

by far the most numerous, consists of persons who have a deep rooted, fixed ungovernable, and undisturbed objection to any other description of currency than that which was obtained during the last war— with this class I can have no contest. Their minds are made up, their opinions predetermine, they will listen to no argument. They will have no other species of circulating medium, but one of paper stamped with a promise intended for the eye, but never meant to be kept to the understanding. (Hear.) It would be unfair, however, to say, that in the other classes to which I have alluded, there are not many men who are impressed with a real wish to see the currency of the country placed upon a secure basis; but who think the time for carrying the improvement into effect, is inconvenient and ill chosen. If those Honourable Gentlemen mean to say, that they wish improvement had taken place long since, I must say in justice to the Government of which I am a member, that if our wishes upon the subject had not been overborne such an alteration would before now have taken place. I shall now refer to the opinions which I expressed in 1822, but shall confine myself in replying to those whose argument is drawn from their objection as to the time. How then does the law stand at present? In 1823, the Bank Charter must of necessity expire, and then the proposed alteration must, under any circumstances take place. But what harm can be done by anticipating that date by a few years? On the contrary, will such an anticipation be productive of advantage? No Gentleman has offered any reason for any particular prolongation. The Hon. Member for Taunton wished that a year might elapse before the resolution should be adopted, while another Gentleman, more modest, said he would be satisfied with a month (a laugh)—I am, however, of opinion, that whatever adjournment such a delay may be demanded and however short the period to which it may extend, the only effect of it out of doors will be to create an opinion that the measure has been defeated, while within these walls, the efforts of its opponents will, however they may try to conceal them, be directed to still further procrastination, if not to its total defeat. (Hear hear.) Let us for the sake of a parallel look to the conduct of those who were opposed to the freedom of trade. For years had Ministers been goaded by the cry of those who advocated the question of free trade. They had been assailed month after month with the reproaches, favoured Session after Session with the entreaties, of the Hon. Members on the opposite side, to open the commerce of the country to all the winds of Heaven—to leave it free to all the wants of men. Take off, they had been told, the restrictions which cramped and encumbered our trade, and let it be launched anew with strength increased and wider liberty. Will it be said, then that this conduct, is favorable to the argument of time or that the Parliament ought to give into it? (Cheers.) No, by such a retraction we would but stultify our own measures, and render it impossible for us to carry them into effect when the period of operation should have arrived. (Hear, hear.) I hope it may not be considered unnecessary in me, or in any Minister, to express his pain at witnessing the late embarrasment and distress of the commercial classes. (Hear, hear.) And here I feel great pleasure in commending the delicacy of conduct of the opponents of the resolutions much as I differ from their opinions on the abstract question. They have honourably abstained from pressing into the discussion of it many topics, with which the present condition of commercial credit might have supplied them, it has been clearly, candidly, and honourably argued. (Cheers.) The Hon. gentleman then feelingly alluded to the present distress of the country, and concluded with hoping it would be of short duration, and that the time was not far distant when the wholesome influence of the resolutions before the House, the industrious peasant will be able to store up the little sum of his earnings, not in frail shreds of paper, but in solid gold. The Right Hon. Secretary resumed his seat amid long and loud continued cheering.

QUEBEC, March 30.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, in Council gave the Royal Assent to a number of Bills; and was then pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:—
Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.
When I met you at the opening of this Session I stated to you in general terms the prosperous circumstances of the Province, and the evident necessity that existed for measures to encourage the disposition of the people to industry and public improvement—to secure and to increase the value of property, and to facilitate the Administration of Justice in this fast increasing population. I received the most pleasing assurances

that I should have your support and co-operation on all matters tending to those desirable ends. It is therefore with the deepest regret that I now find my hopes disappointed upon the most important subjects which I pressed upon your consideration.
I feel pleasure, however, in acknowledging the laborious attendance of both Houses and the attention you have given to some of those measures, which though not yet perfected, I still shall entertain the hope of seeing accomplished.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.
I had been led to believe, and his Majesty's Government had been told, that the differences which had long subsisted between the Legislative bodies on financial matters had been amicably settled;—

It is now seen, however, that the long asserted claims from which those differences arose, were only clothed in a new form, and maintained;—and that the Act of Supply which passed last year was founded in misconception and misunderstanding.

Early in last summer, his Majesty's Secretary of State addressed a despatch to the Lieutenant Governor (then administering the Government in my absence) forcibly pointing out the objections to that Act, and prohibiting his Majesty's Representative from sanctioning any similar measure in future: Anxious to avoid the necessity of publicly communicating these Instructions, I made them fully known to several Members who take a lead in the affairs of the Legislature, in the hope that some accommodation might be adopted, more conformable than the Act of Supply, of last year, to the sentiments and views of his Majesty's Government.

