Continuation of foreign extracts from London papers by the Columbia.

THE BREVET—An extensive promotion has been made both in the army and navy consequent upon the birth of the Duke of Cornwall. In the navy all the admirals except seven, and of course excepting also those who had already gained the highest rank, have been advanced one step; 40 captains have become flag officers; 50 commanders have been promoted to the captaincy, the senior of whom had held his rank 33 years; 80 lieutenants have been made commanders, the senior of whom had been 41 years in that rank; and 80 mates, corresponding to past midshipmen in our navy, have been made lieutenants. The promotions appear to have been made strictly upon just principles of consideration for long and good service, and in utter disregard for family influence.—The same fairness has been observed, to a very considerable extent in the army promotions.

Sir Charles Bagot seems to be an unlucky navigator. The Illustrious, on board which he embarked after the accident to the Styx, was obliged to put back to Portsmouth by stress of weather. She sailed again, however, from that port on the 16th, in company with the Gladiator. The latter was enabled to make her port of destination, arriving last evening. The Illustrious was compelled to put into Falmouth on the 20th, where she remained until the 30th, when she sailed for America.

AMERICAN MINISTER—The London papers mention that Mr. Everett, envoy extraordinary from the United States, arrived in London on the 24th of November, and had an immediate interview with the Earl of Aberdeen. He soon after left London for Paris.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A correspondent of the Globe describes the state of Nottingham—

"Hundreds are starving on straw beds, without food, fire, or covering; and these are people who would work if they could get it. Each day, parties of men, with starvation in their looks and dressed in absolute rags, have been parading the town in processions of two, three, and four hundred, carrying a board, on which is printed in large letters—'distressed and out of work.' Other parties, to the number of thirty or forty, drag carts loaded with sand through the streets, and beg from door to door. The relief list at the Union Workhouse contains 3,600 recipients. The house itself has 900 inmates crammed within its walls. * * * Besides those receiving parish relief, upward of 2000 are starving. Distress and gaunt misery haunt the whole town. Trade is dead; not a single master employs full hands.

Meetings to devise measures of relief are going on.

The Blackburn Gazette thus speaks of the condition of the poor in that section of the country.

The situation of the poor in Blackburn and neighborhood is at present truly deplorable. Even when in full work, the condition of the hand loom weaver is such as to excite commiseration; but at the present moment, when wages are unusually low, labor scarce or unattainable, and the season most inclement, their sufferings appear to have reached the last stage of human endurance.

A London paper says that the debtors' prisons in Newcastle, Durham, Lancaster, &c, are all crowded to excess, from the commercial failures which have taken place within the last year. Another London journal tells us that on the 28th ult. there were 714 persons confined for debt, in five metropolitan prisons!

SCOTLAND.—The ironmongers of Scotland have resolved to blow out for six months one fourth of their furnaces. This is a resolution of dire necessity on the part of the masters, and will of course be felt with great severity by the numerous body of operatives in connexion with this branch of industry in the West of Scotland. Again, the early severity of the winter throws completely idle, considerably before the usual period, that industrious body the masons, and other out-door workers in connexion with them. The city missionaries, secretaries of the different charity societies, and clergymen in populous districts of the suburbs, are all soliciting aid of every description, to relieve the distress they daily come in contact with.

The calico printing business is in the most hopeless state; and we are certain we do not exaggerate when we say that in the West of Scotland one-half of the workers are idle, and that the same number of masons would be bankrupt had they not capital to fall back upon. As to the weaving population, they have so long been reduced to a state of misery, and we have so frequently had occasion to state the helpless state they are come to, that we do not feel inclined to say more about them. The distress is now taking a general direction, and it is to this fact that we wish particularly to direct attention. The small dealers in many of the manufacturing districts now find their capital represented by debts owing by idle operatives, who are utterly unable to pay, and in these circumstances to realize money or shut up shop is in either case hopeless; they must "hold on" till money and credit are gone, and then their next step is—ruin. How long this state of matters will continue is now the question asked by every one.—[Glasgow Chronicle.]

