to 50,000 to each person. The evaion of the regulations was managed as follows :-A petition, signed by from 10 to 40 or 50 persons, was presented to the Executive Council, praying for a grant of 1,200 acres to each person promising to settle the land so applied for. petitions were, I am informed, always granted, the Council being perfectly aware that, under a pre-vious agreement between the applicants (of which the form was prepared by the then Attorney Gene-ral, and sold publicly by the law stationers of Que-bec), five-sixths of the land was to be conveyed to one of them, termed leader, by whose means the grant was obtained. In most cases the leader ob-tained the whole of the land which had been nom-

inally applied for by fifty persons." So it is clear, that after inviting thousands of persons to settle in the Country, as in an entirely new Country, the Government have no land to dispose of to them, and they are referred to the speculators who hold them; the name, honour and credit of the country are engaged in every way to promote immigration, that these may have their price for the land. Cught these things to be so? Is there any good faith and honesty in inviting settlers into the country under such circumstances? We think not. But, regretting what has been done avails nothing; we must proceed to a remedy of some sort; if we do not, the advantages existing in the neighbouring States will turn the stream of immigration that way, and to a great extent at our expense; and when they have occupied the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the wild lands of Canada will be in requisition. If, then, it is desirable to promote mmigration, and especially of that description which brings capital into the country, we must by all means provide a remedy for this enormous evil. We shall continue the subject in our next number.

HEAVY DAMAGES-important to vagabonds.—Some time last year an elopement took place of E. D. David Esq. of Montreal, date, however, he was convalescent. Barrister, and Major in the Montreal Cavalry, and Mrs. Harris, wife of Captain Harris, 24th Regt. Captain Harris entered an action against Mr. D., which was tried on the 6th inst., at Montreal, and resulted in a verdict of

The time approaches when the Governor General will enter Kingston, to open the first Parliament of Canada. It is an event important in itself; but it has additional interest in this Town, owing to it being the place chosen for the sitting of Parliament, by the metropolitan dignity is conferred on Kingston. Our townsmen, in the most commend able manner, are, it seems, desirous of giving His Excellency such a reception as will b uitable to the occasion. Now, though we have not the least objection to the usual decriptions of salutation on such occasions, the bject of which may be the expression of repect for His Excellency personally, of loyalty to the Queen's Representative, and gratitude for the honour conferred on our Town, we have serious objections to such an arangement as is contemplated; and we are determined to record our opinions on the subject,—that if we fail in effecting some modification of the contemplated arrangement we shall, at least, do our duty in the way of protest. We understand, that part of the arrangement consists in marshalling in procesion, the three Societies of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew, under their re spective banners; and to gather all the resi ents of the District, to join in the same .-To this we have three serious objections : First it is,-to use the mildest language, in bad taste to rejoice in that which is the occasion of re gret in other places, especially in Toronto: we should remember, there is but one interest in the Province—the welfare and happiness of all; and it is surely more becoming on the present occasion, to be moderate in the expression of our feelings. Secondlythe societies referred to, are not political dies, nor in any way representatives of the people of Kingston; they are organised ostensibly for charitable purposes, to which, if hey confine themselves, they will always merit public approbation; but if any beyond this is intended, hundreds will have just reason to complain. Has not the exist-ence of these, and a few other distinctions, been the chief cause of all the troubles of Upper and Lower Canada, for some years past? And, can any one think that parading divisions in the very face of his Excellency can give him any kind of pleasure? His policy is, to unite all classes under the denomination of British subjects, and consequently, to discourage in every suitable way, he continual exhibition of distinct classes or parties in connection with public affairs. In the calculation of some persons, those who were not born in either of the three British isles are quite overlooked, on this and on other er occasions. Why should they be degraded? and if they should be driven on this er occasions. and similar occasions, to procure a banner of their own, who is to be responsible for its appropriation to more objectionable purposes Thirdly-by what authority and fo good purpose, are the inhabitants of the Dis trict to be gathered together on the occasion? Authority, there can be surely none; and we cannot believe, that any subordinate civil officer would voluntarily undertake it, if he had