Finding, however, that all my endeavours to attain that happy termination were about to prove unavailing, I felt it my duty to place that despatch before you;—As it now stands recorded upon your Journals, I have no hesitation in stating to you that I must adhere to the Orders and Instructions it contains, until they are recalled by His Majesty's commands, and that until then, I must continue to adopt the forms of Accounts and Estimates laid before the Provincial Parliament in this Session, showing to you one Branch of the Revenue for your information, and the other branch for your appropriation.

Under the circumstances in which I am now placed I think it my duty to accept those grants of Money which have been specially recommended by his Majesty's commands and those also relating to Schools and Charities.

For these I return you thanks in His Majesty's name. But as the aid required in support of the Civil Government, and the Administration of Justice has not been granted in a way in which it could be passed into a Law, I think it is equally my duty to reserve all other Bills of Appropriation for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure upon them.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Assembly.

I cannot close this Session without making a pointed reference to one bill which has been passed under a feeling in the highest degree honourable to this Province and peculiarly agreeable to myself; It is that which has sanctioned the Act of the Executive Government, resting upon my own responsibility, in sending relief to the sufferers at Miramichi. I thank you for that generosity with which the amount of that expenditure was granted, as well as for the readiness with which you justified the discretionary power I had used.

York Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

THE Members of this Society, are requested to meet at the Province Hall, on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at noon, to take into consideration, the mode of disposing of the Seeds and Implements, recently imported by the Society.

Those persons who wish to become Members, are requested to signify the same to the Treasurer or to

D. Ludlow Robinson,
Sec. York Socy.
Fredericton, 1st May, 1826.

A GENERAL MEETING OF

THE Creditors of M. G. VALENTINE, an absconding Debtor, is requested at Mr. CLOPPER'S, Office, on Monday the 25th June next, at 10 o'clock for the purpose of examining into the debts due by the said Debtor, and of receiving their respective dividends thereon.

H. G. Clopper,
Wm. Taylor, } Trustees.
John Simpson,
Fredericton, 25th April, 1826.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)
TUESDAY, 2d May, 1826.
Alms-House and Work-House.
COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
GEO. F. STREET, Esq.
SAVINGS BANK.
TREASURER NEXT WEEK,
HENRY C. CLOPPER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
MARK NEEDHAM.
Amount deposited Yesterday, £75 10 0
(P. S. to the Gazette.)

Commissioners of Bye-Roads.
1826.
York County.

John Manson, £75, towards improving the Road in the Parish of Douglas, to commence where the sum granted last year will end.

James Miles, £50 towards making Bridges and improving the Road in the Parish of St. Mary, from the mouth of the Nashwalk, to the Nashwalks, in the Parish of Douglas.

Daniel Hallett, jun. £40, towards improving the Road from Essey's Mill through the Cardigan Settlement in the Parish of Douglas.

John Robinson, £40, towards improving the Road from Essey's Mill to Piekard's Mill on the Nashwalks in the Parish of Douglas.

John Allen, Esq. £50, towards improving the Road from the Matagouack Creek, through the Scotch Settlement.

John Allen, Esq. £20, towards improving the Road from Jesse Christy's to Darius Burr's in the Parish of Douglas.

Simon Hammond, £50, towards cutting down Hills on both sides of Enoch Currier's Creek, in the Parish of Kingsclear.

George Long, £40, towards improving the Road from Kelly's Creek to Long's Creek, in the Parish of Kingsclear.

James Morris, £50, towards improving the Road from the Scotch Settlement on Lake George, to the River St. John, in the Parish of Prince William.

Wm. C. Joslin, £25, towards removing Rocks from off the Road from James Hovatt's to George Jones', in Prince William.

William Davidson, £50, towards improving the Road from Palmer's to the Pocquock, in Prince William.

Amos Dow, £50, towards improving the Road from E. River, to Captain Bull's Farm in Woodstock, to commence where the improvements left off last year.

Thomas Cunliff, £30, to improve the Road from Isaac Smith's to Hillman's in Woodstock.

Andrew Blair, £40, to improve the Road to the Scotch Settlement, between the main Road and Andrew Blair's in Woodstock.

Thomas Cunliff, £30, to improve the Road from Isaac Smith's to William Graham's in Woodstock.

Benjamin Churchill, £25, to improve the Road from Robert Hannah's lower line to Samuel Esterbrook's in Wakefield.

Joseph Wolverton, £40, to improve the Road from Joseph Wolverton's to Robert Phillips', in Northampton.

Benjamin Noble, £40, to improve the Road from Robert Phillips' to Charles M'Mullin's in Wakefield.

Charles M'Mullen, £25, to improve the Road from William Oser's to a new Settlement in the rear, in the Parish of Wakefield.

