THE LATE ROBBERIES OF JEWELLERY, &c.—We have learned from the Actuary of the Provident and Savings Bank, that *the whole* of the reward offered by Messrs. George Savage & Son, for the detection of the thieves and the recovery of the property abstracted from their premises, in St. Paul Street, and the proportion of that offered by Mr. Stennett, of Kingston, in connection with the late robbery committed upon him, have been paid into that institution, for the benefit of the parties who were instrumental in discovering the property.

The whole circumstances was submitted to three of the most respectable gentlemen of the city, who were requested to distribute the sum amongst the parties concerned, in what ever way they might think equitable; and which, with the assistance of Mr. Comeau, Inspector of Police, they have accordingly done. They have awarded the principal part of it to three boys, under the condition that it shall remain in the Provident and Savings Bank until the boys become of age, the interest accruing upon it to be paid to their parents or relatives.

This arrangement we consider to be very judicious. and we have no doubt that the boys and their relatives will be grateful for the care which has been taken of their interests. Messrs. Savage and Stennett deserve great praise for the alacrity which they have shewn in performing their promise.—[Mont. Messenger.

About a dozen lighthouses, on a new principle, have been made under the direction of Mr. Atherton, Civil Engineer, for different positions on the St. Lawrence. They will be erected without delay, and will be the means of encreasing much the safety of the navigation. Two vessels intended to contain those on Lake St. Peter, were launched yesterday morning from the ship yard of Messrs. Millar, Edmonstone & Co.—[Mont. Herald.

The Civil Court was opened on Tuesday last by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones. Nearly two hundred causes were entered for trial.

On Wednesday a very interesting action was tried—Mr. Armour of Cobourg, plaintiff, and the Hon. Walter Boswell, the Hon. Zaccheus Burnham, Mr. Henry and Mr Falkner, Newcastle District Magistrates, defendants, for false imprisonment. The case had been twice tried at Cobourg, the first verdict gave the plaintiff £250,—the second £175, both were set aside, and the Court granted an application by the defendants to try the case in this District from the alleged prejudice of jurors.

Mr. Sherwood opened the case in a very eloquent speech—evidence was given of the magistrates committing Mr. Armour and his being put in the cells of the jail. He had been brought before them on some charge of being engaged in some *night-spree* of the young bloods of Cobourg—on reading the depositions against him, he threw them from him with contempt, and, as some of the witnesses proved, *at* the Magistrates on the Bench—for which they committed him.

The Attorney General and Mr. H. J. Boulton appeared for the defence, and the former gentleman addressed the Jury for the defendants in one of the most powerful, eloquent, and convincing speeches we have ever heard delivered in a Canadian Court of Justice. We wish much that the knocker-twisters, sign-removers, and other foul night-birds of this City had heard the bitter castigation which the learned Attorney General gave their miserable fraternity. We think that this part of his speech ought to be printed as a small tract, to be distributed gratis for the especial benefit of "night-birds." Mr. Baldwin in a highly amusing and happy speech replied for the plaintiff. The learned Judge summed up in a clear and forcible manner, strongly against the plaintiff. The Jury after a short absence returned with a verdict for £75 damages.—[Patriot.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Samuel Lutze of the township of Caistor in the Niagara District, came to his death on the morning of the 5th instant by the accidental discharge of his own gun. The circumstances were as follows:—He had left home to go to Mr. A. B. Gregory's (about the distance of a mile) on business and coming to where Mr. Gregory was splitting rails in a back field they both stood on a rail cut, the deceased holding his gun in his hand and resting the breech on his foot; after some conversation Mr. Gregory stept off the log to resume his work when the log partly turned over and the deceased is supposed to have lost his balance, and in leaning on his gun that it slipped off his foot, and the hammer striking the log, and being closed on the percussion cap, caused the gun to discharge, the contents entering below the left breast passed through his body and came out at the back of his neck, causing instant death. The deceased was in the 23rd year of his age, and has left a young and amiable wife, and numerous friends to mourn his sudden and melancholy fate.—[Hamilton Gazette.

CAUTION.—We have seen some counterfeit quarter and half dollars, executed sufficiently well to deceive the unwary, and would therefore caution persons to be careful in receiving silver to note particularly the British half crowns.

[Cobourg Star.

On Saturday last the Steamer Highlander made her first appearance at our wharf this season, and since then has been making her daily trips between this and Coteau-du-lac. She has been throughly repainted and is again commanded by Capt. Stearnes one of the the finest fellows on the St. Lawrence. The steamers Brockville and Henry Gildersleeve have also, we understand commenced their regular trips between Dickenson's Landing and Kingston. We have seen a gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday last from Quebec and who states that on Sunday last he travelled upwards of 30 miles of the distance between that place and Montreal in a sleigh there being between 4 aud 5 feet depth of snow on the ground—quite a contrast with the locomotive facilities in this quarter.—[Cornwall Observer.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF THE HOME DISTRICT FOR MARCH.

"Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough—
And o'er your hills and long withdrawing vales,
Let Autumn spread her treasures to the sun."

This month, like the preceding winter months, has been singularly mild, and now the Winter is finished, and mild and genial Spring is commenced. The wheat is very green and closely rooted, having suffered no injury, as yet, by spring frosts or scalding rains; and the grass fields are getting green. Cattle can now live with very little fodder. The Spring is about ten days earlier than the average number of years. Ploughing commenced about the middle of the month; and since, the fields have been in a favorable state for working, and are now fit to receive the seed; and if the seed gets a dry bed, almost secures a good crop. If the low price of grain does not prevent farmers from growing so extensively: but all people ought to bear in mind, that the wealth of every country consists in the abundance of the crops that they can raise.—[Colonist.

