

couraging those plausible but delusive theories, which would involve him, as well as the other classes of the Community, in one common ruin, only leaving him the consolation of being the last devoured—I shall now move that this Petition be brought up."

The Petition was then brought up, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Sir ISAAC COFFIN made a few observations on the assertion of the Petitioners, that all Timber brought to this country in British ships, from America, was brought from the British Colonies. He would pledge himself to shew that not a stick of this Timber was cut in the Colonies, but that all was brought from the United States.

Mr. J. P. GRANT vindicated the report of the Lords' Committee alluded to in the Petition. It was one of the most useful reports that had been made for some time, and when that branch of the subject came to be investigated by the Committee then sitting on the subject of Foreign Trade, he would endeavour to shew the truth of the assertion.

Mr. T. WILSON presented a similar Petition from Montreal. The Honourable Member made some observations in support of the Petition, which could not be distinctly heard in the Gallery.

Mr. RICARDO had heard with much surprise the principles on the subject of the Timber Trade advocated by the Hon. Members who had presented the two last Petitions. They certainly were directly the reverse of the principles laid down in the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords on the subject, which was acknowledged to be a most comprehensive and correct view of the matter. He should reserve himself for a fuller exposition of his opinions till the subject came more fully before the House.

Mr. MARRYAT said that he had only contended that the Petitioners ought to be allowed to remain in the same state that they were in at present. If the rates were at all lowered, they would inevitably be ruined.

The Petition was then brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Whether the war will be of long continuance, is a question, upon the decision of which depends the chance of its extending to many other nations besides Naples and Austria. Naples contains a population at a rough estimate of five millions—remarkable for its condensation; and they can easily muster an army of 120 to 150,000 men. We have no means of being acquainted with the capacity of the Neapolitan Generals particularly of the Commander in Chief; but we have heard Gen. Pepe spoken of, as an officer of very considerable ability and great ardour in favor of the Constitutional government. The approach of 60,000 Austrians (if there are as many assembled) would not be thought decisive of the fate of Naples—if there remains any of the courage and military science displayed by the 4th corps of the French army (composed of Italians) under Prince Eugene.

Should the Austrians be foiled in their onset, the Neapolitans will probably act with concentrated vigour; and, deriving spirit from their new constitution may "gather fresh strength from fresh opposition." Under such a supposition, what is the interest of Russia, Prussia, France or England to engage in the contest? It is idle to suppose any other motive to influence the conduct of nations, but the probable consequences of their measures upon the increase of their power, their commerce, or political consequence.

RUSSIA, with her eagle eye fixed upon Turkey and holding the thunderbolts within her grasp, will be willing to seize any favourable opportunity afforded by the example of other nations, to pounce upon the Ottoman Porte. Alexander has been playing his pacific game with the other nations of Europe whilst in the interior of his own empire he has directed his efforts to improve and strengthen his warlike force. The Army of Russia was never more formidable from numbers, science and preparation than at the present moment. If Austria can be occupied with Italy, or capture any territory from the Neapolitan dominions, she will not be long quiet.

PRUSSIA, and the other German States stand in fear for the safety of their own governments, and will be willing to side with

Austria; without affording much support to her arms.

The British government is placed in such a condition, as that peace may be continued, or war may be determined upon, without violating the principles they maintain. The general system of policy espoused by the allied sovereigns, by which they assume to themselves the abstract right of interference in the internal affairs of other nations, the English ministry oppose, as repugnant to the laws of England, and otherwise, as improper to be adopted into the code of international law. Lord Castlereagh in the circular before mentioned, is very full and explicit upon this point. Among other consequences of such an assumption of power, (the right under existing treaties being denied) would be this, that the allied sovereigns would obtain a supremacy, incompatible with the safety of other states, and introduce a federative system in Europe, not only unweildy and ineffectual in its object, but leading to many most serious inconveniences. On the other hand with respect to NAPLES, his Lordship disapproved of the mode and circumstances by which the revolution was effected; but refused all interference in her concerns.

