

**TURKEY.**  
According to the latest accounts from Constantinople, Ibrahim Pasha was continuing his retrograde march from Asia Minor over Mount Taurus. Some accounts state that he is seriously ill.

**TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
The London packet ship Ontario, Capt. Sebor, has arrived—having left Portsmouth on the 10th ultimo. By this conveyance the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of July 6th, inclusive; together with private letters, &c. of the latest date. All the leading literary journals and Magazines for July, have also come to hand.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.  
**HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.**—The Royal Assent by commission was given to the £15,000,000 Exchequer Bill, National Aid and Rent Reduction Bill, and sundry private Bills.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Lansdowne, and Duke of Richmond.

A conference with the Commons, to communicate the adoption of the East India resolutions, was appointed, the Lords being—The Lord President, Earl of Camperdown, Lord Eldon, and others.

The Duke of Buckingham brought up the Scotch Burgh Bill, Scotch Burgh Police Bill, and the Irish Church Temporalities Bill.

The Duke of Buckingham inquired whether the last named bill was to be read a first time?

EARL GREY answered now immediately, as was usual, and to fix a certain day for the second reading.

The Duke of Buckingham said there was something in the bill affecting the King's prerogative. He wished to know if the Noble Earl (Grey) had the King's permission for its introduction. Such permission, communicated by a special message, was necessary.

EARL GREY was prepared to say he had his Majesty's permission, and he said so as a Minister of the Crown. The speech from the throne also sanctioned it.

The Duke of Buckingham said these were matters affecting the head of the Church. He said it was necessary that it should be stated to the House in what manner that head had sanctioned the measure.

EARL GREY conceived there was no occasion for departing from the usual course and he, as a Minister of the Crown, stated that the Bill had his Majesty's permission.

After a few remarks from the Duke of Cumberland, the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The Bishop of Bristol presented a petition against the above Bill, which he considered as the death-blow of the Protestant faith. He declared his belief of no measure more destructive to the institutions of the country, than the one against which was the present petition which was from Oxford. (Hear.)

**FOREIGN POLICY.**—Lord Londonderry after condemning the existing policy of the present Ministers, moved for an account of the expense of the management of Foreign Affairs from Jan. 5, 1853. Also, of the sum issued in 1853, for secret service in the foreign office, the Colonial Office, and the Admiralty. Also, the expense of Lord Durham's mission to Russia, and that of the Duke of Wellington in 1852. Also, of Sir S. Canning to Madrid—ordered.

**SCOTCH BURGH.**  
The EARL OF HADDINGTON inquired if Ministers intended to follow up the Commission appointed to inquire into the Scotch Burgh, and if the bill brought up the evening were to wait the issue of that Commission.

LORD MELBOURNE said, the Commission was to go on, and that it was but deemed necessary to delay the bill until the report was presented.

The Archbishop of Dublin presented a petition from Waterford, against certain parts of the Irish Church Bill. The most Reverend Prelate at some length denied the statements of those opponents of the measure who contended that the measure was an infringement of the coronation oath.

The EARL OF ELDON was surprised to hear the first Protestant Archbishop of Ireland would bring forward such arguments. At a proper time he should court a discussion on the subject with the most Reverend Prelate.

EARL GREY defended the arguments of the most Rev. Prelate.

The Bishop of Exeter said if the most Rev. Prelate had met with persons who were of opinion that the coronation oath was only binding on the King in his Executive capacity, (the Exeter) had not met with such.—(Hear.)

The Duke of Cumberland said the coronation oath was not more clearly connected with any measures than with the Irish Church reform bill.

EARL GREY said the illustrious Duke's opinion. I entertain an opposite one.

The Irish Church Temporalities Bill—(the Church Temporalities Bill as the conservatives call it)—received its third and last reading in the House of Commons on the 8th of July. Several attempts were made by the ultra Whigs to amend the bill, but they were unsuccessful; and the bill was passed.

It is stated from a source entitled to consideration, that it has been fully determined by the High Tory Peers, to give this bill an unqualified opposition in the House of Peers, and thus at once bring the question whether the Lords form a substantive and efficient branch of the Legislature, to an issue. Should the Duke of Wellington bring his forces thus in opposition to the Ministry on this question, the crisis will have arrived which will determine the strength of Earl Grey, and probably, also, the still greater question of a revolution.—The Conservatives appear to think that the same crisis arrives, the better for themselves, if not for the country, and they anticipate with a good degree of confidence.

