

[Continued from last Page.]

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, it yields a consolatory reflection, that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us. That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom or goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good.—That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and that in pouring forth, from the abundance of our own garner, the supplies which will partially restore plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores, and add to the price of our own bread; so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interest of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to others. All these interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority; and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging debts, and defraying the expences of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be, to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbours. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain, when, as had recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which come in competition with its own, and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rivalry. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of Great Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with interdicting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our middle and western states; it proscribes, with a equal rigour, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the South, unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled thus to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? That the growers of grain must submit to the exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the United are impotent to restore the balance in favour of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found, by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic articles—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow-citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of

the Constitution, the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff of the last session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberations, it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the Revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of one avenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another.—The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury—As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burthened with heavier duties by the last tariff.—The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labour of his own countrymen, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, nor acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interests which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The United States of America, and the people of every State of which they are composed, are each of them Sovereign Powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The Legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the States and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The cause of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provisions been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous Nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the people and Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The People of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation sustained by the corresponding executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims. (To be Concluded next week.)

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn by the subscriber, in favour of Christie, and endorsed to Stephen Cameron.—Said note is dated in February, 1824, and payable the 10th day of June following, which conditions have been complied with.

JONATHAN HARDING.

Maugerville, Dec. 15, 1828.

TO BE SOLD  
Or to Lease for a term of years,  
A VALUABLE Farm in the Parish of Wakefield, on which are about 80 Acres cleared; a comfortable Dwelling House and a large Barn. POSSESSION will be given early next Spring; for further particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. GAULT.  
Fredericton, August 9, 1828.

FOR SALE,  
THAT well known establishment, in the Parish of Fredericton, known by the name of the Golden Ball, or Barristers Inn, now in possession of Benjamin Creighton. The above property will be offered with or without the Furniture at Private Sale, until the 24th day of December next; and then, if not previously disposed of, will be offered on the premises at Public Auction. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For particulars, please to apply either to James Miles, or Jedediah Slason.  
Fredericton, Oct. 24, 1828.

ALL Persons indebted to the SAINT GEORGE Steam Boat, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is now directed by the Proprietors of said Boat to place all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney to collect.  
JAMES SEGEE.  
Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

HOUSE & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING, GLAZING, and PAPER HANGING  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has a very convenient Paint Shop in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Howden, where he will be enabled to Execute all kind of Ornamental Painting. Stages, Sleds, Signs, and Headboards lettered, Pictures and Maps Varnished, frames Gilded, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.  
Also has for sale Linseed Oil, and White Lead.  
Fredericton, Nov. 17, 1828. I. WARREN.

ALL persons who have unsettled Accounts, and are indebted to the Subscriber, will please to call and settle them satisfactorily, or they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination.  
Fredericton, April 22, 1828. JEDEDIAH SLASON

NOTICE.  
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS WETMORE, will take notice that the claims of the said Estate are lodged with Messrs. Peters & Wetmore, of Fredericton, for collection, and unless they come forward and make immediate settlement, the same will be put in suit against them.  
C. P. WETMORE, } Executors  
T. C. LEE, }  
Fredericton, November 25, 1828.

NOTICE.  
POST-OFFICE, Fredericton,  
December 15, 1828.

MAILS for St. John, Gage-Town, and Kingston, will, during the Winter, leave this Office on each Friday at 10 o'clock, and that Courier will bring the return Mails in on Sunday, leaving St. John, at 4 P. M., on Saturday. Mails from St. John, and St. Andrews, will also be received at this Office on Wednesday, by 12 o'clock, and depart same day at 4 P. M. The mails, to, and from Halifax, and other Offices, on the Cumberland route, will continue to be despatched, and received as usual. When the Halifax Mail arrives on Saturday, which is the day fixed, the Quebec Courier will start on Sunday Morning, therefore all Letters for Canada should be in on Saturday Night.  
Correctness in closing Mails being of the utmost consequence, it is necessary that all Letters should be Posted one hour previous to that of closing, in failure of which, such Letters will, in all cases, remain till next Post day.  
All Letters for the United States, or beyond Halifax, and also all Way Letters to be delivered between Post Offices, must be Post-Paid, otherwise they will remain in the Office.  
W. B. PHAIR, P. M.

FOR SALE,  
A Set of Mill Irons and a Mill Saw.  
Enquire at the Royal Gazette Office.  
May 27, 1828.

BLANK LEASES.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
Fredericton, Nov. 11, 1828.