on any terms to pinehase their liberty. Some of the serfs engaged in trade, especially in the Baltice provinces, are rich, their families highly accomplished, and yet at the beck of their masters they may at any moment see their daughters they may at any moment see their daughters torn from them, and given to boors without their friends there.

Port au Prince, 12th May.—The extent of the damage here is some few brick walls severe-

ject slavery and misery.
The pride of a Russian Noble is to have as The pride of a Russian Noble is to have as many serfs as possible, and the more he has the greater is the consideration in which he is held by his compeers. To diminish the power of the Nobles is the main object of the Emperor's attempt to emanchate the serfs. While serfage exists he reigns by the sufferance of the Nobles, and he wants to be absolute. Now next to the abolition of the African slave trade, the abolition of serfage in Russia is one of the greatest boons requires to be done with great caution, and to be of serfage in Russia is one of the greatest boons requires to be done with great caution, and to be accompanied with measures making the letting of land compulsory on the part of the great proprietors. The omission of such measures, on the part of the Imperial Government, completely neutralized the benefits which might have been expected from the abolition of serfage, a few years ago, in some of the Baltic provinces.

The former masters of the emancipated serfs switted in refusion to let them land on any terms,

united in refusing to let them land on any terms, in consequence of which they were reduced to such misery as to implore the authorities to allow them to return to their former condition the fact was seized upon at the time by the nobles, as demonstrating how much Russians pre-ferred serfage to freedom, and for a time the resolution of the Emperor seemed shaken by it.— But the actual circumstances of the case be-coming known, the Emperor more than ever de-termined to restrict a power which was shown to be too great to be controlled by an imperial u-kase. We shall enter more into the details of this question on a future day.

bariety.

THE EARTHQUAKE—The Port au Prince Patriote, of the 11th instant, received here yesterday, gives the following details of the fearful convulsion that has desolated the island of Hayti. We avail ourselves of the translation made for the Courier and Enquirer.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at twenty minutes past five in the evening, we avantaged

on Saturday, the An instant, at twenty minutes past live in the evening, we experienced some severe shocks of earthquake, which put the whole town in commotion. At mid-day a large meteor was perceived passing to the East. The heat was excessive, and thick clouds hung over heat was excessive, and thick clouds hung over the neighboring mountains, going in a direction from the Southeast to the Northeast. The sea-men who were in the roads report that they felt the shock before they saw the houses shake, which would indicate that the shock came from the West. Many persons, however, think they observed that the oscillations came from the North and went South.

There were two year decided shocks, the first

North and went South.

There were two very decided shocks, the first not as long as the second; the latter was the most violent and lasted about three minutes. All abandoned their houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. But a little more, and Port au Prince would have been the scene of a disaster similar to that of 1770, a fatal year which occurred to the mind of every

There is scarcely a single brick or store hou which has not suffered damage. Some, it is said, are scarcely habitable. The facade of the Senate House, on which are sculptured the arms of the republic surmounted by the tree of liberty, was detached from the edifice and broken into

pieces by the fall.

In the night between Saturday and Sunday two shocks were again felt, but not as violent as the first, one at 10 o'clock and the other at 12. At 11 o'clock in the morning of Sunday came another shock; mass at Church was interrup-ted, those officiating at it ran away, and many fe-

Monday, 11 o'clock in the morning, another

shock.

The method during these three days has had a lowering and, at times, threatening appearance.—Monday evening a little rain, with excessive heat before and afterward; night cool. Tuesday a change of weather, return of the breeze and appearance of rain.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, the weather was stormy, and every thing seemed to indicate an abundance of rain.

an abundance of rain.
On Wednesday we were awakened at a few minutes before 5 in the morning by another earth-

During these latter days it appers to us as i the earth on which we were walking was con-

stantly quaking.

Saint Marc.—A letter from this town informs us that there too the earthquake of Saturday last

was feft with great violence, many houses have been so much shaken that they threaten every instant to fall down. On some plantations in the ighborhood of the town very great damage Gonaives, May 8. -Yesterday afternoon an

earthquake was felt in this city, which was so violent that most of the houses were thrown down. At the same time, in consequence of the shock, a fire broke out in the apothecary shop of Mr. Invernizzio and consumed in a few minutes an entire block. The flames destroyed every thing that came in their way, and there was no drop of water in the town.

All the houses which have not been burn

down have been injured by the Earthquakes, and this morning the shocks occur every quarter of an hour. The shops of Madame Jauffret and M. Dupoty have fallen a prey in the flames. The shops of M. Richard Dauphin and M, Osler, built of stone and brick, have fallen down. Houses and shops are inaccessible, and we write thes hurried lines in the street. The whole podula tion has passed the night in the middle of th tion has passed the night in the middle of the streets. Of the merchandise, which the merchants had been obliged to pile up in the public square, a great part has been stolen. It is impossible to present the extent of the square, a great part has been storen. It is impossible at present to estimate the extent of the loss. The Church, the prison, the national palace, the treasury, the arsenal, and the house which was getting ready for the colonel commanding this district, are now nothing more than

a heap of ruins.
In short, no one has escaped the calamity Now, while we are writing the fire is entirely extinguished, but the sky looks threatening and we are afraid of more shocks. If unfortunately our fears should be realized, there will be an end of the few houses remaining standing, and Go-

of the few houses remaining statistics, and were followed during the night by more than twenty others which though not so violent, were equally fearful.

