of such conferences was what might have been expected.—

Volunteers from various parts of the country hastened to the fight, and the challengers felt that they could not long maintain their position. The dangers sure to result from the continuance of a strife, which must speedily bring into maintain their position. The dangers sure to result from the continuance of a strife, which must speedily bring into action the entire population of the country, became manifest, and efforts were made, by persons of influence on both sides, to procure a suspension of hostilities. A meeting was accordingly obtained in a house in the "Diamond;" the Rev. Mr. Treaner, a Roman Catholic Priest, appeared on the one side; Mr. Atkinson, of Crow-hill, a gentleman as remarkable for personal strength and courage as for other qualities which ensure popular esteem, answered on behalf of the other. And a deed, imitating all proper forms of law, was framed, binding the Priest and the Protestant gentleman as sureties for the respective parties, in a penalty of £50, that peace should be kept strictly on both sides, for a period at least long enough to promise a tranquil winter. The truce was proclaimed, and the opposite The truce was proclaimed, and the opposing parties began to disperse. As Mr. Atkinson rode homewards from this work of peace and mercy, he was way-laid and fired upon; he escaped unhurt, and said with his ordinary composure, to some Protestants whom he met a few moments after this treacherous and ungrateful attack upon his life, "The truce is proclaimed, boys, but you'll do well, some of you, to keep for a while within call."

This treaty, however, was but a ruse practised to gain time, obtain expected succour, and ensure the success of a renewed attack. Rumours were spread among the Protestants that parties of "Defenders" were on their march from the adjacent counties, and were coming with the most determined purpose of destruction, well armed, and in considerable numbers. Some Protestants went forward, hoping, that by occupying one or two important passes, they could hold them in check. Owing to this, the village of "The Diamond" was left unprotected, when an unexpected attack was made upon it. The parties who had taken possession of the passes did not know how they had been duped, until fugitives from "The Diamond" summoned them back to its defence.

One, and the most violent of the parties which came to the breaking of the treaty, was from the South: they were distinguished by a uniform of white jackets, and were called, from the dress, "Bawning Boys;" a corruption of "Boughilee Bawn," or "White Boys." This party was most conspictious for its zeal, and most truculent in its menaces. "We'll spare," was their cry, "neither the grey head nor the white. No pity for the infant, or the old! No pity for the infant, or the old! No DEATH OF THE OLDEST SERVANT IN THE ROYAL HOUSE-pity for hold or heave! Showship in the control of the control o pity for body or beast! Slaughter and wrecking for every thing English"-[i. e. Protestant.]

Such were the cries and the purposes with which the "Defenders," strengthened and rendered furious by their auxiliaries, attacked the village and the house, where they The day on which this celebrated battle of "The Diamond" was fought is handed down to the remembrance of posterity by the name of "Running Monday,"-from all ts of the country crowds hastened to the stormed village On this eventful day, Protestants gave proof that they felt their own best interests at stake, and left their menaced homes, with arms in their hands, under the strong conviction that a war of extermination had commenced against them, and that they must either go to meet the enemy or abandon their possessions. The result of the struggle was long uncertain. As the dangers increased one after another, the gentry appeared among their sore-pressed Protestant brethren, and revived their courage. The names of many gentlemen of high birth and noble fortune could be menfrom their guarded homes, to make at the "Diamond" their first essay of manhood, and who have never since deserted the good cause, to which, in that hour of peril, they so early and gallantly devoted themselves.

The "Defenders" were far better supplied with ammunition than the Protestants, and it was their evident policy to prolong the combat at a distance, until the fire of the opposing party became silent. Symptoms at length were discerned that ammunition was getting scarce, and the courage of the enemy was proportionally excited. Doubt and apprehensions were beginning to spread through the ranks of the less numerous and worse supplied Protestants, and a dread that every thing was lost, if their great want remained long unprovided. Late in the afternoon, two gentlemen were seen riding at a fiery pace, their horses covered with foam, into the little village of Moy, and halting at the door of the only house where gun-powder was vended. The door was open when they reined in their panting horses; before they had sprung to the ground, it was closed and barred. "Knock you," said one of them, "I go for the key." There was a forge near the shop, and the smith at the door: "Hand me your heaviest sledge," said the gentleman, and, armed with this ponderous implement, he struck two blows, such as, it is said, there was but one man beside him in the district capable of delivering. To such ungentle constraint the door soon yielded, and after supplying themselves abundantly with the material of war, and throwing ample payment for the powder and the burglary on the counter, they turned their foaming steeds towards the battle-

with a sudden and startling cheer: it was raised for the two riders from Moy, and was repeated when a few score firelocks had been charged. And as the "Defenders" still, though somewhat less spiritedly than at first, marched up towards the "Diamond," a party of the Protestants shouldered heavy and fatally directed discharge decided the battle: it

an officer was sent up to them, to give notice that the King's troops were at hand, and to deliver the customary orders. Tell your commander," said one of the combatants, "that he came too late to stop the fight." "And you may tell him, forbye," said another, "that although we know nothing of discipline, we can shoot straight!"