Jabez Squires, £50, to improve the Road from Samuel Kearney's to James Fitzherbert's in Kent.

Robert Eggar, £45, towards opening and making a Road from the mouth of the Restook River, to the Settlement above the falls on the said River.

The Hon. John Saunders, £50, to improve the Road from the Caverhill Settlement, to the River St. John, in Queensbury.

Simon Hammond, £60, to repair the Bridge over Long's Creek in the Parish of Kingsclear.

Queens County.

Samuel Scovil and Richard Currie, £100, for the Road from Richard Currie's jun. to the Thoroughfare between the Grand and Maquapit Lakes.

Thomas Thorn, £40, for the Road from the Washademoak Lake, near Salmon Creek, to the English Settlement.

George Lyon, £40, for the Road from Breakneck Mountain to the Nerepis Road.

Thomas Corey, £50, for the New-Canaan to Studholme's Mill Stream.

Philip White, £30, for improving the Road from Watson's Ferry, to Carter's Point.

John McLean, £60, for the Road from William Wiggins's to the head of Cumberland Bay.

Thomas Hewlett, £60, to open a Road from the Main Road on the Western side of the River, to New Ireland and Jerusalem Settlements.

William Clarke, £100, to improve the Road from the North side of the Maquapit Lake, to Newcastle, at the head of the Grand Lake.

Thomas Underhill, £30, for the Road from Shaw's to the Kings County Line.

Harry Peters, £90, for the Road from Tyng's Brook, round the Ocnobog.

Thomas Corey, £100, for improving the Road from the New Canaan Settlement, to Studholme's Mill Stream.

Samuel Scovil and Richard Currie, jun. £200, granted in 1820, for the Road from the River Saint John, near Richard Currie's to the Thoroughfare.

Thomas Thorn, £40, granted in 1825, for the Road from Long Creek, to Watson's Ferry.

Kings County.

William Sharp, £10, for the Road from William Sharp's to Keirstead's.

Joseph Flewelling, £40, for the Road from Snider's to Keirstead's Mill Stream, on the Kennebecasis.

Richard Dixon, £20, for the Road from Nelson Nelson's to Isaac Perry's.

Jonathan Titus, £15, for the Road from Barn's to the Road near Smith's Saw-Mill.

William Harding, £15, for the Road from Holder's to Waters' in Westfield.

William Weimore, £20, for the Road from the Old Church in Springfield, to William Weimore's, and thence to the Scotch Settlement.

James Weimore, jun. £20, for the Road from near James Campbell's on the North Stream, to the Kennebecasis.

Samuel Gosline, £20, for the Road from Henry Stockholm's to Beach's.

Lewis Frazee, £20, to assist in Building a Bridge over the Mill Stream, near Henry Sharp's on the New-Canaan Road.

Lewis Frazee, £15, to assist in building a bridge over the Kennebec brook near Bel-dings.

Gould Pickett, £60, for the road from Pickett's Mill to the Kennebecasis.

Jeremiah Mabee, £40, for the Road from near Mabee's to the Kennebecasis.

George N. Arnold, £30, for opening a new Road from Nicholas Roache's to the North Branch of Hammond River.

Cornelius Parlee, £20, for the Road from Benjamin Parlee's to the head of the Settlement on Trout Creek.

John Gidney, £25, for the new Road from Daniel M'Lean's to Gidney's.

John Hennigar, £45, for the Road from Hammond River to John Hennigar's.

Charles Howe, £30, for the Road from Henry Rubert's to the late William Spence's Farm.

James Wetmore, £15, for the Road from Moses Innes's to Drummond's.

Gilliard Seacord, £15, for the Road from Drummond's to William Rogers's.

Joel Crawford, £15, for the Road from Seeley's point on the Long Reach, to the Kennebecasis near Whippley's.

William Sharp, £15, for the Road from the Salmon River, near Hallett's, to Joseph Darling's.

James Keirstead, jun. £10, for the Road from Gondola Point, to the French Village.

Lewis Frazee, £10, for the Road from Joseph Folkin's to Richard Folkins'.

Lewis Frazee, £10, for the Road from Darling's to Jonathan Fenwick's.

James Brittain, £30, for the Bridge and Road, near Brittain's Mill, near the Nerepis.

Abraham Demill, £10, for the Road from the Asakake Road, to the Settlement of James M'Cann, and others.

Daniel Campbell, £15, for the Road from Gabriel Fowler's to Wm. Byrne's.

William Burnett, jun. £20, for the Road from the head of the Belleisle to Guthrie's.

Robert M'Kenzie, £20, for the Road from the North Branch of Hammond River, to the main Road, near Barn's.

Joseph Fowler, £20, for the Road from the Widow Smith's to Upham's.

