

COLONIAL TRADE.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1827.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and their colonies, made a report in detail, accompanied by the following bill:

"A BILL to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Colonies of Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the ports of the United States shall be, and remain closed against any and every vessel coming or arriving from any port or place in the British colonies or possessions, hereafter mentioned, to wit: The British possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Islands called Baicos, the Bermuda or Somer Islands, the British possessions on the coast of Africa, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Islands, settlements, and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereupon; the Islands of Mauritius and Ceylon, and the several Islands and territories belonging to, and dependent on each respectively; the British settlements in the Island of New Holland, and the several islands and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereon; the island of Van Dieman's Land, and the several islands belonging thereto and dependent thereon; Lower Canada, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Islands of Newfoundland, St. John's, Cape Breton, and the dependencies of them, or any other colony or possession, under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West Indies, or on the continent of America; and any vessel which shall have cleared from any port or place in the colonies or possessions above described, and afterwards taking in a cargo at any port or place, in any of the colonies or possessions aforesaid; or which having cleared from any port or place in the colonies or possessions aforesaid, with a cargo, shall afterwards, in the same voyage, have touched at, or again cleared from, any other port or place, shall nevertheless, be deemed to have come from a port or place in the colonies or possessions aforesaid, within the meaning of this act; and every vessel, so excluded as aforesaid, from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo on board, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the owner, consignee, or agent, of every vessel owned wholly, or in part, by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, which shall have been duly entered in any port of the United States, and on board of which shall have been there laden, for exportation, any article or articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, other than provisions and sea stores, necessary for the voyage, shall, before such vessel shall be cleared outward, at the Custom House, give bond, in a sum double the value of such articles, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Collector, that the article or articles so laden on board such vessel for exportation, shall be landed in some port or place in the above mentioned colonies or possessions; and any such vessel that shall sail, or attempt to sail, from any port of the United States, without having given bond as aforesaid, shall with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the article or articles aforesaid, laden on

board the same, as aforesaid, be forfeited to the United States: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be deemed, or so construed, as to violate any provision of the Conventions to regulate commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, which were concluded respectively, on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the form of the bond aforesaid, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury; and the same shall, and may be discharged, and not otherwise, by producing, within one year after the date thereof, a like certificate to that required by, and under the regulations contained in, the eighty-first section of the act "to regulate the collection of duties on imports," passed the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, that the articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, laden as aforesaid, were unladen and landed conformably to the provisions of this act; or in case of loss by sea, by capture, or other unavoidable accident, by the production of such other proofs as the nature of the case will admit, according to the provisions of the eighty-first section of the act aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, and may be mitigated, or remitted, in the manner, and according to the provisions of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. *Provided nevertheless*, And be it further enacted, That this act shall not take effect, nor go into operation, if, before the said thirteenth day of September next, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the said Colonies and Possessions aforesaid, are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, coming from the said United States; that neither such vessels nor their cargoes, are subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than British vessels and their cargoes, arriving from the United States, in the said Colonies and Possessions, are subjected to; that the vessels of the United States may import into said Colonies and Possessions, from the United States, any article or articles, which a British vessel could by law import from the United States into the said Colonies or Possessions; and that the vessels of the United States may export, to any country whatever, other than to the Dominions or Possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles, from the said Colonies or Possessions, which vessels of Great Britain may export therefrom. And if the President of the United States shall receive such satisfactory evidence as aforesaid, on or before the said thirteenth day of September next, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the said Colonies or Possessions are open to the admission of the vessels of the United States, on the conditions aforesaid; and, thereupon, from the date of the said proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be open to vessels of the United States and British vessels, coming from the said Colonies and Possessions; and also to the vessels of other nations, coming therefrom, which, by treaty or according to the navigation act of the United States, may be entitled to bring merchandise, from said colonies and Possessions, into the United States; and British vessels, arriving in the United States therefrom, shall be subject, neither on the tonnage nor on their cargoes to any other or higher duties or charges of any kind, than vessels of the United States. And, from

the date of the said proclamation of the President, the act passed on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports;" the act passed on the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning navigation," passed on the eighteen of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, shall be, and are hereby, declared, severally, to be repealed.