The only exception we find noticed to the general distress of the manufacturing districts is the following from Birmingham:—

Things are looking up with us in some degree, and a much better winter may be expected for our industrious artisans than could have been anticipated some time ago. Our hopes, repeatedly expressed, of the effect of Mr. M'Leod's acquittal, have not been without their realization. Some of our manufacturers are now receiving large orders from the United States, which orders were suspended while the misunderstanding between the two countries was pending, and issued after the trial was over. The calamitous fire at the Tower, too, though a national loss, will prove a temporary benefit to this town, as well as an essential benefit to the united services; the 100,000 or 200,000 flint muskets destroyed being about to be replaced by percussion ones.

There are now four steam-ships of great magnitude and power fitting out in the East India dock, and nearly ready for sea. These vessels, of 1,400 tons burden, were built at Northfleet. They will shortly join other steamers built in Scotland and Liverpool for the Royal West India mail steam packet company. The whole fleet, twelve in number, is expected to assemble in the Southampton river before the end of the year.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.—The Liverpool Times, in announcing the birth of the Duke of Cornwall, thus sums up the vast extent of the empire, which it is to be hoped he will, at some future and distant day, preside over:—"Salutes in honor of his birth will be fired—in America—on the shores of Hudson Bay, along the whole line of the Canadian Lakes, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, in the Bermudas, at a hundred points in the West Indies, in the forest of Guiana, and in the distant Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn; in Europe—in the British Islands, from the Rock of Gibraltar, from the impregnable fortification of Malta, and in the Ionian Islands; in Africa—on the Guinea Coast, and St. Helena and Ascension, from the Cape to the Orange River, and at the Mauritius; in Asia—from the fortress of Aden in Arabia, at Karrack in the Persian Gulf, by the British army in Affghanistan, along the Himalaya Mountains, the Banks of the Indus and Ganges, to the southern point of India, in the Island of Ceylon, beyond the Ganges in Assam and Arracan, at Prince of Wales Island and Singapore, and on the shores of China, at Hong Kong and Chusan; and in Australia, at the settlements formed on every side of the Australian Continent and Islands, and in the Strait which separates the Islands of the New Zealanders. No Prince has ever been born, in this or any other country—in ancient or modern times—whose birth would be hailed with rejoicings at so many different and distant points in every quarter of the world."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday the 27th inst., the body of a man was found in a pig stye, in the rear of the house of Mr. Leach, Front Street, near the market square. An inquest was empanelled by Geo. Walton, Esq, one of the coroners for the city, Hon. J. Elmsley, Foreman, and a highly respectable Jury. The inquiry occupied the attention of the coroner and jury three evenings, and a verdict was returned that the unfortunate deceased (an intemperate character, who had been recently an inmate of the House of Industry, and was named James Green) came to his death by having been dreadfully mutilated by swine, while in the said stye, into which he had probably crept for shelter, and had become insensible either from the effects of intoxication, or the inclemency of the weather—the jury levied a deodand of *thirty shillings* upon the owner of the swine, by virtue of which they came under the control of the coroner, who very properly had them destroyed and securely buried.—[Toronto Herald.

On Tuesday evening the city streets and several of the stores, were lighted with gas for the first time; and the novel and brilliant spectacle thereby presented was highly interesting. The whole arrangements are not complete—when they are we shall return to the subject: in the mean time we congratulate Mr. Furniss upon the success of his spirited undertaking.—[ib.]

Young men, learn wisdom. Spend less money than you earn, and you will every day grow richer. Never run in debt, and lawyers and constables will have to become farmers.

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES BAGOT.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the Governor in Chief has arrived at New York, and may be expected in Kingston on Saturday next. His Excellency's military Secretary, Capt. Jones, arrived at Daley's Hotel this forenoon, and returned almost immediately, after communicating with Sir Richard Jackson, to accompany Sir Charles Bagot to Kingston. His Excellency arrived at New York last Thursday.

We copy the following appointments from the *Official Gazette* of the 1st inst. Besides these and others which we need not notice, the Hon. H. Killaly, Chairman, the Hon. D. Daly, the Hon. S. B. Harrison, and John Davidson, Esq., are appointed members of the Board of Works, and T. A. Begley, Esq. Secretary. The Hon. R. S. Jameson, W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Dr. W. C. Gwynne, and John Ewart, Esq, are appointed Commissioners of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Kingston 27th December, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint the following persons, Wardens for the respective Districts, formerly constituting Upper Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of Provincial Statute, 4 and 5 Vict. ch. 10.