It is now 8 o'clock in the morning. Not half

an hour has passed since we had another violent shock. The number of persons killed and wounded is not yet known. All the prisoners who were not buried under the ruins of the prison,

have escaped.
Cape Hayt:en, Wednesday, 6 o'clock in the Cape Hayten, Wednesday, 6 o'clock in the evening.—Most deplorable news is spreading throughout the city of Port au Prince, from Cape Hayten. It has been brought by Mr. Obas, son of the general commanding the District of Plaisance. In consequence of the earthquake which was felt here on Saturday evening Cape Town has entirely disappeared, and with it two thirds of the population. The families which escaped this disaster have taken refuge at La Fossettee, where they are without shelter, clothes or provisions.

PORT AU PRINCE, 12th May.—The extent of the damage here is some few brick walls severely cracked, (although two feet thick,) and the brick work of the wooden houses which has fallen many in places.—The shock was strong enough to throw several persons down. We hope now that all finished, but the weather and every thing also reaks as all fear that we may yet have thing else make us all fear that we may yet have

nother shock,
Cape Haytien is completely destroyed. We have no letters from there at all by the express which brought the news, who was sent here by the commandant of a neighboring village, and arrived last night; and we much fear that the eason why is, that few persons remain to tell he tale. The sea had risen and inundated the the tale. The sea had risen and indicated the cown, and we hear there are only one or two houses left standing. Unfortunately the streets are very narrow, and the houses of stone and two stories high, so that all who were inside two stories high, so that all who were inside must have perished in the ruins. It is indeed a most awful thing to think of. Gonaives has also suffered tremendously, and to add to the misery of the earthquake, a large square of houses was burned down, and little of their con-tents saved. It was caused by the shock having peen so violent as to cause the ignition of lucife

atches.

Just before despatching this letter, news has reached us that only one person at Cape Haytien has been saved—a Mr. Dupuy—all the others being either drowned by the sea, or crushed to death. The Cape itself is one mass of ruins.

Mr. PETRICH ASSASSINATED.—This talented sculptor's studio was entered last evening, at a-bout ten o'clock, by two men with blackened faces, who attacked Mr. Petrich with knives, inflicting upon him three dangerous wounds— two of which were near the region of the heart. His calls for assistance were available for his escue, the assassins retreating leaving him bath-d in his own blood, while relief came in, at-racted by his cries. He lies in a most critical ed in his own blood, while relief came in, attracted by his cries. He lies in a most critical state. Neither from him, nor any other source, can the most ingenuous speculation devise even a remotely possible cause for an act at once so dastardly and nefarious. Mr. Petrich has been in the employment of the Government, in his capacity as sculptor, for many years. He has been engaged on the Treasury, Patent-office, and Post-office structures, in designing and executing the ornamental parts thereof. His last work was the designing of four bas-relief panels for the base of Greenough's statue of Washington.—[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

[It is said that an affair of gallantry was the cause of this outrage. Mr. Petrich at the last accounts was expected to recover.]

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The following wer the Annuities to the Royal Family in the year ending 5th of January, 1841:—

The Duke of Sussex. The Duke of Cambridge.
The Princess Mary, now Duchess of 15,958 Gloucester. The Princess Sophia. The Princess Augusta.
The Princess Sophia of Gloucester
Her Majesty Adelaide the Queen Dow-11.216 100,000

ager. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of 20,000 Kent.
The trustees of Prince Leopold now King 50,000 of the Belgians (a part repaid)
The Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover.
The servants of King George III., Queen 21.000 Charlotte, and Queen Caroline.

Charge for the Royal Family, exclusive of the Queen and Prince Albert £313,197

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.—The Government of the and Council of Massachusetts have appointed the Ion. Abbott Lawrence, John Mills and Charles Hon. Abbott Lawrence, John Mills and Charles Allen, Esqs., to be commissioners on the part of the state, with full powers to assent to such arrangement of the North-Eastern boundary as may be negotiated by the General Government, provided the same shall, in their opinion, be conprovided the same shall, in their opinion, be consistent with the rights and interests of the

The Legislature of Maine has appointed the Hon. Edward Kent, William P. Preble, E. Kavanagh and John Otis, Esqs. to be commissioners, with like authority on the part of that state .- [N. Y. Com. Adv.

