

sive of other incalculable advantages. In vain, after this, may a gallant Admiral, and others, whose prejudice is too deeply rooted to admit of conviction, wish the Colonies at the "bottom of the sea!" They will long continue, we trust, the justly valued and glorious appendages of the British Empire.

HALIFAX, April 26.

Removal of Restrictions from Colonial Trade.

By the *Zealous*, which vessel arrived on Saturday, London papers were received to the 26th March; and the most joyful sensations, were excited by the intelligence, that His Majesty's Ministers are about to remove those restrictions, which under other circumstances were deemed politic and necessary; and that the Colonies of Great Britain in this hemisphere, may thus be rendered prosperous and thriving Dependencies of Great Britain. Accordingly, in the evening the Province Building and Exchange were brilliantly illuminated; a Band was stationed in the former place, which during the night performed several national and patriotic airs; and about 10 o'clock a large party of gentlemen and others, accompanied by the Band of the 74th Regiment, proceeded to the front of the residence of the President, who had given a public dinner in honour of the day; and there testified the satisfaction they experienced in common with their fellow citizens.

The following is a brief outline of the Speech of Mr. HUSKISSON, in allusion to the important change in the Colonial Policy that is contemplated; and in another part of this paper will be found his Address, upon an equally important measure, the reduction of duties upon the importation of Foreign productions and manufactures into England. Hence our columns of this day will be found to contain the most interesting, important and gratifying intelligence.

In the debate of the 21st of March, the Right Hon. Gentleman took a review of the measures pursued by England with respect to her Colonies for several years, by which he said the introduction of foreign articles, and to a certain extent, foreign shipping were prohibited; he then alluded to the alteration that has recently taken place in the western world, which calls for an immediate and important change in the political intercourse with the British Colonies.

"He asked whether it would not be worth while to give to the Colonies a trading freedom, while they preserved their political connection with Ireland? He thought if this should be done, the Colonies would receive great advantage in their commerce, and would be more firmly than ever attached to the British Crown. Seeing what the United States had now become in commerce and navigation--looking to the new States in other parts of the continent of America--looking to the effects and changes that must be produced, both in the old and new world, by the formation of those States--viewing the extent of the commerce that would be carried on between these two States, and the other nations of the earth, and especially considering it with reference to the ships that would sail on that ocean which connected America with the eastern world, he trusted he should not be considered as inimical towards other States, and especially towards America, if he gave some consideration to those means by which British Commerce could be sustained against the rivalry of the other nations of the world, and could be made to equal, if not exceed, all of them in extent and prosperity." He then stated what, "had been the system formerly pursued in the Colonies, what relaxation of that system has since taken place, and how much further he should now recommend to the Committee to proceed in the course of the relaxation of the prohibitory system;" he then advised the Committee of the House to grant several privileges claimed by the Americans; and proposed "to place the trade of the Colonies with Europe on the same footing as the British trade with Ireland and the Island of Jersey. Of course this would be subject to certain restrictions as to the introduction of fire arms and implements of war, and as to the trade in some of the staple commodities, but these restrictions could be introduced afterwards. With the exception of these restrictions, however, he thought we ought to permit the free in-

tercourse of any friendly State with our Colonies, subject only to the same regulations as their intercourse with the various ports in the empire; such regulations for instance as that the cargo should be the entire property of the subjects of that nation from whence it was brought, and that the ship should be a national vessel. The result would be, that retaining exclusively our coasting trade, we should give every facility for trade consistent with the safety of the Colonies, to the Colonies themselves and the rest of the world. Of course it would be necessary, in order to effect this purpose, greatly to enlarge the list of articles the colonies were now permitted to receive from other countries, and it would be necessary to impose moderate protecting duties on the articles of trade. At first these duties might be rated at 7 per cent, but some there must be of a higher kind, and these would probably amount to 15, 20, and by possibility in some instances as high as 30 per cent. These duties would be appropriated for the benefit of the colonies and consequently for the advantage of the mother country. The colonies must of course act in every thing under the direction of England, but the revenue arising from the duties to be paid on goods imported into the colonies would not be transferred to the English Treasury, but would form the colonial revenue, and be carried to their account, so that they would have no reason to complain that any of their privileges were in the slightest degree invaded. He should also propose, with a view to the benefit of our commerce, that where it was capable of being applied, the colonies should receive the whole benefit of the warehousing system in England, by receiving in their warehouses goods that were not intended to be sold and consumed in the colonies, but to be exported thence into other parts of the world. He thought such a system would be extremely beneficial, especially with reference to our commerce with South America. He did not look merely to the commercial benefits, it would be productive of more extensive and solid advantages; he believed it would introduce a new description of inhabitants, a new sort of commerce, and even beyond that, a different kind of Agriculture in the West Indies."

