

bus, and enlightened people, as the inhabitants of Canada, if not so already, must soon become) from asserting that right, which every people ought to enjoy, of governing themselves according to their own judgement, without the interference of any other.

I have no doubt it will be objected, that if Great Britain admits the independence of Canada, it must, in a short time, be united to the States. This I admit, is highly probable. But surely it is better that this should take place amicably than by conquest. We cannot always protect Canada against the United States. In every war carried on there, our great distance, and their proximity to the scene of action, give them almost irresistible advantages. In the last war the danger of Canada was great. What then must the danger be in the next war with the States, when their population and resources shall be doubled or even tripled, which, according to every calculation must take place in the course of not many years? If we again contend with them on the same ground, the result, I fear, will be very different from what it then was. Or if we should be successful, it must be with a waste of life, and expenditure of treasure so enormous, that no advantages arising from the uncertain possession of Canada can ever compensate them.

If we husband our resources and avoid all unnecessary wars, we have little to fear from the United States, except in Canada, for half a century. Before that period, if we may judge from appearances, the Union will be dissolved, and the Northern, Southern, and Western States be formed into three distinct and independent communities. This, I am inclined to think, will be hastened by their acquisition of Canada. At present our possession of it renders them jealous of us, which tends greatly to allay internal animosities. When they have nothing to fear from without, they will be much more disposed to disagree among themselves; then internal dissensions will sooner or later bring on a civil war, and end in their forming separate, rival, and even hostile governments. --Greenock, Dec. 16th 1825.

Remarks on the above from the Montreal Herald.

The grand motives for the acquisition and protection of Colonies are, the increase of our merchant shipping, for the supply of our navy with men, and the vending of the manufactures of the Mother Country. If this be true, these northern Provinces, of all the colonial establishments of Great Britain, rank the highest. In point of present value, they are of the first magnitude; and, as to growing importance, both as respects our commercial prosperity and maritime power, they stand unparalleled. With respect to the support of our shipping, it is now well ascertained, that upwards of ONE THIRD of the British shipping is employed in trade with the American Colonies, whilst the shipping employed in the Trade with China and the whole of our East India Possessions, form only about a twentieth part! Is this a matter to be despised, and put down by the mere declamation of the Edinburgh Reviewers and their interested emissaries, either in Greenock or on this side of the Atlantic? Besides, it may be stated on the lowest calculation, that the British Colonies in America furnish a yearly demand for upwards of five millions sterling of British manufactures, &c.; whereas the whole demand for China and the East India Possessions, cannot be said to exceed two millions of pounds, and this with very little probability of increase. Indeed, if these Colonies were fostered as they ought to be, and, as we trust, they are about to be, their commercial importance would be without parallel. Yet these are the Colonies which our Greenock political economists would sever from the Mother Country, not only as without any maritime or commercial importance whatever, but as a great burthen upon the resources of the Mother Country! We have no room at present to enter into a more minute refutation of the document before us; but from its general tenor it may be seen, that it has not been written by any person possessing the smallest jot of information with regard to the subject treated of; nor the least particle of loyalty to his King and Country, if he have a King or Country, which we are much disposed to suspect. We shall perhaps take another opportunity to enter more at large into the premises, when we hope to be able to convince the Greenock politician, that nothing could be attended with more fatal consequence to the maritime and com-

mercial interests of Great Britain than the voluntary renunciation of any, the most insignificant of her dependencies on this side of the Atlantic.

From the Nova-Scotian, 29th March.

The mode in which the duties imposed by the new Colonial Act are calculated at the Custom House, although somewhat intricate ought to be familiar to every one. We beg leave to give a short statement of it. We shall suppose a merchant imports £100 of American manufactures per invoice, which are liable to the duty of 15 per cent. In making his entry at the Custom House, he must add in the first place 10 per cent. upon his invoice, agreeably to the direction contained in the 21st sec. of the Act. The result thus obtained is reduced to sterling, and the duty calculated upon this sum. But as all American manufactured goods are subject to an Excise duty of 10 per cent, this, being first paid at the Excise, is deducted from the gross amount of the duty under the Colonial Act, and the balance is only demanded at the Custom House. We give the example beneath.

