

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

**EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF A MISER.**—On Tuesday last an aged man, whose appearance betokened the most abject state of human wretchedness, was brought to the London Hospital, labouring under a sudden and violent attack of hernia. When led to the ward and stripped for the purpose of being put to bed, he took the greatest pains and caution in taking off his clothing, if such a parcel of the most filthy rags could be so called, and expressed the utmost solicitude to have them placed under his pillow. Shortly after his admission he was visited by Mr. Scott, one of the Surgeons of the hospital, and that gentleman, after examining him, and perceiving the nature of the injury, at once decided, as the only chance of preserving life, that an operation should be immediately performed. The patient most willingly assented, and at two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Scott performed the operation in the most skillful manner; but from the extreme age of the patient (82 years) and his emaciated state of body, as well as his shattered constitution, he gradually sank, and expired in a few hours after.

Just as the operator had finished, the deceased finding himself much weaker, expressed a most anxious wish to see the clerk of the institution, and on his being brought to the bed-side, he requested that that gentleman would get pen, ink and paper, as he wished him to write out his will. This was done, and on the clerk a second time approaching the bed-side, the deceased drew from his mouth nine half sovereigns, which he must have had there during the performance of the operation, and handed them to him. He then appeared very uneasy, and though the act must have given him great pain, he raised himself to a nearly upright position in bed. He then commenced searching through the bed clothes, and after some time seeing a tenth half sovereign among them, and which it appeared had fallen from his mouth, he made a dash with his hand at it, and caught it with the same avidity that a hawk would a sparrow, and handed it to the clerk. He then called for a knife, and cut from his tattered and filthy garments 96 more half sovereigns, making altogether £53, and acknowledgements for nearly £400 placed to his account in the Bank of England, and a bond of annuity for £67 per annum.

A will, according to his dictation, was then written. In the first place he bequeathed three sovereigns to the nurse of the ward in which he was, and two servants of the institution who had attended him: he left a sovereign to the head of Bethnal-green, who brought him to the hospital; he directed that £50 should be expended on his funeral, and the remainder he left to his nephew, a young man named Mathews, a gardener, residing at Cardiff, in Wales. When told that £50 was a large sum to spend for funeral expenses, and that he could be very decently interred for much less than half that amount, he replied, that he had made up his mind the sum mentioned should be expended, adding, that he did not wish to be buried as he had lived—a vagabond. He said that it was at first his wish to have his body sent for interment to Lincolnshire, but to do the thing as he wished, he felt satisfied that £50 would not be sufficient, for the purpose, and therefore he had determined on being buried in Whitechapel church. When asked if there was any person whom he wished, or would name to follow him to the grave? He replied, not; that any who wished might, and if no one did, it was his wish that in lieu there should be plenty of horses—so that the £50 should be expended. The only part of his history disclosed by the deceased was, that he had formerly been a sailor, that his name was Samuel Draper, and that for his services he enjoyed a small pension of £7 per annum.

**CROSS QUESTIONS AND CROOKED ANSWERS.**—In a case which came before a bench of Magistrates, a witness was asked to describe his house, when pretty near the following dialogue ensued, which reminded us forcibly of the story of the Lord Chancellor and the big stone:—Clerk:—Well now, what kind of a house was it? Witness:—Oh! it was a very comfortable house. Clerk: I don't doubt it: but what sort of a house was it? Wit:—Why, 'twas a tolerable sort of a house. Clerk: Yes, but what do you call a tolerable sort of a house? Witness: Why a house you can look at. Clerk: Well, I suppose you can look at any house? Wit: Why yes, may be as how you can. Clerk: Very well, but can't you say how large it was? Wit: Oh! as for that, 'twas a monstrous commodious house. Clerk: But my good man can't you explain to the magistrates the size of the house? Witness: Oh, yes—why may be it were—I don't know after all but it wasn't a very comfortable house. Clerk, can't you give an answer, sir?—What do you mean by a comfortable house?—How big was it? Witness: Why, then, if I must, I must, you know—why it—answered my purpose very well. Clerk: I wish I could say as much of you. Describe the house to the magistrates; I repeat again, how big was it? Witness: Why, yes—I tell 'o it was a very nice house. Clerk: Well, what do you mean by a very nice house? Wit: Oh, why a house with a roof to it!