"It would therefore be impossible that the colonies could feel a wish to connect themselves with any other country; or that they should be envious on account of the more rapid growth of other States in their immediate neighborhood. They would pay less duties than at present, and infinitely less in value, than the protection and assistance they would receive. He was convinced these Provinces would not only be benefited in point of commerce, but that they would feel bound to the mother country still more strongly than ever on account of their mutual interest. Between them and England there could be no chance of disunion, but should such an event take place, after what he should propose had been carried into execution, it would not be attended with the same regret that accompanied the separation of other colonies from the mother country. Without these boons were granted to the colonies--boons which he was convinced would also be beneficial to ourselves--he must say that in his opinion, the colonies would not be able to sustain the commercial rivalry of the United States."

Mr. Huskisson then stated that with respect to the Corn Trade of Canada; he should propose on a future evening that a duty of 5s. per quarter should be laid upon Corn imported from Canada, and that in other respects the trade should be perfectly open and free and subject to no restrictions. He had no hesitation he said in stating that the Revenue Officers should be paid out of the duties created by the trade of the colonies, and which in truth was the proper fund from which they should be taken; and concluded by moving a resolution to amend the Acts to which he had referred. Mr. Ellis, Mr. Baring, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hume, with other members expressed themselves highly gratified with the important changes proposed; when the resolution was agreed to.

The following is an official copy of the resolutions moved by Mr. Huskisson on the 21st March:--

1. "That it is expedient to amend several Acts of the 3d and 4th years of His present Majesty, for regulating the Trade

between His Majesty's possessions in America, and other places in America and the West Indies, and between His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and other parts of the world;" and also an Act of the 4th year of His present Majesty, for regulating the Warehousing of goods."

2. "That the duties imposed by two Acts of the 3d year of His present Majesty, for regulating the trade between His Majesty's possessions in America, and other places in America and the West Indies, and between His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and other parts of the world, or by an Act of the 4th year of His present Majesty, to amend the last mentioned Act shall cease and determine; and that the duties hereinafter mentioned shall be paid in lieu thereof, that is to say--

SCHEDULE OF DUTIES.

A Schedule of Duties payable upon Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any place under the British Dominions in America or the West Indies, or within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, imported into his Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands, in America, or the West Indies.

[In describing the Schedule, we have reference to the Almanack for the present year, published by Mr. Belcher; upon consulting which the reader will be enabled clearly to understand its operation.]

The Duty on the articles commencing with Wheat Flour and ending with Live Stock, remain the same as before; with this exception, that Wheat is to pay one shilling per bushel.

Wines of every description in bottles, to pay 7l. 7s. per tun; and Foreign Quart Bottles containing Wine 1s. per dozen.

The articles commencing with Alabaster, and ending at Whetstones, continue on the same footing; except Brandy, which will pay 1s. per gallon.

Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar and Molasses, to pay 5s. per cwt. Rum 6d. per gallon;— and further the amount of any duty payable for the time being, on Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses and Rum, respectively, being the produce of any of the British possessions in South America.

Clocks and Watches, Leather Manufactures, Musical Instruments, Wires of all sorts, and Books and Papers, for every 100l. of the value thereof, 30l.

Glass Manufactures, Soap, Refined Sugar, Sugar Candy, and Tobacco manufactured, for every 100l. of the true and real value thereof, 20l.

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not being enumerated as described, nor otherwise charged with duty by this Act, for every 100l. of the true and real value thereof, 15l.

And if any of the goods hereinbefore mentioned, shall be imported through the United Kingdom, having been Warehoused therein, and exported from the Warehouse, one tenth of the duties herein imposed, shall be remitted in respect of such goods.

And if any of the goods hereinbefore-mentioned shall be imported through the United Kingdom, not from the Warehouse, but after all duties of importation for home use therein, shall have been paid in the said United Kingdom, the same shall be free of all the said duties.

