

distempered fancies the most absurd creations of Utopian politics, and forget that such a country as Upper Canada, with a population of 300,000, exists, and has an interest in dissolving these riotous vagaries, and in bringing back the dreaming madmen to the sober realities of practical life. Talk of an appeal to arms indeed! Let them beware how they provoke the lion's wrath, or they will be the first to fly.

The thunder of his roar, and lightning of his eye. Such is our rapid increase in population, wealth and power, that in ten years Upper Canada will surpass the Lower Province in every respect, and will hold in their hands the destinies of both Provinces. Our interests and wishes are not opposed to the true interest of the Lower Province; but we will never allow a frantic party there to make the prosperity of the Canadas subservient to the selfish aggrandizement of a fancied Canadian nation, which has no real or separate existence."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN OBSERVER.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having ordered provisions to be dispensed to those inhabitants of the Madawaska settlements, who are in a suffering condition in consequence of the failure of their crops last season, and Commissioners being appointed for the purpose, a supply of rye flour and corn has been contracted for to be sent to their relief.

Temperance Papers.—In addition to the *Christian Reporter*, and *Temperance Advocate*, expected soon to be published in this city; we observe, that Mr Ward, editor of the Halifax Free Press, intends, as soon as satisfactory returns are received from his agents in Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring Colonies, to devote a page of his paper every week, to the cause of Temperance; and selections and writings upon Agriculture, as adapted to the Provinces. The paper will then be called the *Halifax Free Press and Temperance Advocate*.—Mr Doane, of Halifax, has also issued the Prospectus of a paper to be published monthly, on a demy sheet, and which is likewise to be called the *Temperance Advocate*.—Price 8s. 9d. per year.

Professor Silliman, of New-Haven, estimates the number of persons destroyed in the United States by the explosion of steam boilers, during the three past years, at fifteen hundred.

ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.—*Trade of St Andrews.*—The communication of Vindex in a preceding column, led us to enquire for a list of the vessels registered at this port, and of the imports and exports of last year. Through the kindness of the gentlemen of his Majesty's Customs here, we have been furnished with authentic documents on these subjects, but their length prevents our inserting them to-day; we must therefore defer their details until next week, and in the meantime give the following summary of the shipping.

Vessels Registered, Port of Saint Andrews, 1833.

Square rigged,	34	8040 tons	383 men.
Craft,	90	3023 do.	219 do.
Total,	124	11,063 do.	602 do.
In 1832	110	8,817 do.	525 do.
Increase 1833,	14	2,246 do.	77 do.

NOVASCOTIA.

HALIFAX JOURNAL.—By an arrival at Bermuda, 2 days before the Mail Boat sailed, it was reported that the Yellow Fever was raging at Barbados, and several other West India Islands, and that Capt. Agar, of the *Arachne*; Mr C. H. Osmer, Purser of the *Ariadne*; and Lieut. M. Thomas, and ten men of the *Victor*, had fallen victims to it. The Hon. Captain Trefusis, of the *North Star*, was dangerously ill.

FROM SPAIN.—We have learnt from an intelligent gentleman, that he has received information of the 21st Nov. stating that General Bourmont was performing quarantine at Valencia de Alcantara. During his stay at this place it had been discovered that he was carrying on a secret correspondence with the Infant Don Carlos, against the Queen. In consequence of this discovery, the governor of Alcantara by order of the government, had sent him prisoner to the fortress of Albuquerque, where he was under trial for treason against the state.

The national volunteers were taking up arms and forming into regiments, by order of the Government, whilst the Royalists were being disarmed throughout the country.

The Cholera was raging at Malaga, where 200 a day were dying. At Seville, the cholera had almost subsided. In Cadiz, the cholera commenced on the 26th October, but the deaths had not exceeded 50 in any one day, owing to the cleanliness of the city, and the regular habits of the inhabitants.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

BANKING!

From the Fredericton Watchman.