Eastern,	Honble. Alexander Fraser,
Ottawa,	Charles Adamson Low,
Johnstown,	Honble. William Morris,
Bathurst,	Alexander McMillan,
Prince Edward	John P. Roblin, M. P. P.
Midland,	John B. Marks,
Victoria,	William Hutton,
Newcastle	Walter Boswell,
Colborne,	George A. Hill,
Home,	Edward W. Thompson,
Niagara,	David Thorburn, M. P. P.
Gore,	John Wetenhall,
Wellington,	Arthur D. Fordyce,
Brock,	Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere,
Talbot,	Israel W. Powell, M. P. P.
Huron,	William Dunlop, M. P. P.
London,	John Wilson,
Western,	John Dolsen.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 27th December, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint the Registrars of Counties respectively to administer the Oath of Allegiance, required by the Provisions of the Provincial Statute, 4 and 5 Vict., ch. 7, entitled, "*An Act to secure to and confer upon certain Inhabitants of this Province, the civil and political rights of natural born British Subjects,*" in the several Districts in which their Counties are situate in that part of the Province formerly constituting Upper Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 27th December, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint the Wardens, Judges of District Courts, and Clerks of the Peace, respectively to administer all Oaths of Office required to be taken in their several Districts, in that part of the Province formerly constituting Upper Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Kingston, 29th December, 1841.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

BURRAGE Y. MCKYES, Judge of the District and Surrogate Courts, Colborne District.
WILSON S. CONGER, Sheriff, ditto.
CHARLES RUBIDGE, Registrar of the County of Peterborough, ditto.
WM. H. WRIGHTON, Clerk of the Peace, ditto.
THOMAS FORTYE, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court, ditto.
THOMAS MILBURN, Inspector of Licences, ditto.
GEORGE MACDONELL, Judge of the District Court, Ottawa District.
DONALD MCDONALD, Clerk of the Peace and Inspector of Licences, ditto.
GEORGE D. REED, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court, ditto.
PETER FREEL, Registrar, Counties of Prescott and Russell, ditto.
ARCHIBALD GILKISON, Judge of the District Court, Prince Edward District.
THOMAS M. RADENHURST ditto. ditto. Bathurst, ditto.
EDWARD C. CAMPBELL ditto. ditto. Niagara, ditto.
ARTHUR ACLAND, ditto, ditto. and Judge of the Surrogate Court, Huron, ditto.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE,
Kingston, 1st January, 42.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE LORD DENHAM was pleased to appoint the following persons:

To be WARDENS under an Ordnce of the late Province of Lower Canada, titled "An Ordinance to provide for the bettering of the Government of this Province, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities therein:"

George O. Stuart, Esq.,	Municipal	St. Quebec,
Edward Hale, Esq.	do	Portneuf.
John Nairne, Esq.	do	Saguenay.
Alexis Rivard, Esq.	do	Kimouski.
Hon. Jean Baptiste Tache,	do	Kamouraska.
Etienne P. Tache, Esq.	do	Thomas.
Horatio N. Patton, Esq.	do	Dorchester.
John Lambly, Esq.	do	Chaudiere.
James Brady, Esq.	do	Nicolet.
Edward Hale, Jr. Esq.	do	Sherbrooke.
William Baker, Esq.	do	Missisquoi.
Alexis Pinet, Esq.	do	Richelieu.
William I. Chaffers, Esq.	do	St Hyacinthe
William McGinnis, Esq.	do	St Johns.
William Harrison, Esq.	do	Beauharnois
John Molson, Esq.	do	Montreal
John Egan, Esq.	do	Stanham.
Charles John Forbes, Esq.	do	Lake of Two Mountains.
Janvier D. Lacroix, Esq.	do	Terrebonne.
Joseph Faribault, Esq.	do	Leinster.
Barthelemy Joliette, Esq.	do	Berthier.
Antoine Polette,	do	Three Rivers

AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

To be District Treasurers under the aforesaid Ordinance.

