

COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.

Agreeably to our intimation on the 16th inst. we proceed to lay before our readers a comparison of the several merits of a few of the most material points in this correspondence; to which we do not think it will be necessary to attach any observations of our own.—The striking contrast in the peculiar nature of each cannot possibly evade detection, nor the "object in view" be easily "misconstrued."

It will be equally perceptible that the shrewd caution, and persevering cunning of the American Envoy, is but an ill-fated match for the lynx-eyed penetration, and honorable dealing, of the British Minister.

Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Canning. Mr. Canning to Mr. Gallatin.

EXTRACTS.

1 There is not, if the undersigned is rightly informed, a single act of the Government of the United States which can, in the view taken of the subject by that of his Majesty, be considered as not fulfilling the condition contemplated by the Act of Parliament of 5th July 1825, as not placing the commerce and navigation of Great Britain, and of her possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, excepting only the continuance of the discriminating tonnage duty of ninety four cents per ton on British vessels, and of the addition of ten percent on the ordinary duty charged on goods imported in British vessels entering the ports of the United States from the British Colonies.

2 It does not belong to the undersigned to question the policy of the measures which Great Britain may think proper to adopt respecting the trade with her colonies.

3 He only infers, from the acts of Parliament passed on that subject during the last four years, that the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, South America, and other places, to the extent authorized by those acts is considered, by His Majesty's Government, as beneficial to those colonies and the British empire at large.

4 Wholly unable, therefore, to assign a cause for the contemplated suspension of the intercourse in question, the undersigned apprehends that, for the very reason that the object in view cannot be understood, it may be misconstrued.

5 It is well known that the delay in that respect was due to causes not under the controul of the United States, principally to the state of health of Mr. King, which has ultimately deprived them of his services.

6 The reasons of the marked preference given by the Government of the United States to an arrangement by treaty, instead of regulations adopted by both countries, are sufficiently obvious.

A SPECIAL SESSION

of the Peace for the County of York, is hereby summoned to meet at the County Court-House in Fredericton, on Monday the 5th February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration such matters as shall be brought before it.

H. G. CLOPPER,  
Clerk of the Peace, &c.  
Fredericton, 20th Jan. 1827.

To Sportsmen.

FOR SALE,

An elegant Percussion Gun, With 1000 best detonating Copper Caps. A case for the same, containing a Shot Pouch, two Powder Flasks; Wash Rod, and all necessary apparatus, if applied for immediately.

George Pedolin.  
Fredericton, Jan. 15, 1827.

EXTRACTS.

1 The undersigned is prepared to show, that even if the liberty to trade with the British West India Colonies were gratuitously conceded by England to the United States, still the footing on which the trade, so permitted, is now carried on by the United States, is unequal and unfair.

2 Our right either to open the ports of our Colonies, or to keep them closed, as might suit our own convenience; our right to grant the indulgence of a trade with those Colonies to foreign powers, wholly or partially, unconditionally or conditionally, as we might think proper, and if conditionally, on what conditions we pleased, was clear. We were not bound by any engagement to continue a monopoly of such indulgence to one foreign Power against another. We had, for three years, felt the inconvenience of such monopoly. We naturally sought, therefore, in our new measure, to avoid the recurrence of the like inconvenience, by making our indulgence general to all nations; and, in order to keep the regulation of that indulgence in our own hands, we granted it by spontaneous legislation, and not by positive treaty.

3 The question is now, therefore, no longer what it was in 1820 or 1825, a question between Great Britain and the United States of America; it is a question between Great Britain and all the nations of the Old and the New World: to all of whom Great Britain has tendered access to her Colonies, on conditions which many of them have practically accepted, and more, perhaps, are ready to accept.

4 On the first of March 1825, a law was passed by the United States which directs an *ad valorem* duty to be levied upon British ships and cargoes coming from the British West India Colonies, "until proof shall be given, to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, that no other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, and no other charges of any kind are exacted in the British Colonial ports, upon the vessels of the United States, and upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, therein imported from the United States, than upon any British vessels entering the same ports, and upon the like goods, wares and merchandise imported in such vessels from elsewhere."

5 The British Government at first misapprehended the import of the term "from elsewhere," conceiving it to apply to foreign countries alone, and not to British possessions in North America; nor was it till after the interchange of several official notes between the British Envoy at Washington, and the American Secretary of State, that the British Government was made to comprehend, (or rather was brought to believe) the full extent of the concession required by the act of Congress, namely, that the produce of the U. States, when imported from the United States into the British West India Colonies, should be placed on an equal footing with the like produce of the mother country herself and her dependencies.

6 Upon this point, the undersigned has only to observe, that no intimation that Mr. King had received instructions which would have enabled him to resume the negotiation, was ever before communicated to the British Government. On the contrary, the only communication at all relating to this matter which has ever reached him in any authentic shape, was in a dispatch from Mr. Vaughan, dated the 2nd of March last, wherein that Minister states: that "Mr. Clay had informed him that "he should not be able to furnish Mr. King with his instructions before the end of the month of May to enable him to recommence the negotiation."