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John N. B. April 25, 1825.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Friday the 27th May next, for supplying the Troops at Miramichi, with returns of Provisions, Fuel, and Candles for one year from the 25th June next, inclusive.

EACH RATION TO CONSIST OF
 14 2-7 Oz. of Fresh Fine Flour,
 1 lb. Salt Irish Mess Pork, or
 1 lb. Fresh Beef,
 1-3 Pint of Rum,
 And for such quantities of Fuel, Wood and Candles, (not exceeding 75 Cords of the former, and 200 lbs. of the latter,) as may be required during the above mentioned period.

The Provisions, (except Fresh Beef which if supplied must be issued three times in each week) Fuel, Wood and Candles, to be delivered once a week, rest on the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each Month, at the Quarters of the Troops, by and at the expense of the Contractor or Contractors.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 3d MAY, 1825.

Alms-House and Work-House.
 COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
 Wm. F. ODELL, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.
 TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,
 GEORGE MINCHIN, Esquire,
 HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
 JAMES TAYLOR, Senr. Esq.

Amount deposited yesterday, strictly within the meaning of the Act of Assembly - - - £22.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.
 CHARLES S. PUTNAM, Esq. to be Clerk of the Crown, in the Supreme Court.

At a **SPECIAL SESSIONS** of the **PEACE** of our Lord the KING, holden at Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on the 29th day of April 1825.

RESOLVED unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Court, that the burning of Charcoal Kilns within the Town of Fredericton, is a common nuisance, dangerous to the Dwelling, and pernicious to the Health of His Majesty's Subjects--

RESOLVED, That His Majesty's Attorney General be requested to institute public prosecutions against all persons causing or maintaining the said Nuisance.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient that a Special Session be summoned to meet at the County Court House on Friday next the 6th May at 12 o'Clock, to take into consideration sundry other Nuisances existing in different parts of the Town and County, and to transact such other business coming before them as can legally be done.

H. G. CLOPPER,
 Clerk of the Peace.

As CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esquire, son of His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, was yesterday afternoon riding on Horse-back on the Road near Government House, the animal unfortunately fell, and we lament to state that Mr. DOUGLAS was very seriously injured.

Sailed John April 25.

Arrived, Friday, Ship Success, Russell, Falmouth, 27 days--ballast to George Ball. Brigs Ceres Dunn, London, 21--ballast to H. Johnston & Co.

Elizabeth, Moon, Plymouth, 26--ballast to W. & J. Street.

Duke of Wellington, Watson, Liverpool, 34--merchandise to N. Disbrow.

Thomas Hanford, Cock, Pernambuco, 35--hides & cotton to Hanford & Raymond.

Aurora, Henley, Teignmouth, 28--ballast to W. & J. Street. Spoke, March 27th, lat. 49. 14, long. 11, 50. N. brig Colonist, of and from St. Andrews, N. B. for Liverpool, out 20 days.

Hope, Harrison, New-Castle, 56--coals to William Barr.--Spoke, 4th April, lat. 44, 13, long. 38, 50, ship Anacreon, Hodgson, hence, bound to Liverpool out 18 days, in a leaky state, ship very crank, and two seamen dead.

Schr. Eagle, Johnston-Savannah-la-mar, 32--rum shrub & coffee to Crookshank & Johnston.--Left brig Trafalgar, Johnston, of and for this port to sail about the 15th April.

Tuesday, brig Warrior, M'Vicar, Greenock, 29--goods to J. Dempster.

Aboyne, Ninian, Aberdeen, 29--ballast to W. Black. Schr. Lark, Lamb, Trinidad, 34--sugar to J. Woodward.

Wednesday, ship Dædalus, Mackie, London, 29, ballast to H. Johnston & Co. Brig William, Scott, Liverpool, 39--goods to Master.

MEMORANDA. Arrived at Lepró, on the 18th inst. brig Euphrosyne, Hutchinson, 35 days from London, to H. Johnson & Co. ballast.

Hermit, Rattray, hence at Greenock, 31 days.

Halifax April 26.

By the Hannah the Proposals of a Company which has been formed in England, called the "Quebec & Halifax Steam Navigation Company" have been received. This Company propose raising a Capital of £50,000 in 1000 shares of £50 each, of which 500 shares will be disposed of: 200