A. B Sirois Duplessis, Esq. Municial District of Quebec.
James Allsopp, Esq. do Portneuf.
Edward Trambly, Esq. do Saguenay.
P. Gauvreau, Esq, do Rimouski.
Alexis Gagne, Esq. do Kamouraska
Maglore Tetu, Esq. do St. Thomas.
Edward Lagueux, Esq. do Dorchester.
J. I. Roy, Esq. do Tadousac.
G. L. Marler, Esq. do Nicolet.
L. E. Rose, Esq. do Sherbrooke.
Samuel Wood, Esq. do Missisquoi.
H. M. Barrett, Esq. do Richelieu.
P. B. De La Bruere, Esq. do St. Hyacinthe.
William Wilson, Esq. do St. Johns.
Robert Cross, Esq. do Beauharnois.
Edward Hackett, Esq. do Montreal.
James F. Taylor, Esq. do Sydenham.
John Edward Rankin, Esq. do The Lake of Two Mountains.
Doctor C. G. O'Doherty, Esq. do Terrebonne.
L. G. Nolin, Esq. do Leinster.
C. A. Forneret, Esq. do Berthier.
Edward Greive, Esq. do Three Rivers.

[We omit the District Clerks.]

To be Judges under the Act intitled "An Act to provide for the more easy and expeditious administration of Justice in civil causes and matters involving small pecuniary value in that part of this Province heretofore Lower Canada"

Hypolite Guy, Esquire, Inferior Districts of Missisquoi, St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu, St. Johns and Beauharnois.

William Power, Esquire, ditto, Quebec, Portneuf and Saguenay.

Auguste Norbett Morin, Esquire, ditto, Rimouski, Kamouraska and St. Thomas.

Charles E. Mondelet, Esquire, ditto, Terrebonne, Leinster and Berthier.

William King McCord, Esquire, ditto, Sydenham and Two Mountains.

To be Registrars under an Ordinance of the late Province of Lower Canada, intitled "An Ordinance to prescribe and regulate the Registering of titles to lands, tenements and hereditaments, real or immoveable estates, and of charges and incumbrances on the same, and for the alteration and improvement of the Law in certain particulars in relation to the alienation and hypothecation of real estates and the rights and interest acquired therein."

E. Tramblay, Esquire, District of Saguenay.
George Herman Ryland, Esquire, Quebec.
Henry Paul, Esquire, ditto, Portneuf.
Charles N. Montizambert, Esquire, ditto Three Rivers.
Hector Simon Huot, Esquire, ditto, Berthier.
J. M. Raymond, Esquire, ditto, Leinster.
D. Buchanan, Esquire, ditto, Terrebonne.
James Holmes, Esquire, ditto, St. Hyacinthe.
Melchior Alphonse De Salaberry, Esquire, ditto, Richelieu.
T. Austin, Esquire, ditto, St. John's.
D. K. Lighthall, Esquire, ditto, Beauharnois.
E. Dowling, Esquire, ditto, Montreal.
J. F. Taylor, Esquire, ditto, Sydenham.
Daniel De Hertel, Esquire, ditto, Two Mountains.
Richard Dickinson, Esquire, ditto, Missisquoi.
William Ritchie, Esquire, ditto, Sherbrooke.
William Robins, Esquire, ditto, Nicolet.
R. A. Fortier, Esquire, ditto, Chaudiere.
Edward Henry Bowen, Esquire, ditto, Dorchester.
A. G. Couillard, Esquire, ditto, St. Thomas.
Hon. Jean Bte. Tache, ditto, Kamouraska.
A. G. Ruel, Esquire, ditto, Rimouski.

Among other difficulties between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, the efforts of the former for the suppression of the slave trade have given umbrage to the latter, in what has been termed "the right of search" exercised by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, in examining vessels under the American flag suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. The United States papers have published a long correspondence on this subject between Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Mr. Stevenson, the American Ambassador to the British Court. It appears from this correspondence that what has been termed the right of search is merely the right of enquiry as to whether a vessel under the American flag be provided with American papers—in other words, whether she be an American vessel at all. Every smuggler, slaver, or pirate can hoist the American flag, but it is not so easy to obtain American papers, although there did exist at Havana a manufactory for forging them. Now Mr. Stevenson contends that no vessel bearing his country's flag shall be visited for the purpose of ascertaining whether the flag be used for a cheat and a lie or not. He assumes that the flag alone is conclusive proof of nationality; whereas it is notorious that in those latitudes the flag proves nothing. It is not even presumptive proof of nationality, for every slaver or pirate is provided with all kinds of flags that can screen him from deserved punishment. Great Britain does not claim the right to search a vessel having American papers, nor yet to stop her if found to be engaged in the slave trade, but merely the right to board a vessel to examine her papers, and thereby ascertain her nationality, and detect the falsehoods covered by the flag.

