

in consequence of the liberal exposition put on constitutional Principles by the great and wise men of that day, there is not the slightest ground for the novel pretensions of the Canadian patriots. These form a new case in the contests of liberty, and contain in them the active elements of revolution. They aim at the prostration of the Monarchical power, and convert into intolerable grievances the slighter abuses which ever have existed, and always will exist in free governments.

To proceed in my argument, we have in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick certain duties of customs payable to the Crown by virtue of a British act 4, Geo. 3 cap. 15, passed prior to the 18, Geo. 3, which never have been claimed nor are approvable by the local Assemblies. These are at the Custom House in Halifax.

On Coffee 7s. 6d. per Cwt.
" Pimento 8d. do per lb.
" Molasses 1s. do. per gallon
" Wines from Great Britain, ... 10l. per ton.
" Do from Madeira, &c. 7l. do.

These duties have always appertained to the Crown, and been at the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury; so that we have ample food for civil strife were our House predisposed to carry high constitutional principles against the kingly prerogative. But in the provinces on this side of the St. Lawrence, settled by a people of British feeling and of British extraction, there is none of the leaven of French jealousy, and much of the intelligence and liberal tone of thinking that are the strongest bulwarks of constitutional liberty. The better class have read and thought & pondered on the science of politics, have made an estimate of the different forms of Government, and have from principle and conviction, given a decided preference to the mixed mode of King, Lords, Commons, which has more effectually aided the progress of civilization, and laid a more stately fabric of glory and happiness than any other system of rule hitherto devised by the sagacity of the sage or founded by the power and dominion of the victor; we love not to quarrel with the maternal Government; and to this hour the utmost harmony prevails among the three branches of our Legislature. Your Commander-in-Chief while here among us was the idol of the Province and we discovered in him no acts of arbitrary authority, no desire to invade popular rights. How deeply to be pitied the Governor who quits his power in Halifax and assumes it at Quebec. Here the territorial revenues and the duties levied by British acts prior to the 18, Geo. 3, are respected by the Assembly, and suffered to pass quietly under the direction of the Crown. He beholds a contented, a happy, a loyal population "growing with the growth, and strengthening with the strength" of their internal resources. He comes in his legislative capacity, into friendly contact with an intelligent and independent council, and with a free, temperate and manageable Assembly. He sees a country on which Ceres from her horn of plenty pours the fruits of summer, and the treasures of harvest; and he knows these blessings to be prized as the gifts of providence, and to be enjoyed under the protection of that noble and imperishable constitution that has withstood every shock and is endeared to the people he commands. But how sad the change whenever he is preceded by the usher of the black rod! He is introduced at once into a war of elemental discord, and has his administration embittered by the most cruel jealousies. There must be something in the people more than in the Governor, to produce these different effects, and it may be worth while for Mr. Papi-neau and his adherents to meditate on the causes—the real, the true causes of these unhappy disturbances. **SCÆVOLA.**

[BY THE PACKET.]

EMIGRATION, May 21. Mr. Maxwell, in presenting a petition from a number of Scotch manufacturers, that means might be afforded them to emigrate, asked what were the intentions of Government upon this important point?

Mr. CANNING, in reply, stated, that in course of the examination of the Emigration committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of facilitating emigration, several instances of peculiar distress, existing in different parts of England and Scotland, came before it, which seemed, to

the greater part of the members who composed it, to press for more immediate and separate consideration. The same instances, when brought before the committee of Relief of the City of London, seemed to it to indicate such great and lasting distress, that it was induced to communicate their opinion to the Emigration Committee of this House, at the same time making a tender of part of the fund which had been intrusted to it for the relief of the manufacturers, to facilitate their emigration. To this offer was annexed the condition, that, from some source or other, a sum double what the Relief Committee might give, should be advanced, to aid in carrying their proposal into effect. The result of this communication came before the Crown about a month ago, impressed with peculiar earnestness. Nothing actually prevented the consideration of the case at that time, but there were circumstances which made it difficult. During the interval which has elapsed, from that time to this, he was happy to say, that by all the reports received from different parts of the country, there is, even to a greater degree than he took the liberty of intimating to the House, a few nights since, a gradual, sensible, growing improvement, so much so, that he was informed, although wages are not so high, there is no want of work, and that it may almost be affirmed, that all willing hands have employment. These were the reports to Government, and the Committee of Relief had received others, quite, if not more, cheering; and when he saw some of the gentlemen who form it, that morning, preparatory to answering the question which had that night been put to him, he asked them whether, if called upon to state their opinion, sensible as they must be of the inconvenience of the precedent of relieving the manufacturing distress, by an advance of the public money, they would now give it in favour of such a measure. Their answer was, that they would not, and that they had before recommended it, under the influence of the pressing circumstances of the moment.