UNITED SERVICE BALL.

On Thursday evening, one of those splendid, fetes described in Eastern Tales, was given at Daley's Hotel, by the "Officers of the United Service" to the beauty and fashion of Kingston, and its immediate neighbourhood. Upwards of five hundred cards were issued on this occasion, and there not being a room sufficiently large to entertain such a company, the services and talents of Mr. Overend were employed to create one, which he effectually did. At half-past nine o'clock the roll of Carriages was heard in every direction, hastening to the festive scene. The company were received at the door of the Hotel, by a committee of their "gallent Hosts," and were conducted through a suite of rooms, to the Salon de Danse, where they were introduced by one of the gentlemen in waiting, to Mrs. General Clitherow, who (assisted by several "Lady Aid de Camps") most gracefully performed the honors.

To describe this most splendid Saloon is hardly possible; it was about 80 feet long, and 40 wide, and was brilliantly illuminated by chandeliers, tastefully decorated with flowers, and bayonets, from which a dazzling blaze emanated from about three hundred wax lights. The roof and sides were canopied in by the flags of the United Empire, tastefully and elegantly arranged, interspersed with Naval and Military trophies; at the top of the room, was a raised Dais with the *Throne*, surrounded by sofas, over which was suspended the Royal Standard of England, that meteor flag, under which the United Service have and are still carry the glory and the commerce of Britain's mighty Empire, to every known corner of the world. That flag which whereever it floats causes Foreign oppression, and tyranny to cease.

At about half past ten o'clock, the Governor General (attired in the splendid uniform of his rank, and decorated with the red ribbon of the Order of the Bath, of which His Excellency is a Grand Cross,) and attended by a numerous and brilliant Staff, arrived under an escort of Dragoon Guards, and was received at the grand entrance, by a guard of honor, and conducted by General Clitherow and Commodore Sandom into the Ball-room, when the excellent Band of one of the Regiments in Garrison, immediately struck up "God save the Queen," on which the whole company immediately rose, to receive the honored representative of our most gracious Queen. The Governor General, expressed by his look, the pleasure he felt in meeting such an assemblage of the Beauty of this great Province, and conversed most affably, with all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

Dancing immediately commenced, and in a moment the Floor was covered by innumerable parties, who to the most exquisite Music, performed alternately Quadrilles, Gallopes, and Waltzes; t'was then, that,

"Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,"
"And all went merry as a marriage bell,"

till Supper was announced, when His Excellency led Mrs. General Clitherow into Daley's immense Dining room, (decorated with superb Transparencies of the Royal Arms, and those of ancient and noble Family of Bagot,) and where Mine Host of the British American, had with the assistance of several Foreign Artistes, prepared a repast, which for variety, and delicacy, we have never seen surpassed, to dwell on it makes our mouth water even now. The Wines were of the greatest variety, and of the most delicate vintage. and his Ices, Roman and Champagne Punch. will be long remembered by those who partook of them. The Supper Room, continued to be filled by successive parties, till a late hour, and dancing continued without intermission till daylight, when the Beauty, Fashion and Respectability of Canada's Capital, and neighbourhood, departed with the liveliest feelings of gratitude towards the donors of this very magnificent Fete the recollection of which can never be obliterated.

To name the Company who attended, would take up more space, than the limits of our large Paper will admit. Sufficient it is to say that it comprised all the elite necessarily congregated by business or pleasure in this our Canadian Metropol is.—[Chronicle.

CLEVELAND, Saturday afternoon, April 2.

STATE OF TRADE.—Owing to the English news, per *Columbia*, dealers in the articles of Flour and Wheat, feel unwilling to make any offers, either to buy or sell, and prices remain nominally at 95 cents per bushel, for Wheat, and $4½ for Flour. Stocks on hand light, and but little coming forward. There are a good many *sellers* of Pork, but *no buyers*, and it would be useless to quote prices.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—The winter has been an uncommon one. As early as the 4th of March vegetation began to put forward; and shrubs and plants exposed on the South side of buildings, are now fully in leaf, fruit trees are begining to blossom.

The prospect of the Wheat Crop is very flattering, and should the weather hold out favorable for a few days longer, it will be out of harm for the present.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, sailed hence for Chicago, on the 20th ult., and returned last night, bringing news that the navigation is now unobstructed between this and Chicago. This is, at least a month earlier than last year. By the *Chesapeake*, as I learned, that there are about 100,000 bushels of Wheat in store at Chicago, large quantities daily arriving, and prices very unsteady, varying from 65 *a* 75 cents.

Many vessels have left for the upper lakes, and more are preparing to leave. This will furnish means for getting forward the produce from that section very early in the season.

CLEVELAND, April 5, 1842.

Since my last letter, there has been little variation in the price of wheat, which I now quote at 95 cents *a* $1 per bushel. This last price was paid by an *Ogdensburg man*. Flour has sold at $4,75 per barrel, and Exchange on New York at 2 per cent. premium.

From the Washington Madisonian, April 7.

THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE AGROUND—LOSS OF LIEUT. BORDEN AND FIFTEEN MEN.—We understand that information was yesterday received at the Navy Department, that the U. S. steam frigate Missouri, Captain J. T. Newton, in ascending the Potomac river, on her way to Washington, with a pilot on board, ran aground on Monday, opposite the Port Tobacco. Every effort was immediately made to get her off, by backing her engines and taking the guns and other weighty articles aft. Lieut. J. Borden was sent out in charge of a boat's crew, with an anchor, for the purpose of heaving the vessel off; when by some means the boat was unfortunately swamped, and this meritorious officer and fifteen men perished, while in the faithful performance of their duty.

So far as the facts of the case have come to the knowledge of the Department, every precaution usual in such cases seems to have been taken by the officers and there is no reason to attach blame to them for this deplorable accident. Of course, however, the subject will be fully investigated in the proper manner.

Immediately on receipt of the intelligence, the Mississippi, which had arrived on Monday, was despatched to render aid, if necessary. It was expected that the Missouri would be got off at the next high tide.

From the Charleston Patriot of April 7.

SINGULAR INCIDENT—A LOCOMOTIVE ARRESTED BY WORMS.

On the completion, a few days since, of the rail way, on the tressel and bridge over the Congaree Swamp and river, a general migration of the catterpillers of Richland took place toward the St. Mathews shore. An army of worms, occupying in solid column the iron rail for upward of one mile, presented as we supposed, but a feeble barrier to the power of steam.

A locomotive, with a full train of cars loaded with iron, and moving at a speed of from 10 to 12 miles an hour, was arrested notwithstanding at midway in the swamp by these insects, and through the agency of sand alone, freely delivered on the drawing wheel, was it able to overcome them. It was a sanguinary victory in which millions were crushed to death; though the catterpillers maintained their ground and enjoyed a triumph in resisting, for a brief period even the power of the locomotive.

The steamship Unicorn arrived at Halifax, on the 4th inst., in thirty-nine hours from Boston, and the steamer Columbia, rigged forward like a ship, left at 5 P. M., on the same day, with the mails and passengers. She apppeared to make good headway, going out under sail and one wheel. The Unicorn was to accompany her the first 24 hours.—[Com. Ad.

KINGSTON NOTES OR DEBENTURES

WILL be taken by the subscriber in payment of accounts past due, or in exchange for Goods. R. M. ROSE.

Kingston, March 28, 1842.

Kingston Herald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1842.

The avowed non-responsibility of the Executive Council in New Brunswick, as stated in our last, suggests an inquiry as to the reason and effect of this variation from the system now in force in Canada and Nova Scotia. It is remembered that a few years ago, New Brunswick was agitated to its centre by political discussion and party contention, and the province was restored to peace by the Home Government yielding to the claims made by the Assemby, and thus granting what, if not the responsibility of the Executive Council, was at least equivalent thereto. Under this system the Assembly and the people have been contented, and the Colony has prospered, although, like some others, it has latterly exhausted its revenues by improvident grants, and is suffering some temporary inconvenience in consequence thereof. So long, then, as the people acquiesce in the system, whatever it may be, it can hardly be expected that the Government should make any change. Yet, although it has given satisfaction, there is a defect in the plan which its future working will make manifest; and that is, it depends for its successful working almost entirely on the personal character of the Governor. If he is liberal, the Government is in harmony with the people, and the system works well. This has been the case with the late and with the present Governor, and consequently the defect noticed above has not appeared. But if a Governor of a different stamp were appointed, and were to follow his own inclinations or prepossessions, he would soon be in hot water, and the New Brunswickers would have to take a step further, and insist on a responsible Executive Council. The advantages of this system, as compared with the other, are, that it binds the Council to give the Governor such advice as will prove acceptable to the people and their representatives; whereas upon the other plan, they are quite at liberty, and in fact, strongly tempted, to give such advice as may be pleasing to the Governor alone—because it is only by displeasing him that they can lose their places. No resignation or loss of place following a loss of confidence in the Assembly, they are less likely to care about pleasing it. Their possession of place depending solely on the Governor's will, not at all on the will of the Assembly, they are naturally and strongly inclined to do his will, and give such advice as will lead to its accomplishment.

Thus, whatever value there may be in the possession of place, and however ardently men may desire it, that value and that ardor should be bound to the people's cause, by making them dependent on the people's will: but on the other plan, they are bound to the Governor's side, by being dependent on his will. Now it will be found, if it has not yet been found, that every security for good government must be taken that can be devised or obtained, for all is little enough to resist the absorbing whirlpool of Government power and patronage. The Governor must, to a great extent at all times, and entirely at first, see with his Council's eyes, and hear with their ears; and hence the importance of having them under a salutary dread of losing their places if they lose the confidence of the Assembly. Therefore the responsibility of the Council is an additional security for good government, as we have formerly remarked. It does not in the least impair the Governor's responsibility, but it makes them careful what advice they give him, for it may cost them their places if it prove offensive to the people's representatives.

But we have to guard against one danger—that the responsible Council will strive to render their responsibility merely nominal, by bribing the members of the Assembly with places. Many persons in Canada declare this has been done here. Several members of Assembly have been appointed to office, it is true, but we would not yet sustain the charge. We long denounced the one-sided system that prevailed of giving all appointments to one party; and now when appointments are made of the other party, we shall not turn round and oppose them because it is possible that they have a sinister motive.