### UNITED STATES.

#### BOSTON, DEC. 17.

We copy from the Philadelphia papers of Saturday the Congressional proceedings of Thursday. It will be seen that the President has refused the call of the Senate, in relation to his message to the Cabinet relative to the deposits.

In the Senate on Thursday, the following

Message was received from the President of the United States:

#### WASHINGTON, DEC. 12.

To the Senate of the United States: I have attentively considered the Resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst. requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the government, equally with the Senate; and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as Cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the rec and private conversation I have held with those officers on any subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American people, I am willing, upon all occasions, to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing, upon all proper occasions, to give to either branch of the Legislature, any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional rights of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall, at all times endeavour to maintain them, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self respect, and of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message being read,

Mr. Clay rose, and said, that the call to which this message was a response, had been made upon the President after full deliberation. The right to make it was founded upon the presumed act of the President. It was founded upon the fact of the promulgation of the state paper emanating from the President relating to the deposits of the public money of the people of the United States with the President's assent and direction. That paper had been published to the world, with the sanction of the President. It was now in the full possession of the people of the United States. It had been published to make an impression; and it had made a deep impression on their minds. But still, it had been published on authority alleged by the editor of a newspaper, to be derived from the President.—Whether the paper was, in fact, genuine, or, if genuine, whether it was promulgated with the President's sanction, were questions respecting which we had no evidence, but that which the assertion of the editor, the paper itself, and concurring circumstances, afforded. In this situation, it was by (Mr. C.) himself, and he supposed by those who voted with him in supporting the call deemed due and respectful to the President, due to the Senate, and due to the whole country, to appeal to the highest source of information in relation to this subject, and to request an authentic and official copy of the paper itself.

This call was in conformity with established usage, coeval, he (Mr. C.) believed with the Government. Whenever either branch of Congress desire a public paper, in the possession of, or proceeding from, the Executive, it has called for it. Innumerable instances of such calls are to be found in the journals of the two Houses.

In this case, the President refuses to comply with the call; and undertaking to judge of the rights of the Senate, and of the rights of the Executive, pronounces that the call is not one which the Senate can constitutionally make, or with which it is its duty to comply. Whatever sincerity and strength may exist in the opinion of the President, they cannot be greater than those which are entertained by him (Mr. C.) and he has no doubt by the majority of the Senate, that they have a right to an official copy of the paper. He had expressly disclaimed all right of intervention between the President and his confidential advisers. Every such purpose was, and is, distinctly disavowed. If the document had remained confidential, it would not, and could not have been called for. It is because it had ceased to be confidential, and has been made public by the authority of the President himself; because he has broken the seal of confidence, and published to the world a highly important state paper, affecting the custody and safety of the Treasury of the people of the United States, and the immediate, if not the sole cause of the most important act ever performed by the Executive of the United States, that the call has been made. And it is to this, that the whole world, including the people of the United States, may be put in possession of such a paper, and that an official copy of it shall be denied to a co-ordinate branch of the Government?

But, Mr. C. said, it was not necessary, nor was it his purpose, to proceed any further in this matter. He desired the highest and most authentic evidence of the paper in question. It has been applied for, and is refused. And now, by all the dictates of common sense, and according to all the rules of evidence respected here or elsewhere, he was at liberty to use the best evidence in his power; and he should hereafter use, on all fit occasions, a copy of the document referred to as published in the current newspapers of the day.

Mr. Grundy said that he had always himself believed the motion calling for this paper, unnecessary, and that no benefit could result from it. It was unnecessary, because evidence of a fact was only required when the fact itself was disputed. There was no dispute in this case. Friends and enemies had considered this paper as an authentic one. Why then was it necessary to call on the President for evidence that it was so?

