New-York April 9.

Latest from England.

gant packet ship, James Munroe,
Watkinson, arrived this morning, in avs from Liverpool. this arrival we are furnised by our

London Correspondent, with London papers and Prices Current to the 27th of February, inclusive, four days later than were before received. We have also Lloyd's lists to the 26th, and general shipping and commercial lists to the 27th; and a letter dated on the

evening of the 27th.

It is stated, that most serious alarms pre vailed on the Royal Exchange on the 26th in consequence of the letters received that morning from Liverpool, stating the com-mercial distresses of that place. The num-ber of failures there and elsewhere, in consequence of the magnitude of the specula-tion into which men entered, from the facility with which paper could be discounted, it was said was daily augmenting; and the dread of its extent threw a gloom over the city-such as has not been witnessed for

The Statesman of the 27th, remarks that "the finacial as well as the political face of the country appears peculiarly grave and interesting at this moment. Accounts from foreign markets are unpromising. It appears by letters from Liverpool, that one indred and sixty packages of British goods have been returned from New-Orleans, not finding a vent in America, owing to the high price set upon them. We have not half the American merchants in England as some time back. They look into our manufactories, but they purchase very little." Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Febru-

ary 27.

There has been a continual dullness in our market for grain during the week, and prices of wheat have again declined 2d to 3d per bushel. Oats are also to be brought on better terms, the supply being large, particularly of the inferior qualities. American flour is dull of sale, and prices barely sup-

Our market for pot ashes continues much depressed, and the few sales that have been ade are at a further decline of 1s per cwt Pearls are so dull that our prices are wholly

London, Saturday Evening, Feb. 27, half past 7 o'clock.

Yesterday, consuls for the 13th April were at one time as high as 76, but in consequence of farther sales, by the same parties who had been previously operating to the fall, a sudden decline took place to 74 5-8, and the recovery above that price never exceeded a 1-4 per cent. This morning the market oed flat at 74 5-8 for April, and suffered a pened flat at 74 5-8 for April, and suffered a fall almost uninterupted by any fluctuations, down to 73 5-8 which is the lowest point Consols have reached since last October.-They rose afterwards suddenly up to 74 3-8, bargain or two was done at 74 1-2; but the market again gave way, and finally closed at 74. For money, the highest price of the day was 74 1-8 and the lowest 73. The Exchequer market was very flat, and it was at one time with difficulty bills could be sold. the lowest quotation we heard was 10s. discount, but money becoming more plentiful towards the close of the day, the prices were

Liverpool, March 1. Wheat, American, 9s. 6d. a 10s. 3d.

Flour, American, 98. od. a 108. 3d.
Flour, American, sweet, per barrel 40s. a
4s. Sour, 33s a 38s.
Asines, Pot, 1st, Boston, per cwt. 56s—Niork 51 a 52s.—Montreal 49 a 50—Pearl sts.
Oston 57s—N. York and Montreal 56s.

It was currently reported on change to-day that Ministers had been twice out voted in the secret committee concerning the Bank restriction, and that this is one cause a mongst others of the extraordinary depression the funds have lately undergone.

The treasurer of the Aberdeen Fever In stitution has received 51 pounds 3s. 6d. being the free proceeds of the play given by Mr. the free proceeds of the play given by Mr. Ryder, manager of that theatre, for the aglish language, and the occurrences of the Ryder, manager of that theatre, for the aglish language, and the occurrences of the Ryder, manager of that theatre, for the aglish language, and the occurrences of the Ryder, manager of that theatre, for the agree of the language bove charity; for which the managers are latter years of his life, were totally oblittruly grateful. Much to Mr. Ryder's credit, the full proceeds were given on this occasion, without deducting the expence of the house; an instance, we believe, unexampled in the

Declaration of the London Jury. Presented to the court at the Sess

Old Bailie, January 1819.