And provided further, That if, on or before the said thirteenth day of September next, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Colonies and possessions aforesaid are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, coming from the said United States, that neither such vessels nor their cargoes are subjected to any other or higher duties or charges, than are levied or exacted on British vessels and their cargoes, arriving from the United States, in the said colonies and possessions; and that the vessels of the United States may import into said colonies and possessions from the United States, any article or articles which a British vessel could by law, import from the United States into the said Colonies or possessions, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation, declaring that the ports of the United States are open to vessels of the United States and to British vessels coming directly from said colonies or possessions, and also to vessels of other nations coming therefrom, which by treaty, according to the Navigation Act of the United States, may be entitled to bring merchandise from said Colonies and possessions into the United States, on the same terms as vessels of the United States: and that the British vessels arriving in the ports of the United States, from the Colonies or possessions aforesaid, shall not, after the date of the proclamation last mentioned, be subjected, either on their tonnage or their cargoes, to any other or higher duties or charges of any kind, than are levied on vessels of the United States, and their cargoes of similar merchandise, imported from the same colonies and possessions. And from and after the date of such proclamation, the first and second sections of this act shall be suspended.

This bill was twice read, and committed to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Province Hall, at noon, on Monday next, the 19th instant.

R. SIMONDS, Secy.
Fredericton, 12th February, 1827.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of Samuel Stickney, of Wakefield, deceased, are requested to present the same within Six months from this date; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

NATHANIEL STICKNEY, Admr.
9th February 1827

Subscribers to the *Miramichi Mercury*, in this Town and its vicinity, will please call at this office for their papers.

Royal Gazette Office, 30. Jan. 1827.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 13th FEB. 1827.

Alms House and Work House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
CHARLES LEE, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MR. PETER FISHER.

THE Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the present Session, on Thursday last, embraces that enlightened and comprehensive view of the circumstances of the Province, which so justly entitles it on this, as on every former occasion, to the best consideration of the Legislative body, and the approbation of the Public.

The allusion to "those speculations which were of an improvident character," and which, but for "the sudden stagnations at home," would have undoubtedly involved the parties concerned in "complicated" misfortune, no impartial reader can, we think, peruse, without being convinced of its truth and justice: and the warning voice that breathes through that allusion, will, we hope, be properly appreciated by the individuals whose interests and welfare it involves; while they can have no one but themselves to blame, if they should not profit by the instruction it conveys.

The present results of the "Address" of the Legislature to His Majesty last year, respecting the "American Land Agents," do not appear to us to be likely to afford general satisfaction. The plain truth is, that any delay, now, in the decision of the business, although sustained, perhaps, by very reasonable excuses, is, in every sense of the word, irksome to all: and we therefore trust that the Session will not pass over, without giving to this subject that further consideration, which the unsettled opinions of the Public so much require.

THE day of opening the Session proved very favorable; and, if we except a little mismanagement in the order of admission of persons below the bar, (a circumstance that created, for the time, very indecorous behaviour,) every thing afforded much satisfaction. His Excellency was received with the honor and respect due to his high station. The Council Chamber has undergone some neat and elegant repairs; and the *tout ensemble* received additional beauty, from the presence, in full dress, of those numerous Ladies, who had assembled to witness the interesting ceremony.

AN important article will be found in another column under the head "Colonial Trade;" to which, as well as to some extracts from American Papers on the same subject, we beg to direct the attention of our readers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF
THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
Message to the House of Assembly,
9th February 1827.

HOWARD DOUGLAS.

The Lieutenant Governor acquaints the House of Assembly that he transmitted to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, a copy of the Resolution of the House of Assembly, made in the last Session, on the subject of the Custom Duties. This subject has been under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and the Lt. Governor is in expectation of being enabled to make a