Every body on his side of the house admitted the paper to be genuine, and every body on the other side believed it to be so: no benefit, therefore, was to be expected from the call.—He had also another objection to the call, and that objection was now recognized by the chief magistrate himself. That was, that the Senate had not, in his opinion, a right to make a call for what had passed between the President and the members of his Cabinet.—If they had a right to do this, he did not know where they were to stop. He did not intend to question the motives of the Senator with whom this call originated. It had become the act of the majority of the Senate. But the President has said in a respectful manner that it was not a subject on which the Senate had a right to be informed. The President had thought, and correctly so, that to send this paper would be to establish a precedent of a dangerous character for those who might come after him.

He (Mr. G.) did not know that he should ever have to say anything on the subject of these deposits; but, if he should, it would be impossible for him to deny the authenticity of this paper. He believed that it was authentic, as firmly as he believed that he was now standing in his place. He concluded with moving to lay the message on the table; and the motion was agreed to.

**IMPORTANT FROM JAMAICA.**—We learn from a passenger arrived in the schooner *Fornax*, on Saturday, from Jamaica, that the Governor of the Island had dissolved the Provincial Legislature in consequence of their refusal to pass the necessary laws to carry into effect the act of the British Parliament for the emancipation of the slaves. The Governor had sent munitions of war, and provisions in vessels of war, from Port Royal to the different parts in the island, anticipating a revolt on the part of the negroes. He had expressed to the assembly his determination to rest on the security of the troops of the line, which had been reinforced, and on one portion of the militia, alluding, of course, to the whites. Several families had made arrangements to avail themselves of the first packets for this port.—*N. Y. Even. Star.*

### UPPER CANADA.

#### BANKING.

"Bacon has well observed, that capital, like manure, does no good until it be spread; and to answer this salutary purpose, no engines could have been devised more completely efficient than the Scotch Banks, as they are now practically conducted. The system, indeed seems to be peculiarly adapted to call into full play the industry and productive powers of the more remote and thinly peopled parts of a country."—[Quarterly Review.]

"The System of Banking in Scotland seems to be nothing more than an extension of the Provident Bank System."—*Id.*

It is a matter of little surprise that so great a diversity of opinion should exist as to the most secure and beneficial mode of Banking. The subject, though sufficiently plain and easy to be understood, is yet one that has been vastly mystified by quackery; and on which it is to be regretted, general ignorance prevails. One writer, in the face of all experience, and in defiance of the long repeated outcries of the English people, against so mischievous a system, has lately had the surprising confidence to advise in this country the formation of Banks on the plan of the English establishments. We shall not at the present moment offer any remarks on the character of those establishments—they are proverbial for their rottenness and in security—for their fluctuating, timid, and capricious modes of carrying on business; and are moreover conducted with so much mystery and concealment, and with scarcely any or no accommodation to the public, that distrust and jealousy ever hangs over them, and the slightest whisper against the security of any one is sufficient to cause a panic, and give raise to an instant run on the suspected, and it may be, slandered establishment. We believe their is no probability of so useless and so vicious a system being introduced into practice in this country, or if introduced, no likelihood of its obtaining public confidence or support. It is certainly a disgrace to the country which engendered it; and a slander to the people who can be gulled into its adoption. It is the present provincial system of Banking, or that of Scotland, which is likely to gain precedence here; to the latter, in particular, the public attention has been strongly attracted of late. Every argument that experience and reason can offer are indisputably in favor of its adoption. It is a system that has hitherto been unrivalled in its stability, and in its practical influence has done more to exalt the people of Scotland and give a character to that nation, than any agent, political or moral. The raise of the present Scottish system of Banking marks an era in the history of Scotland.

We recommend then to the most serious consideration of the inhabitants of the District of Newcastle, the principles of Scottish Banking, and are pleased to learn from our friends of the Patriot, that we are likely to possess the opportunity of immediately witnessing in this Province, or in Lower Canada, those principles in full operation; the Barings and the Rothschilds having concluded to establish a Bank in Canada, in which is to be employed £2,000,000 sterling. We are somewhat surprised, however, to find the Patriot rejoicing at this, for if our memory fail us not, we recollect that paper taking much pains to point out the injury a country must suffer in employing foreign capital.

