

of the Provinces on the banks of the Vistula and the Nieman, but shut out from the markets of Europe the numerous Russian merchants who came from the extreme banks of the Volga and the Don.

It is not to be doubted, therefore, that the agitated state of Europe, in addition to the evils of that dreadful pestilence which "walketh by day, and whose error fieth by night," have produced the most disastrous consequences to our general trade and commerce.

Our large trade with America has not indeed failed, but the Southern States are in a condition so unsettled and unsafe, that their commerce has been more than usually unproductive.

Since the late change of Government of the Brazil, the commerce of that great emporium has been almost stagnant, and the merchant thinks himself fortunate if he can get his goods back, without expecting any sale or remittance.

If such have been the effects upon trade and commerce from the political variations of Europe, it requires us to add, that the fluctuating system of finance pursued by Ministers has been the second disturbing cause.

We do not blame Lord Althorpe for impeding the progress of the bill, but we do blame him for not bringing forward his bill in a more judicious manner.

It has been nearly the same as regards the wine trade. It is now nearly ten months since alterations in those duties were first proposed, and wisely proposed.

Another large class of commercial men has also suffered from the uncertainty of our financial system—the West India merchants.

Formerly, a reduced price of stocks, such as that which has lately taken place, from irregular and unsteady trading, was considered as a calamity, and the public securities were only momentarily depressed.

The first thing, therefore, that Ministers owe to the public, is a full exposition of the national income and expenditure, and of our actual financial state.

On Monday, the 11th inst. the first day of session after the rejection of the Reform Bill, the House of Commons met at ten o'clock.

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the accusers of the Bishops to show a single instance, in which they had voted for interested and selfish motives, although they had been outexpressed by a person holding the highest station in office.

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FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

M. Francheschio, a stock broker in Paris, has been declared a defaulter to a very large amount.

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THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, January 11, 1832.

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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom the petition of David Borne, and others, inhabitants of the County of Oxford, upon the subject of Common Schools, respectfully report, that the Common Schools of this Province are generally in so deplorable a state that they scarcely deserve the name of schools; for the support of Common Schools, is quite insufficient to effect the object for which it was originally intended, and, from the smallness of the amount and mode of application, is rendered almost useless.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

January 3d, 1832.

On the Speaker announcing to the House the return of William Lyon McKenzie Esq. a Member for the County of York.

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