Thus ended the celebrated battle of the "Diamond."—

The disorders by which it was preceded, were contests between an organized multitude, who designed the exter-mination of Protestants, the seizing of their property, and the re-establishment of Popery, on the one side; and loyal men and Protestants on the other, who were compelled to seek in their own resolution that protection which the law

Out of the circumstances of this memorable battle THE Association of Orangemen had its rise. Seeing the benefits to be derived from a strong bond of union, cemented by religion, the Protestants formed themselves into a society throughout Ireland, for mutual defence, and assumed the name of Orangemen, in honour of their great deliverer from Popery in 1688,—King William the Third, of glorious and immortal memory. Scarcely were they well organized, when the Irish Rebellion of 1798 burst forth; and then did appear the wisdom of the step they had taken. They proved appear the wisdom of the step they had taken. themselves the bond of union, as they will ever do, between England and Ireland; and, under Providence, the saviours

of their country from the united assaults of Popery.

I understand, Sir, one of the proprietors of the *Mirror* is an Irish Roman Catholic and an Ulster man. If so, he well knows that the foregoing account of the rise of the Orange But his object, in the publication to Society is the truth. which I have referred, was to slander and excite prejudice against the Institution, and rancorous feeling against the persons of its members, in the minds of ignorant and illdisposed persons, and consequently truth must be suppressed and falsehood substituted.

did not, or could not, afford them.

The Orange Institution has its prototype in the year 1745,—an association originated at that period among loyal Protestants in Yorkshire, and from causes quite analogous with those which justify an Orange Institution in the present day. In 1745, the loyal associates declared their object to be,—the support of the Protestant dynasty and constitution against the conspirators, who then sought to overthrow the religion and liberties of the realm. They attached their religion and liberties of the realm. names to a document, which even the Archbishop of York subscribed. Neither was this prototype of the Orange Institution the first of its species; for in 1696, a parliamentary bill was passed encouraging a general association of loyal men, for counteracting "a horrid and detestable conspiracy, formed and carried on by Papists, wicked and traitorous persons, to exterminate Protestantism and restore Popery.

The Orange Institution is exclusively a Protestant association, from necessity, and this necessity is sufficiently obvious from the unrelenting hatred and treachery of Rome towards Protestantism and Protestants. It is a voluntary society,—every member belonging to it only so long as he pleases, and none admitted until he has been made fully acquainted with its principles and obligations. It is a moral contract perfectly defined, -viz: the support of social order, subservience to the constitution, and a firm resolution to maintain those blessings in Church and State, which the glorious revolution of 1688 has secured to us. The Mirror knows, that while the Orange Institution exists and flourishes in Ireland, as it does at this day, the "Repeal of the Union," or in other words, "Separation from England," is a miserable

of such conferences was what might have been expected. | delusion, designed only to keep alive agitation, and fill the North America, and continues faithful to its avowed and recorded principles, but especially in the Upper Province, although our present rulers may strike many a heavy blow at it, and legislate to the great discouragement of Protestantism, while they cherish and conciliate Popery (as though it were not a cunningly devised fable, but the religion of the Bible) and its unholy allies, heretics and republicans,—there is a mighty moral power in this standard institution that will check its efforts and paralyze its energies,—albeit its association with the Examiner and British Colonist,—and contend every inch of ground with the unholy coalition, until one or the other party falls to rise no more.

I am, Sir. Your obedient servant, FAUCON.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE BRITANNIA

The True Scotsman newspaper, one of the organs of the Chartists, was discontinued on Saturday last. In announcing its end the editor stated it as a known fact that no Chartist newspaper

ublished in Scotland was paying.

THE SOCIALISTS.—The body of these worthies established at Queenwood, near Broughton, Hants, appear to be cartailing their farm establishment; a portion of their live and dead stock having been offered for sale by auction, on Monday last. A gloom was thrown over the proceedings of the day, by the sudden death of one of the members of this unhallowed community—the individual who acted as bailiff of the farm having dropped down dead, while in the act of getting over a stile, shortly before the sale commenced.