Looking forward to such a crisis in the Lords, it is stated that Earl Grey has in his pocket, ready to produce on occasion, fifty-six proxies; and that, on the other hand, there are nearly seventy at the disposal of a dual ex-premier. The administration has lost two votes by the demise of the Earl of Pomfret and Lord King, and as the Earl of Mulgrave, by his absence from the country, has not been able to take the oath and his seat in the present parliament, his vote cannot be available.

"The fact is," says one of the leading Journals, "Ministers, to use a homely phrase, are in the present Government of Justice."

phrase, are on their last legs, and they know it. When they are to go is a mere question of policy on the part of the Opposition. To the night about, however, they march ere long.

**MR. STANLEY** stated that as the slavery bill was not yet printed and ready, and as both sides objected to going on with it up to a short notice on Wednesday next, he would give way to his honorable friend, (Mr. C. Grant,) on that day, for moving the second reading of the East India bill; and he would postpone the second reading of the bill for the abolition of slavery until Monday next, on the understanding that it would be still further postponed if the house should not by that time have got through the East India bill.

**VALUE OF SLAVES.**—The indemnity to the West Indians is said to be estimated at one-third value of the slaves—viz: one-third of an able bodied slave £55, ditto one past his prime, £25; ditto a child, £10.—Putting the three sums together, the amount is £30, which gives £30 as the average; and £30 multiplied by £700,000, gives £21,000,000 as the third part of the whole, old and young.

On this subject we observe the London Standard, in referring to the West India question, has received the following information which threatens the whole emancipation project, at least for the present.

"The kind of compromise which the government had made with the colonial delegates and West India planters, merchants, and shipowners, has been broken up, chiefly in consequence of an attempt to include the slave owners of Honduras, the Cape of Good Hope, and we believe, the Mauritius as partners in the division of the twenty millions—thus further reducing their inadequate dividend to the actual West India proprietors.—However, this, and most of the other questions that the House of Commons has been idly dallying with through the Session, are in danger of an untimely end—from an explosion, the premonitory symptoms of which, have been thickening within the last week or ten days."

The veteran libeller, Cobett, obtained a verdict in the Court of Exchequer, with £100 damages, against the publisher of the Times, for a libel, copied into that paper from the Leeds Intelligencer. The libel was contained in these words—"It is hinted that, as Cobett is an uncertified bankrupt, he cannot sit in the House of Commons."

It was contended that these words were calculated to injure Mr. Cobett in his business of a bookseller and seaman, Mr. Charles Phillips was counsel for Cobett, and Sir James Scarlett for the Times. The damages had been laid at £5000.

In advertising to Cobett's recent conduct in the House of Commons, the London Morning Chronicle says—"The fact is, that Mr. Cobett has committed a capital blunder. He should have kept out of Parliament, and has entered it too late. As an orator he gives the system an occasional blow in a soft place; but the Reformed House of Commons is not his proper theatre, and what the country gains by his speeches it loses in the Register. Moreover, his plot never yet succeeded in the long run. He ought to have taken a lesson from the fate of Mr. Hunt who with all his cunning, was instantly seen through when he began to fight the battle of the Tories under radical colours."

"GO IT JERRY!"—A horse, with saddle and bridle was recently found without a rider, wandering near a country tavern in Ohio. Search having been made, the gentleman owner, very essentially drunk, was found mounted astride on a wall, kicking and spurring most furiously, cursing his supposed pony for not moving forward.

Having become a little sobered, he discovered his mistake, and dismounted, to the no small amusement of the by-standers.

Sir John Malcolm relates the following anecdote of Lord Clive—"What Clive was a young man a friend called on him one day, and found him sitting with books and a pistol on the table. 'Take that pistol,' said Clive to his visitor, 'and fire it out at the window; he did so at once; before the smoke subsided, and while the room rung with the report, Clive sprang to his feet, exclaiming, 'God has something for me to do yet—' snapped that pistol at my head twice before you came in—' and it did not go off—'God has work for me yet.'"

