

of Boundary, and even the possession eventually lost. But from what acquaintance with the country, what circumstance in its situation and history, what mode of reasoning from the past, or conjecturing for the future, it is asserted, that these colonies must merge in the American Republic, and "That there is not a man of sense in the empire, who does not look forward to the dissolution, at no distant period, of their connexion with England,"—has not been disclosed, and notwithstanding the penalty prefixed, we confess ourselves unable to divine. According to the view here taken, the anticipation must appear improbable, the reflection unmerited. So improbable, and so unmerited, that nothing, we think, but the adoption of the sentiments and measures of such economists, by government, or the public, could perhaps bring it about. Assertions like these are there read with great pain and uneasiness, and can produce no good effect, among a class of our fellow subjects, whom, if it be not our interest to conciliate, it were wantonness to estrange, and ungenerous to insult. And if such were ever to become the words and feelings, not indeed of the Government, nor let us a moment suppose that disposition to exist with them, but of the Public, or any considerable Party, and the opinion of our Colonists thence could reach us in reply, it would be expressed, we may believe, in some such sentiments as these.

"We are not conscious of any thing in the character, either of this Country, to make that event so indifferent, or of its Inhabitants, to make it probable. To commend one or the other to your notice might appear an overestimate of ourselves. If indeed you can see nothing in the present or future advantages of these Colonies, that may be useful to your power or commerce; if you would add, to the desertion of our Red Brethren, another example of the folly, and danger, of supporting the cause, or trusting to the protection of Great Britain, you are certainly at liberty to abandon the Country. But, for if beggars, we are not convicts, or convict only of Treason, which was Loyalty to you, and beggared by its consequences, you are not at liberty to sell or cede us to the United States, nor was it upon such hopes or conditions that you led, and we followed you, hither. We will endeavour rather to confederate, and set up for ourselves, and perhaps by unanimity and resolution, may obtain from fortune or the justice of our neighbors, what we sought in vain under your protection. Only leave us at once, before your indifference has betrayed our natural defences, or our children shall have imbibed those principles, which brought our fathers into exile. Yet think us not so insensible to the name and advantages of British Subjects, as to desire so desperate an alternative. Let us rather advise and intreat you, for our own sakes, and for yours, not to harbour such an intention: nor use such language. You are so rich, so great, and so distant, that perhaps you estimate the lesser members of the Empire below their real worth. Formerly the feet and hands accused the body, but in these days the body would appear to be complaining of the feet and hands. Yet the blood, or treasure, supplied to them, flows back to you by other channels, invigorating all by circulation: there is no part perhaps that adds not something to the strength and welfare of the whole: and if we seem to contribute little in our present infancy, more may be expected of us hereafter. You little know what the United States are doing on this side of the Great Lake, or what might be done here by yourselves. Believe us, there is nothing in the one to despise, nor in the other to neglect.