The British Government, fully admitted, that other European States, and especially Austria and the Italian Powers might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and they professed that it was not their purpose to prejudge the question as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course which such states might think fit to their own security provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandizement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

Now the invasion of Naples by Austria is clearly for some other purpose besides the establishment of abstract rights, and if in the course of the war any ulterior views should be unfolded, manifesting on the part of Austria, the desire of territorial acquisitions or governmental aggrandizement—Great Britain, will be untrammelled, and we suspect will willingly oppose the holy alliance in the contest.

FRANCE, we conjecture must remain neutral, or otherwise support the cause of Naples. The Bourbons undoubtedly go all lengths with the alliance, as to the anti-revolutionary doctrine; but the opinions of the most intelligent statement in France, as well as of the people, undoubtedly clash with those of the Royal Family. It might endanger the domestic quiet of the country if France were to engage against Naples. Her true policy is to be neutral. She has much to lose at home and nothing to gain abroad by venturing upon hostilities.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL, it is supposed, must inevitably become partners with NAPLES in her struggle for independence—as well for their own safety, as the continuance of their new constitutions.

The American commerce will undoubtedly derive benefit, from any continental wars; but the fond expectation, that our agricultural products will rise to their old prices, and commerce be restored to its former advantages can only be realized, when some political convulsion shall shake the European nations as general as that occasioned by the French revolution. In all partial contents other commercial powers will be competitors with us in supplying those nations actually engaged in hostilities.—Boston Paper.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

COMMERCE WITH THE W. INDIES

The remarks which will be submitted, will be directed principally to our commercial intercourse with the British Colonies. The policy which has been pursued in our councils, in relation to this commerce, originated partly in national pride, and in no small degree of miscalculation of effects, as regarding our own interests, and the actual state of those colonies. We set out with a belief, that the very existence of the Colonies depended on our supplies.—One would think that the experience of our revolutionary war, would have demonstrated the fallacy of this belief.—Seven years, it would seem, were long enough for the experiment; a part of the time, Britain lost her maritime superiority, and had to contend hardly for it during most part of that year. This was a

state of exclusion, from our supplies, as complete as could be devised and executed.

Appeals, made to the pride of nations, as well as individuals, are generally attended with better success, than those to reason, and judgment. It is demanded—shall British ships be allowed to trade from her Colonies to the United States, and ours not be permitted to trade to those Colonies? And moreover when those Colonies cannot exist without our supplies? Our error consisted in a wrong conclusion, (as has been already noticed) but for which it is probable a just estimate of our interests would have got the better of our pride or resentments.—If the West India trade, is not worth our attention, why do we make so many attempts to participate in it? It must be from a conviction that it is conducive to our general interests. Because we cannot participate in that trade, without restriction, it does not follow that we ought to abandon it entirely, and to sacrifice the interests of all, because the interests of a part may possibly suffer.

Taking it for granted, (and surely if experience is the test, it may be safely asserted) that Great Britain will not, except occasionally, open her Colonies to our vessels, it remains to ask, what are we to do? the answer of some, will be, persevere, and the Colonies must, and will of necessity be opened to us. An argument, like this, if it can be called one, is not easily refuted, because no one can tell when it is to be verified; if the refutation of nearly forty years' experience, does not demonstrate the error, it is not perceived what will.

Our trade with the British Colonies, was of too much value and importance, to have been sacrificed, in the pursuit of visionary objects. It might have been, and yet may be pursued so as to promote the interests of Agriculture and commerce. For the years 1802, and 1804, our exports to the British Colonies averaged in amount 2,426,666 dollars, and our imports amounted to 1,703,333 dollars, leaving an annual balance in our favour of more than 700,000 dollars; the revenue derived on the articles imported from those Colonies, was, on an average, for those three years, 2,199,145 dollars. It would have been proper to remark, that all our exports to the British Colonies consisted of articles, the growth, and production of the United States; for at no period, were either our ships, or British ships, permitted to import into those Colonies, from the United States, articles other than the growth or production of the United States.

This stamps our commerce with those Colonies with a permanent value, which our commerce with the Colonies of the other European powers does not possess. During the period mentioned, our exports to all those Colonies, amounted to 2,775,666 dollars each year; but every one knows, that we exported a great amount of East India and European merchandize, to the Colonies of the nations at war with Britain. Peace puts an end to the exports, and gives the advantage of a permanent, over a temporary commerce.

