

the attention of Your Excellency and of Your Honors to the system so successfully practised in Scotland, of keeping cash accounts, and the payment of a reasonable interest upon deposits, as eminently adapted to the situation and requirements of this Province, a system which, wherever it has been introduced, has been productive of incalculable good.

That, when your Petitioners most explicitly state, that in coming before Your Honors, they are actuated by no feelings of hostility towards the Bank of New Brunswick in its corporate capacity, or towards the individuals who compose its Directory, they honestly avow their full belief that the increase of the Capital Stock of the present establishment will be productive of serious evil, inasmuch as the intimate connexion existing between the trade of this part of the country and of St. John, the great entrepot of the interior, must render our participation in any of its embarrassments unavoidable.

That your Petitioners are not aware that they are guilty of any crime, moral or political, that should deprive them of rights or privileges now enjoyed by other of their fellow subjects, and they only crave to be placed upon an equal footing with them.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Excellency and your Honors to take the premises into consideration and pass an act incorporating The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, and which will likewise contain a clause or clauses rendering it obligatory on the Directors to establish a Branch in Fredericton, to commence operations at the same time and upon the same principles as the principal Institution in Saint John, and also to introduce the Scotch system as far as may be found consistent with the general interest of the country and the safety of the establishment.

And your Petitioners further pray your Excellency and your Honors that you will not give your Assent to any Act to increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of New Brunswick, nor make any alteration in its charter during this session of the Legislature, in order that both Banks may be placed upon an equal footing, and enabled to come before the public under similar circumstances.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

JUVENILE EMIGRATION.—We beg leave to request the attention of our readers to the notice of a meeting to be held in the County Court House, on Thursday next, on the above subject.

We learn with much pleasure that one of the first objects to which, in furtherance of their views for the encouragement of emigration, the attention of the Directors of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company has been directed, in the introduction of such a number of youths, as may accommodate such persons as may apply to them for one or more assistants in their profession or trade as apprentices: for this purpose they have combined with the Society for the prevention of Vagrancy, which has a large establishment in the vicinity of London, from whence any number of youths from 14 years upwards can be procured. They have forwarded to their Commissioner E. N. Kendall, Esq. instructions, in consequence of which the meeting has been convened, for the purpose of explaining the views of the company and of ascertaining the practicability of carrying them into effect in this Province.

From what we have gathered of the intention of the Directors, we cannot but view both the project itself and the means taken for its adoption, as likely to confer solid and lasting benefits on this community, and we trust that their philanthropic views may meet with all the success and encouragement they deserve.

NOVASCOTIA.

FROM THE HALIFAX JOURNAL.

MR MUNRO.—I would simply appeal to the sober sense of this community whether they intend to witness the present depression of our trade, arising chiefly from the wretched state of our Currency and Bank rivalry, in such unparadonable muteness and inaction? If the fact of our degradation is not evidenced sufficiently at our Bank paper selling in New Brunswick at 10 to 12 per cent discount, in the harassing and unwise policy pursued by our Banks—and in the exorbitant rates of premium on bills—we too truly are insensible to shame. A remedy is loudly called for, and as there is great diversity of views upon this point, I would suggest the propriety of a requisition to the High Sheriff to convene a Public Meeting that something might be done to save this Town and this Province from ruin, and at the same time the injury done to the Town of Halifax by the extensive system of smuggling throughout the country parts of the Province might be considered of also. I am informed that for the three quarters of the year the revenue collected is £39,000 and that £37,000 of it has been paid at Halifax!

Yours,

A MERCHANT.

HALIFAX ACADIAN. We have been politely favored with Jamaica papers to the 20th Nov., brought by

the brig Ann, which arrived here last evening. The Captain states that all was quiet when he left, and brings no account of the dissolution of the Legislature, or the proclamation of Martial Law.

PICOU OBSERVER. *Division of the County.*—We find with much satisfaction, from a notice by the Sheriff in this days paper, that the House of Assembly is again to be applied to, on the subject of erecting this District into a separate county, and giving to it an adequate representation. We have neither room nor leisure for lengthened remarks, and will content ourselves at present, with calling upon the whole of the inhabitants to manifest a spirit of zeal and concord in their endeavor to obtain their just rights.

CANADA.

QUEBEC GAZETTE. An intelligent correspondent has handed us the following observations upon our remarks respecting the Trade of last year in explanation of the causes of its depressed state:—

“The tide of emigration flowed in upon us in a great wave in 1832,—upwards of 50,000 emigrants arrived in that season, a greater number than had previously come out in any one year. The greater part of them landed, and although all had not an abundance of money, many, we believe, were in possession of a good sum, and no small part of which they spent (say £50,000,) at Quebec and Montreal, when journeying to their ulterior destination, the greater part of which found its way, shortly into the store of the retailer of dry goods, and thereby enabled him to meet his bills due to the Auctioneer, pay a very large house rent, &c. Although the business in this line was overdone, with this assistance, the retailer still kept his head above water; but then came the Cholera, and he was for a time prostrated, still he buffeted the danger that stared him in the face, with the hope of a better year, but that year, (the present one) only involved him in further troubles. In place of the usual run of business he could not command, owing to the limited number of emigration, (almost none of whom landed,) scarcely enough to pay house rent. Is it a wonder then that many have been compelled to relinquish business? We should have considered it a miracle had they been able to continue to keep up their credit. We, however, look forward to a healthier state of things towards the close of the ensuing year.