We will now proceed to detail the principles on which the Scottish banks are founded, and after laying before the public the many convincing proofs of their happy effects, since their establishment in Scotland, we shall dismiss this part of our subject. In performing this we shall be considerably indebted to an admirable article in the Quarterly Review, lately published in the Patriot.

The Scottish Banks are joint stock companies, formed of numerous individuals. Their capital is known, and must be actually paid up. It is usually invested in mortgages, or in government securities. The shareholders in some of the Banks, are absolved from all responsibility beyond the amount of capital actually subscribed; in others they are responsible to the whole extent of their fortunes. It is notorious, however, that this additional security confers no additional credit or confidence on the Banks which bestow it; "for experience has rendered it abundantly clear, that a joint stock company, possessing a paid up capital of adequate amount, offers to the public an ample warranty for its solvency." The business is conducted by directors who annually placed before the stockholders a full account of the affairs of each establishment.

The dividends are paid out of the profits; the paid up capital remaining untouched. The banks receive deposits of any sum above a certain amount, for which they give a regular interest, and this interest is always 1 per cent. less than that which they charge upon the loans advanced to borrowers; "and the difference between the interest paid and that charged upon the whole of the capital entrusted to their management, forms the only source whence the profits of the Scottish banks accrue. In this respect they perform the part of *Saving Banks*."

They also effect what is called Cash credits—and this is the prominent feature in Scotch banking. A cash credit "signifies a process whereby an individual, on entering into an arrangement with a bank, is entitled to draw out sums, as required, to a stipulated amount;" it being understood that he shall make deposits at the Bank at his convenience, towards the liquidation of the loan. These deposits are always looked for, and they are a guarantee that the money borrowed is put out to productive employment. "When a person applies for a cash account,—which is not an immediate advance of money on the part of the bank, but a conferring of the power of drawing upon the bank to a certain specified extent, he proposes two or more securities; a bond is made out, and he draws as occasion requires. In this way he has never more from the bank than is absolutely necessary for the purposes of his business.—These credits run from so low a sum as £50 to £1000. They are granted to persons of every description." Any person whose conduct and character have been such as to acquire the confidence of two responsible securities, willing to be bound for him, may instantly obtain accommodation at the bank. He thus gets the command of ready money; and if he be a farmer, for instance, the sinews of improvement are instantly placed at his disposal;—he draws out whatever he wants to pay for labor or for other purposes,—he pays in the proceeds of the produce which he may have sold, and is charged with interest on the balance which may from time to time stand against him in the bank books. In the progress of time he begins to reap the fruits of his enterprise and industry, he gradually draws less out, and pays more in, until at length his relation to the bank is changed—instead of deriving an accommodation under a cash credit, he becomes a depositor of his surplus savings and profits. In truth nothing can be conceived more admirably adapted to encourage industry and economy! This practice of cash credits will remind many of our readers of "a scheme projected by Benjamin Franklin, for the institution of a process for giving small loans to industrious, but indigent young men, beginning business with the obligation to pay them back at stated times with interest. This philanthropic idea, which arose in the mind of the American philosopher, from his own wants in the outset of his career as a printer, has been in some measure acted upon in Scotland."

Another mode of lending practised by Scotch bankers is upon the security of real property. "The plan pursued in these transactions is, that the owner should pledge his estate with the bank for a given amount, and open an account with it; up to the amount thus agreed upon, he may then draw upon the bank, as his occasions require." This system of deposits and efficient check upon an over issue of paper money, independent of that security which the liability of giving gold in exchange for bank notes affords. "If a Scotch bank were to issue a larger amount of paper than could be actually absorbed by the transactions of its customers, the excess would instantly find its way into the bank, for, it is manifest, that no person would keep on his hand more notes than his necessities absolutely required, when he could obtain the common interest upon them merely by depositing them in the bank."

Every body knows that on each quarter day, when various periodical payments become due, the paper issued by the Scotch banks is considerably increased in amount; but it is a positive fact, that every little, if any of this excess remains in circulation even for a whole day. It is sent forth in the morning for the purpose of the quarterly payments then falling due; it passes from the debtor into the hands of the creditor, who instantly carries it to the bank, where it is placed to his credit and bears interest;—so that before the close of the day the whole excess actually forces its way back into the depositories whence it was drawn in the morning."

