

(Hat) Straw, covered with oil skin, low crown, brim 4 inches 3-4 wide, broad ribbon for band, ends hanging over the larboard eye.—*Shirt*, check, collar open,—black silk handkerchief, eye loose.—*Braces*, worked silk—no waistcoat—*Jacket*, white pink stripe, *fogle*, fancy, and hanging out of the starboard pocket—*Trowsers* white, very large.—*Stockings*, slate colour, 5 inches long.—*Shoes*, long quartered, colour of Sailcloth, seams and binding covered with wide black galloon.

EVENING DRESS.—Full dress blue coat, silk velvet collar, made to fit the person so as to be worn without vest, buttons of most beautiful amber colour.—*Trowsers*, white jean, very full.—*Stockings*, white silk.—*Shoes*, black satin.—*Shirt* cambric, with unstarched collar.—*Cravat*, of the same material.—*Bingham tie*.

Miscellaneous.

TARIFF OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th July, Mr. Huskisson rose to move for copies of the American Tariffs of 1824 and the present year, with any communications from His Majesty's Ministers in the United States on the subject. It was necessary, before the close of the session, to take some notice, not of the intention, perhaps, but of the tendency of certain Acts which had been lately passed in the United States, detrimental to their own interests, but certainly calculated greatly to injure and impede the trade and manufactures of Great Britain. In 1815, a Convention was entered into for four years, which was not introduced by him, but which was nearly one of the first of those reciprocity treaties that had been so much abused. The simple principle was this: That all articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of either country, should be received either upon duties as low as those paid upon any the like articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; and further, that there should be no discriminating duties in reference to the national character of the respective ships. In 1818 it was renewed. At this period, when we were exploding the doctrine of prohibition, it was adopted by the Americans with reference to the great staple manufactures of England. About the same time the Convention was violated by the United States, imposing an additional duty on iron rolled instead of beaten into plates, which was an increase occasioned merely by the improvement in the mode of manufacture. This country remonstrated, but without effect; though on the renewal of the Convention the principle was conceded, and it was also agreed that the treaty should be dissolved on either party giving twelve months' notice. Since that period the American Congress has added other duties, particularly upon wool, hardware, and cotton, and those duties were so great as to amount almost to a prohibition, and, as in the year before, the proposition for an increase was rejected by a majority of one, in the year 1827 it was carried by a great majority.

But he understood that the best informed upon such subjects in the United States, looked upon the increase as highly prejudicial to their interests; certain it was that every country looked to every question with reference to its own particular interests, and upon that principle he did not complain of the United States; but on that principle also was it that we ought to look to our own course, so as to counteract that feeling in others. He was not one of those who advocated a system of prohibitory warfare; but if we did not adopt some course of the kind we should forfeit our claim to impartiality, and justify the complaints on the part of other countries who were dealing with us in a fairer and juster manner. The people of the United States deceived themselves if they supposed we had not ample means of manifesting our feelings, even under the Convention, but it was, however, open to us to put an end to that Convention by due notice given, and this was, in his opinion, the more manly course. The principal exports of America—tobacco, rice, cotton, and turpentine—were not manufactured in this country, but were merely sent to this country for consumption, and with those articles it would not be difficult to supply ourselves from other sources. He believed that this tariff owed its existence less to the opinion that it would promote national objects, than electioneering purposes. It was not a matter of surprise that party should prevail in a country where the supreme executive power was an object of competition, not twice in an age, but once every four years. He observed, that

these measures were generally brought forward at the period of these elections, with reference to the excitement of the people.

While the trade of the United States with this country amounted to one half of all the exports of their own productions, it formed only one sixth of the whole trade of the country. He would leave it to the sober and temperate consideration of those who ought to be the rulers of the destinies of that country, to decide whether it was a safe game for them to risk one half of their trade, in order to impede us in a branch of our commerce, which was only one sixth of our whole foreign trade. So far from retaliating, he would leave the American Government to find out the folly of their proceedings; and he had no doubt that they would soon repent the day they had adopted this weak and absurd policy. He was of opinion that every pound of injury the Tariff would inflict on England, the injury to America would be fourfold.

Mr. Hume said nothing rankled more in the breasts of the Americans, than our exclusion of their corn. This was the staple of one half the country, and it was by the influence of those States which grew corn, that this unwise and impolitic Tariff had been passed.

Mr. Peel said, it was a mistake to suppose the Tariff was a retaliatory measure, for in the very year that it was introduced, we had relaxed in our regulation respecting American corn. He had no objection to the production of the documents, from which he gathered sufficient to prove to him, that the security of America would before long induce that country to recall the present step, as it must necessarily lead to considerable suffering there if continued; and in the meantime he was glad that circumstances prevented the possibility of our adopting any retaliatory system, as the only effect likely to be produced by such a course would be, its being taken wrong by the Americans, and leading to still further steps. The motion was then agreed to.