A second cause, which has operated against the general interests is the non payment of the Civil List, which has kept a large sum out of circulation. Many who depend for subsistence from an income derived from that source, have been put to severe trials the past season, and have been obliged to sacrifice a considerable part of their incomes, to procure the means of making market. Some, we believe, have submitted to a discount of 25 per cent, for cash, having no other alternative. However much the abstract principle is concerned, this is a state of things that, in justice to the individuals employed, ought not to continue. Whether the question is decided or not, they ought not to suffer.

A third cause for the depression of trade may be found in the practice that prevailed the past summer in the United Kingdom, of allowing vessels to take stores out of Bond for ship's use. Many that came to this port had not only enough provisions and liquor for the voyage, but some for sale. Vessels which, in previous years, paid from £50 to £80 to a Ship Chandler, did not, last year, run a bill to more than £10 to £15, which operated very materially against the circulation of money. Suppose this to have been the case with two or three hundred vessels, a very considerable sum was thus excluded from the Quebec circulation.

Taken altogether, we should say, that the non-payment of the Civil List, the decrease in emigration, and the fact that merchant vessels brought their own stores from the United Kingdom, kept, at least £150,000 out of our usual circulating medium.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON CHRONICLE. Our readers will no doubt feel pleasure to learn that the Slavery abolition Bill has at last been read a third time. An opportune Message was sent down to the House previous to the order of the day being proceeded with, and containing as it did a warning, that the introduction of any extraneous matter, might endanger the fate of the bill, the House wisely determined not to insert the clauses relating to vagrancy, and for which purpose the bill was last evening recommitted: The bill was therefore reported to the House without any further amendment.

On the subject of the Apprenticeship, we have within the last week made every inquiry from intelligence and practical planters as to the feeling both of owners and slaves on this vital matter, and their reply was that in their districts the slaves generally will be perfectly content, to work out the Apprenticeship term with the popular promise of the extra allowance of an additional

day per week, and the usual supply of grounds clothing, &c. To them the philanthropic scheme of turning them at once adrift upon their own resources would be decidedly more fearful and destructive than the immediate transition of more civilized beings from comfortable competence to absolute starvation. The latter might have some fear of illegal control, but the former would consider themselves free to plunder and appropriate all they had not industry to acquire or deserve. As we have already stated the honest and industrious negroes dread even more than their owners the effects of the sudden and unrestricted emancipation.

JAMAICA DESPATCH. We have been favored with a file of Nassau Papers; a difference having taken place between the Council and Assembly of the Bahamas, his Excellency Lieut. Governor Balfour, has dissolved the latter Body. —Halifax Journal.

UNITED STATES.

FROM ST UBES.—Capt. Parsons, who arrived at Gloucester, from St. Ubes, whence he sailed November 20, reports that tranquilly prevailed at that place, the people having returned on shore from the shipping, where they had fled for safety. Skirmishes between small parties were very frequent, but on fears were entertained for the safety of the city, as it was well guarded, both by soldiers and a ship and brig of war. Capt. Parsons stated that in the last skirmish; before he left, two hundred Englishman were killed.—Bost. Com. Gaz.

New York, (Thursday evening) Decr. 19.—A vast amount of damage was done by the gale of Tuesday, which, blowing directly down the sound and the East River, accumulated the water at high tide in the day, and caused it to encroach upon the streets in the lower part of the City. Cellars and kitchens were filled, the fires put out in the stores in the lower stories of the buildings, hogsheads of sugar were spoiled, barrels of flour, piles of mahogany, and vast quantities of lumber were floated away. The damage was not confined to this city. Brooklyn came in for its share, and at Hoboken the wharf erected for the ferry lies almost in ruins, the meadows are covered with a sheet of water, Hoboken point is an island.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the gale and the damage occasioned by it.—

On Monday there was a light breeze from the N. N. E. hauling gradually to the N. E. At sunset it had increased to a stiff blow, accompanied with some rain. The night, particularly the latter part, was a succession of violent gales. The roar of the winds rendered it impossible for any but good sleepers to repose in quietness. The blow continued, rather increasing than otherwise, till one o'clock yesterday, when it reached its height. This unfortunately was the time of full tide; and the consequence was, such a swell of waters as has not been known here for thirty years at least. Indeed we may say that from the time of high water on Monday night at midnight, until the time we spoke of, the tide did not once subside below the usual high water mark. This will afford some idea of the violence of the tempest.

NOTICE!—A Special Meeting of the CHATHAM FIRE COMPANY will be held on Monday Evening, the 20th inst. at 7 o'clock, at George Johnson's Hotel, Chatham, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of altering the Rules, relative to the Election of Office Bearers, and other business of the Company.

WILLIAM LETSON, Secretary.

Chatham, 9th January, 1833.

NOTICE.—The Meeting of the Committee of the MIRAMICHI LADIES' BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held in the Douglastown Schoolhouse, on the Fourth Wednesday of January, 1834, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

C. THOMSON, Secretary.

NEW-BRUNSWICK ALMANACS FOR 1834

For Sale at the Post Offices in Chatham and Newcastle, and at the Gleaner Office.

WANTED.—A smart, active Woman, who is a good Cook and Washer, and capable of taking charge of a Boarding Establishment. For particulars enquire at the Gleaner Office. December 24, 1833.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, for sale at the Office.