Lord Listowel, the nominee of the Treasury, and the employer Doctor Webster in bribing the electors of St. Alban's, retains by the vote of the committee sworn to try the merits of his election, the seat to which he was so unconstitutionally recom-mended—and which he has bought by the grossest and most

DEATH OF THE OLDEST SERVANT IN THE ROYAL HOUSE-HOLD.—"Old Paul Presto," who had been connected man and boy with the Queen's hunting establishment at Ascot for upwards of seventy years, died of old age at his domicile, at the kennel, on the morning of Wednesday last. He was a man well known to, and respected by, every one who has hunted with her Majesty's stag hounds during the last half century. Although he had attained "the good old age" of upwards of four score years and ten, nearly the whole of which were spent in the midst of the hounds, he retained his health and faculties until within a few days of his death. He formerly filled the situation of feeder; but some years since, in consequence of his lengthened services and great age, he was permitted to retire from all active duty, upon his full allowance, and a comfortable little house and attendants were provided for him by the then Sovereign, close to the kennel, in order that he might still be in the immediate neighbourhood of his favourite spot, and be entertained in his declining years with the "sweet voices" of the hounds. His hair was snow white, and his head, from its expressive and patriarchal appearance, would have

been a fine study for an artist. FLOGGING.—The Earl of Cardigan cannot allow the public to forget him for an instant. On Sunday last, the 11th Hussars were marched into the Riding-school for divine service. Prayers were read, and a sermon was preached. On the conclusion of divine service the trumpet major was ordered to make things ready for corporeal punishment; and in this Riding-school, and on a Sunday, where, not an hour before, the whole regiment was engaged in prayer, private Rodgers was tied up, and flogged, receiving one hundred lashes.—Morning Chronicle.

BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.

The following statements were made before Sir John Cowan, one of the London magistrates, by a young coloured man named

Dixon, who had applied for assistance, being in distress.

Dixon, who is a young man of colour, and about 24 or 25 years of age, applied on the previous day to ascertain by what means he could obtain his clothes, which were in pledge, so that he could return to America, he having been offered a passage in the Philadelphia. He was requested to give his history, when he stated that he became a volunteer in the British forces when the Canadian rebellion broke out; that he conveyed secret intelligence to Colonel Kirby, the commander of Fort Erie, of the plans of Mackenzie, and at the request of an exciseman of the name of Graham, assisted to cut out the Caroline; and knowing that she was engaged to convey stores, &c. for the rebels, he informed Col. Kirby it, which led to her destruction.

Sir John Cowan: Is that report correct?—Dixon, it is, sir. You say it is correct. Now, if that can be proved, I have no doubt but some good result will follow from it. Now, is there any person in England who can speak to your character?—I am not acquainted with any person in the country except Captain Paget. Now I want to ask you something more, which is of importance.
What do you know about the destruction of the Caroline?—At counter, they turned their foaming steeds towards the battle-field, and rode the race thither with unabated rapidity.

The "Defenders" had been encouraged, by the slackening fire of their opponents, to quit their fastness, and advance to a closer and more bloody encounter. They were welcomed to a closer and more bloody encounter. They were welcomed the time she was engaged to convey stores and ammunition to the rebels I was at Buffalo, and thus became acquainted with the proceedings of Mackenzie, and the intention to convey b

the Caroline assistance to Navy Island. To whom did you give this information?—To Col. Kirby. You stated, on Thursday, that you were living at the time at the Eagle Tavern. How long did you live there, and how came their muskets and stept out to confront the foe. Their you to leave that place?—In the summer months I was steward heavy and fatally directed discharge decided the battle: it on board one of the boats which conveyed passengers to witness checked the "Defenders;" and before the second volley was fired, they were rapidly running away.

About this time, the military from the fort of Charlemont and joined the British, and remained with them until the followers. When the rebellion broke out I volunteered made their appearance. They consisted of some companies of "Invalids," and were supported by two pieces of artillery. Some Protestants were on the hill when the army approached:

ing summer, when the regular troops came over, and I was then ing summer, which is the regular troops came over, and I was then in This gentleman was acquainted with my father, who, at one period of his life, was extremely well to do. Mr. Garrell, the barrack

naster, is very well acquainted with me. You have stated that you were employed on secret service? How did you manage to escape detection?-My communications vere all verbal, and when I crossed from the American to the Canadian frontier, I used to take a carpet-bag with me, and bring back small parcels of linen, this being a common occurrence, as the article is to be purchased so much cheaper on the English side than in America. Of course I never communicated to any person that I had interviews with Col. Kirby.

