

their debt, duty or things which they owe to the said Matthias G. Valentine, and to deliver all other effects of the said Matthias G. Valentine, which they, or either, or any of them may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us aforesaid: And we do desire all the Creditors of the said Matthias G. Valentine, on or before the same day, to deliver to us, or to some, or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Matthias G. Valentine, in order that right and justice may be done pursuant to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Fredericton, the 21st day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

M. G. Clapper,  
Wm. Taylor,  
John Simpson, } Trustees.

#### EXTRACTS

From the Message of the President of the United States, communicated to the Senate and House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the 6th December.

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of his hand in peace and tranquility, in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her governments, whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great-Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favored their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties, to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great-Bri-

tain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia: It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the Act of Congress of the 3th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and of impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country, to which the vessel belongs or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable, that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime state, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

The Commissioners under the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Ghent, have so nearly completed their labors, that, by the report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

#### FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 27th December, 1825.

#### Alms-House and Work-House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esquire.

#### SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.  
Amount deposited Yesterday, £14 18 4

THE Semi Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Fredericton Savings Bank, will be held at Mr. CLOPPER'S Office on Monday next at 12 o'clock, when the accounts for the last half year will be exhibited

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, having been pleased to direct, the following letters from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, together with copies of His Excellency's answers thereto, to be handed to the Central Committee, for the relief of the Sufferers by the late desolating conflagrations in this Province: It is with a high degree of gratification, that the Committee avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to make known to the public, such distinguished proofs of benevolence; and they feel themselves called upon, in an especial manner, to return their most sincere thanks, and those of the Inhabitants of this Province at large, for these most liberal acts of kindness, charity, and good feeling, on the part of our fellow christians, in those cities, acts that cannot fail to unite us in closer bonds of friendship and good will; though we are at the same time fully sensible that we can make, but a very inadequate acknowledgment, for such unprecedented marks of liberality and sympathy.

George Shore,  
Thos Baillie,  
George Best,  
James Sumnerville,  
E. W. Miller,  
W. J. Bedell,  
W. Taylor,  
H. G. Clopper, } Central Committee

December 27, 1825.

To His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart. Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick.

SIR,  
The Committee appointed at a Meeting of the citizens of New-York, and British residents, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the late calamitous conflagration, in your Province, beg leave to inform your Excellency that they have collected the sum of five thousand dollars.

Having been authorized by the General Meeting, to make such disposition of the funds that may be collected, as they may think proper, the Committee are unanimously of opinion, that the same be placed in your hands, to be distributed by you among those of the poorer classes, throughout the Province, who have most severely felt the effects of the late awful visitation.

As there are no immediate means of remitting the amount thus collected, the Committee have deposited the same (5000 dols.) in the hands of Morris Robinson, Esquire, Cashier of the New-York branch Bank of the United States, upon whom your Excellency may draw to that amount.

The Committee very confidently hope that their exertions will be attended with still farther success.

With a lively sympathy for the suffering Inhabitants of New-Brunswick, the Committee have the honor to be.

With perfect consideration,  
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,  
BEV. ROBINSON,  
Chairman of the Committee.

To the Halifax Committee appointed for the relief of the sufferers by fire in New-Brunswick.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

A Committee chosen at a Meeting of many of the citizens of this place, on the 7th inst. for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the Province of New-Brunswick, have agreeably to the object for which they were appointed, proceeded to the collection of monies intended for the above purpose, from those in this community whose sympathy has been excited by the unparalleled sufferings caused both at Fredericton and Miramichi, by the desolating fires of the 7th October. In the prosecution of their duty the Committee have already obtained subscriptions to the amount of about three thousand dollars, and are yet proceeding in their collections, which it is hoped may very considerably increase that sum.

Although the prompt and effectual assistance which has been rendered to the sufferers at Miramichi, by all their neighbours, and especially by the inhabitants of Halifax, which is equally honorable to them, and gratifying to the humane of both Countries, has afforded them the means of supplying their more immediate wants, yet the Committee have thought that an addition thereto of Bread and Rice—the one requiring no preparation and the other very little—might not be unacceptable, before the weather should impede or prevent the navigation, and that it is advisable to invest a part of the funds collected in those articles. They have accordingly requested Mr. George L. Deblois, one of their number to put on board the Schooner Billow, Captain Barker, now bound to Halifax, about 250 Barrels of Bread and 20 Tierces Rice, Twenty half and 6 Barrels Flour, consigned to the Halifax Committee of Relief, and to be distributed under their direction, in such manner as they shall think best adapted to relieve the distressed subjects of the late calamity.