But these appointments have rendered evident the defects of the Upper Canada Act for vacating members' seats on accepting office under the Crown. That Act does not vacate the seat on accepting *any* office of honor or profit; but is confined to certain offices which are expressed by name, and which come down as low as Sheriff. Now, most of the recent appointments are to new offices, which have been created lately, and therefore the Act for vacating seats does not reach them. And yet it is certain that there is as much necessity for the holders of these offices submitting to a re-election, as there is for the holders of the other offices. For instance, Mr. Cameron has been appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the mode in which the public accounts have been kept, and the salary is supposed to be from £700 to £1000. Is it not essential that his constituents should have the opportunity of declaring whether their confidence in him is diminished or not? It is only by a re-election that the appointment of members of the Assembly to office can be tolerated, for otherwise they would be servants of the Executive, instead of the people. We trust another session will not pass away without altering the Upper Canada law in this matter. We should be sorry to see our legislators like those of George II. in 1739, under Sir Robert Walpole's administration, when there were upwards of 260 members of the House of Commons who had places under the Government, with salaries from £250 to £11,000 per annum. A similar proportion will soon be reached in this Colony, unless there is some check put upon the advance of this grasping, truckling spirit, by at least sending the members who take office back to their constituents for a new expression of their confidence.

Lord Ashburton has commenced the duties of his mission, and every man must wish him success. The interests involved are of the highest importance, both individually and nationally; & although there is much that is difficult to arrange, and much that is irritating to assuage, there is also much to facilitate the work, and bring it to a happy issue.

We know there are many persons who deem that it is impossible to bring the matters in dispute between the two countries to a satisfactory arrangement, and that therefore war is inevitable; but we do not concur with them in this. In some places there is a world of bad feeling on that whole subject, but with the Statesmen on both sides, the men who after all must really settle the question, there is the strongest anxiety to bring it to a peaceful and honourable termination, and such a spirit will of itself smooth down many obstructions, and prepare the way for a satisfactory adjustment of all matters in dispute. This will not be so formidable a task if the following may be taken for an example.

Mr. Clay lately resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, in order to retire into private life. Previous to his retirement, he made some speeches to the Senate on the Tariff and Protective system, from one of which we extract the following remarks on their relations with England under the present aspect of affairs.

And here Mr. Clay said that as this was among the last times when he would address the Senate, he would take the opportunity of giving opinions on our present relative position toward Great Britain—He condemned the unkind and licentious allusions of the press to Lord Ashburton, who was coming with the olive-branch in his hand from England—a man whom he well knew, and who hoped would be warmly welcomed to this country, by all lovers of peace and good order. He reviewed what would probably be the powers of Lord Ashburton, and what the results of his mission. Eminently, perfectly peaceful, and advantageous to the country, in his opinion, whether in connection with the North-eastern boundary, the Creole, or the right of search questions, now pending between this Government and that of Great Britain. He anticipated the course negotiations would take under the powers given to Lord Ashburton, and showed that amicable arrangements between the two countries might and would be arrived at. In the course of this part of his remarks, Mr. Clay gave a strong opinion in favor of a mutual right of search in the African seas, and urged that a bill to that effect had once already passed one branch of Congress.

We see here a very different spirit in Mr. Clay from that which actuates many persons among our neighbours. He would grant a mutual right of search on the African Coast, and never dream that either their honour or their interest would suffer thereby. The American papers are stuffed with rhodomontades on the matters in dispute with England, and some of our provincial papers are vapouring in the same strain. The indulgence of this spirit is to be condemned, for it irritates the public mind, and so far as it has any effect increases the difficulty of settlement. These zealots may learn wisdom from Mr. Clay's manner of treating these matters.

The following remarks on Lord Ashburton's mission we copy from a New York paper. If the American Government be really in the situation here described, it says little for the patriotism of the Americans. But perhaps they are not sorry for a fair reason for delay, in order to give them more time for preparation should affairs come to the worst issue.

LORD ASHBURTON had his first audience with the President to-day. He was, together with his suite, presented at two o'clock, to-day, by the Secretary of State. I learn that the Heads of Departments were present, and that all are very favourably impressed by the unassuming and courteous deportment of the Ambassador.

What Lord Ashburton's mission will result in is another question. I must say that the impression is that it will result in no good. The state of the public mind, of the public business, of party politics,—all this is unfriendly to a fair and cordial negotiation, and to a peaceful adjustment. The Administration will have no support in any thing they may do, either from public sentiment or from party organization. This lack of support will necessarily be felt by them. They can concede nothing, nor yet can they claim any thing. They are left only to the alternative of doing nothing. But should they undertake to move one inch towards an adjustment of difficulties, or even to suffer Great Britain, in whispering humility, to pray us to agree to any terms which we may dictate, and which she did once before in reference to the right of search,—then, it is plain that there will be an overwhelming clamor from all quarters against the Administration. The only practicable course of the Administration would seem to be, to refuse and reject every thing,—to offer nothing,—to suffer the five or six months to elapse without doing any thing, to leave it to Great Britain whether to go to war or not as she may choose—for it is certain that *we cannot*.

Let any man who doubts the correctness of this view of the matter, look to the Senate of the United States, as now constituted, and say whether any convention which could possibly be concluded *by this Administration*, for the adjustment of difficulties with Great Britain, would meet the approbation of either of the two parties in that body?