Value of Goods per invoice	£100 0 0
Add 10 per cent.	10 0 0
Currency to be reduced to	
Stg.	£110 0 0
10 per cent paid at the Excise	11 0 0
Sterling value of the Goods	£99 0 0
15 per cent duty on this sum	£14 85 0
10 per cent paid at the Excise	£10 0 0
Sterling	1 0 0
	£9 0 0
Amount Sterling to be paid at the C. House	£5 17 0
Currency	0 13 0
Balance paid at the Custom House	£6 10 0

If to this latter sum we add the amount paid at the Excise, then the duty on the £100 will not be £15 as one would first suppose, but £16 10s. or 16½ per cent. And we would beg to remind our readers that a proportionate advance must be made upon all goods liable to the duties of the New Colonial Act.

The following scale may be depended upon as accurate:

£100	ad 7½ per cent.	pay	£8 5 0
do	do 10	do	11 0 0
do	do 15	do	16 10 0
do	do 20	do	22 0 0
do	do 30	do	33 0 0

In addition we have only to state that in making out the entry, the values and duties must be arranged in different columns.

English Dates have been received by the Mary Ann, Marshal, from Trinidad, to the 21st Jan. The following articles are interesting:

It is stated in some of the Papers, that an elevation of rank was about to be conferred on several of the British Peers, which, in its consequences, might probably advance Mr. Canning to a Seat in the House of Lords.

For some time past the Government of Holland had received unfavourable, and in fact alarming, intelligence from Batavia. A serious insurrection of the natives had taken place and according to the last intelligence, affairs had nearly approached a crisis. A battle had been fought at Denackie near Samarang, between 10 to 12,000 of the natives, and the European forces estimated at 300, in which the latter were totally defeated; and the enemy advancing on Samarang, were destroying the coffee and sugar plantations. Amongst the killed on the side of the Europeans, were several English merchants and sailors who had joined the Dutch colonists. At the date of the letters conveying this intelligence all Europeans and persons of property were leaving the Eastern Coast, and four vessels fully laden with valuables and female passengers, had sailed for Singapore.

FOR SALE,

By Public Auction on Thursday the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,

The Dwelling-House, with out Houses &c.

SITUATE on the Corner of King's and St. John Streets, formerly the property of the late DANIEL JAMES, deceased.

The lot of Land on which the above Buildings are situate, contains one full town Lot. Terms made known, by applying to the Subscriber.

WM. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

7th April 1826.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Very few Peers were present at two o'clock. The Lords Commissioners took their seats at twenty minutes after two o'clock. They were the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Gifford (the Deputy Speaker,) the Earl of Westmorland, and Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod having been sent to the House of Commons, the Speaker soon attended below the Bar, and the Commission empowering the Lords named to open the Parliament was read.

Lord Gifford then read the Speech, which was to the following effect:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you that his Majesty has seen with regret, since the close of the last session, the embarrassment in the pecuniary transactions of the country. This embarrassment did not arise from any political event either at home or abroad.

"It was not produced by any unexpected demand on the public resources, or by any apprehension of the interruption of tranquillity.

"Some of the causes of this evil are out of the reach of direct Parliamentary interposition; nor can their recurrence be prevented, except by the experience of the suffering they produced, but to a certain part of them, correctives, at least, may be applied, and his Majesty relies upon your wisdom for the protection of public and private credit, by placing on a more firm foundation the circulating Currency of the country.

"His Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all foreign Sovereigns and States, the assurance of their desire to maintain the general peace. His Majesty, on his part, is incessant in his endeavours to reconcile conflicting interests, and to prevent hostilities in the old world and in the new.