UNITED STATES WHEAT AND FLOUR.-The following communication is worthy of attention, coming as it does from a gentleman of much exerience, and well known to to the pu perience, and well known to to the public, as being extensively engaged in the Produce Market. He has given the weight of his name to the communication, and vouches publicly for the truth of the statements he has advanced. By Sir Robert Peel's new Tariff, it is proposed to put a duty of 2s. sterling per barrel on United States they imported into Canada, but to continour imported into Canada, but to contin ue the present system of importing, into the Province United States wheat free of duty. The e Province, will be materially benefitted by the new arrangement.

To the Editor of the British Colonist. SIR,-Permit me to give publicity to a few

Sir,—Permit me to give publicity to a few statements of facts, which have long been known to me, and felt by the public generally. My object is to show the wide difference in effect, between the free admission of wheat, and the free admission of flour, from the United States into Canada. With this view I shall first refer to what is done every year, by myself and others. For instance, I go to the Western States with \$4,000—a sum sufficient to purchase a quantity of wheat that will produce 1,000 barrels of flour. On arrival at Port Colborne, I pay \$100 canal dues, and at St. Catherines I pay \$500 freight, and \$400 for barrels, besides the milling expenses. I afterwards pay \$500, or perhaps, \$600, freight to Montreal, and \$200 or \$300 commission and charges at Montreal or Quebec. The flour is sold for expertation for \$6,000. So that from these from these when we deduct the amount

paid for the wheat in the United States.

We find that

We find that
remain in the Province by the operation.
Further, when I purchase wheat at the commencement of the year, to the amount of from \$80,000, and the flour is shipped and sold before harvest; and when I make a similar investment after harvest, there is circulated in the Province 50 per cent on each operation, or 100 per cent during the year. That is, by laying out at the beginning of the year, in the purchase of wheat \$ 2,000 and \$50,000 more after harvest 50,000 \$100,000

making together The flour is sold for

from Rochester and Oswego, to Toronto and ingston, where it is either consumed, or sent own the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and sold to the bakers and others. I am then apprized from Montreal that my flour cannot be sold, because United States flour is offered in the maret, at a lower price than mine can be afford-

I appeal to every farmer in the District, who has had his wheat ground at my mill or elsewhere and taken his flour to Niagara for sale, if there cheaper? The same disadvantage prevails along the whole length of our frontier; and

vails along the whole length of our frontier; and the advantages which our farmers, during the close of the navigation, ought to derive, they are wholly deprived of by the consumption of United States flour instead of Canadian.

I further appeal to the farmers of the Niagara District, if ever they have heard the bakers or others say, they could not buy their flour, because the St. Catherines mil'ers, by purchasing wheat in the United States, can afford to sell cheaper? No, never. If all the flour ground from United States wheat at the St. Catherines mills and retailed in the District were salt, it would not season the flour coming in from the United States. I am, Sir, your obedient ser-

OLIVER PHELPS. St. Catherines, 20th May, 1842.

We learn that, by the last intelligence from England, official information has been received of the Royal sanction having been given to the Act, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Dassed during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, intituled "An Act for the disposal of Public Lands," By this Act, it is provided that, with certain exceptions therein mentioned, no free grants of public lands shall be made to no free grants of public lands shall be made to any person or persons whatsoever; and claims to free grants arising out of any Government regulation, shall be determined by the Governor in Council. Claims for land under orders in Council are to be commuted for land scrip; such scrip to be issued by the Commissioner for Crown Lands, and received in payment for public lands, equal in value to the land granted, calculating the value of such grant in Canada West at the price of four Shillings currency per acre; and the said scrip shall be issued in amounts not greater than five pounds in any one note, such greater than five pounds in any one note, such notes being assignable by delivery. Militia scrip issued in Lower Canada, shall be assignable by issued in Lower Canada, shall be assignable by delivery, and received in payment for public lands at its nominal value. Receipts to be taken for scrip, and such scrip to be in full discharge of the claim. All unlocated lands shall be personal property, and dealt with accordingly; but the law relating to located lands, shall remain unaltered. No new claim, founded on Government regulations shall be allowed unless made before altered. No new claim, founded on Government regulations, shall be allowed, unless made before the first of January, 1843, and the price of public lands shall be regulated by the Governor in Council. The Governor shall appoint a resident Agent in every District, who, under the directions of the Commissioner for Crown Lands, shall make public sales, receiving the purchase money and granting receipts therefor. When the price is paid in full, the purchaser shall have his Letters Patent, free of expense. The rest of the provisions of the Act relate to the conduct of the Commissioner for Crown Lands and the District Agents.—[Mont. Gazette.

IMPORTANT TRIAL. The Grand Jury at the late Assizes, preferred Bills of Indictment against Gilbert Harris the elder, for assigning his property with the intent to defraud his creditors—and against the son Gilbert Harris for receiving the same. We give below a sketch of the trial, in the hope that its publication may have the most salutary effect:—The Defendant was

The Queen
vs.

