



Two causes of alarm seem to prevail in the public mind; and, indeed, appearances, in a manner, testify those fears. The one is the real or fictitious scarcity of bread; the other proceeds from the difficulty experienced by the trade in regard to remittances. This circumstance, I believe that it becomes a duty in every well-wisher to his country to come forward and communicate his ideas on the means of stopping the progress of the threatening danger. This, I hope, will be a sufficient plea for my present intrusion; for admitting even that mine be erroneous, confuting them may lead to better ones.

Without entering into the question, whether the sudden rise in the price of flour, and the difficulty of procuring bread, proceed from a combination, or if it be the necessary result of a real scarcity of bread corn, or of removing the other way of defeating the one, or of removing the other, rests in the power of Government, by supplying from its stores the quantity of flour that it might conveniently spare for the present. If Government could spare a few thousand barrels of flour, and deliver it out, at eleven dollars, to those bakers only who should bind themselves to take it into bread, and retail their loaves at one shilling, I should rather think that would equally answer the purpose, either to put an end to criminal speculations, or to obviate real scarcity.

As to the difficulty which trade experiences in regard to remittances abroad, I conceive, that the surest way to remove it, and to prevent its recurrence for the future, would be the institution of a provincial Bank, allied to that of England.

It is easy to perceive, that such an establishment, if possible, would prevent those fluctuations in the course of exchange (which, excepting during a war with the United States, must necessarily be against this country), and consequently be advantageous to its trade. I know, that several attempts to form Banks in this province have failed; and I question whether the House of Assembly will ever give its sanction to establishments of that nature. But what need is there to apply to the Legislature for its interference in a purely mercantile measure? I should be inclined to think, that such an interference would rather contribute to alarm the public confidence than to encourage it. But the following expedient appears to me to be the most likely to command, instantaneously, a confidence as complete as that enjoyed by the Bank of England itself. It was already published in England a few years back, when there was a general outcry against the Provincial or Country Banks, and met with the approbation of many. Here it is, and I shall be happy if it be deemed worthy the attention of the enlightened Merchants of this country.

To form an association of Capitalists or Proprietors, able to produce a security to a certain amount; say £50,000.

To deposit that security in the Bank of England, and to ask in return blank bills or notes, bearing in water-mark, 1st, the words Bank of England; 2dly, the sum for which the note is to be issued; and, 3dly, any other private sign, if deemed necessary.

The amount of the sums specified in these water-marks being that of the security deposited, the Bank of England would be responsible for that sum, and no more, whatever might be the value of the rate expressed in writing, or in print, and put upon it by the Provincial Bank; so that, if the latter should, on a blank note, bearing only an obligation for £25 on the part of the Bank of England, put one for £50, he who should take it for the latter sum would do it at his risk and peril. For, in case of a stop in the payment of the Provincial Bank, he could not recover from that of England more than the water-mark sum, namely, £25.

Such are the outlines of the proposed scheme; sufficient to give an idea of it. If further explanations be required, I shall be ready to communicate with any body on that subject; meanwhile, I beg to subscribe myself, Sir, Your's sincerely, C. D'E.

MONTELEONE, JULY 6.—A most daring burglary was committed in the Ware-house of Austin Cuvillier, Esq. nearly opposite to the English Church, on Monday, the 24th ult. by two villains; one an Italian, of the name of Rousseau, and the other a Canadian, of the name of La Fegie. The east end of the building is occupied by Mr. Crooke, Merchant. They succeeded in forcing open the street door, entered the Counting-house, and by breaking an inner door they obtained access to Mr. Cuvillier's Auction Room. In this situation, about midnight, they were discovered from the street by Mr. Cuvillier, who was casually passing. By his highly spirited exertions, they were kept in, and prevented from every means of escape, until he obtained the assistance of a detachment of the Guard at the Court House, whom they were effectually secured. He had to contend with them single handed for some time, during which they menaced him, and made strenuous efforts to force open the door, which he held his efforts to have open the door, which he held fast on the outside. It is said, that La Fegie is a tradesman, who has hitherto supported a fair character, and that he is the father of a family. It is hoped he will be able to make important discoveries relative to the atrocious robbery lately committed here, and by that means save himself from an ignominious death.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY.—On the night between Thursday and Friday last, the front door of Messrs. Lester, Taylor, and Co's counting-house was forced by a set of burglars. After having made good their lodgment in the premises, they carried away by the back-door one of the iron chests, and proceeded through the wooden gate into Capital-Street, where they attempted to break the chest by means of heavy stones. This created a noise, which awakened Mrs. Vecchio in the house on the opposite side of the street, who awoke her husband, Mr. Dal Vecchio in the mean time called the alarm to his neighbour, Mr. S. Simpson, when the robbers immediately abandoned their prize. They had broken the lid of the chest into several pieces; but the under plate which covers the lock remained to be forced, so that they missed their prey. Had they broken the side or bottom, they would have had time to secure the contents, which amounted to £500. The villains have not since been heard of. We feel truly happy that Messrs. Lester, Taylor, & Co. have got so luckily off; but such narrow escapes ought to make every citizen particularly guarded against similar attempts.

