

He was indeed at a loss to find a single branch of our foreign trade in which there had not been an increase, with the exception of the trade in oil with France, and there the decrease was easily accounted for. In the deep-sea fishery trade, there had been a decrease, the tonnage having fallen off from being 55,000 to between that and 40,000. During the war we had exclusive possession of the whale fisheries, and supplied every country with oil. Since the peace foreign Powers had prohibited the importation of oil, with the view of encouraging their own fisheries. In France a bounty was given, most injudiciously he thought, on whale fishing. It should besides be recollected, that the demand for oil had been considerably diminished, in consequence of the new mode of lighting adopted throughout the country. It now only remained for him to refer to the state of the timber trade with the Baltic. To assist him (Mr. H.) on this point, he had called for a return of the state of the trade for every year since 1784. If any evidence could be found more satisfactory than another of the increasing wealth, prosperity, and means of enjoyment of this country, it was supplied by a comparison of the state of the timber trade in 1784, and at the present period. In 1784 we imported from British North America, 700 loads of timber, and from the Baltic 108,000 loads. In 1825 we imported from British North America, instead of 700 loads, 407,000 loads, and from the Baltic instead of 108,000 loads, 272,000 loads. Here was an increase not in the proportion of tens and fifties, but of thousands. It should be recollected that the British North American trade was carried on exclusively in British vessels, and that trade was now greater than we had ever enjoyed with the Baltic. The Right Honourable Gentleman, then proceeded to make a comparative statement of the amount of timber imported from the Baltic in British and foreign vessels since 1809. The average annual amount imported for the first five years in British vessels was 49,000 loads, in foreign vessels 61,000 loads. In the next five years, from 1814 to 1819, the average annual amount imported in the 10 years, from 1819 to 1825, was, in British vessels, 55,000 loads; in foreign vessels, 59,000 loads. He now begged leave to invite the attention of the House to the coasting trade, which we could keep entirely to ourselves. He would state the amount of that trade for the 4 last years. In 1823 it was 7,899,000 tons; in 1824 it was 8,118,000 tons; in 1825 it was 8,300,000 tons; and in 1826 it was 8,368,000 tons. With respect to our sugar colonies, the monopoly of trade with them would not be worth a farthing to us. Owing to the great extension of our colonies, they produced annually 60,000 hogsheads of sugar more than could be consumed in this country. This surplus could only find a vent in the foreign market. If the shipping interest were to be upheld at the expense of the colonies, the latter must be ruined, and the former would as surely participate in the distress. He had been charged with having opened the trade with the East Indies. Now it so happened that it was sanctioned by an Act of Parliament passed in 1799. During the war the shipping of this country, owing to the monopoly we enjoyed, increased amazingly. At the period of the peace, the Government dismissed 400,000 tons of shipping, which had been employed on the transport service, besides selling many ships which formed part of the Royal navy. Under such a sudden change the difficulty was to find the means of employment; and he would state, without fear of contradiction, that had it not been for the change in the Navigation Laws had it not been for the

warehousing system had it not, finally, been for the alteration in our colonial policy, it would have been impossible to find employment for such a mass of shipping. The reduction which had been made in the rate of harbour and light dues, was absolutely necessary to induce foreign ships to enter our ports. He trusted that the Board of Trade would soon be able to make a further reduction in those dues. The reciprocity system, which had been so much abused, did not originate with him, neither did the warehousing system, nor the relaxation of the Navigation Laws. The treaty with Portugal and Brazil in 1810 was the first instance in which those principles were adopted, and in 1815 the same principles were recognized in the treaty with the United States of America. All the measures relative to foreign trade which were introduced in 1821 had the sanction of the noble Lord then at the head of the Government. They were introduced by his right hon. friend (Mr. Wallace.) He (Mr. Huskisson) possessed no other merit than that of having followed up the measures in question to their natural consequences. The trade with Hamburg and Holland had been stated altogether at £200,000; or £400,000. The commodities which found their way into Germany through the ports and custom-houses of Prussia, amounted, in every way, to £7,000,000. It was idle and futile to go into the minor details. Prussia held that territory in which were the mouths and sources of the Elbe, the Weser, the Oder, the Visula, and the Niemen, and which reached almost to the Western boundary of Asia. Now as to the state of this traffic, it was easy to complain of the want of protection and the want of reciprocity. In the tariff of the Prussian States there was not a single article prohibited. He hoped soon to be able to say the same of the English tariff. [Loud and continued cheers.] And there was not an article from end to end of the list, upon which there was a higher duty than 15 per cent. Before the treaty of reciprocity, the Prussian Government was assailed on all hands by the representations of their own subjects calling for the absolute prohibition of British manufactures, and candidly avowing that they could not compete with them if admitted. The Prussian Government refused to do so, and in treating with us only required fair play in the repeal of the discriminative duties on their shipping. The House ought to recollect the rivalry of other states; the growth of manufactures in North America, and of produce in the South; the increase in France of cotton manufactures, so that whereas in 1817 she imported 6,000 bags of cotton, in the last year 16,000 bags. We must be prepared to compete with the nations of Europe in all those instances which concern the great resources of our wealth. The trade of this country could only be increased by admitting their rights; and if the trade should be diminished by persisting in our former system, the commercial shipping interest would decrease too, and the naval power of the country be in danger of being lost.—(The right hon. gent. sat down amidst loud and general cheers.) Lord MILTON, in expressing his intention to vote against the motion, animadverted on the animus with which it was brought forward—as if to overthrow at once that liberal and enlightened system of commercial legislation, for which the Right Hon. Gentleman was so richly entitled to the thanks of his country. Mr. PEEL, after declaring that had he still remained in office, his mind would have been equally made up to vote against this proposition—eulogised the course which had been taken by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr.