Gilbert Harris, the Elder,
bth, Wm. 4. chap. 3; the 8th section of which enacts "That any person who shall assign, reduced the section of which enacts that any person who shall assign, reduced the section of which enacts that any person who shall assign, reduced the section of the person of the ove, conceal, or dispose of any of his properany person who shall receive the same, with such intent, shall on conviction, be deemed "guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by fine and imprisonment. The fine not to ex"ceed £100, and the imprisonment not over 6

as "ceed £100, and the imprisonment hot over of as months."

I. Prince, Esq., Queen's Counsel, in opening the case remarked That he was happy this prosecution had occured, in as much as the practice of assigning or concealing property by fraudulent debtors, prevailed to a very injurious extent in the District in which he resided. In short it was almost impossible for the Sheriff to do his duty in levying Executions; and he had no doubt the practice prevailed very generally; he was glad of an opertunity of making a public example. It was the first prosecution of the kind within his knowledge; he had no doubt that this course of proceeding would be frequently resorted to in future, and would ere long abolish, or very materially lessen this species of fraud, which

sued out of the London District Court, and had applied for the weekly allowance under the Insolvent Debtors's Act. Interrogations were administered and in his answers the Prisoner had stated that previous to the recovery of judgment against him he was possessed of 400 acres of land in the Township of Dorchester, a farm in the Township of Delaware, some cattle and a quantity of household furniture and implements of the paltry amount stated, and are compelled to redeem their issues in dollars and sovereigns. Never was there a more palpable instance of legislating against the course of trade. A large amount of British silver comes into the country by the natural course of business, but the banks ware which was a Clergy Reserve, on which he first instalment was paid, and which was the nome-stead on which Prisoner resided, together with the goods, he had assigned to his son Gilbert Harris, the younger, who at the time of the assignment was 23 years of age; in consideration of his services after he became of age, and

hat he might support the family.

It was proved that both father and son had stated that the assignment was made with a view of avoiding an unjust debt which was coming against him from the Newcastle District. The debt for which Prisoner had been in Exe-

cution subsisted previous to the making of the assignments, but judgment had not been recovered until some afterwards. It also appeared that

assignments, out judgment man to teen recovered and until some afterwards. It also appeared that the latter debt had been reduced by payments made subsequent to the assignment.

His Lordship in summing up the case, remarked that it was the first prosecution of the kind he had heard of, but he looked upon this clause in the Statute as a very salutary provision, and held that it was not sufficient that the party who assigned or secreted his property, to evade his creditors, reserved to himself the intention of paying the debt at some future period; but a person guilty of any act like the one charged against the Defendant which was calculated to deprive the creditors of that immediate remedy which the law gave them, brought himself within the scope of the act, and on conviction was liable to be fined or imprisoned. The prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of £10, and stand committed to the cells until the fine was paid.

chasers.

PORK.—A rather better feeling prevails in the Market. American Prime has been sold at \$7, and a proportionate advance obtained on other qualities. Some transactions, though not of importance, have taken place in Canada Pork, Prime at about \$8, Large holders, however, continue to ask more. We know of \$8 cash having been offered, but declined, for 1000 barrels Prime.

rels Prime.

BEEF.—Nothing has transpired in this article,
—a moderate demand exists at our quotation,
\$10 per bar. Mess.

TIMBER scarcely admits of a quotation. At
the present period, there has been nothing to re-

At Auction, a business is going on in Groce-

ries, at prices, in general, unremunerating.
Exchange on London continues at 10 per cent.,
on New York 2½ per cent.—[Royal Standard. Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage

and passengers, at the port of Quebec, from sea, in the years 1841 and 1842: May 31, 1842, 147 55,765 8,976 May 31, 1842, 499 176,414 11,924 343 120,649 2,947 Less this year, 343 120,649 2,947 Schooners from the Lower Port, are not included in the above statement.

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1842.

THE CURRENCY .- The pressure in the money narket continues with very little abatement The new Currency Act has lowered exchange to a reasonable rate; but the banks wont discount, or very little. Every body wants money, but where to get it nobody knows. If a mine of gold were opened under our feet, another of silver at our right hand, and another of jewels at our left, they would hardly satisfy that voracious appetite for money which, like the horse leech, is continually crying give! give! give! This appetite grows by what it feeds on, but it seen just now as if it were likely to be starved to death, for no one answers to its call. It would be easier to summon "spirits from the vasty deep," than to charm the golden god from his leaden trance at this murky hour. There is, then, nothing for it but to sit "like Patience on then, nothing for it out to sit "like Patience on a monument, smiling" at vacancy. It may be as well, however, to say a word or two on the causes of this monetary famine, which, if it is not equal to a famine of bread, is own cousin to

not equal to a famine of bread, is own cousin to it; and an ill-favored variet too.