The Foreman of the Jury (Mr. Jacob)—
"My Lords, before leaving this box, I have a paper in my hands which the Jury wish to be read, and afterwards hand it up to your lordship. I can assure your lordship that there is nothing offensive whatever, in what it states." The foreman then read as follows:—"We the London Jury, being on the eve of terminating our most painful duties, most respectfully wish to represent to your Lordships, that the verdicts which we have given on the evidence which has been Old Bailie, January 1819. have given on the evidence which has been submitted to us, will when reported to his Majesty's council, be considered as only the decision of faithful men .- That we are con vinced that all sanguinary punishments have not only a tendency to destroy those princi-ples of humanity which it is our duty to cul-tivate, but that by their frequent recurrence they render the heart callous. One instance which has been brought before us, of a youth having picked a gentlemans pocket while the dreadful sentence of the law was recently carrying into effect on four unfortunate persons. We disdain all visionary ideas and We live to improve or we live principles. 'We live to improve or we live in vain.' With these feelings and sentiments we most earnestly request, that when those cases are reported, that you will urge this divine injunction—I will have mercy and not sacrifice.

ST BELLY, O seperate

s been regulared or England, against with presculing or little

the notes of the bank of England are much too easily imitated, and they cannot forbear expressing their decided opinion that such easy imitation might be prevented, and the frequency of the crime be consequently diminished. The grand jury beg also to express their hope, that a revision of the criminal code is in contemplation, and more particularly the law respecting forgery of bank notes; and, if they may with propriety, they would suggest some other mode of punishment than that at present adopted, such as perpetual hard labour and solitary imprisperpetual hard labour and solitary impris-onment, which would be more dreadful in the eye of the offender than the chance of es caping capital punishment by the commu tation of the death for transportation.—Sign ed on behalf of the grand jury—by their

CHAS. DERKICK."

From the London Courier, Jan. 21.

A private letter from Paris says-"Pam phlets redouble their violence in proportion is the attempts of faction become more hope less. Two numbers of a work entitled th Ami de la Royaule have been published, in which an appeal is made to the most ungo vernable passions. The prospectus of the Drapeau lane has also been distributed.—A icene took place the day before yesterday which seems to be the forerunner of some lesign Colonel Farvier was met on the Pla cedu Carousel by a man who Coulted and followed him into the hotel of one of the ministers with the most abusive threats. Whe inquires were made about this person it was found that his lodgings had been paid for by a well known person only the night before What are we to think of these facts? However, they are sufficient to put Governmen on their guard? and they are no longer dan-gerous from the moment the authors become

A woman recently died in England, who had for the preceding week lain in a dormant state. In the course of that time she was bled when she opened her eyes: but immediately fell into somnolency, and continued so until she died.

The Westminster election proceeded with much warmth, under the auspicies of Hunt Hodhouse, Sir F. Burdett, &cc. Messrs. Hob house; Lamb, and Major Cartwright, are candidates, the former having the greatest number of votes.

The celebrated Walter Scott has been nade a Baronet; the title to be hereditary

The petition to the lords from the Catholics of Great Britain, is to be presented by Earl Grey—that to the commons, by Lord Nugent.

It is reported that lord Meville will succeed the Marquis of Hastings in the Government of India.

Early impressions strongest.

A man who had received a concussion of the brain, was brought to St. Thomas's hospital by proper treatment, he recovered; but it was observed, that though he conversed with the attendants, it was in a language none of them understood .-Welch milkwoman coming into the ward, and hearing him speak, entered into conversation with him-it was then found, that he was by birth a welchman, but had left his country during his youth, and had entirely forgotten his native tongue. In the course of thirty years which he had lived in England, he spoke the English language alone; since the ac-cident he had received, he only remembered the events of his younger years, which he had entirely forgotten before he had received the injury in his head, but the En-

LITERARY.

In the literary Panorama (London) January, 1819, a third series of Tales of my Landlord, is mentioned, as announced for the press. It is to be in four volumes. The arrival of this treat will be waited for with impatience. The "chield" has made us so well acquainted with the "land o' cakes, and brither Scots;" that we are anxious to know mere. The public will promise to read his "notes," and pay for them too, with hearty good will, " sae lang as he'll prent'em."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY March 30 Papineau's turnpike bill, Anderson's bridge bill and the bill to facilitate the recovery of small debts passed and ordered to the legis-

The house in committee on the reports of the commissioners for internal communica tions for the county of Northumberland, &c. came to a resolution, the report to be received to-morrow.

A message was received from the legis lative council.

Requesting the house of assembly to communicate to the legislative council the plans; grounds and evidence on Allsopp's bridge bill and on Barbeau's turnpike bridge bill.

And also, that the legislative council had passed the bill for regulating the common of the parameter of t

(Signed "Philip Jacob, Foreman; Ebeneger Maylor, Dimes, Thomas Lewis Styles,
W. A. Atkinson, J. H. Sands, Wm, Hughes,
Wm. Blackman, John Ellis."