**PARLIAMENT A CENTURY AGO.**—The night of the committee, my brother Walpole had got two or three invalids at his house, desirous to carry them to bed; how his eloquence would have been hampered, if there had been back doors and key-holes to the temple of Concord! At eleven we were divided and threw out this famous committee by 245 to 250, the greatest number that ever was in the house; and the greatest number that ever lost a question. It was a most shocking sight to see the sick and dead brought in on doilies! Men on crutches, and Sir William Gordon from his bed, with a blister on his head, and daniel hanging out from under his wig—I could scarce pity him for his ingratitude.

The day before the Westminster petition Sir Charles Wager gave his son a ship, and the next day the father came down and voted against him.—[Walpole's Correspondence.]

A singular case of a severe burn cured by the solution of the chloride of soda, is recorded in the London Lancet. An attorney, in attempting to put out the flames that had attacked the curtains of his bed, had got his hands burned, blistered but not broken. He cent for a couple of quarts of the lotion, (4 oz. of the solution of a pint of water) had it poured into soup plates, wrapped his hands in lint, as no skin was broken; and so kept them for some time.—Next morning he was so perfectly well that only one small dried patch of burn remained; yet an hour and a half had elapsed before the application. The same solution has been equally effectual in scalds and bruises.

It never fails almost immediately to heal a 'black eye.' When the chlorure is used for scalds, it is necessary to use with it in the after applications some spermaceti ointment.

A MISER.—Died at Anstruther, on the 29th ult. Alexander Sim, a man of most eccentric habits, the main-spring of which was eccentric. For more than thirty years he carried on the business of a saddler in a mean looking shop, and from being the on-

ly tradesman of his calling within a circuit of several miles, he was well employed.—This extraordinary character was a native of Dundee, though little is known of his history prior to his settling here. During the whole period of his residence, he led (when not in his shop) a most reclusive life, having occupied a single apartment as a lodger. As he saw no company, and his meagre aspect and threadbare garments sufficiently indicated a self-denied and ascetic life, it was naturally inferred that he was saving money, but he was constantly complaining of poverty and bad times.—Little was known of his relations, or if he had any; and the only clue obtained in his existence is a letter found in his pocket from a sister-in-law, a widow with a large family, dated Greenock, about a week prior to his decease, soliciting the loan of a few pounds, which his house-keeper says he flung from him in great wrath, vowing she should not have a farthing, and declaring that if such unreasonable demands were complied with, he should be a ruined man!

As there was no relation at his funeral, and the last ceremonies were over, his room and shop were searched by his wife, to ascertain what property he had. In a chest, the key of which was hid in an old shoe, receipts were found for £2000, deposited in different banks, and £174 in bank notes were in his pockets.—As no will was found, his whole property, it is supposed, will devolve to the children of the rejected supplicant already mentioned—his brothers, whose widow—consisting, besides money, of land and shipowners, has been broken up, chiefly in consequence of an attempt to include the slave owners of Honduras, the Cape of Good Hope, and we believe, the Mauritius as partners in the division of the twenty millions—thus further reducing their inadequate dividend to the actual West India proprietors.—However, this, and most of the other questions that the House of Commons has been idly dallying with through the Session, are in danger of an untimely end—from an explosion, the premonitory symptoms of which, have been thickening within the last week or ten days."

The Turn-out of Journeyman Carpenters, which occurred in this city some months ago, was a somewhat similar, but more general turn-out in Liverpool. There, however, the proceedings were more systematic, and were preceded by an oath.

The Liverpool Standard of 2d July, gives this account of these unions:—"The workmen who enter these unions are sworn in the dark, upon the bible, by a man whom they do not see, first, to be his brothers of the union; secondly, not to work for any master who employs men not belonging to the union; thirdly, not to work for less than twenty-four shillings per week; fourthly, not to work where more than the prescribed number of apprentices are employed; and this number not to exceed eight; no matter how many journeymen are employed; and lastly, they are to know each other by a given sign, and contribute to the support of the brothers unemployed, or who leave their work in support of the union."

The same thing had occurred at Manchester, and so universal was the interruption of business, that Mr. Phillips and Mr. Ewart, members of Parliament for Manchester and Liverpool, had written to the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne, to ask his interference in reducing the refractory measures.