The Committee have also requested to be informed by the Halifax Committee of Relief, whether in regard to the funds yet uncollected and unappropriated it will be desirable, that the amount should be invested in supplies of various kinds, or whether it would be more acceptable if remitted for the use of the sufferers, in money, also whether the sufferers in Fredericton have participated in the collections already made in Nova Scotia, or whether their circumstances in the opinion of the Halifax Committee do not require such participation, if the former, in what manner and through what medium it is proposed that the relief for the sufferers at Fredericton should be applied? If it is thought that the money collected in this quarter should be appropriated solely to the relief of the sufferers at Miramichi, will the Halifax Committee of Relief charge them

selves with the distribution of it, or indicate a suitable channel through which it may pass.

They are requested also to inform the Boston Committee, whether in their opinion, if any investment of the money is deemed advisable in clothing and other supplies (inadmissible under your revenue laws, as objects of trade) such articles will be admitted under the peculiar circumstances in which they go forward. In such case Nails, Bricks, Lime, Coarse Cottons and Woollens, and if need requires Cotton Garments, ready made may be forwarded by the Billow, the next voyage.

Hoping to be favoured with your answer to this by the earliest opportunity.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your's very respectfully,  
(Signed) H. G. OTIS,  
Chairman per order.

P. S.—Enclosed you have bill of lading for the quantity shipped.

Halifax 21st November, 1825.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. addressed to the committee for the relief of the sufferers in New-Brunswick, enclosing Bill of Lading of sundry articles shipped on board the Billow, Captain Barker, which were safely landed here, and a vessel has since been dispatched to Miramichi with them.

The committee laid your letter before His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT, and I beg to enclose a letter from the committee of His Majesty's Council; it expresses the sentiments of this community in general.

As large supplies have already gone to Miramichi, the committee do not think it necessary to send more at present.

His Excellency Sir-Howard Douglas having personally visited the different scenes of distress, will be more competent to judge of the relief required at the several places; the committee beg you will be pleased to retain any further sum that may be subscribed, subject to His Excellency's disposal. The committee have transmitted to Sir Howard a copy of your letter.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your very humble servant,

S. CUNARD,

Chairman of the Committee.

Hon. H. G. OTIS, Boston.

Boston, December 3, 1825.

SIR.—The Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the Province of New-Brunswick, were induced, by the consideration that a Halifax Packet was on the eve of sailing for that port, to make a small shipment of Provisions through that channel as best calculated to meet the urgency of the case. They are however aware that your Excellency, as the supreme executive officer of the Province, is the personage to whom communications on the subject of similar donations to the inhabitants of your government should most properly be addressed and in the correctness of this opinion they are confirmed by the answer of the Halifax committee to their letter accompanying the shipment already made. I have therefore the honor to inform your Excellency that the sum of eight thousand dollars collected for the foregoing object is now in the hands of John Houston, Esq. of this city, Treasurer of the Committee which is holden subject to your Excellency's order and that bills for that sum or any part drawn by your Excellency, or your authorized agent, will be paid at sight. Should it be deemed expedient by those who may have the immediate superintendence of this concern, to have the money or a part of it invested in further supplies of Clothing, Provisions, or materials for building and shipping from this port, your instructions on that head will be promptly complied with. It is expected that a further collection will be made of a small sum, of which the amount cannot at this moment be considered, perhaps it may be thought expedient by your Excellency to give distinct instructions for the remitting that amount, whatever it may prove to be, and to draw a separate bill in such general terms as will cover the sum when received here. I have the honor to be with great consideration, (in behalf of and by order of the committee,) your Excellency's obedient Servant,

H. G. OTIS.

To His Excellency,  
Sir Howard Douglas, K. B.  
Governor of the Province,  
of New Brunswick, &c. &c.