The blame of the present dearth of money may be about equally divided between the Legislature, the Banks and the Public. There is an absurd and mischievous anomaly in the new Currency Act, which has partly produced the present scarcity of money. It makes British silver a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars only, and restrains the Banks from paying more than five pounds in British silver. Now, in the name of common sense, is not British silver as good as any other silver? Is it not good enough for Britons, and therefore for any body? Is there a man in Canada who would not be glad to sell all his goods or produce, and receive pay for it all in British silver? Who would have thought that a British Legislature would place a ban on British silver? Britons are not in the habit of Currency Act, which has partly produced the British silver? Britons are not in the habit of undervaluing their own wares or property; but British silver coin is treated as counterfeit, or at least as inferior; for while dollars and half dollars are made a legal tender to any amount, tender in British silver coin is limited as above British institutions, when we stamp inferiority on British coin because it is British, and give e coin of every foreign state, or ghost of a state that can just syllable its name!

And besides the absurdity of this restriction it is mischievous, because it prevents our banks from availing themselves of the natural advan-tages within their reach. We are no advocates for conferring favors on the banks at the public expense; far from it. The undue value given to British silver by the former Act armed the

to British silver by the former Act armed the Upper Canada banks with a power which they used unmercifully to their own advantage. But all that was necessary to correct this, was to give the true standard and equalize the value of British silver throughout the Province. But not content with this, the Legislature have converted that the transfer of the converted that the c the banks into agencies for supplying Americans with dollars, and have thereby weakened their chief strength, and rendered them more servicechief strength, and rendered them into services were materially lessen this species of fraud, which was so injurious to the interest of the fair dealer, and detrimental to all commercial transactions.

It appeared by the evidence that Gibert Harris the Elder, had been confined on a Ca Sa issued out of the London District Court, and had seed out of the London District Court, and had the services are found to the services are supply of British coin, of which a good proportion is silver. Much of this, in the natural course of trade, finds its way. tity of household furniture and implements of husbandry; 200 acres in Dorchester he had conveyed to his son O'Brien Harris, to set him up in life; and the other 200 acres in Dorchester he had conveyed to his son Gilbert Harris the younger, with a similar view. The farm in Detailed the property of the folly obtain, they are prevented from using; while that which is most difficult to obtain they are compelled to provide. This is the suicide of an idiot. We have not so many advantages, either of money or trade, that we can afford to throw any of them away. On the contrary, we must have all the add give every natural.

must husband them all, and give every natural advantage full development.

The Act must be amended so as to render The Act must be amended so as to render British crowns and half crowns, at least, a legal tender to any amount; and thus let Britain's coin be placed on a level with that of other nations. It is a disgrace to the Legislature that it was ever placed lower.

Is it said that this would render our bank notes less current in the States 3. What have was to do

less current in the States? with that? Our banks were not chartered to furnish a currency for the Americans. It is enough if they redeem their notes in the legal currency of the Province, and that currency should be

adlapted to our own circumstances, not to the wants or wishes of our neighbors.

The banks are also in fault. They are at log-The banks are also in fault. They are at loggerheads—at daggers drawn. Instead of considering how they may most assist the people for whose benefit they were chartered, some of them are only considering how they may most injure each other. These things ought not to be so, and if they are not speedily amended, the banks will one and all be swallowed up by the Government Bank of Issue, which, of all banking profits, will assuredly take the lion's share.

Besides this, the banks have all along been too reads to long themselves to the speculators in

Besides this, the Danks have an expeculators in ready to lend themselves to the speculators in ready to lend themselves to the speculators in ready to lend the speculators in ready to leave the speculators in the sp bich was felt here on Saturday evening Cape
Town has entirely disappeared, and with it two
thirds of the population. The families which
escaped this disapter have taken refuge at La
Fossettee, where they are withoutsheleter, clothes
er provisions.
It is said that the President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of health
attached to the hospital to see of the same left in the Province or
and give their assistance to the unfortunate victimes of this disaster.

The following extracts from letters furnish
additional particulars:—
Pers av Peisce, May 12—We are most
and give their assistance to the unfortunate victimes of this disaster.

The following extracts from letters furnish
additional particulars:—
Pers av Peisce, May 12—We are most
ancidius however, for intelligence from the Cape
A Government courier arrived here last night
from the neighborhood, with the most format the induced, by the free admission of United States
flow the neighborhood, with the most format the individence of the specultars in the cells until
the fine was paid.

The prosecution against the son was with
the country from Port Colborne to Quebec.

The provisions.

MONTREAL.

**STATE OF THE PRODUCE MARKET*
The Survey of the special state of the specultars in the country from Port Colorne to Guess with whose destributed over the whole length of
the country from Port Colorne to Quebec.

**The prosecution against the son was with
the consists with the same and forcers of health
attached to the hospital to set of this eventing
and other and the province of the Sheriff.—[London
the extent from an American paper describing the exertions and be younded to the extent from an extent from an advanced to the strate from an extent of the the object of the was paid.

