

gled. It, therefore, appeared to the Committee, especially if the augmented population of those provinces were taken into consideration, if foreign vessels were allowed as little intercourse as possible with our fishermen at Newfoundland, and if the temptations to smuggling into Canada were removed, that the quantity consumed in British America, would leave *no greater quantity* to be imported into the United States, than *such as would find an easy market.*

Such was the issue of this most important and well conducted enquiry; and it thus decidedly appeared that the complaints on the subject of restriction were *utterly unfounded*; that Great Britain and Ireland, and the remaining colonies in North America, were *fully adequate* to the supply in *British vessels*, of all the great articles of lumber and provision necessary to the West India market; and that the ship owners of England, instead of rejecting the navigation between America and the Islands, on account of the expense of the circuitous voyage, had every inducement of profit, *if the Navigation Laws were maintained*, to enter fully and effectually into the trade,

If we now extend our views from the period when these facts were ascertained to the present time, we shall find the conclusions of the Committee perfectly established. Since that period, the British colonists in North America have been, till lately, progressive in improvement. They have evidently increased in population, produce, and stock; their soil has been better and more extensively cultivated; their fisheries and forests are inexhaustible; and it will scarcely, therefore, be necessary to add, that, if they were able in so great a degree, to supply the West India market in 1784, they should be much better able to do so in 1806.

One observation, indeed, appears to me to be sufficient to prove the natural capability of the remaining British colonies in North America, to supply the West Indian Islands, especially with the two great articles, lumber and fish, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton abound in forests, which, as they have never yet been culled, like those of the United States, are capable of supplying timber in abundance, for almost every purpose, for many years. The seas of those colonies are much more than adequate to the demand of the West Indian market. The Americans take a great proportion of the fish, which they ship to the West Indies, in the bays of Fundy & Chaleurs, and in the gut of Canso, at a distance of more than 100 leagues from their own coasts; and it is, therefore, evident, that the people who inhabit the shores of those bays, would have it effectually in their power to supply the West India Islands with fish, on more reasonable terms, if their fisheries were properly protected and encouraged.

It is not, however, intended here to be implied, that those colonies have advanced in prosperity, in any respect, in proportion to their capability of improvement. Though they possess abundant means of supplying, with certain articles, any, and every, market which could be opened to them, they have experienced, especially during the last ten years, in consequence of the various suspensions of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain, by licences and otherwise, every possible discouragement and obstruction which could impede their progress. While the American merchants were favoured, in a peculiar degree, in the West Indian market, where they were regarded, for obvious reasons, as better and more extensive customers than those of the remaining colonies, these latter Provinces have suffered from an annually decreasing demand for their provisions and lumber, and have been induced to resign even the carriage of a great proportion of their surplus produce to the American traders. The consequences have been severely felt and lamented.—The forests in the British American colonies have remained comparatively untouched; the fisheries which had begun to flourish, have been, within a short period, almost ruined; and the general export has borne no proportion whatever to their means and to their power.

There are now before me official accounts, which fully verify these assertions. From those accounts

it appears, that the exports from the remaining British colonies in North America to the British West Indies, have, in almost every particular, greatly declined, since the practice of licences has become so common; and that, in the exportation, especially of the great articles of timber, lumber, &c. they have been reduced to nearly one fourth.

[To be Continued.]

VIENNA, June 4.

We are to-day positively assured, though not officially, that M. D'Oubril has brought a formal order for the evacuation of Albania.

The Court of Vienna has at length determined to send a Minister to the new King of Naples.

*Extract of a private letter same date.*

"Though I cannot absolutely vouch for the authenticity of the following letter, which is circulated privately here, yet I cannot refrain from sending you a copy of it, as it is certainly not unfavourable to the character of the man to whom it is attributed.

"TO THE KING OF BAVARIA.

