

VARIETIES.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FEB. 19.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to state the amount of the reductions which Government intended to make upon the Estimates. The House, he observed, would not forget that the Estimates for last year were less by nearly 200,000l. than those for the year preceding, and that the Estimates of 1828 were less by 500,000l. than those for 1827. The reductions for the present year would amount to 1,300,000l. Of that sum, 1,031,980l. was saved from the Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous expenses, and 268,000l. upon the interest of Exchequer Bills. Upon the Miscellaneous Estimates it had been difficult to make reductions; for many works to which the House had given its sanction, must, if farther reduction should be attempted, be left unfinished. The Army Estimates (6,123,112l.) were less than those of any year since 1804. He trusted the House would look on those reductions as an earnest of the desire of Government to economize as far as possible.

Mr. Hume denied that the Army Estimates were the lowest that had been made since 1804. Those estimates had been 1,600,000l. higher last year than in 1822. The proposed reductions only brought them to the level of that year. There was room for reduction on the Army, Ordnance, and Dead Weight, to the extent of 2,100,000l. The expenses of the Ordnance had been gradually increasing of late years. In fact, Ministers seemed to expect to be called on to take the field for a second Waterloo. It was posterosus, when our insular situation was considered, to maintain such military establishments as we did. Why should not the expenses of the militia be greatly lessened? Why should not the yeomanry corps be dispensed with altogether? The Irish Estimates were disgraceful; and the expenses of our Colonies, the troops required to maintain them, the salaries paid to Governors and officials, were frightful. The Dead Weight was an intolerable burden: the number of pensioners seemed always to increase.

Lord Althorpe would not withhold his praise from the reductions as far as they went, but they were not sufficient to give effectual relief. He knew that the arrangements about the Ordnance department reflected the highest credit on the gallant officer (Sir H. Hardinge) who presided over them; but he must say, that that department was conducted on much too extravagant a scale. Taxation must be reduced; it rested with the House to compel Ministers to effect such a reduction. He could not at the same time withhold his approbation from the Minister, for relinquishing more patronage than any other Administration had ever done.

Sir E. Knatchbull thought the reductions inadequate to afford relief. Our establishments were all of too expensive a scale. The salaries of public men ought to be reduced. He had always opposed what was termed liberal policy without a great reduction of taxes. Government must either give up free trade or lessen the public burdens.

Mr. Wilson Horton admitted that there could be no doubt of the necessity of reducing the taxes; but would a reduction of taxes tend to relieve all classes of the community? Would, for instance, the labouring classes be much relieved by a reduction which should increase their numbers by 25,000 men from the Army? If indeed these men could be permanently removed from the country, the case might be different.

Mr. Baring thought that Ministers were desirous of carrying retrenchment as far as possible. For his own part, he thought the national debt ought to be reduced; and, though the opinion was unpopular, he was inclined to think that there ought to be a Sinking Fund; and should a surplus revenue actually exist, no one could object to leaving it in the hands of the Minister. This would enable Government, besides, to meet the deficiency in revenue of a particular year without adding to the public burdens. He thought it might be expedient to satisfy the country whether any, and what taxes would be remitted, because the uncertainty at present prevalent on these points had led to a stagnation in some branches of trade. He doubted whether reduction in the Army Estimates could be carried much farther than Government proposed; but he thought some of our Colonies, the Ionian Islands for instance, ought to be abandoned. It should be recollected, that though nearly 60 millions a year were raised in taxes, Government had only to deal with about 11 millions, "a picture unparalleled among the nations of the earth."

Mr. Alderman Wailman repeated his testimony to the general distress, and declared that the abolition of the window-duty would be highly agreeable.

Mr. Moberly differed from Mr. Baring in all he had advanced. The Sinking Fund was an exploded fallacy. The only relief was to be looked for in an abatement of taxation. The proposed reductions were not such as would satisfy the country. They ought to have been at least double the amount. Mr. Baring had asserted that the expenditure of Government amounted to but 11 millions, while in fact the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to deal with 12 millions, independent altogether of a revenue of 6 millions which Scotland supplied. Here then were 18 millions from which reductions could be made; and if the House pressed such reductions, Ministers would find the means of effecting them. They might remit taxes to the extent of four millions.