On a review of the whole case, it is impossible to resist the conviction that the American government has but little desire for the suppression of the slave trade. It is admitted by the President in his message to Congress, that their flag is abused by the licentious and abandoned of other countries: then why not unite with England for the suppression of this abuse and the infamous traffic it sustains? Because the slave party in the United States is too strong to allow of any thing effectual being done for the suppression of the trade. It is true their laws declare it *piracy*, but that is mere empty sound, for they neither enforce the law themselves, nor allow others to do it for them. To declare the slave trade piracy was like declaring all men to be born free and equal: it sounds well, but amounts to little or nothing in practice, so far as the natives of Africa are concerned. The President invites Congress to consider the laws relating to the slave trade. We are afraid the invitation will lead to nothing effectual. The Southern States are opposed to any effectual legislation on the subject, and the Northern States are afraid to offend the South. The British Government have for some time been endeavoring to prevail on the United States Government to consent to a mutual right of search, at least in the latitudes frequented by slavers, but hitherto without effect, although, as the Earl of Aberdeen has remarked to Mr. Stevenson, "rights which have been mutually conceded to each other by the Governments of Great Britain and France, can scarcely be incompatible with the honor and independence of any State upon the face of the earth."

In connexion with this subject a case has lately occurred which has roused all the ire of the Southern slaveholders. The brig Creole sailed from one of the southern ports with a cargo of slaves for New Orleans, and on the voyage nineteen of the slaves rose on the captain and crew, killed a passenger, an agent for the slave-owners, desperately wounded the captain and some of the crew, and compelled them to pilot the brig into Nassau, New Providence. The British authorities sent a guard aboard the vessel, and after examining the case, and taking the depositions of the captain and crew, they placed the nineteen slaves who had been engaged in the murder under confinement until advices were received from the Imperial Government, and the remaining part of the slaves, about 100, were told that they were free, being regarded by the law as passengers, they accordingly left the Creole, and took passage for Jamaica in a vessel provided for them, there to be employed as free laborers. At all this the Americans are very wroth, although the slaves did no more than their masters would have done had the case been reversed. If the British Government refuse to give up the slaves implicated in the murder, they will only follow the example set them by the United States, who have refused to surrender murderers, even when a political cloak could not cover their crime, as in the case of Holmes.

THE TRADE IN SALT.—The Legislature at its late session levied a tax of 2s. 6d. per barrel on American Salt, and reduced the tax on salt imported by sea to 1s. per ton. This is designed to promote the importation of salt from England; but to effect this, the merchants and dealers in the article must take pains to bring it into this market in a better state than has hitherto been done. Great complaints have been made to us respecting the short weight and filthy state of some of the Liverpool salt that has been bought here by our farmers. One person said that he had hardly a barrel or bag that held weight; one barrel was 48 lbs deficient. And much of the salt was unfit for use for any thing but cattle, having been put up in filthy barrels, or otherwise mixed with dirt on its passage. The salt is imported loose in the holds of vessels, and it is probable that our informants had fallen on a lot mixed with sweepings; but we call the attention of the trade, especially the Montreal and Quebec merchants, to the subject, in order that they may bring the article into market in a better state. American salt is all inspected, and if nothing else will do, the Liverpool and St. Ubes salt must also be placed under inspection, so that the purchaser can depend on having a good article and full weight.

THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE BANK.—We wrote a short notice of the failure of this institution for our last number, but somehow it was overlooked and omitted. Since then the Niagara Chronicle of Dec. 23, has come to hand, which contains a statement of the affairs of the Bank, signed by Joseph Hamilton, President, and G. McMicken, Cashier, and which is as follows:

ASSETS, N. S. B. BANK.