On our first page we have copied a communication from the Montreal *Courier*, respecting the late advance of the Tolls on the Rideau Canal, a most ill-advised and ill-timed measure. If the advance were proper in itself, it is exceedingly improper in being laid on just as the busy season was commencing, arrangements and contracts entered into, and even contracts made with the Government for steam transport and towing by the Canal, all of course under the supposition that the tolls would remain as before, at least for this year. But the trade cannot bear any such advance at any time. It would of course be followed by a proportionable advance in freights, and would thereby help to drive trade through the United States. It is understood that His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot has assumed the responsibility of suspending the new tariff until reference can be made home, and further instructions received. This is so far well, but this high tariff will receive vigorous opposition from all engaged in the trade or business of the country.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot will leave Kingston for Toronto to-morrow, and on the 23d (St. George's Day,) His Excellency will lay the foundation stone of King's College at Toronto. A public meeting, composed of the leading men of all parties, was held lately in Toronto to devise measures for the reception of the Governor General on his arrival. His Excellency will return to Kingston in about a week, and afterwards visit Montreal and Quebec, and possibly Halifax. The Government House in Montreal has been fitted up for His Excellency's accommodation, and he is expected to remain there about six weeks.

Produce continues to arrive in large quantities, and some of it has been sent down the river in expectation of the Lachine Canal being opened. An advertisement in the Montreal papers, from Mr. Hindmarsh, Superintendent of the Canal, says that the works on the Lachine Canal are so far advanced, that it will be opened on Monday the 2d of May. Therefore forwarders can make their arrangements accordingly. The Montreal and Quebec steam boats left their winter quarters at Sorel last week, and the navigation between those cities is about commencing. The Lake Champlain boats have begun their regular trips. In this quarter, the River and Lake Line is now complete, and the mail west of Toronto is not delayed there as it was last year, but passes on immediately on the arrival of the mail steamers from Kingston. The steamers Kingston and Vulcan ply on the Bay of Quinte every day. The New York Canals will be opened to-morrow.

FAT JOBS are coming to light in the United States to an amount rather astonishing. A Captain Buckner was paid $108,544 for removing 3000 Indians from Tenesee to Arkansas: and two years afterwards claimed and was paid $37,749 *extra* for the same service. This last sum was obtained through the influence of Col. Johnson, then Vice President of the United States, and as a reward for his services Buckner *loaned* Johnson $18,000. There is no wonder that uncle Sam's treasury is empty.

The following Memorial on the desecration of the Sabbath was signed by about 430 of the inhabitants of Kingston, comprising Ministers, Magistrates, and most of the commercial community, and was presented to His Excellency by a deputation headed by Archdeacon Stuart.

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Noca Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned Ministers, Magistrates, Members of the Corporation and other inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, feeling solicitous for the welfare of the society among whom our lot has been cast; and fully sensible that Your Excellency heartily participates in that solicitude, beg most respectfully, but with much concern, to call Your Excellency's serious attention to that flagrant violation of the sanctity of the Lord's Day, which during the whole of last summer, we were constrained to deplore, and with which, we regret to learn, we are in danger of being again visited during the ensuing season. Your Memorialists allude to the arrangements entered into by the Post Office Department for the transmission of the Royal Mails; arrrangements, which, in an especial manner, expose this place to all those evils, which the public and allowed desecration of the Sabbath, like a moral gangrene, never fails to bring upon the community.

Taught by the Holy Scriptures to regard the Sabbath, as a sign between God and a professing people, and instructed, alike by the precepts and examples of that Book, to expect a blessing or a curse on their land, according as that sign be, or be not, observed, Your Excellency's Memorialists cannot refrain from giving expression to their anxieties and fears. They view with alarm any apparent countenance given by a Public Department under the controul of Government, to a practice, which, unless arrested, must, in the opinion of your Memorialists, by undermining the obligations of the Divine Law, inevitably sap the foundations of social peace and overthrow that basis on which alone, the duty which subjects owe their rulers can be permanently maintained. If Your Memorialists seem to speak strongly on this subject, they assure Your Excellency that their own experience of the mischiefs, to which this Town is exposed, in consequence of the present arrangements, would amply justify the strongest language.

Your Memorialists would call Your Excellency's attention to the glaring fact, that, while in utter disregard of God's Commandment, the Steam Boats travel with the Mails on the Sabbath, those same vessels are altogether unemployed on the succeeding Monday; and they would therefore most respectfully submit, that no great inconvenience could possibly result from the substitution of the one day for the other; or at least that the inconvenience ought to be, and Your Memorialists believe would be, considered as nothing, when weighed against the benefits which would flow to this community, were the Executive to interpose and disallow a practice so fraught with evil to the best interests of society.

When Your Memorialists consider that the vast majority of their fellow men are, by the appointment of Providence constrained to labour for the "bread that perisheth" during six days out of seven, they regard the institution of the Sabbath as one of the highest of those many mercies which God has vouchsafed to bestow upon mankind; affording an opportunity to all, even the most needy and ignorant, of becoming acquainted with those truths, which at once teach contentment amid a life of toil, and elevate the character by enforcing the purest principles of duty, and by the communication of the most ennobling hopes of future happiness.

Your Memorialists therefore feel themselves called upon by a sacred regard for their fellow men—by respect for the Ordinance of God, and by their desire for the promotion of sound religious principles, without which the social system can have no real stability, to beseech Your Excellency to interpose the weight of Your Excellency's character, and influence, and prevent the evils which they deprecate.

That Your Excellency may long be spared, in the high station to which Providence has called you, to promote by your personal example, and public acts, the Glory, and the religious and moral improvement of this people committed to your charge, is the fervent prayer of Your Excellency's Memorialists.

Kingston, 23d March, 1842.

REPLY.

Secretary's Office, April 11, 1842.

