

...of trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation, was presented, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

A committee was then named to prepare the draft of an address in answer to his Excellency the Governor's Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament.

After which, a message from his Excellency the Governor in Chief was presented to Mr. Speaker by one of his Majesty's Executive Council, intimating that Pierre Beaudard, Esquire, returned to serve in the present Provincial Parliament for the County of Surrey, was now detained in the common gaol of this district, under a warrant of three of his Majesty's Executive Council, by virtue of the act for the better preservation of his Majesty's Government, as by law happily established in this Province, for treasonable practices.

Whereupon an address of thanks was voted to his Excellency for his communication.

A bill for disqualifying the Judges from being elected, sitting or voting in the house of Assembly, was presented, read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

A petition from the Honorable the Commissioners for the erecting of the public jail at Montreal, demanding a further sum of money for completing the same, was presented and read.

The house was then informed that Joseph Drapeau, Esq. returned for the county of Northumberland, was deceased.

Friday, 14.—The contingent accounts of the House for the two last sessions, were ordered to be laid on the table by the Clerk, and referred to a special committee.

The House then went into a committee on the petition from the Honorable Commissioners for erecting the Montreal jail; and being resumed, the committee obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, 15.—A bill concerning aliens and certain subjects of his Majesty who have resided in France, coming into this Province, or residing therein, was brought in, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A bill for the relief of the poor in the loan of seed-wheat and other grain, was introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Messengers were sent to the House with an address of thanks voted to his Excellency on Thursday last.

The Bill further to continue the acts therein mentioned, making a temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation, was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole house, reported and ordered to be engrossed.

The house in committee on the petition from the Honorable Commissioners for erecting the public jail for the district of Montreal, resolved that the sum of £9000 limited by law, for building the same, was insufficient, and that a further sum of £6600 should be granted for completing the said jail and its dependencies; and being resumed, the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

Foreign Intelligence.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The following interesting article is copied from the London Courier of October 2.

WURTZBURG, September 11.—The following are the details of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened in the city of Einnach:—

About half past eight o'clock, on the evening of the 11th of September, a French waggon, drawn by nine horses, and loaded with fourteen cases of powder, cartridges and grenades, arrived at the gates of this city, and entered it; in spite of the difficulties which arose, the waggons continued their route, although it was remarked that one of them snook; it hardly arrived at the market place, opposite one of the inns, when it caught fire with so great an explosion, that it was heard at Erfurt, twelve leagues distant. In a moment the neighboring houses were on fire; every person that was near them was shattered to pieces. The limbs of seven cannoneers, who escorted the waggon, and of the horses, were scattered in the streets.—Two young married people, who were sitting in front of their house, were crushed to pieces by an enormous free stone, which the explosion hurled upon them. Mr. Counsellor Dorr has been burnt, and several persons have been found dead in his house.—Captain Reinbeck occupied the second floor of this house; he was at the time in his room, with his wife, children, and a very interesting person, daughter of Eichelblunder of Erfurt; when the Captain perceived the explosion, he immediately fled, and

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To the Editors of the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,
IN the purest spirit of philanthropy, and with the most lively and disinterested solicitude for the commercial prosperity and rising reputation of this little town, I again beg your indulgence, and request the patience and attention of your readers. A proposition of this community are about entering on an enterprise which I conceive chimerical, which is most certainly important, the result of which is extremely doubtful, and the consequences such, should they fail, as will entail the folly of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation. A correspondent in your last number has given a learned, elaborate, and for ought that I know to the contrary, a correct history of the Banks of the United States. He might just as well have given a history of the life and progress of, and intrigues at the *Pharo-Bank*, of any Demi-rep of fashion in the metropolis of Great Britain. It is not the history of any Bank, or any set of Banks that the inhabitants of this district at present require, but the probable effect that the operation of this Upper Canada Bank will have on those who may be drawn (I will not say unfortunately) within its vortex. When a man, or set of men submits a scheme of an important nature to the public, and calls on that public not only for their concurrence, but for pecuniary aid, it is not alone the undoubted privilege of every member of the community to investigate that scheme, but it becomes the bounden duty of every individual who has the prosperity of his country at heart, to pry into it with the keenest inspection, to place it in every possible point of view, to look narrowly into the intentions and abilities of the projectors, to require ample explanation, and to demand that those objections that are great and glaring should be obviated before they contribute one dobt towards the establishment; and when Common Sense begins to rave at last for the public to be on the alert, and every man at his post. Had the promoters of this Bank, instead of wishing for their own individual feelings, and, as

they pretend, a perfect character, instead of their dark innuendoes, and sly insinuations of the fardid views of the opposers of it, instead of skimming the edge and fluttering round their object, like a mouse round a bowl of cream, without daring to plunge in, I say if instead of all this they had come boldly and manfully forward with a fair statement of their plan and their intentions, had they tried to obviate what objections had been made, and taken the trouble to give the public information on what foundation they grounded their sanguine expectations, they should have had, wherever I found them right, my cordial approbation, and I should have rejoiced in their success; but hood-winked as the public at present are, how can they ask their confidence or support? I fear not contradiction, when I say that four fifths of those at present interested in it know not the purport of what they have signed.

The conclusions that your correspondent Common Sense draws, are most fallacious, his description of the effects of this Bank most erroneous, and the flattering prospects of support he holds out to the farmer almost too absurd to deserve notice, were it not that the system is least understood in this country, by those who will be the most likely to suffer from its effects. It is a well established fact that Banks give no indulgence, that the moment their paper becomes due payment is exacted, and were besides that man who fails in punctuality. I would impress this fact on the community at large, I would warn the farmer that he will get no assistance from this Bank without security on his property, and that, failing punctuality, that property will immediately be sold for the liquidation of his debt. I would ask the farmer, after he had received money, I mean paper, from this Bank, even to the full value of his estate, how he would dispose of that paper so as to yield himself profit, pay the discount to the Bank, for they too are looking for a profit, and enable him to retire his notes in due season? (Perhaps he does not know that the usual Bank credit is 60, the longest 90 days.) I must confess that to me it appears impossible; it appears to me that the industrious but unfortunate farmer's land would be sold, himself ruined, and his helpless children left destitute. I would ask the farmer whether it would not be more prudent to trust to the generosity and indulgence of the merchant who has supported him through his difficulties, and by whose friendly forbearance the agriculturists of this district have been enabled to arrive at their present comfortable situation? I would ask whether it is likely that this merchant, who in common with the farmer, has struggled through all the privations and anxieties attendant on a new settlement, now arrived at comparative maturity, would, at such a moment crumble to dust a work of his own raising? It would be like a father murdering his own child at the very period he had reached maturity, and afforded the comfortable prospect of being the prop and solace of his declining age. Drowning men will catch at straws, but gracious God! this country must be reduced indeed, if its salvation depends on the grasp at so slender a twig as this Bank. The assertion is an insult to the feelings, and a stab at the solvency of the whole country.

The Banks and commerce of the United States and this Province will bear no possible degree of comparison. I have cogent reasons for the assertion, but have already occupied too much of your attention. I must again repeat, that the advocates of this Bank have not yet said any thing to convince a reflecting mind of their abilities to conduct this establishment to any beneficial purpose—they really themselves do not seem to understand it—if they do they are perversely obstinate.

The Ghost of Ab'm Newland.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

THIS day, at one o'clock, the Legislative Council went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, and presented the following Address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief:

To His Excellency SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG, Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, and in the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency, We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of the