Do you think, after what you have stated, that you would be safe in going back to America? - I should think so, for the excite-

Do you know Col. McLeod?-I have seen him, but not to

speak to him. Is it considered by the American Government that he fired the Caroline?—I cannot say, for I was not present when she was fired; all that I did was to assist to put her out of the ice at Blackrock, when she was immediately despatched with volunteers and ammunition to Navy Island, and was about being sent off again

What was the Caroline employed in before she was taken up to convey volunteers and stores for the rebels?—She used to carry passengers from Buffalo to the Falls. To whom did she belong?—She belonged to some Americans,

but at the time she was conveying the stores she was in the possession of the rebels. Do you know if any body was on board of her at the time she

was burnt?—There were seven or eight persons on board, three of whom I knew—a Captain Applebee; F. E. Emminess, a runner at Buffalo; a man of colour of the name of Poney Johnson, a kind of stoker. All of the other persons effected their escape the only person killed was a boy, who was run through by one of the officers who boarded her. Sir John Cowan: There is a great difference of opinion as to

that subject, the American Government saying that several American citizens were killed.—They want to make out such was the case, but they could give no names of those killed. When the Caroline was boarded, it was an exceedingly dark night, and as the boarders got upon one side those on board went over on the other, with the exception of Johnson, who was too drunk to leave the Caroline, and he begged his life, which was granted to him.

Sir John Cowan: My opinion is, that it certainly would not e advisable for you to return to America, and I should think that you might be of some assistance to Government, at least I think they ought to hear what you have to state upon a subject has and still is exciting a great degree of interest between the two

In the course of the morning Col. Angelo came to the office, and observing that having seen the report of the case of Dixon in the papers, he wished to see him, when Dixon was introduced, and to a variety of questions returned exceedingly satisfactory answers. The gallant colonel subsequently had a private interview with Sir John Cowan respecting Dixon, which concluded by Colonel Angelo stating that as he was acquainted with Sir F. Head, the late Governor General of Canada, he would represent to him what Dixon had stated.

to him what Dioni had stated.

Sir John Cowan then gave some private orders to Kensey as regarded Dixon, who shortly afterward left the office.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANDIA. Private Correspondence of the Times.

Athens, March 27. It has been well known for months past, from various rumours,

number of Cretans resident in this country had secretly quitted the capital and other parts of Greece, in order to return to their native A few days ago we at last received direct, and in some degree circumstantial accounts of the occurrences that have taken place in the island, together with the proclamations addressed to the Cretans, &c. The facts of the whole affair are as follow:—The Christian inhabitants of the island have taken up arms in almost every part, formed themselves into bodies in the greatest order and regularity, and occupied strong positions. In their proclamation they declare that they have taken up arms, not in order to shed blood, but in order to give themselves a more sure position on which to enter into negotiations upon their undeniable right to possess a just and legal government, and at the same time to be insured against any violent coup de main from their detested governor, Mustapha Pacha. After a struggle of 10 years, during which more than 170,000 souls of the Christian population perished, the three great protecting Powers, they complain, instead of allowthe three great protecting Powers, they compain, instead of another ing them to form a part of the new Greek government, made them a present, as it were, in the most unaccountable way, to the Pacha of Egypt—a line of policy of which the Powers themselves had soon occasion to repent. They have been now again, they add, removed from this connection in order to be placed again under the domination, as bad if not worse, of the Sultan. Against this undeserved treatment they protest most energetically, appealing to their imprescriptible rights to the soil of their fathers, to their protestation of the 23d of November, 1830, and calling repeatedly protestation of the 23d of November, 1830, and calling repeatedly in the most pacific terms upon their Ottoman compartiots, the native Turkish Cretans, to combine with them in demanding a just and legal government, until they may see, by the example of "free Hellas," how happily parties of different religious creeds may live together under a good and just administration. This, by the way, is the only passage in the proclamation which appears to express any wish for a union with Greece. The sole and only means that they designate for the attainment of their and is that of rational contents of their and is that of rational contents and the state of that they designate for the attainment of their end is that of peti-tioning the three Christian protecting Powers, and entering into negociations with them. They declare, however, most decidedly that they will not lay down their arms until they shall have attained their ends, and that, if needs must, they will turn them against whosoever may attempt to putthem down. According to the latest accounts received here (of the 16th of March) a depu-According to tation of four Cretans had gone on loard an English frigate in order to have a conference with the Consuls of the Three Powers. When asked whether their object was to unite themselves with Greece, their answer was "No." When asked whether they desired to place themselves under the piotectorate of England, the answer was the same. When asked whether they wished to form a separate principality (a Turkish hospodarate), the reply was, "We had rather die one and all!" At last they gave the Consuls to understand that their desire was that the island should form an independent state. (Quer,—a republic?) It was agreed upon that their petition should le laid before the Three Powers; and the deputation, which the treacherous Pacha endeavoured to lay hands upon, was conducted back again to the insurgent camp under English protection. This is now the position of affairs, and nothing appears very clear, except that the Cretans do not venture to come out with their true end and aim openly and explicitly, but at all events England wil have the greatest influence upor the decision of the matter, since several British ships are lying off Suda, and the powerful fleet of that country is not far off. Porte in the meantime has seit off 2000 men to Crete; and it must soon be seen whether blood is to be shed, or whether everything will pass off peaceably. To the above details we may add, that the commander of the Brissh frigate, in the presence of the Consuls, earnestly and decidelly, and even in the name of the Queen of England, dissuaded the insurgents from continuing their enterprise.