SIR—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that he has had under his attentive and respectful consideration the Memorial of the Ministers, Magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other Inhabitants of this Town, which was delivered to him by yourself and a deputation on the 8th inst., praying that a due observance of the Sunday may be enforced, in respect to the transit of the mail through this Town during the approaching summer.

His Excellency desires me to state that he is most anxious to enforce an observance of the Sunday throughout the Province, as far as the circumstances of the country will permit; and he directs me to assure you that he will be ready to take any necessary measures for that purpose. But he feels that to carry out the principle advocated in your memorial to its full extent would involve a sacrifice of public interests which he is not prepared to incur. At the present moment the Post Office business is altogether arrested during the Sunday at Toronto and Montreal; and from this circumstance arose, during the last summer, the apparent anomaly to which you refer in the arrival and dispatch of the Mail Packets in this Port on Sunday, but not on Monday. But if the same practice were adopted in Kingston, His Excellency is at a loss to understand how he could resist its adoption at every other spot in the Province; and it is unnecessary to point out how much the public interest would be hindered and inconvenienced by an entire cessation of correspondence during 24 hours in each week, in a country where the routes are so long and the means of conveyance so imperfect. Even in the Mother Country, where communication is so much more rapid, and the routes much shorter, and where the strongest desire is felt to enforce a proper observance of the Sunday, it has been found impossible to carry into practice the regulation which you desire to see established here.

Under these circumstances, His Excellency desires me to express his regret that he cannot comply with the prayer of this Memorial, but he would be prepared to sanction any arrangement not inconsistent with the public service, by which the time of attendance, during Sunday, at the Post Office in this Town might be reduced to the shortest possible limit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servt.
T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

A wooden building occupied as a carpenter's shop, on a vacant lot in Front Street, was burnt down on Friday night. It is said that the place was set on fire because a quantity of sashes and other Joiners' work from the United States had been placed in it, to the injury of our own mechanics. We hope the account is not true, as we should be sorry to find any persons among us taking such a method to protect themselves.

The Official *Gazette* contains a proclamation renewing the Quarantine Regulations at Grosse Isle below Quebec, for the next eight months.

We have this morning New York pape[rs of] Friday evening. We may expect news by [the] Great Western in two or three days, as she [left] on the 1st inst.

It is generally reported in Town that [...] Manahan has been appointed Sheriff of the [...]land District.

Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell having re[moved] to their new store in King Street, [the] Circulating Library is again open to the [pub]lic.

The extensive Sale of Groceries at M[essrs.] Armstrong & Greer's, is now in prog[ress] and is well attended. The large and [valua]ble stock of Dry Goods will be offe[red at] auction next Monday and following days.

The Legislative Council and Assembly [of] New Brunswick settled the question of p[rivil]ege which prevented the closing of the se[ssion] on Saturday, by the Resolutions passed on [the] occasion being expunged by both bodies [from] their respective Journals, and some further [bu]siness having been transacted, the session [of] the Legislature was closed by His Excell[ency] the Lieutenant Governor, on the 4th April, [with a] speech from the Throne. The delay which [the] dispute had occasioned gave the Lieutenant [Go]vernor an opportunity of sending to the Leg[isla]ture a copy of a despatch from Lord Fal[kland], Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, with accompanying documents, applying for le[gisla]tive aid, in transmitting the English mail [du]ring the summer months, from Halifax to [Pic]tou, on its way to Quebec. The Sentinel [of] Friday, the 8th, has the following notice of [the] circumstances connected with this applica[tion] and gives also the resolution passed by the [As]sembly, refusing the aid applied for under [ex]isting circumstances:—

"It appears that a contract has been ent[ered] into between the Postmaster General [and] Messrs. Cunards, for that purpose; and app[lica]tion had been made to the Legislature of [Nova] Scotia, to defray the expense, amounting to [£1]500. They have agreed to pay £500 of that; and as the New Brunswick mail comes by [the] same route, for a little more than half the d[is]t[ance], the object of the present application, was to [in]duce the Assembly of this Province to vote £[...] and the remainder, it is hoped, will be obt[ained] from the Legislature of Canada. But the ap[pli]cation was treated in a summary and p[...] manner, as respects the Post Office depart[ment,] and which will appear from the following R[eso]lution:—

"*Resolved*, That this House cannot under[take] to make any provision towards the transmis[sion] of the mails from Halifax, until a full and de[tailed] account of the income and expenditure of [the] Post Office, in this Province, shall be laid be[fore] the Legislature."

Mr. James White and Mr. Bristow arr[ived] last night from Montreal; we are sorry to l[earn] that these gentlemen report the ice on Lake [St.] Peter to be still firm, and that it was crossed [by] passengers on Tuesday. It is to be feared [that] no steamboat will reach this port from above [for] the next ten day's. Here snow has fallen d[ur]ing the greater part of the morning, with a [...] wind from the North east—[Quebec Merc[ury,] Thursday.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (West.)
Kingston, 11th April, 18[42.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GEN[ERAL] has been pleased to appoint, CHARLES FITZ[GIB]BON, Esquire, Registrar of the Court of Pro[bate] for that part of the Province heretofore kn[own] as Upper Canada, in the place and stead [of] JAMES FITZGIBBON, Esquire, resigned.

MILITIA.—A General Order has just b[een] issued from Head Quarters, Montreal, [con]tinuing several corps of the present Inco[rpo]rated Militia; and disbanding others. [The] subjoined extract from the "General Ord[er"] will give the particulars.

Head Quarters, Montreal,
April 2, 1842.