**The Province of the same and the frew the country country with milles the same and to the waster from an advanced to the country could not ob

in all probability be the ruling price. American been compelled to redeem their notes in dollars in all probability he the ruling price. American fine sells freely at 32s. 6d. a 33s. according to quality. The stock in hand is not heavy.

WHEAT.—At 6s. 6d. would obtain ready purchasers.

PORK.—A rather better feeling prevails in the Market. American Prime has been sold at 87, Market. American Prime has been sold at 87, and a proportionate advance obtained on other motes are soon sent back for specie; whereas if they had confined themselves to the home business of the country, their notes would have remained out, the demand for specie would have remained to redeem there in the state is, in coin current in the States; not in Canadian currency. Thus the banks have been helping a trade by which their notes are soon sent back for specie; whereas if been light, and the banks well able to assist the regular trade.

But the public are also in fault, in grasping at

But the public are also in fault, in grasping at wealth and expensive establishments faster than the natural course of trade will allow. If the pressure had been confined to Kingston, we might have supposed it only the exhaustion consequent upon the extraordinary efforts that were made last year to meet the altered circumstances of the town. But the pressure is felt through the courty more or less, and therefore has a the country more or less, and therefore has a general, not a local cause; and in this the pubc have a share. "They who make haste to be rich fall into temptation and a snare," says at old book which people sometimes read. And this folly prevails extensively in town and country the folly of spending more than they receive— anticipating the revenue of other years by bor-rowing, thus bringing upon themselves burdens beneath which they stagger, and may eventually be crushed. The passion for display, and for sudden riches as the means of display, is a kind of intovication which renders a man unable to sudden riches as the means of display, is a kind of intoxication which renders a man unable to make a sober calculation of his true condition and prospects, or take a correct view of what is suitable and becoming to his means, and tempts him to increase his expenses and liabilities far beyond what is proper or reasonable. This passion must be sobered—these expensive habits must be corrected, or those who complain of a want of money will long continue their melandholy dirge. There is more money in the country than they imagine, as they would soon fud out if they would only be content with their share of it; but by grasping at all, they lose that which they might otherwise have had. Economy must be the order of the day, and then the difficulties complained of will disappear. Instead of railing omplained of will disappear. Instead of railing fortune, or the banks, or the Legislature, let every man bring his expenses within his income, abandon rash and chimerical speculations, be content to plod onward in the sober paths of reg-ular business, and cease being captivated by bags of moonshine and castles in the air.

LIBEL .- Prosecutions for libel are multiplying. Besides the recent case of the Editor of the Examiner, at the Assizes of the Johnstown District last week Messrs. Ogle R. Gowan and Wm. Harris of the Statesman, were found guilty of a libel on Joshua Bates, Esq., damages £10, which, with the costs, will abstract about £100 from the defendants.

And at the Assizes for the Eastern District, Mr. John Carter, Editor of the Cornwall Observer, was fined £20 for a libel of which he had been convicted the previous Assizes.

A question has arisen in the District Councils as to whether they had power to regulate the fees and salaries of the Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, and Gaoler, and control all matters connected with the administration of justice. The Niagara Chronicle states that the Attorney General has given a written opinion to the Treasurer of the Home District, stating that all matters connected with the administration of justice remain under the control of the magistrates. This is contrary to the understanding in this quarter.

The schooner "Prince of Wales" was capsi ed last Wednesday going up light without ballast, but no life was lost. Assistance was given by boats, and the City of Toronto steamer went out, and towed the schooner into the harbor, here she was righted.

The London GAZETTE (tory) was lately disontinued, and its materials purchased by the In-QUIRER, which comes to us now enlarged by a column, and otherwise improved by new type. column, and otherwise improved by new type. The Inquirer says that one of the prisoners found guilty at the late assizes there, when the Judge was passing sentence on him, of imprisonment in the London gaol one year, addressed the Court in tones of anguish, and said, "If you please, my Lord, if you can do so, I had rather be sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, bad as it is, than be confined one year in this gaol." The Judge informed bim that he had no power to than be confined one year in this gaot. The Judge informed him that he had no power to grant his request, for if sent to the penitentiary at all, it must be for seven pears. This shows the wretched condition of the London gaol, but it is said that measures will be taken immediately

By the way, at the Gore District assizes, several prisoners were sentenced to the penitentiary for different periods less than seven years. How s this ?

NEW APPOINTMENTS .- The following notice of some legal appointments in Canada East we copy from the Montreal Times and Commercial Advertiser. We doubt the elevation of Mr. Day to the Bench, for there are others with prior

"In the number of our journal preceding the last, we announced the appointment of Mr. Jus-tice Vallieres de St. Real, to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of King's Bench for this Dis-trict—a selection almost universally approved of "Mr. Day, it is now generally understood, will, at the close of the present term, assume the seat upon the Bench now filled by Mr. Justice Pyke, who retires, after twenty-five years of valuable

"We are glad to learn that the office of Solicitor General for Canada East will be conferred upon C. S. Cherrier, Esq., an eloquent and tal-ented Jurisconsult, and an amiable and honorable eral for Canada East will be conferred We have reason to believe that Parliament

will be speedily dissolved; with a view of test-ing public opinion by means of a general election. "An amnesty of all political offences will be "An annesty of all political offences will be proclaimed at no distant day. From its benefit none will be excluded.