In our last number we noticed the improvement Scotland had made in her manufactures and her trade, since the successful prosecution of Banking. Doubtless the system which has been designated Scotch, in a great degree contributed to produce the state of things to which we have alluded, for its introduction called into exercise a great proportion of her unproductive capital, than any other that had been previously devised, and consequently effectually increased the real wealth of the country. The substitution of paper for money was a device which was calculated to produce great benefits to any nation or people which might adopt it, and to that ingenious device may, in a great measure, be attributed, not only the wealth of Scotland, but the prosperity and wealth of the United States of America. The principle of Banking and its most luxuriant fruits, appear to have been in their infancy, till a Scotch mechanic by a concurrence of accidental circumstances, induced from his own method of dealing, discovered, and successfully introduced that system which it is our present purpose very briefly to explain.

The two great principles of transacting business intended to be introduced into this Province, by the contemplated Commercial Bank, should it go into operation, are to us novel, and would greatly enhance the benefits the country will derive from the establishment of another Bank. The payment of interest upon deposits, and the keeping of Cash Accounts, are the principles to which we refer, and comprise the leading peculiarities in the Scotch system. The first is materially connected with the second, and may form a component part of it; as a distinct feature, it is calculated to produce much good in the country, for many persons are compelled to dispose of their money to a disadvantage for the want of an institution where it may be kept in security, producing them a moderate interest, and attainable when a more profitable employment offers—an employment for which alone it had been collected and preserved. We have conversed with persons who have had money lying idle and unproductive for months, because they intended to make some favorite speculation with it when an opportunity offered. It is well known the situation of this country requires such conduct from a person who wishes to have his money at command, for if he should hire it out it would be next to impossible to obtain it again in any short period of time. We think this would induce many to deposit money who might in a more favored state of things, be inclined to do otherwise; the consequence would be that the Bank could increase the issues of paper, and the circulating medium would be proportionably multiplied. The present period of all others seem well adapted to the introduction and successful prosecution of that part of the system. Should the new Land Company be instrumental in bringing into the Province a number of Emigrants with capital, they will, in the Commercial Bank, have a secure and profitable depositary, and though they themselves may occupy some time in making arrangements for settlement, their wealth, be it small or great, will be productive of instantaneous good, and ensure a safe circulation of at least double the amount.

The method of keeping cash accounts peculiar to the Scotch Banks, is the second feature of their system of banking. We have already noticed its origin, and we shall now very concisely state its nature, in order that our readers may see its superiority, and its applicability to New Brunswick. A credit is given to a certain amount to any individual, who can procure security of a real personal nature, sufficient to satisfy the Bank of the safety of the loans they may be called upon to make. To use the words of Adam Smith, whoever has a credit of this kind with one of these companies, and borrows £1000 upon it, for example, may repay this sum piece-meal, by £20 and £30 at a time, the company discounting a proportionable part of the great sum from the day on which each of those small sums is paid in, till the whole be in this manner re-paid. All merchants, and almost all men of business, find it convenient to keep such cash accounts with them; and thereby interested to promote the trade of these companies, by readily receiving their notes in all payments, and by encouraging all those with whom they have any influence, to do the same. The Banks, when their customers apply to them for money, generally advance it to them in their own promissory Notes. These the Merchants pay away to the Manufacturers for goods; the manufacturers to the farmers for materials and provisions; the farmers to their landlords for rent; the landlords repay them to the merchants for the conveniences and luxuries with which they supply them, and the merchants again return them to the Banks, in order to balance their cash account, or to replace what they may have borrowed of them; and thus almost the whole business of the country is transacted by means of them. Hence the good trade of those companies.

By means of those cash accounts every merchant can without imprudence, carry on a greater trade than he otherwise could do. If there are two merchants, one in London and the other in Edinburgh, who employ equal stocks in the same branch of trade, the Edinburgh Merchant can, without imprudence, carry on a greater trade, and give employment to a greater number of people, than the London Merchant. The London Merchant must always keep by him a considerable sum of money, either in his own coffers, or in those of his banker (who gives him no interest for it,) in order to answer the demands continually coming upon him, for payment of the goods which he purchases upon credit. Let the ordinary amount of this sum be supposed £500. The value of the goods in his warehouse must always be less by £500, than it would have been, had he not been obliged to keep such a sum unemployed. Let us suppose that he generally disposes of his whole stock upon hand, or of goods to the value of his stock upon hand, once in the year. By being obliged to keep such a great sum unemployed, he must sell in a year £500 less goods than he otherwise might