GENERAL ORDER:—

The Commander of the Forces has, [with] the sanction of His Excellency the Gover[nor] General, been pleased to direct that the [un]dermentioned Corps of the Provincial Fo[rce] now serving in the Province of Canada, whose period of service will expire on [the] 30th inst., shall be continued embodied [for a] further engagement for two years, term[ina]ble, at the option of the Government, at [the] end of twelve months, or at any intern[ediate] period.

District of Canada East.
Stanstead Frontier Cavalry.
Shefford Frontier Cavalry.
Queen's Light Dragoons.
Royal Montreal Cavalry.
Huntingdon Frontier Cavalry.
Lacolle Frontier Cavalry.
Russelltown Frontier Company.
Huntingdon Frontier Company.

District of Canada West.
1st Troop Incorporated Dragoons.
Kingston Volunteer Artillery Company.
The Five Incorporated Battalions.
The Colored Company.
Glengarry Light Infantry Company.

The whole of this force will be engaged [for] general service in Canada. The estab[lish]ment of the different corps, the rates of [pay] and allowance, clothing, &c., will be re[gu]lated for that of the force embodied in C[ana]da East. by the General Order, dated H[ead] Quarters, Montreal, 7th April, 1840. N[o.] and for the force in Canada West, by [the] District General Order, dated Toronto, [...] April, 1841.

Whenever any reduction may be dee[med] expedient, the Government reserves to [itself] the right of dispensing with the service of [a] part or the whole of the Provincial Fo[rce] embodied.

The undermentioned corps now ser[ving] in Canada East will be discontinued on [the] 30th April, and cease drawing pay after [that] date, viz.

1st Provincial Regiment,
Missisquoi Frontier Company,
Sherbrook Infantry Company.

The Commander of the Forces thanks [the] Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and [men] of these corps, for their active zeal and g[ood] conduct during the time they have been [em]bodied.

(Signed) JOHN EDEN, D. A. G.
C. FOSTER, A. A. G.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. J. C. PIERCE & Son, of St. Jo[hns,] have recently circulated for public inform[ation] the following statement. It gives in a co[ndensed] shape all that is scattered through a va[riety] of Acts of Parliament, and we have [no] doubt that, as a table of reference, it will [save] much trouble to those engaged in any w[ay in] the trade with the UNITED STATES:—

Statement of Duties now Payable on Imp[orts] by Land or Inland Navigation into the [Port] of St. Johns, Canada East, from the Un[ited] States: also a Statement of Prohibited [and] Free Goods.—*March* 1842.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED.—Arms, ammuniti[on,] utensils of war—gunpowder—blubber—bas[...] counterfeit coin—books first composed or writ[ten] or printed in the United Kingdom, and re-pr[inted] ed in any other country, imported for sale, exc[...]

...ks not re-printed in the United King[dom] [with]in twenty years—fish oil—train oil—[...] [drie]d or salted,—fins or skins the produce [of crea]tures living in the sea—tea.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.—Beef, fresh or s[alted] —beans, peas, indian corn—grain of all k[inds] [f]lour—fish, fresh,—live stock of all kind[s] [gar]den seeds—potatoes—pork, fresh or sal[ted] [pac]kage containing Merchandize subject to [...]