UNITED STATES.

THE PRISIDENT.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE BRITISH CONSUL.-The in-

vestigation to-day, at the British consulate, was very thorough, and conducted with an evident deire, on all hands, to elicit the whole truth, but added very little to our previous amount of

The log-book of the Recovery was exhibited, in which, under date of March 28, (sea-time) is this entry:—
"Saw the hull of a large ship, dimasted, supposed to be a man-

The latitude was 41 degrees 40 minutes N.; the longitude 30 degrees 55 minutes W. The position of the Recovery, when the wreck was seen, was about 120 miles North of Corvo, one of the

The crew were called in and questioned, one by one. Robert Grant was at the wheel, on the 28th of March, at noon. captain was taking the sun and the mate was by. Heard the captain say he saw a wreck. Witness looked but could not see it. Four others, Robert Talbot, Joseph Gray, James Mackenzie and James McCurdy, the second mste, heard of the captain's

eing a wreck, but saw nothing of it themselves.

Mackenzie saw bottles and pieces of bulwark, painted green, ating past the barque; this was some days before the captain saw the wreck.

McCurdy saw neither wreck nor fragments. The mate, John Boland, saw bottles, some casks, and part of a mast, floating past the barque, a day of two before the 28th of Did not see the piece of mast very distinctly, as it had gone by before his attention was called to it; thought that it was painted white, but could not be certain.

When the captain told him of the week he went aloft, immeng of it. He made the entry in the og-book, by the directions of the captair.

The captain, Robert Bowman, saw a nast with cross-trees, but without a top, floating past the barque, some two days before the 28th of March. The barque was ther in longitude about 29 egrees 30 minutes. Supposed it to be the mast of some timber ssel that had been wrecked upon the Vestern Islands.

The wreck which he saw on the 28th of March appeared to be the hull of a 28 or 36 gun ship, as he judged from the size. Could see no masts—there was no signal or flag of any kind Saw the wreck broadside to, but had only a mo glimpse. Judged the distance from the barque to be about ten | Con. Damages at £10,000. There was nothing remarkable in the mate's not being able to

see the wreck from aloft. Sometimes an object at sea, owing to the state of the atmosphere, can be better seen from the deck than It is probable that at the moment when he saw the wreck, his

ressel was on the top of a wave, the set running high, and the wreck on the top of another, both at the same moment; a conjunction which might not happen again. In such a conjunc-tion an object would be visible at the moment, but not afterward. The wreck was to windward and was standing on his course.—
If he had changed his course, the wind and drift of the current

ing as they were, he would have got farther away from the wreck nstead of nearing it. If there had been any body on the wreck they would have seen

his masts long before he could have seen the hull, and would have hoisted signals of distress. This was the substance of the examination. The conclusion leducible from it is that the only fact, leading to the belief that

he wreck was the President, is the apparent size of the hull. The mast seen by the mate, if painted white, did not below the steamship. Neither did the piece of bulwark seen by Macken-zie, if painted green, as he states.

The masts of the President were indeed without tops, having ross-trees only, as was the case with the mast seen, but the case is the same with many other vessels. The floating mast probably elonged to some large barque that had been wrecked on the

There seems no cause for censure in Captain Bowman's not oing to the wreck. He saw it but for a moment-if he had tempted to make for it, his vessel being a slow sailer, and heavy aden, and the sea very high, there was very little probabilitydeed scarcely a possibility—of his reaching it, in the then state

vessels both going to and coming from this country, and scarcely a day would be likely to pass without one falling in with it. If it was the President, there is great room for belief that it reached one of the Western Islands, not very long after it was seen by Captain Bowman.

NEWFOUNDLAND

From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, 5th May. We have received Newfoundland papers to the 27th ult., by the Sandwich. On the preceding day his Excellency the Lieu-tenant Governor prorogued the Legislature—closing the Session with the following Speech :-

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: "As a Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed o enquire into the state of Newfoundland, before which Committee I shall have to appear; — I will on the present occasion confine myself to the expression of my regret that such a proceeding should have become indispensably necessary to the tranquillity and welfare of the Colony."

The General Assembly was then declared to be prorogued to the 10th May next. The usual Supplies were not granted-provision was made to defray the expense of Delegations to Her Majesty's Government, from the Council and House of Assembly.

An Address, it appears, was transmitted to Her Majesty, praying for the separation of the Executive from the Legislative Council-in answer to which Lord John Russell, under date of March that an insurrection in Crete was in preparation, and even that a 31, says, that he has received Her Majesty's commands to state ways" in gallant style, and, when safely arrived in her "native

Newfoundland, which must precede the subject of the establishment of an Executive Council in the consideration of Her Majesty's Council.'

