

the Legislature in this Province, can be held to confer upon any person the power of the right of applying the monies thence arising, or making a special appropriation and distribution thereof without the consent and authority of the Legislature.

3. That the sums granted and appropriated for any special service should be applied by the Executive power, only to defray the expenses of that service and that the application of any surplus of Funds to uses for which they were not appropriated, is a misapplication of the public money, a breach of public trust, a violation of the rights and privileges of this House, and subversive of the Government of this Province as established by Law.

4. That this House will hold personally responsible his Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, and every other person or persons concerned, for all monies levied on his Majesty's subjects in this Province, which may have legally come into his or their hands, and been paid over by him or them, under any authority whatsoever unless such payments be or shall be authorized by an express provision of Law.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, Feb. 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the Bank Charter and Promissory Note Act, and on this question the debate was raised. Mr. C. Grant, Alderman Thompson and Heygate, Mr. J. A. Torri, Mr. Peck and several others having spoken.

Mr. Secretary Cannan commenced with disclaiming all design of imputing blame to the country bankers. It was the nature of this system that made them liable to blame. The great cause of the country's distress was extravagant speculation. They had been such as could not be witnessed without astonishment. They fixed the public gaze, and excited the public avidity, so as to cover us in the eyes of foreign nations, if not with disgrace, at least with ridicule. They sprung up after the dawn of the morning, and had passed away before the dews of evening descended. (Hear, hear, hear.) They came over the land like a cloud—they rose like bubbles of vapour towards the heaven, and destroyed by the puncture of a pin, they sunk to the earth and were seen no more.

The Hon. gentleman then proceeded to defend himself, from the statement made by the Hon. member for Taunton (Mr. Baring) relating to the part he took on the Bullion question in 1810, then coming to the advantages of a metallic over that of a paper currency, proceeded to look to the first period of our commercial distress in modern times, the language held by Mr. Burke, no mean authority, where he prophesies, and of no light weight in matters of finance? He published a book. Mr. Burke in describing the paper system of the French Revolutionists, contrasted it with that of paper currency, which till then, had always circulated in this country. He remarked, "That there were those who said the prosperity of England grew out of her paper system." He added, "they were wrong. The prosperity of England did not grow out of her paper currency, but her circulating paper grew out of her prosperity—a bank note, though omnipotent, on the Royal Exchange having not an atom of authority in Westminster Hall." Mr. B. concluded his observations on this subject by saying what I very much wish we could say now, that "Never was the scarcity of cash and the superabundance of paper the subject of complaint in this country." Such was the state of the paper currency in England in 1793.

This was the good old system to which I am as anxious to return as the Worthy Alderman can be. Now, Sir, what are the impediments in the way of our doing so? The Hon. Member for Taunton has stated some of them. One of those on which he has expatiated, was the supposed blocking up of the Bank, so as to render it unfit to exercise the proper functions of a Bank, through its engagements with the Crown. An Hon. Gentleman this night has followed in the same strain. I trust I shall not be thought to mean any thing unkind to the Hon. Gentlemen, when I state them to be totally mistaken on this subject. I applied my attention to this paper; and in now going through it for the purpose of replying to the Hon. Member for Taunton, I persuaded myself I shall carry the house with me to a conclusion, altogether the opposite of that he has so earnestly insisted on, namely, that the bank of England was so embarrassed by the amount of its vast and continual advances on behalf of the Government, that it was incapacitated from sustaining the shock which the Measure of my Right Hon. Friend was calculated to superinduce. He stated the amount of Exchequer Bills at £7,000,000; in this he was incorrect to the extent of one million; the amount of permanent Exchequer Bills held by the bank