any good can possibly result from it. However, we still have a hope, that if there is any procession, the proposal which does the Members of the St. Patrick's Society much credit, as its originators, may yet be adopted—That all parties may without any other distinction, be marshalled under the British There is scarcely a week that we do not hear complaints from some of our subscribers - that they do not get their papers regularly. Now, the fault received. The quantity of America lies not with us. We are extremely particular in naving the papers regularly mailed n the Post Office in this town, and the blame must rest with some of the post offices. We have been repeatedhabit of opening papers, reading them, and then putting the wrappers on again. This may a count for the irregularity with which the owners of the papers receive them. For such as are guilty of

the least wish to retain his office. We car

easily conceive many evils, as the consequence of taking a multitude from their oc-

cupation, especially at this season of the year;

but we are utterly at a loss to conceive, that

some other plan. " Caution to Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, or other persons employed in the Post Office. "GENERAL POST OFFICE,

this offence, we publish the following information

If it do not have the desired effect, we shall try

" February, 1841. "The complaints on the subject of missing newspapers, stated to have been committed to the post, continue to be so numerous, that his lordship thinks ontique to be so numerous, that his lordship thinks it expedient that every one engaged in the Post Office service should be made acquainted with the 32 section of the Act 1st Victoria, cap. 27, by which it is provided, "That every person employed in the Post Office, who shall stead or shall secrete or destrey, or shall wilfully detain or delay in course of conveyance or delivery thoreby, the in course of conveyance or delivery thereby th post, any printed newspapers, without covers, or in covers open at the sides, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment or by both, as to the court shall seem meet;" and his lordship further desires it may be distinctly under stood, that every individual acting in any capacity in the service of the Post Office, who shall be guilty of such an offence, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigonr of the law.

"By Command, "W. L. MABERLY,

We direct the notice of the reader, to the first page of this sheet, for the latest news from Eu rope, by the steam ship Britannia. There is nothing by this arrival of very great importance. It is said the China question is settled; but the con ditions are such as have given very general dissatisfaction in England, as well as in India; and it is the opinion of many that the affair is not yet finally disposed of. The greatest fears are entertained for the safety of the steam ship President, which had not arrived in England at the sailing of the Britannia, although due more than three weeks. There is no probability of the President having made Bermuda, as a ship called the Annawan, which sailed from thence on the 24th April, has arrived at Boston, bringing no tidings of her.

It is stated in some of our provincial exchanges, that His Excellency Lord Sydenham will resign the Governor Generalship of the North American Colonies early in the ensuing autumn. Lord Morpeth, Lord Howick, and Sir Charles Medcalf, are respectively named as likely to succeed the present Governor General. We are sorry to learn from Montreal, that His Excellency has been again attacked with indisposition. At the latest

tention of the public is directed to the sale of those most pleasantly situated Lots on the rising ground at the upper end of Grave St., as advertised in this day's Herald, by Mr. J. Linton, to take place on Fiday port VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.—The at-Linton, to take place on Friday next.

LAUNCH .- On Tuesday ever steam boat, of the largest class tion, and owned by the Mes was launched at their ship y the ways" in gallant style. rived in her " native element all, she drew only sixteen inc burthened with the greater and boilers. We understan ed upon an entirely new no of Mr. Lewis Ives, - (who, b many important improvement ouilding-) and is acknowled culated for canal navigation present. The desideratum to his boat, attained-light draugh just and impartial public will awa projector the credit due to all ori for the benefit of the public at

ERNMENT

TICE is hereby given

on Dock Yard, until To

such persons as may be tract to deliver the und

ilding materials, viz:

120 pieces of Oak Ti

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30 pieces of Oak Tim in, length from 3: 30 pieces of Oak Tim

60 pieces of Oak Tim in., in length from 18 pieces of Oak Timb

in., in length from 4

in., in length from 12 pieces of Rock Elm in length from 45

White Oak, to side 1 f

Ash, to side 10 in., to th of from 15 to 19 ft. at Oak, to side from 10 to

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a, 13th May, 1841.

