

favoured the labours of the People; and, in most parts of the Province, has blessed their Agricultural Industry, with abundant returns.

The circumstances of the country, in its internal capacities, were highly susceptible of being made to take up all the hands disengaged from other pursuits, by the commercial embarrassments which I have stated; and in this transition, though sudden and severe, no individual distress, or want, have necessarily arisen among the labouring classes. In proportion as stagnations in external transactions recoiled upon the Province, applied, with increasing effect, to the public works, means which had been placed at my disposal in the late Session, as well as those which I had reserved from former times, when they could not have been laid out with due care and circumspection.

By these, and other arrangements, which fortunately I have been enabled to make, I have kept all the Public Works and Institutions, the Public Buildings which had been undertaken, and other objects for the general improvement of the Country, in full and very effectual activity, notwithstanding certain highly disadvantageous circumstances, respecting the state of cash payments into the Treasury, which I recommend you to consider.

I am happy to acquaint you, that a spirit of improvement in Agriculture continues to manifest itself in all parts of the Province, and that great advantages in modes of cultivation, increased production, and improvement in the breed of Cattle, have already been produced by those Institutions which you have enabled me to form: and I have further the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the measure of uniting the Emigrant and Agricultural Societies according to the constitution which has been given to them, has been found to produce very beneficial combinations in the settlement and cultivation of the Province in all the Districts in which those measures have been tried; and that a system has thus been matured, which will be eminently serviceable to the Province, should the proposed system of Emigration from the Mother Country, be directed in any extent, and with the means and facilities which have been recommended, to settle and cultivate the ungranted Lands of a Province, in the extent of whose local capacities, and in the industry and steadfast Loyalty of whose Population, the foundations and principles are firmly laid, of what is fast rising to be one of the most valuable Colonies of the British Empire.

The Colonial Trade on its present footing promises to be so highly beneficial to the British North American Fisheries, generally, that the industry of this Province, encouraged to active participation in those benefits, and stimulated by the Bounties you so liberally award, will hereafter exert itself with fair prospects of profit, and consequently with more enterprize, in cultivating this rich branch of your natural resources: and I shall promote, by all means and appliances in my power, a branch of industry so appropriate and beneficial to this Maritime Province, and so congenial with the Power and Policy of the Great Naval Empire to which she belongs.

To the establishment and advancement of all Institutions of Education and Learning, I shall ever devote my best exertions, and show the warm interest I take in their well-doing; and I recommend all such Institutions to that continued liberality, without which those exertions were unavailing.

I have had under my consideration some further measures for improving our Militia system, in conformity with the provisions of the Militia Law; and am well satisfied with the progress making in the various important objects for which that Law provides. It will, however, require revision, and some amendments, which I recommend you to consider.

The Public Roads, in the laying out and management of which, much care, circumspection and system were required, have proceeded with evident improvement, and to a very considerable extent; and all grants for like purposes shall be laid out with similar safeguards.

To these, and all other objects of Public utility, which I have heretofore recommended to you, I request your continued protection and liberality.

When first I met the Legislature of the Province, I considered it indispensable to enumerate all those objects and Institutions, fully and specially, because I wished to lay before you

the result of that full consideration which, to the best of my powers, I had devoted to your general affairs; so to develop, clearly and distinctly, the course which I should recommend, and, for myself, adopt, as that which, if steadily followed, would, I distinctly saw, lead this Province, through some menacing difficulties which did not appear to me to be sufficiently marked, to that high degree of solid condition and real prosperity, to which she may, most certainly, attain. With those views you have concurred; with that course of policy you have conformed; you have wisely and liberally provided for, and supported the measures which to this great end I have laid before you; and whenever it may appear to me to be necessary to present for your consideration, any details which might tend to promote, more effectually, these objects, I shall communicate with you by Special Message: but I need not here recapitulate, generally, views, in the expediency of which you have acquiesced, nor dwell upon measures, whose progress towards accomplishment, you have already signaled in the improving condition of the Country.