"The rumored nomination of C. S. Cherrier, Esq, Q. C., to the post of Solicitor General—an appointment vacant in consequence of the elevation of the Hon. C. D. Day to the Bench—has received a lively feeling of satisfaction, and elicit.

created a lively feeling of satisfaction, and elicited expressions of confidence and respect from the French Canadian population." The rumors of a dissolution and an amnesty to

include all, are mere rumors. Several papers insist that Mr. Hincks has been

appointed Inspector General. It would be highly improper to appoint any new man to that office, leaving its late incumbents to be pensioned-The country is not in a state to pay any pensions that are not absolutely necessary; and as both of the late Inspectors General are quite competent to fill the office for the United Province, one

We had two warm days last week, bur reather on the whole continues cold and seasonable, white frosts nearly every night, Fires are still necessary.

The annual Conference of the Wesleyar Methodist Church in Canada will commo to-morrow at Picton. All the returns bers are not yet in, but it appears from the members this year will be between two & the thousand.

The Canada Gazette contains a procla nnouncing the Royal Assent to the public Lands, of which an account is copied the Montreal Gazette into our paper to.

Notice.—Her Majesty has been plea direct that those Gentlemen who bers of the Executive Councils of Lower Canada, respectively, at the Union of the two Provinces, should r the Executive Council of the Province

the Execution being.

By Command,

T. W. C. MURDOCH,

Chief Secreta Montreal, 27th May, 1842. Chief Secreta

Arrival of the Columbia and

the Great Western.

By the mail of last night we have news for ondon to the 19th ult. by the Colum the 21st by the Great Western, in which res

John A. Macdonald, Esq., came passenger to No York. He arrived in Kingston last night. A terrible fire occurred at the City of Ham urgh on the 3d of May, destroying about 200 houses, one fourth of the city, and causing a lo of life, 50 having been found killed, and wounded. The loss of property is estima from four to five millions of pounds. About 3 000 persons have been made houseless. Kings of Prussia and Hanover had sent sur of money to the poor, and troops to assist inc ing the ruins, and of course aid would be a from England and other places.

A graphic account of the details is give the annexed extracts from a letter writt young lady to her parents in England: On Thursday morning, Ascension instant, my sister, her husband, and I., the French Church. Frederick, on tak clock a terrible fire had been r Strasse. In coming out of churc said to Madam Parish, (who, ye lives in the country, and had a morning direct,) that she could own house in the carriage; to louses had already been totally fact, hers was was in great d ire was becoming more and A few hours afterward came the ne ouse of Mr. Parish was no me flames were spreading every instant.

The whole city now began to show the

lively alarm. The bells, the firing the cries and confusion in the stree ged a night of anguish and terror. ver the scene that we could percent extent of the destruction which mer tire city. The heavens became as -the devouring flames, increa more by an impetuous wind, rose height. At half past 12 I went ges and carts, the cries, the large flake which every instant were driven impe the wind across my windows, th fire to our house, the extensi flagration, the whistling of as you will easily think-the id of persons in whom we were inter-continual danger, not to mention the of the numberless misfortunes that plosions, and the whole house

ould be annihilated.

Before 3 o'clock had struck, I found gain with my sister; who, an order of the police was a fore alone, and mounting on ourselves for the wors We packed up in sheets and effects. way the things we had packed; b lous to think we had any longer so own disposal. The city, or the pass our horses were harnessed

and the greatest confusion prev. The Aister, before our windo On the promenade even of the new I do not speak too largely when I s sands of cars full Two carts were burning woman was on fire before our ly I perceived it in time to save s shower of ashes and of suffocated us, and obstructed wind blew with great violence, frightful. The fire had now g arts about in disorder over the ers escorted from the city and prisoners who had been a At last, after the greatest e

carts and horses to transport out hausted horses, as well as men, With bread in our hands we o Along all the walls, thor and other gates, nothing was to ke one spectacle of misery—a camp of un in bivouac, groaning exhausted, fami saw some who had become deranged, with infants at breasts which had a ment for them. Fauteuilles of gold adorned the ramparts, and the poor firemen were reposing on them. An man, Mr. Skinner, who acted as chief e came into madame—'s house, had retired on Friday evening. nothing for nearly forty hours, what we were able to give to himwere beginning to be scarce, and we kno