The House now resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; when Sir H. Hardinge proceeded to state the Army Estimates. He specified reductions in the number of Staff Officers and of Medical Staff-Officers, in the Military establishments, in the Retired Full Pay, and in the Half Pay. The Pension List, too, had been materially reduced, and had been placed on a better footing. There had been some reduction also in the number of men employed on home service, while the Colonial

force was not greater than it had been in 1792 though the proximity of Jamaica to St. Domingo with its black population might perhaps have warranted an augmentation. On the subject of the savings that had been effected in the Pension List, he took occasion to pay an eloquent compliment to Mr. Francis Moore, who, though his fortune was extremely moderate, had resigned 800l. out of a pension of 1800l. per annum, because he spent his income out of the country. In conclusion, he had to state that the saving on the present year would amount to 213,000l.; and that, he submitted, was as large an amount of saving as the circumstances of the service would allow.

Col Davies rose to speak, but the House seemed determined not to listen to him; till Mr. Hume rose and said—

"If the Committee be not disposed to listen now to the observations of my honourable and gallant friend, it is for us to move, as I shall certainly do, and divide upon it, that the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again. If a full assemblage of the House, such as this, be not disposed to listen to the well-founded objections which my honourable and gallant friend has to offer to the estimates now on the table, the only remedy left to us is, to move, as I have said, that progress be reported. I appeal to you, Sir, as Chairman of this Committee, to keep the peace; I appeal to the honourable members for decency's sake to listen to what may be urged; and I hope the honourable members near me will support me in moving that we postpone the consideration of these Estimates till we meet in better spirit, and more disposed to listen to the dictates of common sense and common decency, and the obvious suggestions of our duty in promoting economy."

Col Davies proceeded to observe, that the condition of the country by no means warranted such high Army Estimates. The French army, which was nearly twice as numerous as ours, was maintained at less cost. The troops that had been necessary for the pacification of Ireland might now be dispensed with. Why, in fact, should not England trust to its militia, as America did? And why should officers in colonies receive such enormous salaries? In the United Service Club, Sir H. Hardinge might find meritorious officers willing to discharge the duties of such situations for comparatively a small sum. Taxes should be repealed before supplies were voted, but they had heard nothing about such repeals. He proposed as an Amendment on Sir H. Hardinge's motion for "88,848 men for the Land Service," "That the grants for troops should only be made to the 25th of May 1830, instead of the 25th of December 1830."

Mr. Hobhouse should vote for the Amendment. He preferred a good weak Government to a good strong Government, because the former might be forced to make concessions for the benefit of the country. He wished to know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant to reduce the taxes? The Chancellor of the Exchequer would take the earliest possible opportunity of putting the House in possession of his intentions. At present the duty he owed the public must prevent him from doing so. Sir R. Ferguson did not think that our military establishments in the Colonies could be lessened. Sir R. Wilson thought that the East India Company should defray the expense of all the troops in India. Sir H. Hardinge confessed that the sum of 260,000, which the East India Company contributed was too small. Lord Althorpe approved of the Amendment.—Lord Palmerston did not believe that the public establishment could be further reduced; and, therefore, though not insensible to the distress of the country, he could not vote for the Amendment.—Sir George Murray observed, that the troops employed in the Colonies were not more numerous than circumstances demanded.

The Amendment was negatived by 225 to 93.—Another Amendment, by Mr. Hume, for a reduction of 5000 men, was negatived by 167 to 57.—The original resolution was then agreed to.

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—It is astonishing how strong is the disposition in man to brood over existing distresses, as if none such were ever known to exist in the previous history of the species. At present the questions—What can possibly afflict the country? what, above all, can effect the prosperity of the agricultural body, that root, as many suppose, of the well being of all other classes of the community?—are asked with seriousness and amazement, as if distress, till the present moment, had been unknown in the past history of this happy island, and its ancient name of *Merry England* had arisen from an habitual flow of wealth, and all the attendant comforts which wealth can distribute over the general face of society.

Every one, however, who gives himself time to reflect, and has any knowledge of the past history of his country, must know full well that such imaginations are wholly illusory; that such a golden age has never existed except in the fictions of poetry; that distress far greater than that at present existing has frequently visited all parts of the kingdom—England, Scotland, and Ireland; that agriculture has been peculiarly pressed down by such visitations; and, in short, that all history shews that alternate periods of prosperity and adversity have visited the most prosperous nations in all ages and in all climes. Nationally, as well as individually, change, anxiety, and sorrow, are the lot of man.