on account of Govt. being but 6,000,000. He next stated that what were called "the deficiencies"—namely, the advances made by the bank on the faith and credits of the receipts of the current quarter amounting to £3,500,000. The Hon. Member rated the sum higher; but my Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) corrected the error. The Hon. Member fixed the sum necessary for paying off the 4½ per cent. at, he believed, £2,700,000. The "dead weight," as it was termed, he described as swallowing up £8,000,000, though, in fact, it appeared to require only £6,500,000; and lastly, he noticed the sum laid out by the bank on mortgage, which amounted to £1,500,000. Now the objection of the Hon. Member did seem to be so much directed against the amount as against the nature and principle of the different charges. The tendency of the Hon. Member's Speech went to this point—that Government had laid this heavy load on the bank, and that the bank in consequence, was rendered incapable of performing its proper duties. I will therefore examine how far the proposition of the Hon. Member can be fairly sustained. To take the Hon. Gentleman's line in the inverse order of their introduction, I will first notice the sum lent on Mortgage. These are said to amount to £1,500,000, but these the Govt. has no more concern with than the Hon. Gentleman can have. The bank though fit (and I do not blame them for so thinking) to lend money on Mortgage. They had thought this would prove a public benefit, and produce a profit for the proprietors. They accordingly thus advanced the sum of £1,500,000. Whether this advance was right or wrong was no business of the Govt. Then as to the dead weight. Now I profess as honestly for myself as the Worthy Alderman did for himself, that I have attempted to understand the subject, though it does not follow that from attempting to understand, we arrive at understanding. (A laugh.) But whether I understand it or not matters nothing to the Hon. Gentleman's statement. Whether the bargain made was wise or foolish on the part of the Govt. or on that of the bank, has nothing at all to do with the present question. That which was done was this—the Government sold an annuity, which the bank bought. This the bank did in their mercantile character. Now, having bought it, the bank might go into the market and sell the next day. Whether they did this or not, the Government are no more responsible for what has been done, than it would have been for the decision of the Hon. Gentleman, if when he contracted for a loan, it had been his pleasure to keep it. The wise taker of a loan, holds it till it goes to a premium, and then sells it. But whether the bank did so or not, is here of no consequence. That they had the power of selling the annuity which they bought of the Government is sufficient to overthrow the argument of the Hon. Gentlemen that by their being compelled to hold it, the bank was rendered incapable of a proper discharge of its functions. Thus then I have disposed of 6,700,000 out of the 24,500,000 which the Hon. Gentleman has said the bank to have been burthened with. The next item is one of 3,700,000 for paying off the four and seven per cent. disbursements. This sum certainly appears as having been advanced by the bank, but then it ought to be borne in mind that it is a regular course of payment, at the rate of 750,000 quarterly or 3,000,000 per annum, so that the whole will be done away in the course of the present year. There then remain two items, two for the permanent Exchequer Bills and the Deficiency Bills, as they are called. It will be seen that it is not fair because the bank had made advances on a certain day to a given amount, on account of the current revenue, on such grounds to assume that a sum to that amount was locked up for the whole quarter. The sums to be received in the course of the remainder of the quarter ought to be taken into the account. The state of the case may be best explained by supposing a parallel case in private life. I will suppose that a Nobleman or Gentleman of great landed property, has to pay ten thousand pounds in the year by four quarterly payments. Suppose then such individual should say to his banker, "I will assign to you my rents and other income, amounting to more than sufficient to cover the charge which is to be met, but take you all the trouble off my hands. Make my quarterly payments for me, take the rents & account for them, but mind if ever you should advance more than you have received, charge interest for the same. If, however, the rents received exceed what you have to pay, I require no interest on the surplus in your hands." I ask in such a case would not the banker have a good commission? Would he not be wrong to complain of being out of pocket for a quarter of a year, by those sums advanced which were repaid to him in six weeks, while interest was paid on

his advances, none being required on the surplus which he might at any time hold. The fact is, the bank is the banker of the Govt. and the Govt. deals with the bank as the Nobleman or Gentleman would with his banker in the case which I have supposed. This is the system Sir, and how does it work? I will show the House. On the 5th Jan. 1824 the sums advanced by the bank for the public service, amounted to £1,540,000; all of which was cleared off in the course of the Quarter. On the 5th of April 1824, the sum of £1,600,000 had been advanced by the bank. This Sir was cleared off by the 28th of May. During the remainder of that quarter to the 5th of July, the bank was in possession of Govt. Debentures, with which it was at liberty to deal as seemed good to it; paying no interest on them. On the 5th July in the same year the advances again amounted to 1,600,000. This was cleared off by the 3d of September following, and from that time to the 10th of October the bank were in the receipt of money belonging to the public.