Foreign Debts, consisting of Bonds, Mortgages, Judgments, Promissory Notes, &c.	$70,000
Stocks, Canal & Rail Road Co.'s, and Balances of Acct.	13,000
	$83,000

LIABILITIES.

Circulation,	$65,000	
Deposits,	5,000	
Bills payable,	10,000	
		$80,000

N. B. The Bills payable are already covered by a debt forming part of the Assets under the Head "Foreign Debts."

Queenston, 21st Dec., 1841.

"No exertion," it is said by these officers of the Bank, "shall be spared to realize the assets, and they pledge themselves to withold in no degree any property they possess from being applied to pay the debts of the institution.

If the assets of the Bank are paid in full, it is clear that there can be no loss; but this contingency is very doubtful, and the statement gives no clue to its real value. Without dwelling on the fact that in all such cases many private debtors fail in discharging their obligations, part of the assets is in *stocks*, and American stocks are at a great discount now. It is true the stockholders of the Bank are liable for all the deficiency that may be found; but as only few of them live in Canada, (report says only *three*,) it will be difficult to collect much from this source, and make it available for Canadian holders of their bills, which are held largely in the Niagara District, and to some extent in this and other Districts of Canada West. The Bank was always essentially an American Bank, located in Canada to evade the laws of New York; and our legislature was more accommodating than wise when they exempted it from the Act which put down the Bath Bank and others.

Since the preceding remarks were written, we have received the *Examiner* of the 29th ult., and extract from it the following remarks on the Suspension Bridge Bank. Bates Cook, Esq, of Lewiston, was a shareholder in this Bank at its commencement, and we do not think that he would lend himself to such a system of swindling as seems to have been pursued by it latterly. After copying the statement of affairs given above, the Examiner proceeds to say:

The above statement of the affairs of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank is taken from the *Niagara Chronicle*. It is needless for us to say that it is in the highest degree unsatisfactory, and such as we would not have expected from the parties concerned. There is no notice whatever taken of the paid up capital of the Bank which although small ought to be accounted for. That capital was £7,700, according to a statement submitted to the Legislature on the 24th of June, 1837, which we now copy:—

ASSETS.

Specie,	2407	10	0
Bills of other Banks,	1190	5	0
Balances due by other Banks	2382	17	3
Bank furniture	60	8	0
Profit and loss	97	10	11½
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c,	18235	6	3
	£24884	0	5½

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	7700	0	0			
Circulation	15596	0	0			
Deposits	1598	0	5½	24884	0	5½

This statement is anything but satisfactory, but it is at least *intelligible* which the one lately published is not. We should like to know *what has become of the capital* of £7,700. Either the statement copied from the Niagara Chronicle is a true exposition of the affairs of the Company, or else no confidence whatever is to be placed in the statements of its officers. If it be correct, the nominal assets only exceed the liabilities by £750, and the remaining £7,000 has disappeared. We trust that the officers of the Company will see the absolute necessity of giving to the public a much more explicit statement of their affairs than the one which we have copied. We have referred to the list of Stockholders submitted to the Legislature in 1837, and find 25 names, only 2 of which appear to be those of British subjects, viz. Dr. Hamilton and David Thorburn, Esq. M. P. P. Among other characters we observe that Mitchel the notorious forger and Member of Congress, was a shareholder. It is evident that Messrs. Hamilton and Thorburn have been victimised by their neighbors in the United States, who have "used up" all the funds of the Bank, They have now a plain course to pursue. The affairs of the bank should be investigated by some person in whom public confidence could be placed, and the real value of the security made to induce some of the other Banking institutions to wind up the concern. If such things were fit subjects for mirth, we should be amused at the sharpness of the Yankees. They have used up all the funds of the bank, and after sustaining the entire circulation for several years on their side of the lines, they have contrived before the failure to get rid of the greater portion of it, and saddled it on the Canadians, who never got the slightest accommodation in the way of discount from the Bank. We are far from wishing to cast reflections on the present officers of the Bank, except in so far as their late statement is concerned. We consider the Canadian shareholders to be highly honorable and upright men, who have been made the dupes of some crafty knaves on the other side of the lines.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The Township elections were held yesterday, and we have received returns of the District Councillors chosen for the following Townships.