James Crawford, £15, for the Road from Alexander Burnett's to the Road near Crawford's Mill brook.

James Crawford, £10, for the Road from John Duff's to Northrops.

William Ruloffson, £20, for the new Road from Ruloffson's to Samuel Ketcanum's.

Joel Crawford, £15, for the Road from the lower line of Kingston, through the new Settlement of Patrick Riley and others.

Joseph Cougle, £15, for the Road from John Brown's to the Main Road near Jeffrey's Mill.

James Crawford, £10, for the Road from Crawford's brook to John Perkins'.

Jacob Vanwart, £15, for the Road from

the Widow Shaw's to the Main Road, near Worden's Ferry.

THE Proprietor of the Royal Gazette with unfeigned gratitude, returns thanks to those of the Subscribers for that paper who have assisted its support by punctuality in their payments, and will always feel the greatest satisfaction in supplying them with it—but is extremely sorry that he is compelled, from the backwardness in payment of the greater number of those who are regularly served, with the Gazette, to adopt a new method for the preservation of means for its future support. The practice (not general in this country) of sending Newspapers through the Province to Subscribers for years, without receiving the smallest compensation for them, having proved so detrimental that a new arrangement has become inevitably necessary. The addition recently made to his office has cost him nearly £300—the Gazette will be enlarged, and for the future published in Quarto, to commence on the first Tuesday in June next. The size will be about that of the Albion, published in New York (a paper well known in this Province) the price of which will be Sixteen Shillings per annum, the whole amount must be paid upon application for the paper. No pains will be spared to make it useful and interesting. Those of our present Subscribers who may feel desirous of continuing the Gazette at an advanced price, are requested to send their names to either of the undermentioned Gentlemen or to this office (observing the conditions above mentioned) before the first Tuesday in June next, and they may depend upon every exertion being made, and care taken to forward it to them. Those persons whose papers are to be conveyed to them through the Post Office, will have to pay four shillings per annum postage, which must be deposited with the Subscription money. Notice of the expiration of the year will be published for two months previous, and all those whose subscriptions for a new term are not deposited within that period, will be considered withdrawn from the list of Subscribers. Subscriptions will be taken for any number of months previous to June in each year by paying the amount to that month, and if a further continuance is required, the money must be paid as above mentioned. Advertisements sent to this Office must be accompanied with the Cash, and the number of insertions will be regulated according to the amount received.

Agents for the Gazette.—Saint John, H. N. H. LUGRIN, Esq. St. Andrews, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq. Miramichi, J. A. STREET, Esq. Westmoreland, E. B. CHANDLER, Esq. Sheffield, JAMES TILLEY, Esq. Gagetown, C. P. WESTMORE, Esq. Ft. Woodstock and Northampton, THOS. PHILLIPS, Esq.

London, Saturday Evening, March 19.

STATE OF THE KING'S HEALTH.
The following are all the Balaams that have been published; he last, it will be seen, is decidedly favourable:—

King's Lodge, Windsor Park, March 16.

"The King has been for the last three weeks under the influence of gout; but on Monday last His Majesty had also fever with symptoms of inflammation.

"The King was bled on Monday, and again on Tuesday with much relief.

"His Majesty had less fever yesterday, and has still less to day.

(Signed.) "Henry Hallford.

"Matthew John Tierney.

"Henry Herbert Southey."

King's Lodge, Windsor Park, March 17.

"The King has had a quiet night.

"His Majesty is almost free from fever, and is better." (Signed as before.)

King's Lodge, Windsor Park, March 18.

"The King has had a good night and continues to improve." (Signed as before.)

LONDON, April 8.

From Calcutta. Papers from Calcutta have been received as late as the 21st Dec.

One of them states that when the King of Ava heard of the fall of Pegu, he raved like a madman, and determined to take no counsel thereafter but his own. The propositions made to him by the British Commander, at the conferences, for a peace, had been indignantly rejected. The Burmese army had been recruited, and was estimated at from 70,000 to 110,000 men.

The Enterprize Steam vessel had arrived safely at Calcutta from England. Capt. Johnston, was of opinion, that when the necessary arrangements for a supply of fuel should be completed, he would be able to perform the voyage in 30 days.

INDIA. Accounts from Calcutta are to Dec. at. The Burmese War continued. Of course the Armistice and Negotiation have ended.

The late Paris Papers mention that 60,000 Burmese were advancing against one position of the British, while a very formidable British Force was advancing against Bhurtpore.

The Hon. E. I. Company's ship Royal George, of 1200 tons, and pierced for 38 guns, was totally destroyed by fire, with passengers of Tea on board at Whampoa, on 24th Dec. The fire broke out about 4 in the morning, and in about three hours she blew up—the cause very near drifting foul of