A Council was held in London on the 30th, at which it was decided that the blockade of Madeira should not be respected, as Don Miguel has declared himself King. The blockade of Oporto was recognized because he was Regent.

Don Miguel had formally declared his acceptance of the Crown, and on the 7th July, took the oath at the Palace of Ajuda, in conformity with what was done in the Cortes held in the year 1641.

The French Frigate *La Vestale*, arrived at Brest on the 19th of July, from Lisbon, with the French, Prussian, and Netherland's Ambassadors.

The Russian squadron of 4 ships of the line, and 3 frigates, from Cronstadt, had touched at Deal, and sailed on the 29th July for the Mediterranean. It was understood another squadron of about the same number of vessels, was to follow shortly after. A private letter from London, states that a despatch of so large a naval force from Russia to the Mediterranean, caused much sensation, and it was believed an equal force would be shortly sent from England to the same destination.

It is stated also, that an expedition, with 12,000 troops, was shortly to sail from France, to compel the Turks to evacuate the Morea. France is said to take this step at the request of the Emperor of Russia, and it is added that England is to co-operate with a naval force, so that the three powers are represented as still acting in concert.

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, appointed to inquire into the conduct of the late Ministry of VILLELE, have made a long report the result of which is, that there is ground for impeaching that Ministry of peculation and treason. The Committee were divided in this opinion 5 to 4. The report was to be taken up in the Chamber after the subject of the Budget.

Accounts from Portugal are to the 17th. The blockade of Oporto was taken off on the 15th.

ALL persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late Capt. JOSEPH CLARKE, of the County of Sunbury, are hereby requested to render the same for settlement, within Three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted, will make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

L. H. DEVEBER, } Adm'rs.
N. HUBBARD, }
Sept. 30, 1828.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1828.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, GEO. F. STREET, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

By Authority.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, cap. 114, the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, at the Port of St. Andrews, have appointed a Barn belonging to Messrs. Jones & Co., of Saint Andrews aforesaid, for the purpose of warehousing Live Stock, from and after this date.

Public notice, therefore, is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for the information of all concerned.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

COMMISSIONER FOR ROADS.

Murphy Giberson, vice George Morehouse, towards building a Bridge over the Munquat, in the Parish of Kent, £70.

Since our last publication, a Supplement to the NEW MONTREAL GAZETTE of the 15th instant, has put us in possession of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Canadian affairs, but, we regret, too late to admit of our copying it into this number, and which, from the interesting nature of the subject, we should have had much pleasure in doing. Its great length, however, compels us to defer its insertion until next week: in the mean while, as the following notice from the above mentioned paper, appears to convey as much of its important contents as ought, perhaps, to be said, while the document itself is not before our readers, we avail ourselves of it for that reason.

From the *New Montreal Gazette*, September 15.

REPORT OF THE CANADA COMMITTEE.

We have seen this important document. It is an excellent one. There is a moderation and a calmness in it, which is well calculated to conciliate both parties in this Province. It commences with stating the subjects that were brought before the Committee; and it first treats of the Civil disputes in Lower Canada. On the main subject of these disputes—the Financial Question—the Report, while it tacitly approves of Lord Dalhousie's conduct in refusing to accede to the wishes of the House of Assembly for voting the Civil List monies annually, yet it expresses the conviction of the Committee that in future it would be expedient to give the House of Assembly full controul over all public monies collected and expended in the Province, excepting the revenue derived from Crown demesnes. The Committee, however, seems to have been aware that such a proceeding would be a yielding on the part of the Crown—and it also hopes, that the independence of the Governor, Judges, and some other public officers, should be put upon a surer basis than it would have, were their salaries voted annually. The report then touches upon the independence of the Legislative Council—it recommends that the Members of that Council, with the exception of the Chief Justice, should, if possible, be chosen from those who do not hold any situation at the pleasure of the Crown.

The next general interesting part of the Report, is that which speaks of the Clergy reserves and the Upper Canada University. The Committee does not seem to have any affection for these Reserves—they are spoken of as a hindrance to the improvement and welfare of the Province. The Report does not distinctly affirm that these Reserves were intended for the support of the Clergy of every denomination of Protestants—but such an inference can easily be drawn. It states, however, that it is the opinion of the Crown Lawyers that the Church of Scotland has a claim on these Reserves—in which opinion the Committee entirely concurs. The Report is decidedly opposed in the spirit and letter of the Charter of the College at York. It recommends that no religious test whatever, should be required either of the President, Professors, or Students—the professors to be required to sign a declaration that when they may allude to, or Lecture on any religious subjects, they shall incul-