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, May 8. MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY .- On Monday last, His Excellency Major Gen. Sir John Harvey left Government House, accompanied by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Lady Harvey, family and suite, to embark on board the Fredericton, steamer, for St. John, on his way to Halifax; where he will remain in command of the troops in these Provinces, until the arrival of his successor in the command, or he shall have received farther instructions from England.

The street from Government House to the place of embarkation, was lined by the remaining companies of the 36th Regt. and His Excellency was received by the Light Infantry company of that corps with the customary salute, the band playing the national anthem.

Most of the officers of Government, and a number of respectable phabitants of the place, were also assembled to receive His Excellency, and bid him farewell; of whom Sir John took an affec-tionate leave. Sir William Colebrooke accompanied him to the vessel, and on his return was saluted by the guard of honour. The steamer then left the wharf under a salute from the Royal Artillery, and the cheers of the assembled populace; and on his way down the river, Sir John received a parting salute from a detach-ment of the Provincial Artillery, which was stationed on the bank

The Fredericton arrived at Indian Town about 7 o'clock, where The Fredericton arrived at Indian Town about 7 o cates, where His Excellency was received with every demonstration of respect and esteem by the authorities of St. John, and a number of respectable inhabitants, who accompanied him into the city. On Tuesday a Levee was held at the St. John Hotel, which was numerously attended, when addresses were presented; and in the evening, His Excellency, family and suite, embarked on board of the steamer Maid of the Mist, and probably quitted forever a Province, which he found involved in anarchy and confusion only four years since, but which owing to His Excellency's mild and equitable rule, has settled down into a state of political tranquillity, happy and undisturbed, except by the expiring agonies of a prostrate

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY .- On Monday even MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN HARVEY.—On Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, Major General Sir John Harvey arrived at Indian Town in the steamer Fredericton. Sir John was accompanied by Lady Harvey, Captain and Mrs. Tryon, Mr. Henry Harvey, R. N. Mr. Warwick Harvey, 36th Regt. and Brigade Major Nugent. A numerous and respectable body received Sir John on his arrival and escorted him to the city; among them we noticed his honour the Speaker, his worship the Mayor, the Recorder, the City Chamberlain, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and several others of high respectability. Sir John and suite immediately proceeded to the St. John Hotel, where apartments had been previously engaged. Yesterday at two o'clock Sir John held his farewell Levee, at the Yesterday at two o'clock Sir John held his farewell Levee, at the Long Room of the St. John Hotel, which was numerously attended. The venerable John Ward, Esq., the father of the city, presented the address from the City and County of St. John, which was read by M. H. Perley, Esq. Sir John replied in very excellent style, and with great feeling. Mr. Duncan, the President of the Mechanics' Institute presented the address from that body, which was read by Robertson Bayard, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary, and then the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Gagetown, presented an address from the clergy, magistrates and inhabitants of sented an address from the clergy, magistrates and inhabitants of that parish. We were informed that an address had been previously presented by his worship the Mayor, from the Common Council, and we can only regret that want of space alone prevents our giving these addresses and the several answers in full.

CANADA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HEALTH, - Montreal, Tuesday, May 18. - We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor-General continues steadily to improve, and is decidedly better since our last .- Montreal Gazette

From the Toronto Patriot.

We copy below from the Montreal Herald a short account of a melancholy trial in that city, the result of which has been a ver-dict of seven thousand five hundred Pounds against a proved adulterer. The damages are probably the largest ever given on this Continent for any similar offence. It is a painful task to allude to, much less to enter into the details of such an unhappy occur rence. Suffice it to say that the guilt of the parties was fully established, and a Special Jury marked their strong and righteous sense, as husbands, fathers, and brothers, of such foul turpitude by the exemplary damages above mentioned. Lord Erskine always wished and strove to make this a criminal offence—on the broad ground that the same God who sent forth from the clouds and thunders of Sinai the awful commandment "Thou shalt not kill," published to unborn generations the no less impressive order of the Divine Will, "Thou shalt not commit Adultery." Not merely on the actually guilty parties does the punishment fall—friends, relative to the punishment of the strength of th tives, and connections bitterly feel, and mourn the effect and reproach of the stain on morality, and down to the second and third generations the blush of shame may burn on the cheek of innocence, when chance or design mentions the name and recalls the dark recollection of the adulterer and the victim. Heavy damages are given as the only punishment on this side the grave to the guilty seducer. As compensation to the injured husband, mourning over his desolate fire-side, they are poor, poor requital. "Measure the damages by the offence?" indignantly asked Curran, "As well might we think of weighing the askes of the dead!"

