

Game Bill has been read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed, and this, as well as other new laws, will come into operation within a few months. The people will have, therefore, something to learn, and more to obey.

Many of the Speakers in Parliament, and writers without, seem to attribute our national distresses to one cause only,—namely, to over production; and Mr. Tooke, in a late letter to Lord Grenville, insists upon this cause as the greatest public evil. But is there no other source of discontent and difficulty to which many of our grievances may be traced? Are we sure that the blame can be imputed to our manufacturers and wholesale dealers alone? May not something be charged to a tendency of over-legislation?

The working up the raw commodity of paper into statute laws without any stint or limitation. In a word, is not the over production of Acts of Parliament one of the distempers of the times? And have not too much briskness and activity in that mischievous branch of manufacture produced as many evils, as excess in other trades? Mr. Tooke's observations are so able, that we insert an extract from them:—

"Whence (he says,) does the increase of production arise? In the great majority of cases, the increase of production may, unless where it is merely the effect of difference of seasons, be referred to some one or other of the following causes: extended and improved cultivation; a resort to fresh soils; new resources of supply; cheaper substitutes for more expensive materials; a more skillful application of manual labour; and, above all, the application and progressive improvement of machinery. But an increase of production, from any one or more of these causes, must entail a diminution of profit, if not a positive loss, to the producers, upon that part of the produce which has been previously raised.

"Over production, then, exists only with reference to the producers. Looking to the community at large, it is absurd to use the term in any sense which conveys the meaning of evil. When the prices have fallen to the point which extends the consumption in proportion to the increased supply, profits are restored to their ordinary level; and the ultimate results are, extended means of enjoyment to the community, increased employment to the working classes, and augmented sources of revenue to the State.

"While, however, the main cause of the stagnation of trade may clearly be traced to an increased supply of raw produce, (food excepted,) beyond the previous rate of consumption, there are circumstances connected with our foreign trade which have contributed to diminish the demand, and thus to add to the suppression of manufacturers, arising from the increased supply of the raw material. The circumstances to which I allude are,—

"The war in the East of Europe, which excludes us from the accustomed channels of our trade with Turkey and the Black Sea.

"The violent character of the government of Portugal, and the civil war with South America, have tended to endanger, and consequently to contract, our commercial enterprises with those parts.

"The great fluctuations of the exchange in Brazil, produced by the financial difficulties of the Government, have entailed heavy losses upon the shippers of goods thither, and are calculated for a time, to diminish the scale of further shipments.

"The American anti-commercial tariff had the effect, in the first instance, of inducing our manufacturers to glut the markets of the United States in anticipation of the measure, and subsequently greatly reducing our exports thither.

"Although no one of these, singly, would be of much importance in the general scale of our trade, yet, collectively, they cannot but be felt as a considerable aggravation to the present commercial stagnation.

"But there is no reason to apprehend that the consumption of those parts of the world will be materially diminished, or will be otherwise than progressive; and indeed, the eventual demand arising from them, (excepting the United States, if their government persists in its present self-tormenting commercial policy,) will, in all probability, be the greater for the intermediate reduction of their stocks.

"In a period like the present, distinguished by the prevalence of excessive caution or under trading, there will inevitably be a falling-off in the revenue while such depression lasts."

**United States.**

From the American Quarterly Review.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF AMERICANS.

The manners of the people of the United States are not

generally refined, but are very generally civil. The portion living in cities, and who travel and enjoy social intercourse, are polished and courteous. The body of our Farmers and people of the interior are, indeed, rough in their manners, though not boorish; they have all the friendly, benevolent, and hospitable feelings; they are independent in their approaches and address to strangers; they serve you for the pleasure it affords themselves, not from the idea of gain; they every where respect and favour the female character.

This people, new and mongrel as they have been called, are really the most homogeneous on earth. They all speak the English Language, and almost without any dialect; they have the same political rights, the same feelings, the same moral sentiments, and the same pretensions throughout the whole extent of our country; they adopt the same manners, wear the same fashions, dance the same figures, introduce the same style of equipage, furniture, and architecture, and pursue the same routine of social amusements from the large Atlantic cities to the Ultima Thule of our frontier settlements. Unlike the peasants or cultivators of Europe, ours are not wrapped up in self, and coldly suspicious of all strangers; nor have they any fixed costume which denotes that they have no hopes ultra; that thus they vegetate throughout all generations, without those aspirations of ambition and pride which would advance their state and exalt their nature; here all are aspiring and all are advancing.