*Continued from the last page.*

ferred with by originers. The season of the year when plantation supplies are required in that Island, is that when our ships are proceeding to the south in search of cotton freights. The usual course for our larger vessels to pursue, when the discriminating duties were not levied, was to carry a cargo to Jamaica, and after having delivered it, to proceed to either Mobile or New Orleans, instead of going direct there in ballast; thus earning a double freight. The smaller vessels engaged in the trade are more than sufficient to bring back all the returns that are made in produce, inasmuch that the freight of a puncheon of rum from Jamaica is only three dollars. Besides three ships annually would bring as much rum from Jamaica as the United States could consume, so that these three ships would be all the interference we should have to dread even if our own vessels did not get a puncheon of freight. It should be mentioned that molasses is not an export from Jamaica; at least if at all it is to an insignificant extent. But to place the matter in a still stronger point of view, admit, however that these Jamaica vessels could fill their "between decks" with rum and find a market for it in the United States; can it be believed that the shippers of the valuable cargoes of coffee and sugar in their holds would consent to pay extra insurance and interest, besides the chance of losing a market at home in a detention of two months, by shipping in vessels making this circuitous voyage, when they could send their property direct without incurring any of these expences? To expose still further the absurdity of this position, and unacquaintance of the Editor with the subject upon which he writes, this same British vessel, with her hold filled with sugar and coffee, and between decks with rum and molasses; must not only land the rum and molasses here, but also the sugar and coffee: On these last articles the duties must be secured in the same manner as on the first, and when exported the drawback is obtained. The Editor is informed that 2½ per cent upon the amount of the duties is retained by the Custom House, which with an agent's commission for bonding the cargo, would amount to more than double the freight that would be paid for the rum and molasses.

Taking, therefore, the right to be on our side, we have no strong grounds for insisting upon maintaining it as far as interest is concerned, but the reverse. It is however, to be presumed, that the ground we have hitherto taken upon this point has been found untenable, when it is seen that our own government, after long deliberation, have instructed Mr. Gallatin to abandon it.

We have nothing to fear from a competition with England, upon the terms she has afforded this trade to us in common with all the world; and if we can, even now, obtain it upon the same terms, our vessels from their superiority in sailing, and other advantages, would continue to command, as they have hitherto done, a complete monopoly of it.

It is again asserted, in the American of Wednesday evening, "that the pretension of Great Britain to exempt the produce of her North American colonies from the United States was unfounded; and secondly, that the claim to trade through the U. States to and from the colonies, was still more unreasonable." This assertion is founded upon the mere opinion of the editor of that paper, which we may remark, is totally at variance with that which appears to be now entertained by the administration. The instructions to Mr. Gallatin after a hesitation of two years as the first of these pretensions, were to yield both points, having found them untenable, and knowing, also, that the good sense of the country would not bear them out in any measures of restriction that might result from an adherence to unreasonable demands. It might not perhaps, to excite surprise, that the editor of the American should feel tenacious about abandoning the destructive policy of restriction and prohibition, notwithstanding its weakness and inefficiency have long been apparent, and are now practically admitted by the government itself; but we must endeavour to represent himself to its re-

peal as well as he can, for he now stands alone as its advocate.

As it respects the rest of the remarks, there is a great deal said to no purpose, except to involve in obscurity, by multiplying words a very plain subject. It is of very little consequence to us now, what were the acts of the British government, or how unreasonable their demands, eight or ten years ago. These acts and demands have been withdrawn, and the following fact is incontrovertible:—In 1824, we were offered, by that government, a trade with the colonies by the treaty, on terms more favorable to our commerce than we were, two years afterwards, ready to accept: these we then rejected, and now, that we have expressed ourselves willing to receive them, they are denied to us. So much for the talents of our cabinet, in their favorite system of diplomacy, and such the prospect we have from a continuance of their negotiations.

### NOTICE.

The highest market prices will be given for Merchantable WHITE PINE SAW LOGS, deliverable at Fredericton, or St. John, during the ensuing Spring.

Persons desirous of contracting for any number of LOGS, or quantity in fee will apply to Robert Eggar at Fredericton WM. BLACK.

Fredericton, 16th Jan. 1827.

STRAYED into the enclosure of the Subscriber, a small dark red OX, left ear cropped.

If the above OX is not claimed within 30 days, he will be sold to pay expences.

JEREMIAH CHRISTY.  
Douglas, 30 Jan. 1827. [3.w.p.]

### THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public in general for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has removed to that House formerly occupied by the Hon. Judge Bliss near the Provincial Building, where he hopes that the arrangements he has made for the accommodation of Travellers, will meet with a continuance of that encouragement, which has prompted him to spare no expence or personal exertion in rendering his Hotel worthy of Public Patronage. W. MILLER.

N. B. Passengers arriving in the Steam Boat, may have their luggage attended to, and conveyed carefully to the Hotel.

Excellent Stabling for Horses.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any demands against the Subscriber of St. Mary's, to render the same to John Agnew and Wm. Roberts, who are duly authorized to adjust the same. GEO. AGNEW.  
5th Sept. 1826.