The verdict of the Montreal Jury shall stand for ever a monument of the light in which a virtuous community regards the heartless destroyer of domestic happiness-the breaker of the social tie-the trampler on the commands of the living God.

Before Mr. Justice Gale, and a Special Jury. W. H. Harris, Esq., vs. E. E. David, Esq., -action for Crim.

The Plaintiff, Captain in the 24th Regiment,-Defendant, late Barrister-at-Law. and Major of the Montreal Cavalry.

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

Counsel for Plaintiff-Messrs. Fisher and Smith, L. H. Lafontaine, Esq. and A. P. Hart, Esq.
Counsel for Defendant—The Solicitor General, W. Badgely, Esq. and T. J. Judah, Esq.

The first number of the tri-weekly Gazette, for the country, will be published Tuesday, May 18, and on every succeeding Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday. The subscription is fixed at 15s. in town, and 20s. by post, with the view of its obtaining the extensive circulation which so low a price is calculated to secure for it. Of the first three numbers, in addition to our extensive list, upwards of two thousand copies will be distributed throughout the Province. Advertisers in the Daily, who may be desirous that their notices should also appear in this large extra edition, will please notify us as early as possible. - Montreal Gazette.

The Canadien of last night publishes the following account from St. Joseph, in the County of Dorchester, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, of the disastrous effects of a freshet in that neigh-The river Chaudiere, swollen by the melting of the snow and

the late rains, has spread over the lowlands and covered the roads, and the ice, which had not been weakened by any previous thaw broke up on the 27th April, overthrowing houses and other buildings, uprooting trees and sweeping away the fences. Much damage has been done, seven houses have been destroyed, many others greatly injured and some removed from their foundations, with some eight or more barns thrown down, or so much shaken that they are in danger of falling from the shock they have received. Fortunately the effects of the unfortunate sufferers by this inundation have been in a great measure saved, with the exception of those of Jean Baptiste Dodier, who has lost his seed wheat and many of his farm utensils. The old inhabitants declare they have never before witnessed such a disaster in that locality.—Quebec

Pursuant to public intimation, a meeting of the select vestry of Christ's Church, in this Town, was held on Monday last, when it was determined to build an addition to that Church, it having been long since found inadequate to contain the number of person been ong store tollid manacquae.

belonging to it, which have now settled here and in its vicinity.

A plan which had been previously approved of by the Lord Bishop, was submitted and accepted, when it was decided that the pews in the contemplated enlargement should be sold, to raise the necessary tunds to defray the expense of its construction. This will afford an opportunity for many families, members of the Church, to provide themselves, who have been heretofore prevented from attending, from having no pew for their accommodation .- Bytown Gazette.

LAUNCH.—On Tuesday evening last, a new steam boat, of the argest class for canal navigation, and owned by the Messrs. Ives, of this town, was launched at their ship yard. She went "off the

"that there are several other questions relating to the affairs of element," to the surprise of all, she drew only sixteen inches of water, although burthened with the greater portion of her engine and boilers. We understand this boat is constructed upon an enand boilers. We inderstand this boat is constructed upon an entirely new principle,—the invention of Mr. Lewis Ives,—(who, by the by; has made many important improvements in the art of ship building—) and is acknowledged to be better calculated for canal navigation than any in use at present. The desideratum long sought for is, in this boat, attained—light draught of water. A just and impartial public will award to the spirited projector the credit due to all originators of works for the benefit of the publication. lic at large. - Kingston Herald, Tuesday, May 18.

On Sunday, May 16, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto consecrated the Parish Church of the pretty village of Weston, River Humber, of which the Rev. Dr. Phillips is the incumbent. A large and respectable congregation attended the celebration of this ancient and solemn rite of the Church, and the devout attended the control of the church is the control of the church and the devout attended the celebration of the church and the devout attended the celebration of the church and the devout attended the celebration of the church and the devout attended the celebration of the church and the celebration of the church and the celebration of tion which they manifested was a gratifying evidence that the ministry of "the country Clergyman" had not failed in producing good fruit to the Lord. Prayers were read by Dr. Phillips, and an appropriate discourse was preached by the Bishop from 2 Corinthians, chap. iii, 2d verse—"Ye are our Epistle, written in our hearts, known and read of all men." The Rev. Messrs. Dade and Coleman assisted in the services of the day.