On the 10th of October their advances to the Public amounted to £2,400,000, which was cleared off as the former had been by the 10th of December, and thus a surplus was in their possession, till the close of the quarter. On the 5th of January in the present year, the extent of £5,500,000, & is in the course of daily reduction. Thus then it will be seen that the bank sustains no injury, but on the contrary receives a benefit from the Govt. Its operations are aided instead of being impeded; and if the business which it manages for the public could be withdrawn and carried elsewhere, the bank would lose instead of being a gainer by the change. I am surprised that it should be forgotten, that in the report of the Bullion Committee of 1810, and again in that of 1819, there was a distinct recommendation, that the advances made to the Govt. by the bank should never be stated, without being accompanied with an account of the balances of the public money remaining in the hands of the bank, and what were the averages of the same. Those averages have amounted to £7,000,000, so here again is an aid afforded to the bank, instead of an impediment being thrown in its way. Why, then it will be seen, that going item by item through this pad of £24,500,000, it to have been thrown on the bank, I have explained all away, till nothing remains but the six or seven millions of Exchequer Bills which the bank holds.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, March 9.

We learn from Mr. Huskisson's Speech last night, that the Depositions from Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, all left London completely satisfied with the arrangements made by the Bank; and we may fairly infer from the Speeches of Messrs. Baring, Abercrombie, and Greenfell, that equal satisfaction is felt in the vicinity of Taunton, Calne, and Penryn. Mr. Baring too, declared (and no man is in a position to be better informed on such subjects) that there were many visible and declared signs of improvement in London. Thus we have a body of irrefragable evidence, already proving the salutary effect of those measures which have been concerted between Government and the Bank; we see that they have arrested the course of evils which had spread alarm from one end of the island to the other; and that they have simultaneously, as it were, changed the face of affairs for the better in all our great marts and manufacturing districts. —*Courier.*

March 14.

City, One o'Clock.—The Stock Market opened this morning in great confusion; so much so, that it was impossible to collect the prices. The Consols were done at 77 7/8 and 78 at the same time. The Market afterwards had a more settled appearance, and the only quotation for some time was 77 3/4.

The Money Market has been extremely good attended with a retrograde of an 8th per cent. Exchequer Bills have advanced to 4 5 pm.

Two o'Clock.—Consols have declined to 77, which is their present price—rather buyers.

In the Foreign Market there is no alteration.

The Foreign Securities have scarcely experienced any fluctuation; indeed the business transacting in them is to a very small extent. The following are the present quotations:—Mexican Bonds 62 1/2; Columbian Bonds 47 1/2; Greek Bonds 17 1/2; Russian Bonds 77 1/2; Spanish Bonds 92 1/2.

March 15.

City, Thursday Evening. The Stock Exchange was unusually crowded this morning at an early hour, and the business commenced amidst considerable confusion; so much so that purchases in

Consols were made in separate parts of the house, at a difference of a quarter per cent in the price. Strong efforts were made to construe the Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer into any thing but what it really is, and what was expected from the previous intimation of the Right Honorable Gentleman. The parties speculating for a fall in the prices succeeded in depressing the market nearly one per cent. from the price at which Consols for the account closed yesterday. The intended appropriation of the Sinking fund, regarding which the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange appear always to be so sensitive, has been the scare crow of the day. The intended funding of Exchequer Bills has, on the other hand proved favourable to that description of property, and they have borne a premium of five to seven shillings.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

Tuesday, 25th April 1826.

Alms-House and Work-House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, CHARLES LEE, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK, HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. JEDEDIAH ELSON, Esquire. Amount deposited Yesterday, £40.10 0

KING'S BIRTH DAY.

24th April.

The anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day having fallen on Sunday, the celebration of it was necessarily postponed to this day, when the Troops in Garrison, with the Artillery and Rifle Companies of York County Militia, under the command of Major M'Nair of the 52d Light Infantry, assembled on the parade ground at 12 o'Clock, and fired a Royal Salute and feu de joie, after which they marched pass His Excellency Major General Sir Howard Douglas in Review order, which evolution they performed in such a style of Military precision as gained them the General's most unqualified approbation, and was highly gratifying to a numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen; who, after the honors of the Field had terminated, accepted the polite invitation of the Officers of the 52d Regiment, and retired to their Mess Room, where they partook of an excellent cold collation.