To conclude, in the words of the admirable writer in the Quarterly, from whom we have so largely quoted:—"It is on all hands agreed, that for the rapid advances it has made in wealth and prosperity, Scotland is very largely, if not mainly, indebted to its banking system. Adam Smith says 'that the trade and industry of Scotland have increased very considerably; and that the banks have contributed a good deal to this increase, cannot be doubted.' In his Principles of Political Economy, Sir James Stuart asserts, that it is 'to the banks of Scotland the improvement of that country is entirely owing; and that all commercial countries, by imitating them, will reap advantages of which they are at present deprived.' In his evidence before the committee on Scotch banking, in 1826, Mr. Kirkman Finlay stated, 'that the facilities afforded by the banks constitute one of the ingredients, and perhaps the principal ingredient, of the prosperity of Scotland.'—Well may the inhabitants of Scotland cherish a system under which they and theirs have become thus enriched!"

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 8th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.

next week.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

Amount deposited this Week, £63 5 7½

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.

THE Firewards of Fredericton, take this

public mode of expressing their thanks to Major Graves and the officers and men of the 34th Regiment, and the men of the Royal Artillery, for their prompt and very efficient exertions at the Fire which took place at the College on Thursday last, to which exertions is mainly to be attributed the prevention of much additional and very serious injury.

To such of the inhabitants of Fredericton also, as were present, they return thanks for their ready obedience and exertions, under the orders of the Firewards; but at the same time they feel themselves called upon to remark severely upon the very unusual and unaccountable apathy and negligence of the greater part of the Inhabitants who, in broad day light and when very few could have been ignorant of the existence of the Fire, not only did not attend to render assistance, but did not even send their buckets, the want of which was very seriously felt, and but for the aid so willingly and effectually furnished by the Military, there is great reason to believe that the College itself would have been seriously injured, if not totally destroyed.

By order of the Firewards, MARK NEEDHAM, Secretary.

Fredericton, January 6th, 1834.

A GENERAL ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

1833.	DR.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	Amount due to Depositors,	4486	7	4
Dec. 31.	Amount deposited from 1st January to this date,	1769	4	0½
" "	Amount of Interest received,	314	1	7½
		£6569	13	0

1833.	CR.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	Amount withdrawn from 1st January to this date,	1567	17	10½
" "	Amount of Notes of Hand,	4843	9	6
" "	Cash on Hand,	158	5	7½
		£6569	13	0

(Errors Excepted.)

Total amount deposited, 15,294 10 7½

Fredericton, N. B. 31st December, 1833.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Crandall in the Methodist Chapel on Thursday evening the 16th instant, in aid of the funds of the above Institution, when a collection will also be made to wards its support.

Service to commence at half past six o'clock.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

A Postscript to the New-York Com. Advertiser of the 21st inst. received by the Dove, and with which we were favored this morning, furnishes the following later English dates:

This morning we received our London Papers to the 15th of November, and Liverpool of the 16th, both inclusive. These papers were brought to us by the news-boat Thomas H. Smith, belonging to the Association, and were received from the packet ship Europe, Captain Maxwell, which vessel sailed from Liverpool on Sunday, the 17th November, and was boarded off the Coast forty miles from Sandy Hook.

ENGLAND.—There is no political news worth noticing. The Duke of Devonshire has twice tendered his resignation of Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, but it has been declined. His Grace is absent on the continent—travelling for his health.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS, Nov. 16.—The woollen cloth trade in Leeds and its neighbourhood still continues moderately good.—There are, comparatively, few hands unemployed, and the sales in the Cloth Halls, both on Saturday and Tuesday, indicated a slight improvement in the demand.

Bradford market, on Thursday, was very dull. The manufacturers still hold out in consequence of the high price of wool and the merchant refusing to give the advance. The result is that in one or two instances the manufacturers have reduced wages.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—This market was brisker on Monday than it has been for several weeks past. There was a numerous attendance of both buyers and sellers.—Middle and low kinds of goods sold very freely, and some of fine qualities fetched better prices.