There is nothing we feel more disposed to praise in our contemporaries than any display of caution in giving belief and circulation to reports which may come to their ears. We are therefore happy to have seen two very eminent instances of this since our last publication. The *Courant* of Wednesday, alludes to the despatches brought by the Hon. C. Ramsay, and mentions a rumour that the said despatches "contained instructions to His Excellency to take away the Constitution hitherto enjoyed by this country, and to place it under the Governor and Council." On this he, with praiseworthy caution, remarks, "It is not very probable that this report is correct." We too heard the report, and thought it so ridiculous that we never believed for a moment any person of intelligence could credit it; and intended had we alluded to it at all to have said so. We confess however, that the mode of our contemporary is far better, as people cannot be too cautious. Indeed, we believe that if the *Old Gazette* were to get up another Twenty Million story, we would not go so far as we did before, but like the *Courant*, with the rumoured contents of the despatches say, "it is not very probable that it is correct."

The other journalist, who has earned from us a tribute of approbation for his cautiousness, is the Editor of the *St. Andrew's Herald*. He states that the *Pallas*, which sailed from Londonderry on the 6th May, had arrived at St. John, and brought a report that "Mr. Canning, His Majesty's Prime Minister, has been killed in a duel by the Duke of York." The inhabitants of St. Andrews, it appears, did not believe the rumour, and the Editor of the *Herald*, according to his own statement, took "some

pains to trace the authority for such report;" and the consequence is, that he disbelieves it. Here is a cautious person for you. Although the Duke of York died on the 5th January, and Mr. Canning was not appointed Prime Minister till April, he took some pains to ascertain the facts of the case before he disbelieved a statement to the effect that one man had fallen by another, who had himself been about three months dead! It will be seen from this, that if erroneous statements do circulate in the British, North American Provinces, it is not from want of caution on the part of the public journals. — *Montreal Herald.*

CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received by **JEDEDIAH SLASON** until the 15th day of August next, for the Slating & Plastering of Government House. Any requisite information may be obtained by applying to **J. E. WOOLFORD, Esq.** Fredericton, 24th July, 1827.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Gaol at Queens County last night, John Crooks, (committed under charge of Forgery), about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion black hair, had a large scar on the left side of his neck. Whoever will apprehend the said John Crooks and lodge him in any of His Majesty's Gaols in this Province shall be entitled to the above reward.

N. H. DEVEBER Sheriff of Queens County. Fredericton, July 19, 1827.

FRESH TEAS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received from the last sale of the Hon. E. I. Company, in Halifax, a new supply of Hyson, Souchong, and Congo Teas, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, wholesale or retail.

Also,

A few Puncheons superior Molasses, Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Wine Casks of Sugar, best superfine Flour in Barrels and half Barrels, Rye and Corn Meal, Tobacco, Wrought and Cut Nails of assorted sizes, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting, and a variety of dry goods suitable for the season, all of which he offers for sale at very reduced prices.

JAMES BALLOCH.

Fredericton, July 17, 1827.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Martin Miscall, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render their accounts, and all those indebted to said estate a re required to make immediate payment to

GEO. MINCHIN,
CHONER M. LAUGHLIN, } Executors.
Fredericton, July 17, 1827.

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.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, previous to the first day of July last, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are immediately paid, they will indiscriminately be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
Fredericton, 16th Jan. 1827.

In the York General Sessions—June 1827.
RATES OF FERRIAGE
in the County of York, Published
by order of the Court.

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| <p>The Ferry from Fredericton, across to either side of the River Nashwalk.</p> <p>The Ferry at the lower end of the County called "Bailey's Ferry."</p> <p>The Ferry across the River St. John, to Capt. Miles'.</p> <p>The Ferry at Burgoyne's.</p> <p>The Ferry across the River Naccawigack.</p> <p>The Ferry at Mr. Fraser's farm in Woodstock.</p> | <p>For every foot passenger, four pence.</p> <p>For every Horse, Cow, or Ox, and of their kind, over their age of one year, six pence.</p> <p>For every Calf, Sheep, or Swine, two pence.</p> <p>For every two Wheeled Carriage nine pence.</p> <p>Do. four do. do. one shilling.</p> <p>All Baggage or other articles of weight exceeding 28 lbs. at the rate of per cwt. four pence.</p> <p>And no more, under the penalty of forty shillings for every offence.</p> |
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H. G. CLOPPER.

Ordered, that a Special Session be holden on the third Monday in August next, for the purpose of examining and passing affidavits for raising Grain on New Land in the year 1826, and for other purposes.

H. G. CLOPPER.

For Sale, or to Let,

And possession given immediately—**A FARM** in Kingslear, eight miles from Fredericton. For particulars apply to the Owner.

WM. B. PHAIR.

Fredericton, 10th April, 1827.

SAMUEL CURREY,

HAS Received from St. John, a general assortment of British and East-India Merchandise, which he is now opening, and offers for Sale cheap for cash, at his Store in Queen Street.

Fredericton, July 2, 1827.

GLEBE RENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Glebe Rents of this Parish are now due, and all persons herein concerned are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same.

C. S. PUTNAM,

Agent for the Rector.
Fredericton, 27th March, 1827.

Administration Notices.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of **LEWIS FISHER**, late of this place, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof, to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

PETER FISHER, } Exrs.
JOHN SIMPSON, }
Fredericton, N. B. 19th Feb. 1827.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of **Abraham Close**, of the Parish of Douglas, County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested, within three months from the date hereof and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ABRAHAM B. CLOSE, Executor.
ESTHER CLOSE, Executrix.
Douglas, June 4, 1827. PC