During the reigns of the Tudors numerous Acts were passed with a view to encourage agriculture, and to relieve the misery which existed among the agricultural classes. They were of a harsh and arbitrary character, proceeding upon the principle of compulsion, and having the enlargement of tillage chiefly in view. They attempted, for instance, to limit the number of sheep and live stock; to prevent the conversion of arable land into pasture; enjoined the breaking up of pasture which had at any previous period been arable, either under a pecuniary penalty, or a forfeiture of half the land "until the offence be reformed."

Legislation upon this enlightened principle, by which cultivation was attempted to be forced beyond the wants of the country, was in high favour from the reign of Henry VII. to Elizabeth inclusive. During the reigns of the Stuart family, it began to be blended with a system of bounty given upon the exportation

of corn. After the Revolution this latter was the uniform practice, and it appears that from the year 1697 to 1775, 2,237,176 was in this manner paid by the nation for the encouragement of agriculture, and that the exports of Corn, during the same period, were thus forced beyond the imports to the extent of 30,968,366 quarters.

The following is represented, on good authority, to have been the state of Sheffield in the early part of the 17th century, which is about the height of the halcyon days of *Merry England*: There is no reason to believe that there was any thing peculiarly wretched in this town at the above period; part of the population would, no doubt, have emigrated to other parts of the kingdom, could they have done so with the prospect of materially improving their condition.

By a survey of the town of Sheffield made the second day of January, 1615, by twenty-four of the most sufficient inhabitants there, it appears that there are in the town of Sheffield 2307 people, of which there are 725 which are not able to live without the charity of their neighbours. These are all begging poor.

"100 householders which relieve others. These (though the best sort) are but poor artificers; among them there is not one which can keep a team on his own land, and not above ten who have grounds of their own that will keep a cow."

"160 householders not able to relieve others. These are such (though they beg not) as are not able to abide the storm of one fortnight's sickness, but would be drawn thereby to beggary."

"1222 children and servants of the said householders, the greatest part of which are such as live of small wages, and are constrained to work sore, to provide themselves necessities."

How different the state of the country during the late war and since the peace, from what it was at so late a period as the American war. During the latter period, the burthen of taxation pressed so heavily upon the resources of the country, that a regular annual increase of taxes was followed by a regular annual diminution of revenue, while there was a general stagnation in the progress of improvements. For many years past, on the contrary, improvements of all kinds have been proceeding with a rapidity beyond precedent; proving incontestably, that heavy as the taxes of the country are, such is her capital, her resources, her enormous income, and astonishing powers of production, that probably at no previous period of her history did her current taxes sit more lightly upon her than the large taxation she carries at the present moment; and indicating that there is much more truth than may be generally imagined in the statement which the Duke of Wellington made in the House of Lords on Friday evening, that in the event of war, at no previous period of her history was the country so formidable in available resources, and in actual strength, as at the present time.

These observations are not offered with a view of insinuating that no serious evils at present afflict the country. Our opinion, in opposition to this idea, has been expressed with sufficient plainness on various occasions. But we think it is too much forgotten that far greater have often oppressed her, and that the existing distress has been frequently greatly exceeded in her past history.—*Record, Feb. 18.*

ORIGIN OF BANKING IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN SCOTLAND.—The epoch of banking is referred, in "Anderson's Deduction of Commerce," to the year 1645, when the Goldsmiths of London began to receive, and to pay, cash. Their notes, in short, were the only paper currency in Britain from that period till the Revolution. The Goldsmiths, therefore, may be deemed the first private bankers. Till the projection of the Bank of England, paper currency was considered as a thing uncommon, and as a security for money rather than money. The Bank of England, which was established in 1694, under an Act of Parliament, with a capital of £1,200,000, circulated Exchequer Bills on a stated allowance; issued Bank sealed bills bearing an interest, which, however, were soon laid aside; and sent out Bank-notes, without interest, payable on demand. It is curious, as well as important, to remark, that in the infancy of Bank-notes, it was ruled by Lord Chief Justice Holt that they were money. It is said by persons who are otherwise well informed, that the practice of issuing paper currency within the British dominions first began in Scotland and about the epoch of that Union; but we have seen above, that the London Goldsmiths' notes were the first paper currency; the cash notes of the Bank were the second; and these last were immediately recognized by the law as money.

The epoch of the Bank of Scotland, which was founded on an Act of Parliament, was 1695, with a capital of one-twelfth of the Bank of England. The Scots' Bank followed the steps of the former, though at a great distance behind. But, owing to the want of capital, and circulation and commerce in Scotland, thirty years elapsed before the Bank derived much profit from the country or the country much benefit from the Bank. At Edinburgh however, were established by the King's Charter, the Royal Bank in 1727, and the Linen Company, in 1746. The Aberdeen Bank was set up in 1746; and two banks were founded at Glasgow in 1750. These latter appear to have been the earliest Country Banks.