Kingston. Thomas Kirkpatrick & John Ashley.

Pittsburgh. William Ferguson & John Strachan.

Ernestown. Henry Lasher & John Asselstine.

Fredericksburgh. Archibald McNeil & Anthony Denyke.

Richmond. David Roblin & Amos Schermerhorn.

The remaining Townships will give eight other Councillors we believe. The reformers have turned out generally, and there is no doubt that a large majority of the Councillors of this District will be reformers. Of the ten names above, seven or eight are reformers.

The following is a list of the School Commissioners for Ernestown.

Benjamin Seymour,
Thomas Daly,
M. Asselstine,
Frederick Kellor,
John Strachn,
Sidney Warner,
John Miller.

Robert Aylesworth, Esq., Asseser and Collector.

It is stated in the Niagara *Chronicle* that the following scale of Salaries has been adopted for the Judges and Clerks of the District Courts.

"For the Judges of the Home and Gore Districts, Four Hundred Pounds each; and to their respective Clerks, One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds each.

For the Judges of the Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Niagara, and London Districts, Three Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds each; and to their respective Clerks, One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds each.

For the Judges of the Bathurst, Prince Edward, Victoria, Wellington, Brock, and Western Districts, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds each; and to their respective Clerks, Ninety Pounds each."

These Salaries are presumed to be in full for all services, except travelling expenses. But in many, or perhaps, in most cases, the Judges of the District Courts are also Judges of the new Division courts, and the Salaries of the latter are limited by the Act to be "in no case more than than two hundred pounds or less than one hundred pounds, the salary of a Clerk being in no case more than one hundred pounds, or less than twenty pounds." By adding the Judges two salaries together, they will amount to from £400 to £600 per annum, a very ample allowance, considering the duties to be performed.

The repudiation of state debts meets with increasing favor in the United States, notwithstanding the President, in his message to Congress, condemned the fraud. The Governor of Mississippi publicly avowed that a large majority of the people of his State will go to war rather than pay their state debts. The elections in the State turned on this question, and the repudiaters had a majority of 6000. The same base notions are spreading in Michigan, Illinois, Arkansas and Indiana. It remains to be seen whether this gigantic system of fraud will be attempted or not. If it be, all that the bitterest enemies of the great republic have said against her will be proved applicable to at least a portion of her people.

A complaint has been made to us that our papers for Seymour East do not reach their destination until nine days after date. The fault must be in some of the intermediate post offices, for our papers for Seymour East ought to arrive thither on the Friday after publication, by the mail of that day from Belleville, inasmuch as they reach Belleville on Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning. Will the Post-master at Belleville attend to this?

The London merchants have taken up the subject of emigration as a remedy for the distress prevailing in England; the Government are also prepared to take up the same subject on an extensive scale.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq., has returned to Kingston. It is surmised that he has received from the present Government an appointment probably connected with emigration.

We have received the first number of the *British American Cultivator*," a monthly periodical devoted to agriculture, at 5s. per annum, published at Toronto by Messrs. Easton & Edmundson. This work supplies the place of the "*Canada Farmer and Mechanic*," of which two numbers were published in Kingston. Canada is certainly able to support an agricultural paper of its own, and we recommend the Cultivator for that purpose. The work is illustrated with engravings, and is well adapted to be useful to farmers. If they generally support it they will enable the proprietors to render it more worthy of their support, and benefit the country.

Three battalions of the New Brunswick Militia have subscribed £158 9 1 towards the construction of Brock's monument at Queenston.

The weather for the past fortnight has been as variable as possible, changing every few days from mild to severe and back again. The harbor was open on Sunday, but that night cold became intense, the thermometer on Monday morning being 6 below zero, and only 5 below at five o'clock. Plenty of snow has fallen, and sleighing is excellent. The ice has left Wolfe Island, but is not strong enough for crossing yet.

Married.

In Pittsburgh, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Cook, William See to Miss Elizabeth Trickey, both of Pittsburgh.

D. S. GOLDEY,
DENTIST.

HAS returned, and may be found at the Frontenac Hotel.

Kingston, January 1, 1842.