ARIETYS

No. 4. Garrrat's 1

D CLOTH Cassimer

Piece or Yard, a fine

and French Gros of

S AND DRESS HAT

Prints, and Muslin. Collars of all Descri

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Silk Gloves of all colo

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LINEN COLLARS AND

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TEAN.

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and see for yourseld much oblige

, 17th May, 1841.

TO LEAS!

STREET, in the To of JOHAN

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CLOTHIN

STOCKS.

COLLARS.

SILKS.

DRESSES ne de Laine Dresses,

BONNETS

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MARKET SQUA

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OAK TIMI

The Court of Over and T and General Gaol Delivery, fe trict, was opened to-day by His P tice McLean. Mr. Attorney Ger tends on behalf of the Crown

The weather continues dry and are not yet out, and vegetation ed. Several nights during the was frost. Our "oldest inhal member to have known so backy the present, and we obscive by pers, that the same con plant is the Province, and alon Unless warm weather set in ve

have either short crops, or no crops It has been rumored for some His Excellency the Governor Gr expected at the Seat of Govern 19th, (to morrow;) but, in conser sickness, it is pretty evident to us ship will not be able to undergo the journey. By the latest Men Excellency was still confined to be attack has not been such as to cap.

We are glad to be able to annor Excellency the Governor General, had exceed so much anxiety, is a covering. The answer, at Go yesterdy morning, was, that his la good del better, and this favour ed during the entire day .- [Mont. Gg.

The Quebec Colonist is dead, and has beer established in that City, und of the British North American, Burke, tho has been lecturing Quebec is said to be the ed taught chool in this town a fe we belive he is a wan of educ He propses to conduct his jo dent praciples—uninfluenced tion or ly any pa ty. We wish h WEISTER'S CLASSFIED CHER-

the Royal Exchange, has for son, this not-intoxicating beverage, as a reference to our advertising ticle is prepared without under of fermentation, as is the case with a drinks. It therefore comes not within prohibited articles by the tempera will be found a pleasant and who particularly during the warm weather FIRE IN NEW YORK .-- A fire

New York on the 8th inst., by w ty to the amount of nearly \$400,0 troyed; about \$300,000, of which was covered by insurance

are filling up very fast with flor through the hands of our to be greater this season thanany

Most of the public offices have from Toronto to this town. Government House, and that Esq., Emigrant Agert, have a

STEAM BOAT UNION .- The l ng been lengthened oppears on the Bay of Quinte in tress, and with another nameleft this port yesterday morning

THE NEW ERA .- The Brockville Saturday, says, that the Press and jor Richardson's new publication, a willage on Friday last. The "Net

McLeod has been removed to N t is asserted he is permitted to pr the best botels," accompanie There is no doubt that officer. There is t

Strenuous efforts are now making construct vessels of m ossess all the good qualities of of one of the d. fects.

The Report that ex-President embarrassed circumstances, is c General himself.—His son-inmy personal knowledge of his can say with confidence, if he to-morrow to close all the liability worth at least \$100,000, would and the

THE SILK GOWN .- " To be or mil uestion which is now agitati ody throughout this country, wearing clerical gowns in the y, by its itinerant ministers. amphlet which he has pub ys'em, if adopted by all the i ill cost the society £7,000. Waddy, the most popular West him by some ladies in his co peared therein in public, but hi met with the approval of the ol. society in Hull. The Rev. Mr. Mr. Waddy, which circumstance disapproved, Mr. Bunning has will until the Conference, when the mon for discussion. [Hull Paper.]

MR. Fox .- It is intinated the British minister, is about to ma. Russian minister's lady-Miss bridegroom in this match, aged about 60, the bride 16!

Married. In this Town on the 13th inst, by the Yest tuart, Mr. Thomas Thomson, to Miss Hamal Stuart, Mr. Thomas Thomson, W. Kingston.
At Guelph, on the 11th inst., by the Rei. All
J. Goodeve, of Kingston, Merchant, 10 Nargani
late A. Morgan, Esq., of Guelph.

FOR SALE,

Kingston, May 6, 1841.

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