The great deformity upon our land is slavery. This state of things was imposed on us by our ancestors; and, owing to the extent of new country, and the variety of rich and valuable staples which we have been cultivating, of a laborious and profitable character, we have not tolerated, but have so cherished the slave population that its increase is almost as great as that of the free. It amounted to one million and a half at the census of 1820. Most unfortunately, in our case, slavery is inseparably associated with colour, and so well defined is the line of distinction, and so unalterably fixed is the badge of disgrace, that but few sympathies exist between the blacks and their masters; unlike the freedom of Rome and the vassals of Europe, who mixed in the mass, and soon lost their cast and badge, our African is the same degraded being, whether he be free or a slave. Without pride to lift him above vice and meanness, and without education to invest him with foresight and honour, he is doomed to perpetual wretchedness and degradation. Occasional manumissions, and colonization, are acknowledged by all who study the question of our coloured population, to be but slight palliatives, at the most. What, then, is the remedy? We answer, that from the nature of our staples, and the extent of our country, and for the reasons given, slavery will exist long; but, like every thing else, will yield to time. The next hundred years will, perhaps, wear it out; for at the expiration of that period, our enterprising freemen will crowd every occupation, meet every division of labour, and press upon the southern staple districts, whose profits then will be reduced to such a degree, that the master will find it for his interest to discharge his slaves, free himself from an onerous responsibility, and farm out his lands to labourers who will give him no trouble.

We have conclusive proof, that, after the blacks do become free, and the care of the master ceases to cherish them, they dwindle away and decrease daily. This arises from the habits of concubinage in which they live; from the little care which they take of their families when they chance to have any; and from disease brought on by bad habits, or from living without comforts, on unwholesome food, in crowded hovels and confined places.

The state of morality in this country is sounder than in Europe, and we have less crime in proportion to population. The Americans have less inducement to guilt, because subsistence is easily procured, and all their wants are within the reach of industry. Our vices are the result of idleness, thoughtlessness, passion, and sudden impulse,—not of want, constitutional depravity, and political corruption. Having much time to spare, the common people drink, become sots, gamble, quarrel, fight; these are the prevailing excesses. We have no privileged orders to render fashionable the vices of seduction, boxing, and racing. Convictions are relatively fewer than in England; they average throughout the whole country about three hundred annually to the million, whilst in England they are nearly seven hundred, and in Ireland eight hundred; and, on a careful analysis of those convictions, we find more than half are of colored people and foreigners. We may, therefore, call drunkenness, gambling, fighting, leading to occasional murders, our prevailing vices; and the traits of temper or irregular conduct that we manifest oftener, are vanity, exaggeration, and a disposition to overreach one another.

**WORKING OXEN FOR SALE.**

THE Subscribers have on hand Sixteen Yoke of Prime Working Oxen, that will girt from six feet eight inches to seven feet, fit for the Lumbering business, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for CASH.

N. B. They intend also to keep a regular supply through the Season.

GEORGE & W. D. HARTT.

Fredericton, July 6, 1829.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of James White, late of Fredericton, deceased, and hereby requested to present the same, attested by within Six months from this date, and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ASA COY, Adm'rs.

CHARLES M'PHERSON, Adm'rs.

Fredericton, June 30, 1829.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand for 18s., dated 6th December, 1825, drawn by the Subscriber in favor of E. W. Miller, Esq., Sheriff of York, or John Benn, late Deputy Sheriff of York; which said Note was given to the said John Benn, on the above date, by the Subscriber, to satisfy a balance due on a suit against him; but since which time said balance has been paid, and the said John Benn refuses to give up the said Note.

WILLIAM ROANS.

Nashwalk, 6th July, 1829.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

To be sold by public auction on the second Monday in January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Court House in Burton,

All the real estate of James Tapley, situate at Little River, in the Parish of Sheffield, or so much thereof as will satisfy an Execution issued out of the supreme Court at the suit of Moses Merritt, for the sum of £263 : 5 : 6,

JOHN HAZEN, Sheriff.

Burton, July 3, 1829.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the first Wednesday in January next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Market House, in the Parish of Fredericton, County of York,

ALL the right, title, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of Jeremiah Lloyd, of, in, and to the lower half of a lot of land, No. 51, and the lower half of lot No. 50, on the West side of the River St. John; also, lot C., on the East side of said River, bounded on the upper side by land granted to Charles Lloyd; and on the lower side, by land granted to Hannah Lloyd, all situate in the Parish of Wakefield: The same having been taken by Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John L. Marsh,

At the same time and place will be sold, as above mentioned.

ALL the right and title of Peter M'Dougald, of, in, and to lot No. 61, in the Military Grant, situate in the Parish of Kent: The same having been taken by Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John L. Marsh.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.

Fredericton, July 7, 1829.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on the 27th day January next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, P. M., at the house of James Blizard, in Galetown;

All the right, title, and interest of Peter Cuel, to a certain Tract or Lot of Land, situate at Cole Creek, at the head of the Grand Lake, in Queen's County, containing three hundred acres, more or less; Also, the one half of Lot No. 1, situate on the South-east side of the said Lake, containing one hundred acres, more or less, seized and taken in Execution at the suit of Silas MacMahon.

Also, at the same time and place,

Will be Sold, all the right, title, and interest, of George Hume, to a Lot of Land, situate on the South-east side of the Washademock Lake, in Queen's County, known and distinguished as Lot No. 29, containing two hundred acres, more or less, seized and taken in Execution, at the suit of Richard Mott.

Dated at Galetown, the 2d day of July, 1829.

N. H. DE VEBER, Sheriff.

**BLANK LEASES.**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fredericton, Nov. 11, 1829.