AUCTION SALE OF STOVES.
New and Second hand Furniture, Bedding, &c.

ON Wednesday, 5th January, 1842, will be offered at Auction by the Subscribers, at their Auction Rooms, a large variety of Cooking, Parlour and Office Stoves of the very best patterns; and most approved patterns. Persons desirous of securing a good Stove and at a low rate will do well to attend this sale.

ALSO—At the same time will be offered, first and second-hand Sofas, Side Boards, Chests of Drawers, Tables, Cushioned Chairs, Mahogany Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Blankets, Quilts, Clocks, Looking Glasses, &c., besides a number of other articles too numerous to detail. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

COLLINS & HAMILTON.
Dec. 29.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF the Kingston Total Abstinence Society will be held in the Union Church on Wednesday next the 5th January 1842. The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

The report of the Committee for the past year will be read and the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

A collection in aid of the funds will be taken up.

A. MACALISTER,
Secretary.

The First Periodical Sale of the Season.

AT THE STORES OF JAMES BROWN,
KINGSTON.

WILL take place without postponement on TUESDAY, 11th January, when an assortment of *Teas, Wines, and Groceries*, will be offered on the following Terms—Under £25 payable in cash; from £25 to £50, by note at three months; £50 to £100, half at three, and half at four months; £100 and upwards, one third at two, and one-third at three, and one-third at four months; at maturity of which if renewals be required, a commission of one per cent. per month will be charged, upon approved security. Merchants from the country are respectfully requested to attend.

TEAS.
25 chests Country Young Hyson,
50 boxes Canton do
50 chests Twankay,
20 boxes do
25 do Gunpowder,

WINES.
50 qr. casks Marseilles Madeira
50 do do Port
25 do do do
5 do Sweet Malaga.

SUGARS.
50 barrels Crushed White Sugar,
50 do bright Muscovado do
50 do Ordinary do
10 hhds. assorted do.
15 tierces London Refined do.

LIQUORS.
10 hhds. Cognac Brandy,
25 qr. casks Bordeaux do
10 do Hollands Gin,
20 cases Schiedam do
10 qr. casks Jamaica Rum,
20 barrels Liverpool Ale in bottles,
5 do do Porter do
10 do White Wine Vinegar,
20 do Molasses.
2 do Pale Seal Oil.

ALSO—At Upset Prices
3 qr. casks Blackburn's Madeira,
1 hhd. Osborn's Port,
5 cases St. Julien Claret,
2 hhds. Martell's Cognac,
5 do Campbelltown Whiskey,
25 do Alion Ale, in draught,
10 do do in bottle,
1 case Prunes, in glass,
2 do Shelled Almonds,
1 do Tomato Sauce, in bottle.

TOBACCO.
50 kegs Plug, 16's
50 cases Cavendish, 16's
5 do Ladies' Twist, 32
5 do Nail Rod, 32
10 jars Maccaboy Snuff.

SPICES.
50 boxes Ground Coffee,
20 do do Pepper,
20 do do Pimento,
5 bags Root Ginger,
10 do Green Coffee,
25 lbs Nutmegs,
25 matts Cassia,
5 bags Black Pepper,

ASSORTED.
50 boxes London Starch,
25 do do Wax Wick Candles,
50 do Ordinary Moulds,
50 do English Soap,
10 do Castile do
10 do Paste Blacking,
15 do Penny Cake do
5 bbls Liquid do
5 do Carolina Rice,
10 kegs Refined Saltpetre,
5 do Alum,
10 do Fresh Currants,
10 do Saleratus,
50 do Assorted Cut Nails,
25 do Gunpowder, HF HHF
20 doz Patent Pails,
50 do Bed Cords,
5 do Manilla Matts,
5 do Corn Brooms,
250 doz. Ground Bottom Tumblers,
100 doz. Common do
100 doz. do Wines,
25 reams Wrapping Paper.

Sale to commence on Tuesday and to be continued the same day.

JAMES BROWN, Jr. Front Street.
Kingston, January 1, 1842.

FOUND, Near the residence of Jas. Nickalls, Esq., a SILK BAG, containing a small sum of money. Apply at this office.
Kingston, January 4th, 1842.

Office References C.O. 47/59
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