Huskisson,) and stated his conviction, that he undoubted distress of the Shipping Interest, was not a distress peculiar to that body alone, but arising out of the same general causes of violent excitement and speculation in 1824 and 1825, which had, more or less affected since every other interest of the country. [Hear.]

Mr. CURWIN said he had promised his constituents to support this motion whenever made. The able speech of the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade had certainly removed very many of those prepossessions with which he had that evening entered the House; but if his Hon. and Gallant friend pressed his motion to a division, he (Mr. C.) must support it, and redeem his pledge, though his judgment was certainly with the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. A. BARING thought that the Right Hon. Gentleman had pressed rather too heavily on the suffering shipping interest of this country. He could not concur in all the favourable views which his Right Hon. friend was pleased to take of the prospects of the country, either as to its shipping or trading interests.

Gen. GASCOYNE shortly replied, and withdrew his motion.

Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

At a General Meeting of the Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society, held at the Court-House in Burton, on Monday, 18th June, 1827.

Resolved that the Annual Cattle Show, be on the 3d October, at the Court-House in Burton, and that the following Premiums shall be given:—

For the encouragement of the Breed of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

For the best 2 years' old Stallion raised in the County, to be kept for the Three next years as a covering Horse, £5.

For the second best, raised in the County, ditto, £2:10.

For the best Bull, not less than two years old, raised in the County, £3.

For the second best do. do. £1:10.

For the finest Milch Cow, now owned by any person in the County, £2.

For the second do. do. £1:10.

For the best two or three years' old Heifer raised in the County, £1:10.

For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old, raised in the County, £1:10.

For the finest Ram bred by any person in the County, £1.

For the second do. do. £0:15s.

For the encouragement of raising Field Crops.

For the greatest quantity of the best quality of Wheat raised on one undivided Acre, £3.

For do. Indian Corn do. £3:0:0

For ditto Barly ditto, 3:0:0

For do. Early Blue Potatoes, do. 1:10:0

For the greatest quantity of the best quality of red Clover Seed, not less than 50lbs raised by one Person, £1:10.

For Second do. do. do. £1.

For do. Timothy Seed, not less than 5 Bushels do. £3.

For second do. do. do. £2.

For the encouragement of Dairy Produce.

For the greatest quantity of Butter of the best quality produced from 4 Cows, from the 1st of September, to the 13th October, £4.

For the Second, ditto, £2.

For the third ditto, £1.

For the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

For the best 2 Woolen Cloth, fullled and dressed, not less than 20 yards, £2.

For the second, do. do. £1.

For the best Plaid Homespun, not less than 20 yards, £1:10.

For the second, do. do. do. £1.

For the best sample of Mens half Hose, not less than 12 pairs, £1.

For the second do. do. £0:10s.

For the best sample of Mens Mitts, not less than 12 pairs, £1.

For the second do. do. £0:10s.

A Ploughing Match will be held on the 13th October, and the following Premiums given:—

To the best Ploughman, £3:0:0

To the second best do. 2:0:0

To the third best do. 1:0:0

RULES

Of Competition for Prizes given by the Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

1st. The decision of the Judges appointed to award the Prizes to be final.

2d. The Owner of any Animal for which a premium is claimed, must give information in writing to the Secretary, what breed the Animal is of, and where bred.

3d. The quantity of Butter and Field Produce, for which Premiums may be claimed, to be proved by affidavit of the Claimant.

4th. No Premium to be awarded to any person who is not a Member of the Society, and no owner of an Animal for which any Premium may have heretofore been awarded, will be entitled to any Premium for the same Animal.

5th. To entitle any Claimant to a Premium for a Field Crop, he must give notice to the Secretary at least ten days previous to reaping the same, and afterwards give a description of the nature of the Land, the time and method of sowing &c.

6th. All claims for Domestic Manufactures and Dairy produce, must be made to the Secretary on or before the 13th October.

7th. Lots containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Acre each, will be laid out for the Ploughing Match, and the Teams arranged according to the date of their entry, which must be four days previous to the day of Competition. The Furrow must be 6 inches deep, and the Furrow slice not more than 10 inches wide. The excellency of the work and economy of labour, and not the rapidity, shall be the criterion in awarding the Premiums.

8th. Whenever merely from want of Competition, any claimant may be considered entitled to a Premium, under a liberal construction, and yet in the opinion of the Judges, the Animal for which the Premium is claimed, is not superior to many others in the County, not exhibited; the Judges shall then have a right to reject such claim.

DRESS MAKING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the Ladies of Fredericton, and its vicinity, that she has commenced business as a DRESS MAKER, in the house of Mr. WM. MILLER; and having been regularly instructed in every part of her business, by one of the foremost persons in that line in the City of St. John, she flatters herself that those Ladies who may be pleased to favor her with their commands will find their Dresses made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

ISABELLA BOONE.

Fredericton, 25th June, 1827.

College of New-Brunswick.

A Meeting of the Trustees, of the College, is particularly requested on Friday the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the College in Fredericton, on special business.

JOHN SAUNDERS,
WM. F. ODELL,
S. D. STREET.

Fredericton, July 6, 1827.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.