The author of Cyril Thornton, Mr. Hamilton, a retired Captain of the British army, and a practiced and eloquent writer, has at last put forth his book upon "Men and Manners in America." Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, it is now in press, from the chapter on New-York, which we publish to-day, our curiosity to see the work is in no wise diminished. We are not of the number of those who object to the being published in this country, but of those who are of the opinion that it will be a mirror of truth; for, our vanities need rebuke; and Mr. Hamilton will not, or we mistake the cast of his mind, be sparing of it. Yet we think it will always be done in a gentlemanly tone. But we shall soon see.—[American.]

**LOWER CANADA.**  
On Monday last, two canoes, manned by the company of the late Hon. H. Ross, Esq., arrived at LACHINE from the interior. By these letters, have been received from Captain Beck, dated 10th June, from Jack River, a short depot and trading post of the Company at the North West extremity of Lake Ousquippie, in which Captain Beck reports himself and party in excellent health. He also expresses himself much satisfied with the arrangements made, and zeal manifested in the interior to facilitate the object of the expedition. The following is verbatim—"As the season is fast advancing, I purpose proceeding immediately in a light canoe to find out the Thew-ic-cha, and also to select a wintering station, which may be effected before or by the time my heavy baggage reaches the Athabasca, and by this means they will be enabled to come on direct to the end of their journey."—[Montreal Gazette.]

A most melancholy accident occurred yesterday afternoon, on board the new steamboat Union Canadienne, while trying her engine on an excursion as far as Long Point. A young man of the name Patrick Boy, from the country of Meath, Ireland, who had been in the employ of Messrs. Clarke & Johnson the builders of the engine, had stepped forward with an oil can to grease some part of the machinery, and for support placed his arm round the post which supports the walking beam. One of the spokes of the fly wheel caught him by the arm and dragged him through the small space between the beam and wheel—his head was severed completely from his body, and he having been a most sober respectable young man. He was unmarried, but has some relatives in the country.—[Ib.]

**THE ARMY.**  
Accounts have reached to town, this morning of the arrival of General Buxton, a transport, having on board Lieutenant Colonel TRIV, 24th Regiment, with detachments for that corps and the 70th Highlanders.

We copy from the Limerick Chronicle of the 28th June, a full detail of the reduction proposed by the Committee of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Military expenditure.

By the latest Gazette, we notice the following promotions and appointments:—68th Foot—Lieut. Col. Buxton to be Captain, by pur. v. W. Gibson, who retires.—Henry Smyth, to be Ens. by pur. v. Parkinson.

71st—W. Wilkinson to be Ens. by pur. v. Bernal, prom. in 7th Fusiliers.

92d—Lieut. Col. F. C. Phillips, from p. unat, to Lieut. v. Balfour, who ret.

The 70th Regiment, under Colonel EVANS, have moved from WATERFORD to LIMERICK.

The death of Captain EDWARD D. HAWKINS, R. A. is announced.

The Superb, from LIVERPOOL, arrived at CORK on the 20th June, to embark reinforcements for CANADA. She had a detachment of the 16th on board.

The Reserve of the 66th is stationed at FERMOV.

The Secretary of War has sanctioned the usual allowance being given to the PRESIDENTIAL minister at MULLINGAR, for performing divine service for the 91st Regiment.

Six out of the twelve Lieutenant Colonels, appointed for Courts Martial under the Coercive Bill, have been struck off. The six senior officers retain their appointment.

An officer's servant of the 66th, Master, who deserted and robbed his master of £12 and his clothes, was arrested in WATERFORD by his own Captain and lodged in the tower.

The 2d battalion of the Scots Fusiliers, the only battalion of the brigade of Guards, that have never served in IRELAND, are to proceed to DUBLIN on the 6th of August.

The regimental yearly clothing, instead of being issued on New Year's day as heretofore, will not be delivered until the 1st of April, commencing next year.

Mr. ELLICE has announced his intention of limiting the practice of Military logging, within the narrowest possible compass.—The order to that effect will be immediately issued.

Barrack Master, on home or foreign stations, are not to appear in the vicinity of their quarters, without wearing the dress or undress uniform of the department.

