

produced its own supply, and fed its own population. On two or three occasions, indeed, the foreign wheat imported and warehoused, and which was spoiling in the King's locks, has been let into consumption upon the payment of duty. This bounty, thus conferred on trade, to the injury of the farmer, and the very small profit of the consumer, took place during Mr. Canning's short administration, and the revenue received nearly half a million from the measure. But, according to the general law, the ports have been shut to wheat since 1817. Subsequent to the year 1817, the averages never attained eighty shillings per quarter, which, until 1822, was the maximum price; and therefore the experiment under the new bill of the Marquis of Londonderry, in the period of 1822, was never made. We are now, therefore, commencing a new era in our corn trade, and foreign wheat is at present in the market at the low duty of one shilling per quarter. This is the Duke of Wellington's bill, and, since 1817, the averages have never been so high as they are now quoted.

The following table exhibits the average prices of grain by which the duty payable for the week, commencing this morning, (Nov. 27,) is fixed:—

Per quarter average prices.	Duty to be paid.
bushels.	s. d.
Wheat,	75 3
Barley,	30 10
Oats,	26 6
Rye,	40 4
Beans,	41 2
Peas,	43 4
Flour, per bbl.,	0 7 7-32
Ditto, per cwt.,	4 1-3

Flour was quoted in London, on the 1st December, at 70s. to 75s. Importations during the previous week—English Flour, 10,108 sacks; American, 60 barrels.

#### GIBRALTAR.

Fever at Gibraltar.—We find in the *John Bull*, a return of the fever cases which have occurred in the military department of Gibraltar, from the 1st September to the 5th November. The number admitted into the hospitals during that period, was 1800. Number of deaths, 407. Number discharged and remaining sick, Nov. 5, 1393.

#### Colonial.

YORK, U. C., Saturday, January 10, 1829.

On Thursday, 3th inst., HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-Governor, proceeded in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, THE GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD was sent to direct the attendance of the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, at the Bar of that Honourable House, who being come thereto:—

THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL said, it was HIS EXCELLENCY's Command, that they should repair to the usual place of sitting, and there choose a fit person to be their SPEAKER, and that the person so chosen be presented for HIS EXCELLENCY's approbation on the following day. The House then withdrew, and proceeded to the Election of a Speaker.—The Candidates nominated were, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bidwell. The question being put on the nomination of Mr. Wilson, the vote was, Yeas 20, Nays 24.—On the nomination of Mr. Bidwell—Yeas 24, Nays 20, when the Clerk having declared him duly elected, he took the Chair, and the House adjourned to 10 o'clock the following day.—Mr. Wilson was proposed by Mr. MacLean, seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Bidwell, by Capt. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Baby.

Friday, 9th January, 1829.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, being again assembled at the Bar of THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq., informed HIS EXCELLENCY that the House of Assembly, had chosen him for their SPEAKER, and claimed the usual privileges.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, in the following

#### SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

At the time of my assuming the Government which HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to commit to my charge, I was desirous of meeting you in Provincial Parliament at an earlier period than the present; but the interests of the Country have been consulted by convening you at a season when little embarrass-

ment, or inconvenience, can be experienced in any District, from your being called to your Legislative duties.

In recommending your immediate and earnest attention, to be directed to affairs that are closely connected with the welfare of the Colony, I must remark, that no surer proofs of your vigilance and judgment can ever be adduced, than the prosperity, happiness, and contentment of His Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects; and I trust, if the public good be exclusively and diligently considered, in the exercise of your important functions, that those ends will be assured, and that the beneficial effects of your proceedings will soon be apparent in every part of the Province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I have ordered the Estimates of the present year, and the Public Accounts, to be laid before you.

The Commands of His Majesty that have relation to the several Addresses of the House of Assembly of the last parliament, shall be communicated to you.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen;

The Laws that are about to expire will require your consideration. The repeal of the Act, entitled "An Act for better securing this Province, &c." passed in the 44th year of the late King, is, I think, advisable, as it seldom can be applied to cases which it was intended to meet.

The report of the Arbitrators on the part of Upper and Lower-Canada, for ascertaining the proportion of Duties to be paid to this Province, has been transmitted to me; and it must be satisfactory to you to be informed that on that question, an equitable arrangement has taken place.

The Public Schools are generally increasing, but their present organization appears susceptible of improvement.

Measures will be adopted, I hope, to reform the Royal Grammar School, and to incorporate it with the University recently endowed by His Majesty, and to introduce a system in that Seminary that will open to the youth of the Province the means of receiving a liberal and extensive course of instruction. Unceasing exertions should be made to attract able Masters to this Country where the population bears no proportion to the number of Officers and employments, that must necessarily be held by men of education and acquirements, for the support of the Laws, and of your free Institutions.