"Sir and Brother,

"I have made you a King; and from particular esteem and respect for your person, sent you my Minister at War and able Counsellors, to organize and direct the Administration of your States; yet though you have enjoyed these advantages full four months, you have hitherto done nothing really useful; and I consequently, have reason to believe that you do not possess the qualities necessary to govern well. I must therefore advise you to abdicate in favour of your son, of whom I have conceived better hopes. If, as I wish and expect, you acquiesce in this proposal, I shall take care to secure to you a suitable pension.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON."

MILAN, JUNE 7.

Immediately on General Andreossi taking possession of Ragusa, he issued a Proclamation, wherein, among other things, he says—"I declare, that it is the intention of his Majesty the Emperor and King to acknowledge the independence and neutrality of this State, as soon as the Russians shall have evacuated Albania, the Island of Corfu, and the other Venetian Islands, and that the Russian squadron shall have quitted the coast of Dalmatia."

HAMBURGH, JUNE 13.

All the letters and reports of travellers from Hanover concur in stating the dislike, or rather hatred of the peo-

ple to their new Master, and their longing for the re-establishment of their old Government.

The Prussian officers lead a most unpleasant life, being invited into no company, nor taken any notice of.—Indeed not only the officers, but the soldiers are highly dissatisfied with the present system. The language held in Berlin itself is of the most violent nature. Almost all the odium of the public, falls, however on Count Haugwitz, who is generally execrated.

In Hanover many houses were illuminated on the 4th inst. and *God save the King* publicly sung in the streets. All these houses were, however, marked by the Dragoons, who paraded the streets all night in parties, and the next day, soldiers extraordinary were quartered in each. The Prussian arms on the public buildings, &c. are absolutely plastered over with mud, and the peasants lose no opportunity of shewing their hatred to the *Cuckoo*, as they in derision term the Prussian Eagle.

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Courvoisier, the Messenger, landed last night at Deal from Boulogne with dispatches. He came out of Boulogne yesterday in a flag of truce, and was put on board the Clyde, from whence Commodore Owen sent him in a light vessel to Deal. As soon as he landed, he set off in a post chaise and four for London.

The funds yesterday experienced considerable fluctuations.—From 8 the Omnium rose to 8½, but it fell afterwards to 7½ per cent. and closed at 7.—The Consuls which had been as high as 65, fell to 63 7-8. As this rise had been produced by the confident rumours of a speedy Peace, the fall was owing to reports of a contrary nature.

It is confidently reported this morning, that Lord Holland sets off for Paris, next Monday.

A message from his Majesty, was yesterday delivered to both houses of Parliament, relative to the vote of credit, in order to enable him "the better to defend his possessions from the designs of the enemy, and to provide for such exigencies as may arise."

JULY 5.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Basilico, the messenger, arrived from France. He left Boulogne in a flag of truce, which put him on board the Clyde, whence he was sent by Commodore Owen in a light vessel for Deal. He proceeded from that place in a post-chaise and four for London. A Privy Council was held in consequence of his arrival; and we understand that another messenger was ordered to be in readiness to set off yesterday evening for Paris.—In consequence of this arrival, and the different rumours, the funds experienced a considerable fluctuation.

It was reported, the Preliminaries were adjusted, and that the Definitive Treaty alone waited the presence of Lord Holland.—We cannot pass *per saltum* into these precipitate conclusions, however strong appearances may be. The messenger Courvoisier, is supposed to have brought some overtures from M. Talleyrand, thro' the medium of Lord Yarmouth, who still remains at Paris. Lord Holland waited upon Lord Grenville yesterday at noon, and afterwards visited his uncle Mr. Fox, with whom he remained a considerable time. It is generally concluded in the ministerial circles, that his Lordship will set off without delay, from Brighton for Dieppe, as the shortest route to the French capital. We should place a stronger reliance on the success of his Lordship's mission, if it were understood, which does not appear from the foreign Journals, that the Russian Minister, M. D'Oubril, had arrived at Paris.