PURSUANT to an order made at the last General Meeting of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society. The Subscriber hereby gives notice that he will purchase any quantity of good clean Timothy, and Red Clover Seed, the produce of this Province, the Timothy at 20s. per bushel, and the Red Clover at 1s 3d per lb.

Wm. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Frederickton, 24th April, 1830.

Eligible Situation to Let, for one or more Years.

TWO Offices and a commodious Cellar in the Brick Building formerly occupied by the Hon. Thomas Baillie. The apartments may be adapted for a convenient Store. For further particulars, application to be made to

E. W. MILLER.
Frederickton, December 5, 1829.



NEW-BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

At the last General Meeting of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society held at the Province Hall on the 27th day of February. It was Resolved, That there be a Ploughing Match, and Cattle Show on the second Tuesday in October, next, at the Race Course in the Parish of Frederickton, and that Premiums as under mentioned be then awarded.

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| For the best Provincial bred Stallion, 4 years old and upwards | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best Provincial bred Horse Colt entire from one to four years old, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best pair of Provincial bred Mares or Geldings, not less than four, nor more than ten years old owned by one person, well broke to harness, and which shall have been driven together for at least one month, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best Provincial bred Bull, not less than two, nor more than five years old, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best Bull Calf from five to twelve months old, | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best Milch Cow not less than three years, nor more than eight years old, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best Heifer from two to three years old, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best Provincial bred Ram from one to five years old, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best Provincial bred Ewe not less than one year old, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best provincial bred full blooded Ram from the Dishley Breed, not less than one year old. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best provincial bred full blooded Ram, from the South Down breed not less than one year old, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best provincial bred Boar, not less than six months old, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best provincial Sow, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| For the best provincial bred Fat Ox, not less than four years old, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best pair provincial bred working Oxen not less than four years old, owned by one person, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| For the best Ploughman, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| For the third best ditto, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the best provincial made Plough complete with or without Imported Irons, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For the second best ditto, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For one dozen best provincial made Steel Manure Forks, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For one dozen second best ditto, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| For one dozen best provincial made Steel Hay Forks, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| For one dozen second best ditto, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For one dozen best provincial made Steel Hoes, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| For one dozen second best ditto, | 1 | 0 | 0 |

It was also Resolved, that the following Premiums be awarded on Grain, viz.
For the greatest number of Bushels of good clean Wheat, raised on one undivided Acre of old Land, £ 5 0 0
For the second greatest ditto, 3 0 0
For the greatest number of bushels of Indian Corn, raised as above, 4 0 0
For the second greatest ditto, £ 2 10 0
For the greatest number of bushels and greatest weight of clean Oats raised on one undivided Acre of old Land, 3 0 0
For the second greatest ditto, 2 0 0

Resolved, likewise that Premiums as follow be awarded for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.
For the best Homespun white Flannel, 7-8 yard wide not less than 30 yards, 2 10 0
For the best colored Homespun, yard wide, not less than 20 yards, 1 10 0
For the best plaid or striped Homespun, not less than 20 yards, 2 10 0
For the best sample of Mens' half Hose, not less than 12 pairs, 1 0 0
For the second best ditto, 0 10 0
For the best sample of woollen Mitts or Gloves, not less than 12 pairs, 1 5 0
For the second best ditto, 0 15 0
For the best 3-4 yard wide Woollen Cloth, fully and dressed not less than 20 yards, 3 0 0
For the second best, 2 0 0

And further Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-five Pounds be given for the best and fullest Statistical and Geographical Account of any one of the Counties of this Province at the next Annual Meeting of the Society.
The Premiums on Grain and Domestic Manufacture will be awarded at the next Annual Meeting of the Society.

RULES OF COMPETITION.
1st. The decision of the Judges appointed to award the Prizes, to be final.
2nd. The Owner of any Animal for which a premium shall be claimed, must give information in writing to the Secretary, what breed the animal is of, where bred, and of what age.
3rd. Claimants for premiums for the best, and second best working Oxen, must prove that each pair has been worked together at least Six Months before the day of exhibition.

4th. To entitle a Claimant to the premium for the best or the second best Fat Ox, it is further required that he exhibit a statement of the mode of fattening.