At the close of the service his Lordship administered the holy

rite of confirmation to seventeen persons; after which, accompanied by the congregation, he proceeded to consecrate the

church-yard, where-- many a holy text around was strown,

That taught the rustic moralist to die.' The ground on which the church stands has lately been deeded to the church by the Messrs. Musson, of Weston, and the church now bears the name of "St. Philip's Church of Weston."— Commercial Herald.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS, KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

BEG to announce that at each of the above places they have on hand a large and varied assortiment of Account Books, Writing Paper, and every description of plain and fancy Stationery, and also a great variety of Printed Books. By vessels now arriving, and constantly during the season, they will be in receipt of fresh supplies from England, and their near connection with the old established firm of Santus. Rowsell. As Son, Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers, 31 Cheapside, London, gives them advantages in the purchase of their stock which few possess, and ensures them a constant supply of the very best articles, at the most moderate prices. It also enables them promptly to execute any orders with which they may be favoured, for any articles connected with their business, to be procured from London. Such orders should be given within a week or two from this date, to ensure their arrival here during the present season.

during the present season.

Bookbinding in all its branches, Book and Job Printing, Copperplate engraving and printing, neatly executed.

Account books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mortgages, Deeds and Memorials, &c. for sale. Military Ledgers and Defaulter books always on hand.

May 21st, 1841.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of an engagement as Governess in a Family where the Children are young, or as Companion to a Lady. Yould have no objection to travel.

Letters addressed A. Y. (post paid) to this office, will be attended to. WANTED

In the family of a Clergyman, a gentleman as Tutor, capable of giving instruction in English, Writing, and Arithmetic. There are six pupils. He would reside in the family, and must be a member of the Church of England. Apply by letter post paid to A. B., at the Office of The Church.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

W. M. STODART & SONS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

& W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messra.

Stodard & Sons for the sale of their Plano-Fortes in Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to be imported from England. The following is a List of the various Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurance,

Mahogany, Fine Mah. Rosew

MAHOGANY.

Waxed. Polished. Long hinge 46

Do. do. do. 63 oct. 60

do. 100 do. 63 oct. 60

do. 64 oct. 60

do. 65 oct. 60

do. 65

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

A T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, It was Resolved,
"That twenty-five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Treacalled in on the first of April next, payable to the account of the Treasurer, F. T. Billings, Esq. at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Donors and Subscribers be requested to furnish Notes, to be given at Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance.

Library of the Provincial Legislature.

Library of the Provincial Legislature.

PERSONS having in their possession any of the following Bo longing to the Library of the late Upper Canada Legislature, the control of the late Upper Canada Legislature, and the late of Usury, 1 vol.

Carver's Travels in North America, 1 vol.
Chalmers' Bridgewater Treatise, 1st vol.
Collyer's Law of Partnerships, 1 vol.
Criticisms on the Bar, 1 vol.
Gentleman's Magazine, 9th vol.
Howell's State Trials, 1st, 18th, and 27th vols.
Leyden's Africa, 1st vol.
Manual of Practice of Parliament, 1 vol.
Southey's Life of Nelson, 2 vols.
Standing Orders House of Commons, 1 vol.
Tredgold on Rail Roads, 1 vol.

ALPHEUS TODD.

ALPHEUS TODD, Toronto, 27th April, 1841.

43-3w

Editors of City Newspapers having open accounts with the Clerk assembly's Office, are requested to give the above three insertions. DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the House of Industry, held May 11th, 1841, it was
Resolved, That the Committee tender their thanks to the Ladies of Toronto for their valuable aid in support of this Institution, without which it would have been impossible to have kept open

the house.

The following are the receipts:

Total....

The Treasurer of the House of Industry begs to acknowledge the receipt of £27, being amount of Collection made in the Cathedral Church of St. James on Sunday last, in aid of the funds of this charity.

BIRTHS. On Thursday, the 13th instant, the lady of the Rev. George Maynard, Upper Canada College, of a son.

At Brockville, on the 29th March, Mrs. James Campbell, of On the 21st March, the lady of the Rev. Septimus Ramsay, M. A., Minister of St. Michael's, Strand, and Secretary of the Upper Canada Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel in Foreign Parts, of a son. MARRIED. At Guelph, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. A. Palmer, Mr. W. J. Goodeve, Merchant, Kingston, to Margaret, daughter of

the late Mr. Morgan, Guelph. DIED. In this city, on Wednesday, 19th inst., of scarlet fever, George S.,

eldest son of George Vardon, Esq., aged four years and nine months.

At Brockville, on the 10th May, deeply lamented, Marianne, the beloved wife of James Campbell, M. D. At Sierra Leone, in February last, Benjamin Stowe, Esq., of

the Commissariat Department. At Haldimand, on the 4th instant, Naomi, relict of the late James Ewing, Esq. of Haldimand, at the advanced age of 89 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, May 20th:

Mr. W. H. White; Rev. E. Denroche; Rev. B. C. Hill; Rev. A. N. Bethune; Serjt. W. Smith, rem. in full vol. 4. The following have been received by the Editor :-

J. Kent Esq. (April 19); Angus Bethune Esq.; Hon'ble J. Crooks; Rev. F. L. Osler; H. Rowsell Esq. with parcel; J. H.