His Excellency gave an elegant Dinner to as many Gentlemen as could be accommodated in his present residence; the hilarity and good humour of which, was much heightened by the attention and affability of Sir Howard and his amiable Lady; and the whole company entered into the true spirit of the day, and His Majesty's health was drank with the most enthusiastic loyalty, accompanied with, God save the KING, by the band of the 52d.

In the evening a number of Ladies assembled, and the festivities of the day terminated with a Concert of vocal and instrumental music.

A Letter from Chauxdefonde, Switzerland, dated the 26th January last, says: "We have the melancholy task to state that the whole Town of Palermo has been sunk by an Earthquake, it contained about 180,000 inhabitants.

At a Meeting of the Fredericton Phil. Harmonic Society, held at MILLER'S Hotel on Thursday evening last.

RESOLVED, That Mr. THOS. GARDNER, having declined the Vice Presidency, Mr. E. B. SMITH, be appointed to fill that office.

DIED.] On Sunday the 2d inst. at his Seat, Sussex Vale, King's County, at an advanced age, the Hon. GEORGE LEONARD, Esquire, Member of His Majesty's Council in this Province.

Halifax, April 18.

Maj. General the Baron DE TULLY, died on Tuesday last, on board of the Francis Freeling Packet; and on Saturday his remains were interred with every demonstration of respect.

At one o'clock the Corps left the Parade, when minute guns commenced being fired, and the flags on the Forts were lowered to half mast; on reaching the King's wharf it was received by the Roman Catholic Clergy, the 74th Regt. and the Rifle Brigade, the former corps presenting arms.

The pall was borne by the Hon. M. Wallace, the Hon. C. Morris, the Hon. T. N. Jeffery, Lt. Col. Nichol's, R. E. Lt. Col. Creigh, 1st Regiment, and Lt. Col. Fullerton, Rifle Brigade.

The body was preceded by the two Regiments and 7 pieces of artillery, and was followed by the Capt. of the Packet as Chief Mourner, the servants of the deceased, the officers in garrison, the members of His Majesty's Council and several gentlemen of the town; and His Excellency Sir James Kempf, attended by his personal and the general Staff, mounted, closed the procession; thus paying the last and tribute of respect to a gallant and distinguished officer.

We are informed that the E. India Company the Countess of Harcourt had arrived at Capton, to load Teas for Halifax, and may be daily expected here. The Company advertised in London for four ships to sail direct to Capton for freights of Teas—two intended for Quebec and two for this port. The article on arrival here is to be sold for nearly cost and charges. —*Novascotian, 5, April.*

Extract from a letter to a Gentleman in Town dated, Kingston U. C. Feb. 20.

You will see by our Upper Canada Papers that politics run high in this quarter, but the trade of popular feeling is now in favour of the Government. A few individuals from the U. States, with some others from the old country, have been exerting themselves to introduce innovations unbecomingly to the Constitution, and the real interest of the Country. The Governor is now receiving addresses in support of his measures from all parts of the country, signed by both natural born subjects and aliens; he appears to be an excellent man, and has borne the insults of the opposing party with astonishing forbearance. —

CONTRACT

For Government-House.

SEALED Tenders will be received by either of the Subscribers, or by Charles J. Peters, Esq. in Saint John, until Tuesday the 16th day of May next, at noon, from such Persons as may be disposed to enter into Contracts for the building of a Government-House for the Province of New Brunswick, on the site of the late one, in the vicinity of Fredericton, according to the adopted Plans and Specifications which are to be seen at the residence of J. E. Woolford, Esq. in Fredericton, and at the office of C. J. Peters, Esq. in Saint John. Tenders will be received either for the whole work, or for the Stone and Brick work; Carpenters work; Plastering and Glazing; Painting and cast Iron Balcony, separately, as Persons wishing to Contract may be disposed to undertake.

The conditions of the Contract, Terms of payment, and the time within which the Building is to be completed, are all stated at the end of the specification, which can be seen, and all other requisite particulars obtained, at the places above referred to for the Plan and Specification.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Person to whom the Tender is sent, signed by two responsible Persons, offering to become bound with the Party tendering, for the faithful performance of the Contract, and all Persons putting in Tenders, may depend upon Secrecy, as to the details accounts of their several Proposals, until the Contracts are made.

George Shore, Thomas Barlow, Richard Simonds, Geo. Fred. Street. Fredericton, 22d April, 1826.