The Foreman having concluded, retired
with the rest of the Jary, no observations
ing certain actions instituted or which may
like instituted against them for the recove-The Foreman having concluded, retired with the rest of the jury, no observations whatever being made from the bench.

The following address of the Grand Jury of Middlesex was presented to the court on at the sessions where the concurrence of the assembly.

And also, that they had passed a bill, entitled, "an act to afford relief to certain censistaires of the seignory of La Salle, by staying certain actions instituted or which may be instituted against them for the recovery of lands by them held, to which they desire the concurrence of the assembly.

to the court on ty of lands by them held, to which they desire the concurrence of the assembly.

Which last mentioned bill was read for the first time and the second reading ordered for Friday.

Ordered, that the said bill be printed. It was resolved that the proof and documents produced to this house on Allsopp's and Barbean's bill be communicated to the legislative council by message.

The question of concurrence bei

The house in committee on the claims for the lands in the district of Gaspe made some progress and sit again on Friday.

The house in committee on the Quebec bank

bill adjourned for want of a quorum.

Wednesday, 31st March.

Resolved that a message be sent to the legislative council to request that the plans, rounds and evidence on the subject of the bill to relieve the Censitaires of La Salle be ommunicated to this house.

The special committee on the house of correction bill reported that they had gone through the bill and made several amend-Resolved that this house doth concur with

the committee in the said amendment.
Ordered that the said bill be engrosse The special committee on the message his Grace the Governor in chief relating to the monies due on the house of correction at

A resolution of the committee of the whole on the report of internal communications for the counties of Northumberland, Devon and Orleans, was read as followeth.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this comernal communications, for the county of Or-Resolved, that the house doth concur with

the committee in the said resolution. A bill was introduced to that effect, which was read the first time and ordered to be

read a second time on Saturday next. A bill further to continue for a limited time, an act passed in the 57th year of His Majesty, to grant new duties to his Majesty to supply the wants of this Province, was read the second time and ordered to be en-

grossed. The engrossed amendment to the bill from the legislative council relative to coins read the third time.

Resolved, that the bill with the amend-

ment do pass,-ordered to the Legislative council. The house in committee on the Quebec

bank bill, made progress and sit again on Friday.

The house in committee on the petitions of

the tavern-keepers of Quebec and Montre-al, made progress, and sit again on Saturday. The house in committee to consider the expediency of discontinuing the duties imposed by the act 53 Geo. III. chap. II report a resolution which was ordered to be received to-morrow. Thursday 1st April.

The messengers reported to the hou that their address of the 19th March, to his Grace the Governor in chief, praying for a statement of the monies, if any, which may be in the military chests, appertaining to the Province, had been presented to his Grace, and that he had been pleased to give for ans-

That he already had intimation of the mes sage, and that he had given the necessary orders for the purpose of complying with the desires of the house, that as the accounts were voluminous, some delay might occur before they could be presented to the house but that he would see that they are completed

with all possible expedition.

An engrossed bill, further to continue the duties under the act of the 5th of his Majesty was read the third time, passed and ordered to the legislative council. The special committee on the post house

Ordered that the said bill and report, be

referred to a committee of the whole Monday next.

Ordered that it be an instruction to the committee of the whole to whom is referred decisions. he report of the special committee on the petitions of the tavern-keepers of Quebec and Montreal, to consider whether it would not be expedient to provide further and more ample funds for the surpose of watching and lighting the said cities.

The special committee on the report of

the internal communications for the County of Devon "reported," that report was read and referred to a committee of the whole on

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. THE PROMPTER No. VIII.

We are generally disposed to procrasti-nate whatever may be done at a future day,

well," says the sluggard; and, although we feel and acknowledge that delays are dangerous; yet all of us, more or less, act, every day of our lives, upon the same principle of procrastination. In this research as wrule of descents unjust, as it affects his children, is at liberty to make such a disposition as he may believe more equitable. Instead of complaining of the law, then, let him do his own duty.

If the reader of these hints have a such a disposition as he may believe more equitable. Instead of complaining of the law, then, let him do his own duty.

Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pur-

the Preacher, upon whose province I would tal casualty prevent his performance of not encroach. But, relative to the con- what he feels to be an act of impartial ducerns of this life, there is one preparation for death, which falls within the scope of the Prompter, as a civil duty; and that is the execution of a last will and testa-

Every person is required by reason and revelation to provide for his family, by all and Barbeau's bill be communicated to the legislative council by message.

The special committee on the engrossed revelation to provide for his family, by all fair and lawful means in his power. This that establish-

ment.—The grand jury are aware that a strong prejudice is abroad against the bank on this subject, and it is not their wish to increase it; it is, however, well known, that they had gone through the bill and had the notes of the bank of England are much the notes of the bank of the Providence may have enabled this family, behind him, for the benefit of his family. If, upon his death, the law would not distribute it in a manner which he thinks equal tribute it in a manner which he thinks equal

> generally less occasion for a will of per-sonal estate, except in a few instances, where one child has received more by way of advancement, than others, or where a peculiarity in the situation or character of some of the children requires a distinc-

In the existing state of circumstances, habits, and manners among the inhabitants of this new country, parents common-ly wish their estates to be shared equally by their children. But, as the oldest son, by the common lew of descent, inher-Montreal, reported.

Ordered, that the said report be referred its all the real estate, almost every parent, to a committee of the whole on Saturday who has lands, intends, to make a will be who has lands, intends, to make a will be a committee of the whole on Saturday fore he dies, to guard against the operation of that rule of law, and do equal and impartial justice among his children. This sentiment is so prevalent, that I have never known a person in the Province, who was willing that his eldest son should remittee that it is expedient to appropriate a sum not exceeding 350 pounds currency, to ceive all his real estate, to the exclusion be employed in the amelioration of the In- of sisters and younger brothers. It is a frequent remark among them, that the principle of primogeniture, applied to the simple state of society in this country, seems to treat all the children but one as illegitimate; whereas they are equally dear to their parents, if they behave with equal propriety. So strong is this impression, that, in cases of intestacy, an eldest son, who takes advantage of the law in his favour, and does not voluntarily divide the inheritance, is regarded by his neighbours and acquaintances with a degree of contempt, as sordid and unprincipled.—
The reader's own observation is appealed

to, for the proof of these facts.

But the inducement to claim all that the law allows him is so powerful, that no parent, intending an equal partition of his estate, should leave his heir subject to such temptation, or expect him to relinquish legal claim. If he thinks his other chilprocure competent assistance in forming legal effect. Wills made on a death bed, in the hour of pain and anxiety, and reduced to writing by persons who happen to be present, but who are not sufficiently acquainted with the principles and language of law to use the proper technical terms, are generally imperfect, and frequently fail of the intended effect.

To guard against fraud in wills of real estate, the law has prescribed certain formalities of execution and evidence; and, for the sake of certainty, has established general rules for the interpretation of operative terms in devises and limitations of estate. For want of a due knowledge of these forms and rules of law, on the part of those who write wills hastily and in cases of extremity, they so often prove ineffectual, that Lord Mansfield once expressed a doubt, whether those legal requisites had not done more hurt than good. Yet he felt obliged to enforce them by his

Two or three years ago it was expected that the principle of equal distribution, long since established, by statute, in regard to intestate personal estates, would be extended to real estates. A bill to that effect was moved in the Legislative Council, from a most respectable quarter, and passed that branch of the Provincial Legislature; but it was lost in the Assembly, by a casting vote, the House being equally divided on the question. The anticipation of such a change in the law of descent, was a source of no small satisfaction, as the reader may probably recollect. But further objections have since been raised against it; and whether it will ever be adopted or not, must depend upon the judgment of those to whom the constitu-tion has entrusted the power of decision. nate whatever may be done at a future day, especially any thing which requires mental or corporeal labour, and more especially still, if the act to be performed is in any degree painful or disagreeable.

This disposition, if not an original propensity of human nature, easily acquires the strength of habit, and thus becomes what has been appropriately tarmed as

would not be distributed among his children conformably to his sense of what is too;
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursule."

We know the right, and we approve it right, let him be prompted to provide himself with a will, drawn according to his sue." This observation is strikingly exemplified in our reluctance to look to the end of life, and make that preparation for it, which we know is necessary, as it respects this world, and infinitely more so, in respect to that which is beyond the grave.—

The consideration of the latter belongs to the Preacher, upon whose arovince I would the casualty prevent his performance of the Preacher, upon whose arovince I would the casualty prevent his performance of the presence of the p

> FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. EDITOR

It appears by the signatures of several hundred freeholders, that it will be a great public benefit to have the new road con-tinued (leading from Store street King-ston) to the bridge near Mr. John Knapps. The surveyer after much evasion the tribute it in a manner which he thinks equal and just, it is his duty to provide for such a distribution by his will; and he sins against his surviving kindred, as well as his conscience, if he neglects it.