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO THE DUTY OF F[...] [PER] CENT STERLING.—Ashes, pot or pear[l] [Bre]ad and Biscuit—cotton wool—diamonds—[...] [tal]low—fruit and Vegetables, green,—Hem[p] [ham]s and bacon—hay and straw—raw hide[s] [...]—meal—mutton, fresh. All fresh m[eat] [not] herein declared to be free. Rice—rosi[n] [...]ow—shingles—Staves—veneers and mah[ogany] —wood and lumber of all descriptions—ca[...] [s]pirits turpentine—gum shellac—gum c[...] [v]arnish—palm oil—bitter almonds—gun [...] [...]glass—chemical oils—red and white lea[d] [...]—tamarinds.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO THE DUTY OF SE[VEN AND] ONE HALF PER CENT, WITH ADDITION[AL] [...] PER CENT (AD VALOREM TO INVOIC[E]) [an]chovies—alabaster—argol—anniseed—an[...] [a]lmonds—brimstone—botargo—box wo[od] [cur]rants—capers—cascacoo—cummin see[d] [...]—cork—cinabar—dates—emery ston[e] [fru]its preserved in sugar or brandy—figs—h[...] [i]ron in bars, unwrought—pig iron Ju[...] [...]ries—incense of frankincense—lava [...] [...]lta sand stone, for building—lentils—mede[...] [mar]ble, rough and worked—mosaic work—m[...] maccaroni—nuts of all kinds—ostrich feat[hers] [o]il of olives—oil of almonds—orris root—[...] —orange buds and peel—olives—pit[...] [pic]kles—paintings—prints—pozzolana—p[...] [pumic]e stone—punk—parmean cheese—pear[ls] [pre]cious stones, except diamonds—quicks[ilver] [sa]usages—raisins—spunge—tar—turpe[ntine] vermillion—vermicelli—whet stones—gu[...] [ess]ences of bergamot, lemonds, roses, ci[...] [ora]nges, lavender, rosemary.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO THE DUTY OF FIFT[EEN PER] CENT (AD VALOREM.)—All goods, wa[res and] merchandize not otherwise specified in t[his] [and] not herein declared to be free of duty. [...]tion a few of the imports paying fifteen [per cen]t duty:—Combs—cheese—butter—la[...] [lea]ther—allspice—pepper—ginger pimento [har]dware—castings—clay—earthen war[e] [woo]den ware—chairs—furniture—beds—[...] —worsted and woollen manufactures—[...] —machinery—medicines—furs and S[...] [jew]ellery, Cutlery—brooms, brushes, bristl[es] [...]ary seed, &c.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO THE DUTY OF TWE[NTY PER] CENT (AD VALOREM.)—Cotton and co[tton ma]nufactures—glass and glass manufactur[es] [suga]r candy—soap—segars.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO THE DUTY OF TH[IRTY PER] CENT (AD VALOREM.)—Books, pape[r] [...]er manufactures—clocks and watches—le[...] manufactures—linen and linen manufact[ures] [mus]ical instruments—wires of all sorts silk [...] manufactures.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DIFFERENT DUTIE[S.] [...]t per 280 lbs. 2s 6d sterling—Indigo, [...]ling per lb. or 15 per cent—Tobacco, 1[...] sterling per lb, or 15 per cent—Toba[cco manu]factured, 2d sterling per lb, or 20 per [...] Snuff, 2d sterling per lb, or 20 per cent—[...] Refined, 2d sterling per lb, or 20 per ce[nt] [...], Raw, 1d sterling per lb, and 5s ster[ling per] cwt—Coffee, Green, 2d sterling per lb, [...]sterling per cwt—Coffee, Ground, 4d ster[ling per] lb, and 5s sterling per cwt—Coffee, R[...] 5s sterling per cwt, and 5 per cent—Co[...] sterling per cwt, and 5 per cent—Mola[sses] sterling per gallon, and 4s 6d sterling [...] —Syrups, 1d sterling per gallon, and 1[...] [ster]ling per cwt, or 15 per cent—Madeira [...], 1s sterling per gallon, and £7 per t[un ...] gallons—all other Wines, except Fre[nch in] wood, 6d sterling per gallon, and £7 ster[ling per] tun—Wines, French, in wood, 6d ster[ling per] gallon, or 7½ per cent—Wines in bottle[s ...] sterling per ton, and 7½ per cent, and 1s [...] per dozen bottles—Brandy Geneva, C[...] and all other Spirits, except Rum, swee[tened] 2s 10d sterling par gallon—Brandy Gen[eva and] other Spirits, except Rum, not sweete[ned] not exceeding the strength of proof by Sy[ke's hyd]rometer, 1s 9d sterling per gallon, and s[o in pro]portion for any greater strength than [the stre]ngth of proof—Rum sweetened, 2s 7d [...] per gallon—Rum not sweetened, and [not ex]ceeding strength of proof by Syke's hydr[ometer] 1s 6d sterling per gallon, and so on in [propor]tion for any greater strength than the stre[ngth of p]roof.

[B]onds are allowed on all Provincial Du[ties when] amounting to £50 and upwards, with [...]ons for payment at six months from the [date of ea]ch Bond, if the same shall be dated o[n or befo]re the first day of September, and if d[ated after] the first day of September, then it beco[mes due] on the first day of April next ensuing.

NEW YORK MARKETS, APRIL 15.

Flour.—The market still continues [...] prices are unchanged. Small sale[s ...] at $6,37½.

ROCHESTER MARKET, APRIL 12.

Wheat.—Not much coming in. P[...] at $1,13.

Flour.—Within a few days about 1[...] [barr]els have been sold for the Canada [...] principally at $5,13, though for a s[...] [parc]el or two $5,25 was paid. The ma[rket] may be considered as $5,13.

Extract from a letter to a mercantile ho[use in] this city, dated

"Grand Rapids, (Mich.) March 23, 1[842.] Flour may decline on the opening of [naviga]tion, but you may depend that the [...] in the New York market will be limi[ted ...] of the wheat purchased in Illinois. I[...] and this state has been bought by C[...] The flour we have sold (2000 b[...]) to a house in Montreal.

Last year our harbor had seven feet [of] water; this spring we have nine [...] up on the bar. The prospect is now [...] harbor will be the best on Lake Mi[chigan] this year."

[A]gents from various milling establishm[ents on] the canal are here feeling the market, [but as y]et none have purchased grain that [we can] learn. Holders of wheat ask $1[...] [whic]h seems to be above what the millers [...] The price, we presume, will rang[e] [...]ent from $1 to $1,06 per bushel. C[...] [...]able Oats are afloat, and will be gove[rned b]y the street sales. One thousand b[ushels] were taken at 28 cents for the U. S. [...] Corn is entirely without sale—w[...] [...]ports.

[W]e publish to-day the Prospectus of a [...] to be published in Kingston. It is [...]men that is removed from Brockvill[e ...]ston, and it will be conducted by the s[...]

Office of the Common Counc[il,]
Kingston, 19th April, 184[2.]

[A]PPLICATIONS by letter will be receiv[ed at] this Office until 7 o'clock P. M. on M[onday] the 2d day of May next, from such "pr[actical and s]cientific persons" as are desirous of obt[aining] the office of "CITY SURVEYOR" of K[ingston.] The salary of said officer, under the [...] Act of Incorporation, is limited to £100 [...], besides fees. Satisfactory testimo[nials and re]commendations will be required.
By order of the Common Council,
FRAS. M. HILL,
Clerk C. C.

[F]OR SALE by W. Simpson, 50 bar[rels] very superior OAT-MEAL; pric[...] [...]ers unusually low.
[Kin]g Street, 19th April, 1842.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/59
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