The Royal Hospital at KILMAIRN is to be broken up. Such of the inmates as are entitled to enter CHELSEA, will be sent to that establishment. The "Old Man's House" is to be converted into an Artillery barrack, instead of ISLAND BRIDGE. The number of veterans now in hospital are as follows:—privates, 207, sergeants, 12; commissioned officers, 12.

The Royal Hibernian School, in the Phoenix Park DUBLIN, is also to be broken up immediately, the officers having received a notification to that effect from the Government.

Quarter Master General's Department in DUBLIN is to be removed from the Lower Castle Yard, to the Royal Hospital. The death of Lieut. Col. HENRY GILMAN, of the 76th Regt. is announced as having occurred at TURNBIDGE WELLS, on the 25th June. By this death Major JOHN CLARKE obtains the Lieutenant Colonelcy without purchase.—[Ib.]

**THE NAVY.**  
The Gazette of the 28th June contains the new Admiralty regulations, respecting the dress of the various ranks in the naval service.

The July Navy List announces officially the appointment of the Hon. Capt BYRNE to the Prince, 88 gun ship, in Ordinary at PORTSMOUTH.

It is expected that the Navy promotions will in future be gazetted in the same form as the Military.—[Ib.]

**THE HERALD.**  
Kingston, Wednesday, August 21, 1853.

We present our readers with copious extracts of the intelligence furnished by the late arrivals from England. His Majesty has assented to the £15,000,000 Exchequer Bill, the National debt reduction bill, and several bills of a private nature. The Irish Church Temporalities bill had passed the House of Commons, but in the Lords it is likely to meet with great opposition.

Storms of thunder and lightning, hail and rain, have been frequent on the Continent of America during the last few months; and we find that the same kind of weather has prevailed in some parts of England. A letter from a friend, dated Leecross, Yorkshire, July 3d, says:—

"On the 14th of last month we experienced one of the most terrific thunder storms I ever witnessed, accompanied by showers of hail and rain. The hail fell to the depth of several inches, and continued on the ground until almost twelve o'clock the following day, although the sun shone bright all the morning. A great quantity of fruit and many tender plants were destroyed.—The weather has continued cold ever since."

LORD GODERICH.—While Lord Goderich was Colonial Secretary, he was lauded to the skies by the self-styled Reformers of Upper Canada; but alas! a change has taken place—"The reformer" of reformers, who thinks that "the people of these Colonies must naturally feel an interest in any thing which concerns the ex-secretary," has taken the liberty to lampon his Lordship most unmercifully. We mistake the character of "the people of these Colonies" if they can admire the article which "The Reformer" has published for their edification.

It is now laid down as a maxim at the Colonial Office, that from the great facilities afforded by Mr. Hume for an introduction of improper characters to that office, with budgets of imaginary grievances, the very reverse of the complaints made, will hereafter be taken to be the fact.

William Lyon Mackenzie, whose arrival was generally reported on Thursday last, left the Colonial office rather suddenly. It appears he at last got to be such a bore that no one in the office would either speak to, or in any shape communicate with him. Before his departure he received a letter stating that the government would hold no further communication with him, (let him deny it if he will) and to this circumstance alone are his friends mainly indebted for the happiness of seeing him once more among them, although we believe some folks have been wicked enough to say his return is owing to a lack (not an East Indian lack) of remittances.

We perceive that certain Editors who have hitherto agreed in lauding Mr. McKenzie, are beginning to differ respecting the merits of the little man. One says—"We learn by gentleman direct from York, that the Secretary to the Lt. Governor had given notice in the Courier, that instructions had been received from England, of the Government House, informing that His Majesty's Ministers had resolved to disannul the Charters of the York and Kingston Banks! Good! Another important point gained by the indefatigable McKenzie." Another exclaims—"Ridiculous in the extreme!"—it is giving to that gentleman a credit to which he has no claim." &c. &c. We are disposed to subscribe to the latter opinion, while we positively deny that there is any "good" in the matter.

We are extremely anxious to learn what sort of a statement the little Ambassador will make to his friends of the "Central Committee" on his return to York. Our readers will perhaps be surprised to hear us say that Mackenzie is the very man to send home, and that he has done us a great deal more good than he ever intended, though by the bye there are no thanks due to him for it. Through his mismanaged manoeuvres good will now turn up in proportion to the evil contemplated by him; the mischief intended will now fall on his own head. He has in every step helped to expose the intrigue and cunning of his friends—he has done more to weaken the influence and render altogether contemptible his party, than a hundred petitions against them could do.

