

bought some bills of the Duke of Wellington at a discount, his next operation was to buy the gold which was necessary to pay them, and, when he had purchased it, was, as he expected, informed that "government required it." Government had it, but doubtless paid for the accommodation. "It was the best business I ever had," he exclaimed triumphantly; and he added, that, when the government had got it, it was of no service to them until he had undertaken to convey it to Portugal.

In 1812, Meyer Anselm, the head of the house, died at Frankfurt. A princely inheritance, unbounded credit, and solemn advice never to separate, were left to his four sons. From this period Nathan Meyer Rothschild was regarded as the head, though not the elder of the family, and skilfully did he support and spread the credit of the name. Previous to the advent of Mr. Rothschild, foreign loans were somewhat unpopular in England, as the interest was receivable abroad, subject to the rate of exchange, liable to foreign caprice, and payable in foreign coin. He introduced the payment of the dividends in England, and fixed it in sterling money, one great cause of the success of these loans in 1825. Although Mr. Rothschild was commonly termed a merchant, his most important transactions were in connexion with the Stock Exchange. It was here that his great decision, his skilful combinations, and his unequalled energy, made him remarkable. At a time when the funds were constantly varying, the temptation was too great for a capitalist like Mr. Rothschild to withstand. His operations were soon noticed; and, when the money market was left without an acknowledged head, by the deaths of Sir F. Baring and Abraham Goldsmith, for the affairs of the latter were wound up, and the successors of the former did not aim at the autocracy of the money market, — the name of Nathan Meyer Rothschild was in the mouths of all city men as a prodigy of success. Cautiously, however, did the capitalist proceed, until he had made a fortune as great as his future reputation. He revived all the arts of an elder period. He employed brokers to depress or raise the market for his benefit, and is said in one day to have purchased to the extent of four millions. The name of Rothschild as contractor for an English loan made its first public appearance in 1819. But the twelve millions for which he then became responsible, went to a discount. It was said however, that Mr. Rothschild had relieved himself from all liability before the calamity could reach him. From this year his transactions pervaded the entire globe. The old and the new world alike bore witness to his skill; and with the profits of a single loan he purchased an estate which cost £150,000. Minor capitalists, like parasitical plants, clung to him, and were always ready to advance their money in speculations, at his bidding. Nothing seemed too gigantic for his grasp; nothing too minute for his notice. His mind was as capable of calculating a loan for millions as of calculating the lowest possible amount on which a clerk could exist. Like too many great merchants whose profits were counted by thousands, he paid his assistants the smallest amount for which he could procure them. He became the high priest of the temple of Janus, and the coupons raised by the capitalist for a despotic state, were more than a match for the cannon of the revolutionist.

From most of the speculations of 1824 and 1825 Mr. Rothschild kept wisely aloof. The Alliance Life and Fire Assurance Company, which owes its origin to this period, was, however, produced under his auspices; and its great success is a proof of his forethought. None of the loans with which he was connected were ever repudiated; and when the crash of that sad period came, the great Hebrew looked coldly and calmly on, and congratulated himself on his caution. At his counting-house a fair price might be procured for any amount of stock which, at a critical time, would have depressed the public market; and it was no uncommon circumstance for brokers to apply at the office of Mr. Rothschild instead of going in the Stock Exchange. He has, however, occasionally been surpassed in cunning; and on one occasion a great banker lent Rothschild a million and a half on the security of consols, the price of which was then 84. The terms on which the money was lent were simple. If the price reached 74, the banker might claim the stock at 70; but Rothschild felt satisfied that, with so large a sum out of the market, the bargain was tolerably safe. The banker, however, as much a Jew as Rothschild, had a plan of his own. He immediately began selling the Consols received from the latter, together with a similar amount in his own possession. The funds dropped; the Stock Exchange grew alarmed; other circumstances tended to depress it; the fatal price of 74 was reached; and the Christian banker had the satisfaction of outwitting the Hebrew loanmonger. But, if sometimes outwitted himself, there is little doubt he made others pay for it; and on one occasion, it is reported that his finesse proved too great for the authorities of the Bank of England. Mr. Rothschild was in want of bullion, and went to the governor to procure on loan a portion of the superfluous store. His wishes were met; the terms were agreed on; the period was named for its return; and the affair finished for the time.