It is said, that we shall be shortly independent for supplies of West India articles.—In a very great degree, no doubt, we shall be so. But this does not prove that we are to lose a sale for the production of agriculture and the forest; if, as the advocates of the restrictive system insist, the British Colonies cannot exist without our supplies, they will have them although we may get sugar and rum from our sister states to the South. To encourage the consumption of the products of each other, is without doubt the policy of these states.—But certainly that principle goes too far, when the interests of many are to be sacrificed for the benefit of a few.

Let the British bring their produce, and take away ours; of the former, what could not be consumed in the country, might, and would be exported to those nations who have no Colonies in the West-Indies, and this export trade should be confined exclusively to our own vessels. From that part consumed in the country, we should find our advantage in the increase of revenue, and from that part exported, we should find benefit in the employment of our shipping, but above both we should find a market for a large part of our surplus produce, which we are daily losing.—The effect of a perseverance in our restrictive system has already produced three results in those colonies—to depend more upon their own re-

sources—to seek supplies elsewhere than in this country—and to economize in consumption.

Upon the authority of an American merchant, recently from the West Indies, it is stated that the export of Rum from the British West India Colonies to British North American Colonies exceeded 20,000 puncheons, which is more than twice adequate to the consumption of the latter: Does any one doubt where the residue finds a vent? if he does let him pay a visit to our Eastern and Northern frontiers.

It would be equally uncandid, as it is untrue to ascribe all our difficulties to the restrictive system; but much of the distress felt in this state, and particularly in this section of it, is to be ascribed to that system. Let us turn back to the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, and compare the busy hum of commerce to the silence of death, at this day.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—At the sitting of the Royal Society in London, recently, Capt. Kater read an interesting paper on the subject of a volcano which he had discovered in the moon. On examining the dark part of the moon through a telescope, he perceived a bright spot resembling a star; and subsequent observations convinced him it was a volcano. As that part of the moon in which it is situated has now become illuminated, the volcano is no longer visible, and before the period for observing returns, it will probably have ceased to be in a state of eruption.

SAVANNAH, MARCH 30.

Amidst all the shipwrecked hopes and broken schemes with which the peculiar state of commerce makes men of business familiar, there is a local source of gratification which serves, as far as it goes, to counterbalance the gloom. The neatness and uniformity of the new buildings which almost every street of our city presents to the eye, and their rapid strides towards completion astonish every one who knew the place before the late memorable fire.

What was feebled of the ancient bird is realized in Savannah, which is literally in several instances, partly formed out of its own ashes. The old materials were employed having been found to be improved by the intensity of the heat.

The new building on the bay, (Byrd's City Hotel,) is magnificent and spacious, although from its peculiar situation, and great extent—in a great measure concealed.

That massive pile—Gibson's Buildings is in a style of comparative grandeur; the pillars and parapet wall, giving an imposing ornament to a concentrated mass of materials, brought within its dimensions.

The United States bank, claims to be noticed. So far as the imperfect completion of this building will justify an opinion, being passed upon it. That opinion, however, is decidedly in favour of its being executed, in a style of architecture and workmanship; surpassing any public building before seen in Savannah.

Post Office, Fredericton,
23d April, 1821.

MAIL from this office, to that at St. John, and from the latter, to this office, will be put on board the Steam Boat, as usual during the Season.

TO BE SOLD

IN Lots, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about eight hundred and eighty acres, advantageously situated on both sides of the Nashwalk River, within six miles of the Town of Fredericton; the above will be sold at Public Auction on the 2d day of July next, at the Market House in Fredericton, if not sooner disposed of by private contract, terms of payment will be made easy. For further particulars apply at the office of GEORGE F STREET, Esq. in Fredericton
Fredericton, 17th April, 1821.

THE Fast sailing SLOOP SHELBURNE, will ply between Fredericton and St. John during the Summer; any person sending freight by her to either of the above-mentioned places, are assured that the articles shall be delivered in as good condition as when shipped. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to ROBERT COMBS, Master, or JOSEPH SECEE.
Fredericton, 1st May, 1821.

JOHN VAN PAVSON.
Persons indebted to the Subscriber previously to the 1st February last, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.