"His Majesty, in pursuance of this desire, has effected by his mediation a treaty between Portugal and Brazil by which the peace of both nations has been restored, and the independence of the Brazilian empire has been acknowledged.

"His Majesty has lost no opportunity in enforcing the principles of trade and navigation, which have in former sessions received the sanction of Parliament. His Majesty has directed to be laid before you a Convention of Navigation which has been concluded with the King of France; and he has also directed to be laid before you a Treaty concluded with the Three Hanse Cities, Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen.

"His Majesty has also directed to be laid before you the Treaty of Commerce with the Republic of Colombia, the ratifications of which had not been exchanged at the close of the last Session. To carry into effect some of the stipulations of this Treaty, his Majesty will have need of your assistance.

"His Majesty regrets that he has not to announce to you the restoration of peace in India.—The bravery of his Majesty's troops united with those of the East India Company, and the skill and perseverance of their commanders, have been followed by uniform success; and his Majesty trusts that the continuance of the same exertions will lead at no distant period, to an honourable and successful termination of hostilities.

"His Majesty's attention has been directed to some measures for improving the condition of Ireland, which arose out of the inquiries of the last Session. The industry of that country is in a state of gradual advancement, an improvement which is to be attributed mainly to the continued tranquillity of that part of the United Kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His Majesty has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with an anxious desire to avoid all unnecessary expenditure.

"His Majesty is happy to inform you that the produce of the Revenue has fully justified the expectations which were entertained of it in the last Session.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty deeply regrets the suffering to which some branches of our trade and manufactures must have been exposed by the embarrassment of pecuniary transactions, but he trusts that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, it will neither affect the general welfare, nor impede the course of the national prosperity."

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 11th April, 1826.

Alms-House and Work-House.
COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
WM. F. ODELL, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

Amount deposited Yesterday, £32 11 6



(P. S. to the Gazette.)

BY His Excellency Major General Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart, (L. S.) Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

HOWARD DOUGLAS.

WHEREAS by an ordinance establishing fees to be taken in the Province of New-Brunswick, made and passed by His Excellency THOMAS CARLETON, Esquire, Governor of this Province, in Council, the second day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, there are allowed and established among other fees the following, that is to say:

For Attornies in the Supreme Court, Travelling charges per day 10s.

For Counsel in the Supreme Court, travelling charges the same as Attornies, and no more than one Counsel to be allowed in taxing Costs.

And whereas in the present circumstances of the Country, it is expedient and proper that the said fees for travelling charges to Attornies and Counsel in the Supreme Court should be abolished, I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council, ordain and declare that the said fees for travelling charges herein before specified, be and the same are hereby abolished.

And I do further by and with the advice and consent aforesaid; ordain and declare that henceforth any Judge of the Supreme Court before whom a cause shall be tried or after being entered for trial, shall by rule of Court be referred to arbitration, may allow to be taxed in the Bill of Costs in such cause, a Counsel fee at his discretion, in no case to exceed five Guineas.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

Report of the Fredericton District Committee of the "SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE," for the year, 1825.

AT a Meeting of the Fredericton District Committee, of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," held in January last, it was Resolved.—"That the Rev. Mr. SOMERVILLE, and the Rev. Mr. BEST, be requested to prepare a Report of the proceedings of the Committee during the last year."

In entering upon which, they beg leave to call the attention of the Publick, to the nature and objects of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," as more particularly detailed by them in their last Report—viz.: to disseminate the Holy Scriptures, and such Books and Tracts as serve to explain and render them more extensively useful, together with a variety of other works, moral and religious, in every way calculated to promote Christian edification, and train up the believer in the true faith and fear of God, as well as in the duties he owes to his fellow creatures.

The affairs of the "Fredericton District Committee," they are happy to observe are in a flourishing state, and its means considerably enlarged both by the promising increase of Members, and the liberal indulgence afforded by the Parent Society, as by an arrangement lately made, the whole of the An-