Although, the direction of the wichanged, the flames and the gunpor spared the club house, they have reven selves upon the poor Holzdamm, the figure to reven with vectors and the circumstance. uing to rage with vehemence, and the ing more and more in revolt. On been hunted in this manner from the control of the contro places. There being no longer any places. There or the supplement of the safety on the Esplanade, at 10 of evening we set off for the country, morning early we returned to town morning early we returned to the safety of the safety o

new exchange has been saved, thou mided by the confingration. I cannot de mided by the confingration. I cannot de gentlemen are patrolling like soldie gentlemen are patrolling. Many of on quarter is one in safety. Many of on quarter is one in safety. Many of on the same of the same efuge.—Many women were taken to n the open fields. The dying breat t sign in the streets and highways. conspiracy against the life of Lou had been discovered, and ten of t

ors arrested. on market remains much the same unts. The following are the price ounts. The following are the price if ree Flour, sweet, at 36s a 37s. at a 30s 6d. The quotations in the I of the 19th are as follows:—Can is 6d; United States 36s 6d a 37s 6 a 32s; do in bond 27s 6d a 20s; C 9d a 9s 6d; United States do

98 4d.
IN PARLIAMENT.
IN PARLIAMENT.
May 9. In the House of Lords the
ching of general interest. In the Con
back was resumed on Mr. Rogbuck nittee to investigate t members had agreed to accelundreds (resign) rather than e ries about bribery. After a price, in which the magnates of t forced to take part, the motion w thout a division. yn, was ordered to be read a thi

In the House of Lords the co had its second reading.
Brougham moved the second reading Arougham moved the second reading frougham moved the second reading principles to the present, at the first of the Lord Chancellor.

Commons a new writ was moved from Sir Carles Larpent having acceptants. [This was one mentioned by Mr. Roebuck.] Mr. the motion, on the ground that the first an inquiry into the alleged content of the motion of the servible of the motion from the servible of the motion from the servible of the motion from the servible of the se

Russell gave notice of a bill to pr Redugton moved to disfranchise the be Redugton moved to distractions the before Sudbury, for the gross bribery and conpractised there at the last election, of which the members had been unseated 200 voters had been grossly and note bribed. Leave to bring in the bill was Robert Peel brought in his tariff bil

ing to the extent of four columns. Il haded with a brief but emphatic declaration shellef in the advantages of free trade, an s begin in the case of the state of the stat f. labouchere followed, declaring that his political friends would have great satism is supporting the bill—claiming it as it made a measure of the late Ministry.

The House went into committee proforms of progress on the bill, Sir Robert giving that he should bring it forward on the 13t patione the income tax bill until after the income tax bill until after the properties of the progression of the same state of the sa 11. The House of Lords held no see

the Commons Sir James Graham move eave to bring in a bill continuing the opera given, after some debate. slowne moved for a return of the exemptiven to foreigners, on former occasions was precedents, showing that it had now thought right thus to tax foreigners, hold actions of the English Tunds. He though maniput thus to tax them, and not only un

ougham, Melbourne and other oo, and the motion was agreed t pposition. Brougham's bribery bill was taken committee and ordered to its thire

ine business, adjourned to the he House of Commons Mr. S. Crawford the income tax bill, he should move as at the third the income tax bill, he should move as at the tax bill be read a third time. months (hear, hear). The

we notice of a motion to entitle al elled to pay the income tax to the for members of parliament. named the members for his se-to inquire into the bribery cases greed to. Mr. Duncombe moved uired to make and subscribe a en concerned in any bribery or bery. Vehemently opposed and

was then taken up in commitlowick moved this resolution:

making a new arrangement of the
es, it is not expedient to impose diforeign or from British possesse where no such difference now at in those cases in which such a ady exists, it is not expedient that

creased."
bated at length, and lost, 108 to
louse adjourned to the 20th.
use of Messrs. John Barton & Co.
urers, 29 Spring Gardens, Manbroken into and a quantity of raw
goods stolen therefrom, amounting
LL000. terrible explosion of a distillery ons were injured. A column of igwas thrown upward of fifty feet into

hips, with 1600 troops, had sailed for hich shows a determination of the part of summent to push the war against Affgha-

regations for the relief of the induspopulation in the manufacturing districts, being been resolved upon by Sir Robert frames Graham, the Archbishop of Cantonium de Bishop of London. assinued to be a great many failures mercial business of London, and also sacturing towns. One of the heaving Manchester stopped payment on

THE QUEEN'S FANCY BALL. then gave a fancy ball last evening at les worn on this occasion were most worth on this occasion were most guificent, especially those in the less of France, Germany, Spain, ad. The gentlemen and ladies ets assembled in the lower suite half past ten o'clock, having been sed in procession up the grand

has pass ten o'clock naving been sed in procession up the grand e presence of Her Majesty and who were attended by the princi-officers of the court, in most mag-

a company began to arrive soon af-the ladies, with few exceptions, in ferent ages and countries, many of ; and the gentlemen, in numerous in costumes of the greatest splen-nost picturesque effect, many of ritty historical. sters, in their respective uni-

Office Refere

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