7 Whatever may be the date or tenor of the instructions under which Mr. Gallatin acts, he will have collected from this note that, after all that has passed upon the subject of colonial intercourse, and especially after the advised omission by the Government and Legislature of the United States to meet (as other nations have done) the simple and direct provisions of the act of 1825, the British Government cannot consent to enter into any renewed negotiation upon the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, so long as the pretension recorded in the act of 1823, and there applied to British colonies alone, remains part of the law of the United States.

8 The United States exercised, upon this point, a free judgment; and they can, on their part, have no reason to complain that Great Britain, after allowing ample time for conferring that judgment, is contented to abide the results of their decision.

THERMOMETER.

1827.	above 0.			below 0.			Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
	At 7	At 12	At 6	At 7	At 12	At 6			
Jan. 2d,	36	42	34				Southerly.	Clear.	(Sleet & rain occasionally)
3d,	17	16					Westerly.	Do.	
4th,	8	12					Do.	Do.	
5th,		5		6			Do.	Do.	
6th,	12	22					West.	Do.	
7th,							W. S. W.	Do.	
8th,	0	25	10				Do.	Do.	
9th,	2		28				Easterly.	Cloudy.	
10th,	26	24	20				Do.	Do.	
11th,	12	28	22				Westerly.	Clear.	
12th,	11						Do.	Do.	
13th,	10	28	26				E. N. E.	Snow.	
14th,	25	30	25				N. N. E.	Cloudy.	
15th,	13	22	16				N. W.	Clear.	
16th,	0		14				S. W.	Cloudy.	
17th,	10	13	10				N. W.	Do.	
18th,				10	0	10	Do.	Clear.	
19th,		4	4	12					
20th,	1						Westerly.	Clear.	
21st,							West.	Clear.	
22d,		12	10	1					

CEMICAL EMBROCATION, OR—WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

Treble the strength of the hard kind.

Beware of Imitations. THIS article is now, beyond all dispute, considered by every Physician of extensive practice in the United States as the best known external remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Neck or Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons &c.

The use of this celebrated remedy is not confined to the American States. Orders for it are constantly received from South America, the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, and in one instance orders were received from England and Russia. In a late letter, to the Proprietor from St. Salvador, the writer observes, "Your Opo-deldoc begins to be well known and fully appreciated," &c.

Certificates have been received, sufficient to fill a column of a paper. A few only of the first respectability are attached to the directions—among which is one from a Physician of the highest grade in Europe or America.

Pause before you Purchase. No one circumstance can more fully prove the value and great demand for this Medicine, than the numerous servile and contemptible imitations in existence—some have so closely imitated the stamp and type of the outside wrapper, as to be difficult of detection, except only by the omission of the NAME. Therefore, as you value your Life or Limb, be sure to ask for and receive

Whitwell's Opo-deldoc only, or you may be most wretchedly imposed upon.

At the same place may be had, the Aromatic Snuff,

celebrated throughout the American Continent, in cases of Catarrh and Headache, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, Vapors, Dimness of Eye-sight, and all disorders of the head. From its most fragrant and grateful quality, it completely counteracts the effects of a bad atmosphere, and being greatly antiputrescent, is indispensable for all who watch with or visit the sick.

The Opo-deldoc, is recommended by Dr. MITCHELL, of New York, M. D. L. L. D. Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in their

College of Physicians: The SNUFF, by Dr. WATERHOUSE, Professor of the Theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge.

The above articles, warranted Genuine, will constantly be kept on hand by SAMUEL KENDALL, jun. who is appointed Agent for the Inventors. Fredericton, 25th April, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of John & Alexander Fraser, & Co. having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st August last, all persons indebted are requested to make an early settlement of their accounts with either of the subscribers.

JOHN FRASER,  
ALEX. FRASER, JUN.  
JAMES D. FRASER.  
Beaubairs Island, 27th Sept. 1826.

Fisher, Walker & Co.

And offer for Sale at their Store in Queen Street, nearly opposite the Officer's Barracks, a very large & handsome assortment of British and East-India MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Market of the Country. The whole of which they will sell at reduced prices for Cash or short approved Credit —ALSO— Jamaica Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rum, Molasses, Prime Meis Pork, Herrings, Cod & Scale Fish, best Muscatel Raisins, in Boxes, Coils of Cordage, Paints and Oil, Salt, English, Russia, and Swedes Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Crates Crockery assortica, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID FISHER,  
NATHANIEL WALKER,  
MICHAEL FISHER.  
Fredericton, 9th May 1826.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred acres of valuable land, situate on the River Nashwalk opposite the Falls, on the Eastern shore, fronting the same one mile; there is on the premises an excellent Saw-mill in good order; a large quantity of hard wood and valuable timber of other descriptions. It will be offered in lots, or in lots to suit purchasers. The mill, with any quantity of axes that may be required, if not disposed of at private sale by the tenth day of October next, will on that day be struck off at Public Auction to the highest bidder. Fredericton, September 5 1826.

his Grace resigned his office at