GROSS WORK.—When I see a young man possessing no more honour than to be a dandy, I am less than when I see a man suffer a simple wife to run in debt at the stores, for whatever she fancy, I guess he will soon wish he had never met matrimony.

When I see a young lady possess a large portion of pride and affectation, I guess she lacks delicacy and sense.

When I see a girl visit often, I guess she spins more street-yarn than cotton.

When I hear a woman use profane language, I think it time for swearing to be out of fashion.

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The French Funds remain at about 87. The Exchange upon London on Monday last was 25 1/2, at 30 days, and 25 1/4, at three months.

The French Government having abolished the Slave Trade, French ships, bound in the perpetration of that felony, may be taken, without offence to France. Another capture of this sort has occurred. Accounts have reached the Havannah of an action on the coast of Africa, between a French brig, commanded by Captain La Forey, and a British vessel of war. The French brig was taken and carried into Sierra Leone, but the Captain has made his escape.

LOWER CANADA.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Governor of Lower Canada:

Whereas, from the backwardness of the season, the exportation of grain of all kinds, used in the making of bread, may at this time prove highly injurious to the interest and welfare of our loyal Subjects in this our Province of Lower-Canada, and for the purpose of guarding as far as possible against a future scarcity, arising from a deficiency in the crops, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, prohibiting the exportation, by sea or land, or by inland navigation, from our said Province, of wheat, wheat flour, biscuit, beans, peas, barley and grain of all kinds used in the making of bread. And we do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid the sailing or departure of any ship or ships, vessel or vessels, boat or boats, having on board any of the before-mentioned articles, from any port or place within our said Province of Lower Canada, to any place, country, kingdom, dominion, or territory whatsoever, saving and excepting such vessels having on board so much of the said before-mentioned articles as may be required for the supply of the Labrador fisheries. And it is our royal will and pleasure, and we do hereby order, that the said embargo and prohibition do continue and remain from the day of the date of these presents until Tuesday, the tenth day of September next ensuing; of all which our loving subjects and all others concerned are to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

LONDON. FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.

We are sorry to find, by accounts from Liverpool this morning, that some disturbance has taken place at Preston, in Lancashire. The following account is extracted from the Liverpool Paper of Wednesday last:

"We are sorry to hear, that symptoms of riotous dissatisfaction have for several days been manifested in Preston and its neighbourhood. The last accounts state, that the mob were then demolishing the windows of Mr. Horrocks. A detachment of the military was this morning sent off hence to assist in putting an end to such disgraceful proceedings."

A Letter dated from Preston on Tuesday last says:—"A number of the manufacturing persons have withdrawn from their employment, in consequence of a reduction of wages, and are parading the streets and using threatening language; but no acts of violence have been committed. The Magistrates have sent for some military in case of need."

A private letter from Liverpool, dated Wednesday, says, that "the misled populace had attacked some manufacturers where extensive machinery was used. The fifth had sent a strong detachment from Liverpool, and order would, it was supposed, be soon restored."

The Paris Papers of Tuesday last arrived this morning; and they state, upon the authority of letters from Magdeburg, that the illness of the King of Prussia is much more serious than was imagined. We trust the next accounts will be more favourable; for we know of no greater calamity that could happen to Prussia than the loss of a King whose dignity and fortitude in adversity have been equalled by his moderation and magnanimity in prosperity—who has always ruled in mercy and justice—a good King—the Father of his People.—Courier.

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