We have frequently noticed the irregularity with which the York Courier is sent to our office, and in corroboration of the fact, we have to state that the account of the fire which occurred on board the Canada Steamer at York reached us on Monday simultaneously by the Montreal Gazette and Courier of Upper Canada, thus having travelled 600 miles, and arriving here at the same time as the intelligence came to hand from the scene of occurrence, although the latter distance is not 200 miles.

We hope Mr. Gurnett will look to this in future.

The Editor of the Patriot has evidently misunderstood our article on the subject of Ale and Beer Houses. Their suppression is not desired by us, but we wish them to be licensed, and kept in a decent and orderly manner, as the law directs.

The Montreal Gazette of Saturday contains the following postscript.

4 o'clock, P. M. The Jury, in the case of Dewey, have just returned into Court, after about a quarter of an hour's deliberation, with a verdict of Guilty. The sentence of death, for Monday, after a short address from the prisoner, was passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke. He was subsequently respited to Friday, the 30th instant.

LORD AYLMER'S visit to Upper Canada has been postponed, but to what period we have not heard.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The first number of the sixth volume of this interesting publication has been received at our office. It surpasses in appearance all former numbers, and the variety of matter which it contains, together with the splendid embellishments that grace its pages, render it peculiarly worthy of patronage. We add the table of contents.

Description of the Fashions, with a splendorous Engraving—The Snow Feather—The Orange Flower—Hope—The Roadside Rover—The Kiss—I think of Thee—Kate Bouverie—Use of Perfumes—The Poet's Dying Hymn—Spring—Cousin Mary—The Cid, original—The Burial of the Mighty, by Mrs. Hemans—To Juliet—Leeds Castle, with an Engraving—Corilla, Improvisatrice—original—The Captive Scheik—The Shipwreck—Love at Colin Maillard—To Julia, original—Origin of the Red Rose—The Legend of Knock-a-Thanple—Ancient Norwegian War-song, by Mrs. Hemans—Song—The Vacant Chair—Dining—Lady Poets—A Favorite Greek air, set to Music—The Temptation and Expulsion—The Yelled Picture—The Anonymous Letter—Serps from a Common-place Book—Louis Philip, King of the French, with an Engraving—Ballad Romance—When Rosy Morn—The Chapter of Pearls—Liberty—Lilian May—The Sexton of Cologne—Naples—The Olden Time—The Jilted—Visit to the Capouan Pacha—Archery—The Smile so Sweet, set to Music—Prayer of the Lonely Student—Woman's Affection—Henrietta of France—Hindoo Parities—Grotto of Samouit—The First Romance—Ophelia—The Recall by Mrs. Hemans—The Forsaken—Infancy—The Gatherer—Receives.

**GREENBANK'S PERIODICAL LIBRARY.**  
We have received the first number of the second volume of this cheap publication, and again beg to recommend it to the attention of the public. For the small sum of five dollars, the publishers will furnish fifty-two numbers, each containing forty-eight pages. The selections are judicious, and the paper and typography excellent.

The people of New York complain, and we believe not without reason, that they are taxed to an enormous extent. For instance, in the city of New York the amount of taxation is equal to "seven dollars for every man, woman, and child." In Kingston the Police and District tax, including statute labor, does not exceed three shillings and nine pence for every man, woman, and child. What a grievance!"

We are sorry to say that an accident, similar to the one which lately occurred to the WILLIAM IV, befell the St. GEORGE whil on her way up the Lake last week. It will be the means of detaining her in port for several days, to the great loss of the

owners, and inconvenience of the public. The St. George proves to be an excellent sea boat.

The Steamer WILLIAM AVERY touched at this Port yesterday for the first time, on her way from Sackets Harbor to Ogdensburg. She is a very neat and commodious vessel.