5th. No Animal for which one premium shall have been awarded to any Owner shall be considered a subject for any further premium of the Society, except it be for qualities different from those for which the first premium was awarded.

6th. To obtain the premiums on Implements of Husbandry and Domestic Manufacture, the claimant must prove by his or her affidavit, (corroborated by the certificate of two disinterested and respectable persons,) that the articles exhibited were manufactured within this province during the present year by himself or herself, by his or her family, or by persons in his or her employment, the said articles, with vouchers aforesaid to be delivered to the Secretary at least ten days previous to the time appointed for awarding such premiums.

7th. To obtain the premiums on Grain, a sample of the different kinds of Grain must be exhibited, and the quantity raised on one undivided Acre of Land must be proved by the affidavit of the Claimant, corroborated by the certificate of two disinterested and respectable persons.

No premiums will be awarded to any person who shall not be a member of the Central Society, or of some one of the County Agricultural Societies connected with the Central Society.

No premium in any case shall be awarded without competition, unless the Animal or article exhibited be, in the opinion of the Judges decidedly superior or fully entitled to such premium.

Any attempt to obtain premiums by unfair practices, will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium, should it be awarded but not paid before a discovery, and will also preclude the offender from competing for premiums in future. Premiums not demanded within Six Months after they are awarded shall be considered as having been generously given in aid of the funds of the Society.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Secretary.
Frederickton, April 24th, 1830.

T.B.A. T.B.A. T.B.A.

THE Subscriber has just received Thirty Chests and Boxes Hyson, Souchong and Congo T.E.A. 12 Pouches Jamaica and Barbice SPIRITS, And an assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which he offers for sale at his usual low prices.

F. E. BECKWITH.
Frederickton, 27th April, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is about receiving the following articles of

MERCHANDIZE:

A Lot of STRAW and LEOPARD BONNETS; An assortment of White and Printed Cottons.

A. L. S. O.
Wheat, Rye Meal, Corn and Corn Meal, Groceries, &c. &c.

THOMAS PICKARD.
Frederickton, 27th April, 1830.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

For Sale at Public Auction.

BY virtue of a Licence obtained from His Honor the President and Council. The Subscriber offers for sale, the following lands and tenements belonging to the Estate of the late Duncan M. Leod, Esquire, deceased.

House and lot in Waterloo Row, (Frederickton) at present occupied by Benjamin Creighton as the Golden Ball Inn. Lot No. 1 containing 55 acres, near Mill creek. Lot No. 2 containing 144 acres, near the Alme house. Lot No. 95 containing 296 acres, in the Parish of Queensbury, adjoining Mr. James Cunningham's Farm. Lot No. 10 containing 200 acres, on the Kiskiwic creek, in the Parish of Douglas, adjoining Mr. James Sisson's farm. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7, on the Nashwalkis, in the Parish of Douglas, containing about 200 acres each, well timbered, with white Pine, and hard wood, and a good road to the River.

The above property will be sold on Tuesday the 3d day of August next, by Public Auction, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at the Market-house in Frederickton, subject to the Widows right and dower.

P. FRASER, Surviving Executor.
Frederickton, April 27, 1830.

TO BE SOLD.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of June next, by Virtue of a License from His Honor the President and the Honorable His Majesty's Council, all the right and title of the late JAMES WHITE, deceased; to that Two Story BRICK BUILDING, situate on the corner of Queen and Regent-streets, with the Lot of ground on which same is situate. The House is commodious and comprises two Stores which from their eligible situation cannot be equalled for mercantile business. Terms made known at the time of Sale.

ASA COY,
CHARLES M'PHERSON, } Adm'rs.
Frederickton, 17th April, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business on the first day of June next, respectfully requests all persons who may be indebted to him, to endeavour to make him payment previous to that time.

SAMUEL CURREY.
Frederickton, 24th April, 1830.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—16s. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.

Advertisements not exceeding Twelve Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first, and one Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash, and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, SAINT ANDREWS, DORCHESTER, KENT, MIRAMICHI, KENT, (COUNTY OF YORK) WOODSTOCK, and NORTHAMPTON, SHEFFIELD, GAGETOWN, KINGSTON, HAMPTON,	Mr. Peter Duff, Mr. George Miller, E. B. Chandler, Esq., J. W. Weldon, Esq., Edward Baker, Esq., Geo. Moorhouse, Esq., Mr. Jeremiah Connell, James Tilley, Esq. & Doctor Barker, Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell, Junr., Mr. Asa Davidson, Mr. Samuel Hallett, Jr.
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