The expence already incurred in carrying on the works in the Gore and Niagara Districts has been considerable, but few will regret that they have been understood. Such enterprizes can, at first, be seldom duly appreciated. It is obvious, however, that the value of the productions of your soil can never be known, unless you have Canals, and good internal communications to facilitate your Commercial intercourse with the vast empire of which you form a part.

From the observations of the Deputy Post-Master-General, at Quebec, to which I shall draw your attention, respecting the impossibility of forwarding the Mails with either expedition or safety, I am persuaded that some better expedient than statute labour must be resorted to for maintaining the roads in a proper state.

The sums expended on the useful works now in progress, circulate in their natural channels, remain in the Province, enrich it, and promote industry. On the extent of protection and encouragement afforded to projects of this kind;—and on your being prepared, by means of the essential aid of well organized Institutions, for the reception and location of every description of settler, the Agricultural interests of the Colony, and the advance of its Commerce, will be found chiefly to depend.

The House of Assembly now consists of forty-eight members—forty-five were present at the opening of the Session.

UPPER-CANADA.—The following is a copy of his excellency's reply to the Address.

Gentlemen,—

I thank you for the congratulations and assurances expressed in your Address: but I must remark, that it is less difficult to discover the traces of political dissensions and local jealousies in this Colony, than to efface them.

With the conviction, therefore, that in many instances the most upright intentions have been discoloured by the medium through which they have been seen; I anticipate that the principles of the Constitution being kept steadily in view, together

with the good sense of the People, will neutralize the efforts of any interested faction.

The Royal New-Brunswick Gazette has a very long but extremely interesting account of the Installation of Lieutenant-Governor Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart., as Chancellor of the new University there. We hope to see, ere long, a similar ceremony in this Province; which seems to lag behind others in this particular.—*Quebec Official Gazette, Jan. 22.*

The alarm felt by the Government of the UNITED STATES, that in consequence of the impolitic Tariff forced upon its people, smuggling will be carried on to its excessive detriment, by means of the contiguous frontier of UPPER-CANADA, has drawn from General PORTER, Secretary of war, a curious document, in which, in substance, are recommended the increase of the military force along the line, and the reoccupation of the Citadel of NIAGARA, which in this youthful world, is termed both "ancient and venerable."—We view these proceedings with perfect indifference; while we must repel the indecent insinuations that this inevitable system of smuggling has been countenanced, or will be encouraged by any BRITISH authority whatever. Our country has been called a nation of Shopkeepers, foolishly enough; never one of Smugglers; and the tenderness of the UNITED STATES on this head appears ridiculous enough, after the known expedients and manoeuvres resorted to by every YANKEE pedlar, to evade the laws, and escape the payment of duty and custom. After all, the prevalence of smuggling must be laid at the right door—the temptations offered by the TARIFF itself. There are plenty in the world whose motto is, *Rem, si possint, recte, si non, quocunque modo Rem.*—lb.

#### REMOVAL

OF THE

#### GOLDEN BALL

To the House in Waterloo Row, belonging to the Estate of the late Duncan McLeod.

BENJAMIN CREIGHTON thanks the Public for past favours; and informs them that he has taken the above mentioned premises, where every accommodation will be afforded to those who will favour him with a call. Fredericton, February 2, 1829.

MR. TENNEY,

Lecturer on Chemistry,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton, that he intends visiting that place, for the purpose of giving a short course of Lectures, on the interesting and useful science of Chemistry, to be fully illustrated by experiments. St. John, Jan. 30, 1829.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN R. BEEK, & Co. Terminates by mutual consent, from this date.—All accounts relative to said partnership will be settled by Joseph Beek, and John H. Huestes, who are hereby authorised to pay and receive the debts due by and to said Concern.

JOHN R. BEEK,  
JOSEPH BEEK,  
JOHN H. HUESTES.

August 15th, 1827. gwp.

#### FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

for one or more Years, and possession given on the 1st of May next,

THAT House in King street, occupied by the subscriber; well adapted for two families, as it contains eleven good Rooms—there is a frost-proof cellar under the whole—there is also on the premises, a good wood-shed, 30 feet long—stabling for two horses, and a garden, with an excellent well of water in the same. For further particulars enquire of

ROBERT WELLS.

Fredericton, Feb. 2, 1829.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of David Cole, late of Washademoak, Queens County, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

DELIVERANCE COLE, } Admr's.  
DAVID COLE, }

Queens County, February 2, 1829. gwp.