It is in vain that you multiply, at home, production beyond consumption, or population beyond subsistence: either requisite may be supplied by us. Here you have land that wants labourers; there labourers that want land. Unless you can add to the extent of your dominions there, or have some other machine for making corn, transplant some of your surplus inhabitants, and with them some of your surplus capital, to this vast and fertile Country, and we together will weave such a band around the North States of America, as shall at least prevent their rising up, the moment you begin a war in Europe, to demand the commerce of your enemies, or attack your own. By this time you ought to be too well acquainted with the character of that People, to expect from them, either neutrality in war, or reciprocity in peace. Do not flatter yourselves with the idle hope, that the new Republics of South America, so feeble, so distant, and divided, are to balance the power of the United States in this Hemisphere; or that the population of Russia, unequal to the forests of Asia and Europe, is to overflow, and meet them from the Pacific; nor yet that any disunion among themselves can ever make the people less enterprising, or their government more inefficient. The competition and contest that is to be tried with them, there is no Power on earth that will do for you but yourselves, no place for the struggle but this. Nor will this long remain to you, if the possession is thus to be stolen of your defensible frontiers, and you will continue to negotiate with the Americans, as though their friendship were certain, or their enmity harmless. For beware lest you think it more difficult to stop the course of the St. John's, or turn the St. Lawrence from the Ocean, than to prevent the American People from driving us before them into the Sea, and shutting you out from the land, when they once establish themselves on those Rivers, in that Tract and Position they now claim, and attempt. If you can find in our connexion, the inducement of any interest, or the obligation of any duty, we conjure you not to neglect this question. Do not suffer a Boundary to be recorded in the Map, whose very figure will become a testimony of reproach to you with posterity. Do not suffer it to be said, that the Americans here treat the King's Colonists and Authorities, as they dare not treat their own Squatters. For, finally, though it should not be necessary to repeat what you yourselves must already as well know, yet we are afraid, in the concerns of so great an Empire, lest ours may be forgotten, let us once more warn you, that we, who acknowledge the same allegiance, the same interests with yourselves, are beset by a People, the most formidable of your rivals, the most implacable of your enemies, and are in danger of being betrayed by you, as though you were not at the same time selling yourselves. The territorial and commercial concessions already made to the United States, at our expense, have been such, that these are now perhaps the last that remain for them to demand. Do not suffer them to persuade you, and do not persuade yourselves, that it is merely a Tract of 10,000 square miles, of vacant forest, and 1500 importunate Colonists only, that are at stake; it is the connexion of your Provinces, with each other, of the Canadas with the Sea, of the Canadas with Great Britain, that you are asked to concede; you are negotiating for your last possessions in America, for the superiority for the very presence, of your navy on its Coasts; in short, though you will not believe it, for the whole Colonies, and Commerce, and Fisheries, of the Western World. Or if we are mistaken in these

consequences, there is one at least in which we cannot be deceived, and which, though perhaps the least important to you, may be by no means the least painful to us: *It is from your conduct in the present question that we are to learn in future how to accommodate our own.*
(To be Continued.)

CHEMICAL 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 Opodeldoc 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 Opodeldoc
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 Opodeldoc,
is recommended by Dr. MITCHELL, of New York, M. D. L. L. D. Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in the 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.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A PERSON who is capable of Teaching an ENGLISH SCHOOL, and who can produce good recommendations—A line addressed to A. B. M. and left at the Royal Gazette Office, will meet attention.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1826.

THE Subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the Firm of
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 Mess 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 assorted, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID FISHER,
NATHANIEL WALKER,
MICHAEL FISHER.

Fredericton, 9th May 1826.

NOTICE. the Subscriber respectfully requests all those who stand indebted to him by Note or Book Account, (that were not Sufferers by the Fire) to make immediate payment, or legal means will be adopted to recover the same

WILLIAM BRYANT.
Chatham, (Miramichi June 16, 1826.

STRAYED

INTO the Subscriber's premises, and now in his barn,
A Mare and Colt.

The Mare is a dark bay with a white stripe in her forehead, and a small white spot on the right side of her head. She is also about 18 years old, and is supposed to have foaled the latter part of June, or first of July last.

The owner may have the said Mare and Colt by proving property, and paying the subscriber's charges, and the expense of this advertisement.

T. V. W. CLOWES.
Maugerville, 12th Nov. 1826.

LOST, on Saturday last, a Note of hand, for £29, and some shillings, drawn by Joseph Estabrooks, and Whima, Haines, in favour of the Subscriber. This is therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said Note, if found, as the payment of the same is stopped.

Benjamin Yerxa.
Fredericton, Dec. 26, 1826. [g.w.p.]

Valuable property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale that well known House opposite the end of the Officers' Barracks, comprising a Store in front and Back Store occupied by Fisher, Walker, & Co. Two large frost proof cellars, Bake House, and nine private Rooms, out houses &c. which property can be examined at any time, and terms of payment will be liberal.

JAMES D. BERTON.
Fredericton, Dec. 11th 1826.

Teas, India Cottons, Jamaica Spirits, &c.

For sale in quantities to suit Retailers at the store of H. & I. SUTHERLAND,
BY W. McCANNON,

Chests & Boxes Souchong & Congo Teas, imported by order of the E. India Company, ex Countess Harcourt.

English Cottons, Salempores, Printed Calicoes, Rose Blankets, Flushing Slops, Wrapping Paper, Assorted Iron, and a few Puncheons Jamaica Spirits.

Fredericton, 28th Nov. 1826. [p.w.]