have done. His annual profits must be less by all that he could have made by the sale of £500 worth more goods, and the number of people employed in preparing his goods for the market, must be less by all those that 500l. more stock could have employed. The merchant in Edinburgh, on the other hand, keeps no money unemployed for answering such occasional demands. When they actually come upon him, he satisfies them for his cash account with the Bank, and gradually replaces the sum borrowed with the money or paper which comes in from the occasional sales of his goods.—With the same stock therefore, he can, without imprudence, have at all times in his warehouse a larger quantity of goods than the London Merchant, and can thereby both make a greater profit himself, and give constant employment to a greater number of industrious people who prepare those goods for the market. Hence the great benefit the country has derived from this trade.

Without any illustration, it may easily be discovered that should the merchants of St. John, generally, open those cash accounts, one of the benefits derived by the interior, will be a certain sale and receiving of cash payment for the article vendid, after a positive bargain is made. And should any of our large Mill Proprietors go to St. John with a raft of boards, and sell them to an individual unconnected (except by relationship, with an officer of the establishment) with the Bank, he will not afterwards be compelled to dispose of them at a reduced price, to a Director, who might apply the powerful specific of Blackballing the buyer's note, as he did formerly (when one of our Oromocto friends was the vendor) and obtained the timber for his own vessels, at his own price.

AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on *Wednesday*, the 29th of *January*, 1834, in front of the Store of Messrs. Joseph Cunard, & Co, by virtue of a Licence from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and the Honourable His Majesty's Council of the Province of New-Brunswick.

All the REAL ESTATE of DONALD McDONALD, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, merchant, deceased, consisting of all that valuable FARM situate on the river Napan, lately in the occupation of the deceased, containing Three Hundred Acres, on which there is a good Dwelling House and an excellent Barn. From fifty to sixty acres of the Land are cleared (chiefly meadow ground), and from twenty to thirty tons of Hay may be annually cut on the premises without further improvement.

Also—A LOT of LAND adjoining the above, containing One Hundred and Ninety Acres, most of which is in a wilderness state.

Also—The Piece of Land, Building and Premises situate in the village of Nelson, at present in the occupation of James Gorman. The whole Property will be sold subject to the dower or thirds of the widow of the deceased.

TERMS—25 per cent down, and the balance on the 1st July next. Deeds will be delivered on the payment of the whole of the purchase money.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Street & Kerr, or to the Subscriber. By order of the Administrators.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Chatham, 23rd December, 1833.

At a General Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King, held at Newcastle in and for the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the Twenty-Seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord 1833.

Ordered, that the following Rules be established for regulating the Bass Fishery in the several Rivers in the County of Northumberland, viz:

1. That no person or persons be allowed to spear Bass during the time or Season of spawning.
2. That no person or persons be allowed to spear, net, or take Bass between Sunset on Saturday night and Sunrise on Monday morning, at any time during the winter season, or while the rivers or streams are frozen.
3. That any person cutting a hole or holes in the ice for the purpose of fishing, shall set six evergreen bushes firmly in the ice round each hole, at equal distances, not less than ten feet high, with the branches and leaves on, so as to be plainly and readily seen, and secure the same so that they will remain standing, at all times while the said hole or holes continue open, or the ice thereon unsafe.
4. That any person or persons cutting a hole in the ice, for the purpose of fishing, shall not be interrupted by any other person cutting a hole for the like purpose within the distance of thirty fathoms of the hole first cut as aforesaid.
5. That no set nets shall be allowed, set, put down, for the purpose of taking Bass, during the winter season, or while the Rivers remain frozen.
6. That any person infringing or violating any of the foregoing rules, shall be liable to the penalty of three pounds for each and every offence, to be recovered and applied according to Law.

Extract from the Minutes.

(Signed) THOMAS H. PETERS, Clerk.

TO LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The whole of the MARSH and part of the UPLAND FARM, occupied by the Subscriber, with a good FARM HOUSE, BARN, and other Out Buildings. For Terms and other particulars apply to

J-A. STREET