The statutes of distribution having provided for an equal division of personal estate, among an intestate's children, or other kindred of the same degree, there is generally less occasion for a will of personal of the high public road of the Province to he made on; a few rods only will require a causeway, and the ascent of the bill is vary easy. The distance across, about 90 chains, and round the present road 133 chains, saving a distance of 43 chains in length. It will then appear that by the new road a person can, from about Waterloo, make five journeys where he used to make four; and supposing during the winter a team goes to Kingston 100 times, he will with the same distance go 25 more; valuing a journey at 5s. he will thus save 25 days by his winters work—still selfishness does say, the public will derive no advantage from the road, yet this short sketch must strike every disinterested person of the great quantity of travel and expense saved by the number of persons who come in that direction; and that at but a very small expence to the district, as the quantity of land in making a 40 foot road will be less than 5 1.2 acres, and Mr. M. Purdy has, in open court offered the land gratis across his farm—between two and three hundred days work are already subscribed towards making the road and a great quantity more is expected and if the persons who have to work the road and travel it, do not think it a hardship and say the ground is good, have those who do not work, or but seldom travel it, any just cause to complain. But it appears, a few selfish minded men have thought proper to start an opposition against this public good, some forsooth say it will take away part of the travel from their front or their stand I should wish to know what right any set of men have to arrogate public favor to use any sinister means to better their situation at the public expence merely because chance did at first give them some advantage. Has not every man in the province as good a right to have the dren ought to share in the real estate, it is his indispensable duty to provide for such an apportionment, and do it in season, while he is in health, and has leisure to weigh all circumstances, and make his dispensable duliberately and make his dispensable deliberately delibera position deliberately; and while he can houses, for it absolutely would better the constitution of severals, and without gohis will, so as to carry his intention into ing much more about, my selfish neigh-legal effect. Wills made on a death bed, bors be quiet, for the good sense of the public will see through you, and defeat your malignaty. Yours, Y. your malignaty.

The Merald.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1819.

It has been stated in a Washington paper, that Mr. Bagot, the British minister would embark at Annapolis, on board, the Forthe frigate for England about the 15th of April.

Mr. Baker, the British Consul General to the United States, now on a visit to England, is expected to return to the U. States in May.

The President of the United States was about to make such a tour through the southern States, as he last year made thro' the eastern and northern States. Great preparations are said to be made for his re)

THE BANK OF ENGLAND appears to be a subject of almost as much discussion in and out of Parliament, as the Bank of the United States has been among the Ameri-

The English ports are closed against the mportation of Foreign wheat.

An association is said to have been formed at Treves to emigrate to the United States, and form a settlement; and that great numbers are ready to embark.

In the Legislature of Lower Canada, there has been a motion to establish Registers of Deeds of conveyance, there begisters of Deeds of conveyance, there being now no such registry; for want of which, titles are represented to be very insecure, as unregistered notarial contracts operate with the force of mortgages; so that no person is safe in purchasing real estate, except at sheriffs sales, which are considered authentic and sure. The proposition was not adopted; but it is expected, will be brought forward again at another session.

By late accounts from South America we learn, that morillos army was defeated on the 6th march by general Pies with a loss of 600 killed on the field—no prisonloss of 600 killed on the field—no prisoners. Loss of the Patriots, 64 killed. MOrillo and his army were so situated that they could not retreat; and in all proba they could not retreat; and in all probability would be destroyed by general Bolivar, who was only waiting for a division of English troops to join him, to commence an attack upon the Royalists.—It is said that Lima has fallen and Peru has joined the Patriot cause.

LONDON, Feb. 10. Mr. Willerforce brought forward the sub Mr. Will-erforce brought forward the subject of our Penal Code, together with a petition from the society of friends, last night, in the House of Commons; with a kind of pledge, that he would, if spared, dedicate his exertions to its amendment, and the extenuation of its severities. The occasion afforded a fair opportunity of refering to the labors of the late Sir Samuel Romiely; and Mr. VOL.

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