The gold was used by the financier; his end was answered, and the day arrived on which he was to return the borrowed metal.

Punctual to the time appointed, Mr. Rothschild entered; and those who remember his personal appearance, may imagine the cunning twinkle of his small quick eye, as ushered into the presence of the governor, he handed the borrowed amount in bank notes. He was reminded of his agreement, and the necessity of bullion was urged. His reply was worthy a commercial Talleyrand. "Very well, gentlemen, give me the notes, I dare say your cashier will honour them with gold from your vaults, and then I can return your bullion." To such a speech, the only worthy reply was a scornful silence.

PIRACY IN CHINA.—A Singapore paper states that on the 17th July, the clipper brig Dido, on her passage from China to Singapore, when off Hainan, was chased by about 25 or 30 large piratical junks, from which the Dido escaped only by the fortunate springing up of an air of wind, which enabled her to outsail the pursuing junks. At the time the Dido was sailing from the Hainan coast, the clipper ship Sylph, from China, with treasure for Calcutta, was seen standing in towards the coast. The non-arrival at Singapore of the Sylph, although 60 days have elapsed (the ordinary time occupied in the passage being from 25 to thirty days,) has excited great alarm for her safety. This apprehension has been strengthened not only from what is reported by the Dido, but also from the fact of a large junk belonging to Tan Tock Sing, and navigated by an European, having fallen into the hands of these Hainan pirates. The European commander of the junk, in writing to his owner, gives details of the capture of his vessel, and also of other junks in company. The Admiral has ordered Her Majesty's ship Amazon and the Hon. Company's steamer Semiramis to proceed in quest of the Sylph.

RAILWAY SPECULATION.—A step was taken a few days ago by a leading firm in the London Stock Exchange, which is likely to have a powerful effect in checking the reckless speculation in railway shares, which has been so long prevalent. A seller being unable to deliver a certain number of Great Western shares which he had disposed of on speculation for the account, the brokers by whom they had been purchased resolved to exercise their right of rebuying them publicly, according to the rules of the Stock Exchange, thus rendering him liable for any difference in price they might be compelled to pay. The dealers, aware of what was to take place (the purchase being made by parties specifically employed by the Committee of the House,) generally forebore to accept the biddings, and hence the price, which was nominally about 60, was driven up to 73 before the transaction could be completed. It is evident that, if all the respectable brokers will henceforth, without favour or exception, act in this way, such gambling fluctuations as those in the table of prices for the month, will, for the future, far less frequently be recorded.

YORK AND CARLETON MINING COMPANY.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That Mr WILLIAM STEVENS has ceased to be MANAGER of the said Company, and is no longer in the employ of the said Company, in any capacity whatever.

JAMES HARRIS, *President.*

JAMES L. DUNN, *Secretary.*
St. John, 24th Nov. 1849.—2in.

NOTICE.

100 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the York and Carleton Mining Company, will be sold at the Company's Office, in the City of Saint John, N. B., on the 22nd December, 1849, at 12 o'clock noon, in consequence of non-payment of Instalments, (if not paid in before that day,) with all costs attending it.

JAMES SMITH, *Treasurer.*
Saint John, November 19, 1849.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

A GREEABLY to an Order of Session of January Term 1849, all Accounts of Receipts or Expenditure connected with the County Accounts, duly authorized and vouched, must be furnished to me by the first of December next, of which all parties concerned are required to take due notice.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,
Fredericton, November 21, 1849.—2w. *County Auditor.*

NOTICE.

A LL Persons having any demands against the Estate of GEORGE LEE, Junior, late of Fredericton, Barrister, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber, duly attested, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.

THOMAS C. LEE, *Executor.*
Fredericton, October 8, 1849.—3m.