**COURT OF REQUESTS.**—As the new Court of Requests Bill will go into operation on the 1st of Sept. next, we beg to offer a few remarks for the guidance of Suitors. All matters of debt and contract, when the amount does not exceed ten pounds, can be determined by the Commissioners. The summons must be served six days previous to the day of appearance, and when the amount is upwards of Forty shillings, the service must be personal. For smaller sums, leaving the summons at the usual place of abode of the defendant will be legal service. In all cases, a bill of particulars, signed by the Plaintiff, must be annexed to, or endorsed on the summons. No Barrister, Attorney at Law, or Solicitor can plead or maintain any privilege against the process, authority, jurisdiction or judgment of the Court. Gambling debts, and demands for spirituous liquors drunk at Taverns, are not recoverable. Defendant may confess judgment before any one of the commissioners. We need only add, that all applications for process must be made to the Clerk of the Court.

**FIRE.**—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. MOLSON'S extensive distillery was discovered to be on fire, and before four o'clock it was entirely consumed. By the timely exertions of our excellent Fire Company the flames were prevented from extending to the adjoining buildings, which consist of a Brewery, Store House &c. The property, we believe, was insured.

**BANK MEETING.**—The proceedings of the meeting which took place on Friday last will be found in our columns. The Resolutions were all carried unanimously, and we understand that the Petition is both numerous and respectable signed.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
"B. R." in reply to "Orestes" will appear next week.

The old favorite Steam Packet CANADA we regret to state, accidentally took fire on Saturday evening, while lying at the Wharf.—The flames were reduced after a considerable period by the great exertions of the Fire Companies, and the people generally, without material injury. Capt. Richardson's card on the subject will be seen in another place.—[York Courier.]

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GUELPH.**—On Thursday night last a fire broke out in the large building belonging to Mr. Abalom Shade, originally erected for a Tavern—afterwards occupied as an office for the Canada Company by Mr. Gale, and lately as a boarding house. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings belonging to Dr. Ailing, and Mr. Linderman and Mr. Sallows, the whole of which together with numerous out-buildings attached thereto were burnt to the ground.—Mr. Shade's property was insured for not in its value—the other buildings were not insured. Dr. Ailing's loss is supposed to be £450. Mr. Sallows, lost every thing he possessed. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from the blacksmith's shop of Mr. Sallows.—[Ib.]

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—It is with feelings of unfeigned regret, that we record the death of our Townsman, Mr. BRANT, of the House of Macdonald, Brent & Co. of this place; which occurred on Monday morning near Newmarket in consequence of injuries sustained a few days previous by a fall from his horse.

A private of the 66th Regt. was drowned a few days since, while bathing in the Bay opposite the Garrison.—[Ib.]

From the Chronicle and Gazette of last Saturday.

At a general meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, at the Court House, on Friday, the 10th of August 1853, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of petitioning the King that no alteration should be allowed to take place in the Charters of the Banks of Upper Canada.—As HENRY MAXWELL, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and HENRY CASSIDY, JES. Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, it was—**I. Moved by Mr. H. Smith, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Maxwell.**  
That this meeting places the utmost confidence in the stability of the two Banks, as by law established in Upper Canada.—Carried.

**II. Moved by Mr. McCuniffe, and seconded by Mr. Aker.**  
That during the last calamitous year, when in consequence of the dreadful scourge with which Upper Canada was visited, a general stagnation of every description of business ensued, the Banks refrained from exacting payments due, which according to established usage they had a right to demand.

**III. Moved by Mr. T. Greer, and seconded by Mr. G. H. M. Linn.**  
That the forbearance of the Banks, during the last year, claims our lasting esteem and gratitude.

**IV. Moved by Mr. T. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Z. A. Corbett.**  
That being satisfied with the solidity of the principles on which the present Banks are established, we are not desirous that any alterations in the Charters of the two Banks take place.

**V. Moved by Mr. F. M. Hill, and seconded by Mr. Williamson.**  
That a petition, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, be sent to His Most Gracious Majesty; and that Messrs. H. Smith, McCuniffe, and Greer, be a Committee to draft the said petition, and procure signatures thereto.

[The Committee, after retiring, presented a petition, in substance as the resolutions, which being read, it was—]  
**VI. Moved by Mr. Macindoe, and seconded by Mr. A. McDonald.**  
That the petition now read be adopted.

**VII. Moved by Mr. Turpin, and seconded by Mr. McCuniffe.**

That be referred to the Committee.

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