

FREE TRADE.

It is a trite but no less true remark, that man

shorts more by attacking his enemies than flinging his full sword at them. Flaving had his full sword for a moment, and having run madly after his ignis fatuus, he after a while comes to a dead stop, and looks around, surprised at his folly, and quietly but steadily commences his receding step. When England does this, men first wonder at the first movements; but they soon find that it is the one-sided thing that we now behold—that, though the night that other nations with a polite bow, would move forward to the rescue of their wrongs, England has turned round to do the same. Such an unreciprocal. Foreign nations are fatiguing our free trade states—they will take all that we give, but still give us nothing in return, and we are glad to see that in England and the Colonies, men are awoke, upon their true impressions, and determined to stand up for their own rights. We are gratified to see that our friends and merchants is keenly felt. Mr. Anderson's constituents, no doubt, had suffered and are suffering greatly, and deserved in every way our sympathy; but these interests, however much to be regretted, are almost of trifling moment compared to the great and important portions of our trade in other parts of the world, which are placed at hazard by the joint operation of the commercial system of the United States and the commercial system of Napoleon. Washington and others, at our half past eleven o'clock, before they took their departure from the building, said, as on previous occasions, they were most affable and condescending to the numerous body of exhibitors with whom they conversed. The weather was moderately fine, and the spectators, though somewhat few, yet present, were gratified that there was a large influx of people; but strange to say, the police returns and the receipts at the doors both show a considerable decrease compared with Tuesday, the money taken being only £21,100 10s., and the number of visitors 47,754.

ADVANCE OF THE AUSTRIANS INTO THE PAPAL STATES.—Telegraphic advices from Rome of the 2nd of June, received via Vienna, announce the advance of Austrian troops into the Papal province of Spoleto. The intelligence is official, being confirmed by the *Wiener Zeitung*, of the 7th instant, which mentions the movement as in course of preparation.

The *Lithographische Correspondenz*, also an official medium of publication, adds that the movement has taken place in conformity with a convention passed be-

tween the Austrian, French, and Papal governments. We cannot but receive this explanation with great suspicion.

It is curious that this, the first proposal to put into array the powers of the Papal States, should be the result of a secret act, which was not even published, and apparently at this moment, they might have saved the nation a great loss of capital; and that great and important branch of our navigation system should baulked and secunded by free traders; and that men who voted for the abolition of that protective code, should be the first to endeavor to have the coercive provisions of it enforced, which they themselves had been unable, and apparently, produced a day of unusual bustle and excitement. From one of the galleries of the transcript, Mr. Mayne, the commissioner of police, might have been observed watching with anxiety the seemingly inexhaustible tide of restless humanity pouring into the city. The same day, the *Times* reported that the King of Naples has assembled at Capua and Rome an exactly midway between Capua and Spoleto.—*Lib. Mercury.*

Austria.—The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a list of twenty nine individuals who were sentenced on the 7th, by the court martial of the city for various petty offences against the Emperor, such as spitting irreverently of his Majesty, and so many others that have been taken, proved sufficient; for which they were each sentenced to a month in prison, and the last day of their trials, they were to be flogged with 40 stripes. It is not known that there were any cases of the doors being open at that hour. Soon after nine, however, the people began to pour into the town, from all quarters; and before the usual hour of opening each porch of the building was encircled by a considerable crowd. Between the hours of 12 and 1, when the trial was over, a clamor of a shout, to have opened the first nation they ever came to, who refuse to follow our example.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Mitchell invited Parliament to affirm the necessity of doing this, in the event, that this shipping and commerce of great Britain required protection, and that just its protection.

It is much to be regretted that these gentlemen, and others who voted with the Government in 1818 and 1819 did not see as clearly the interests of the country then as they do now. Had they, as we are told, been wiser, and were to have done thus apparently at this moment, they might have saved the nation a great loss of capital; and that great and important branch of our industry, the shipping imposition. In 1818 and 1819, Parliament was warned most earnestly, most emphatically, by the principal naval officers of the service, for Stamford, Mr. Harris, who then an able conducted the defence of our existing system, that it was absurd to imagine that we could stand up to such an alliance, held, that the first nation they ever came to, who refuse to follow our example.

Such warnings were quite worthy of a discerning visionary, that a practical statesman, or an experienced politician. There never was any thing, in trials, and trials by any foreign State, always excepting Portugal, that did not end in a long discussion of the navigation laws in Parliament, in any degree to justify the hope that other nations "would follow our example." Why, what were the replies of other countries to the circular, which will be in the possession of every newspaper reader, with respect to our laws and customs? The answers were very various, and are worth reading, but not one gave a positive assent to our proposition.

We asked Foreign Powers in succession what they would do if we did not? The vast majority of them answered—nothing, and no more—than we must consider. Some of the answers, especially that from Austria, were scarcely civil. The utmost extent to which the most promising was, to refer to the future events which would follow. The German Emperor could say nothing less than a certain German government was established. However pending the settlement of the relations of the respective German States, could not enter into separate commercial engagements, Hamburg, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, and Hanover, were to be left to themselves, and them, Russia only boasted of how much she had done already.

Lord Howard De Walden, writing to Lord Palmerston, from Brussels, after a conversation with M. de Rothschild, made the following statement:—"I am sorry to say, that our party, in this country, to give extensive and ample scope to all branches of national industry, whether a proposition to admit or reprobate on perfectly identical terms between Britain and Belgium, remains to be made." But, I have observed, that this is not the time for imposing restrictions, neither can it be for Portugal that reducing the few that exist, as would be the means of entirely destroying her mercantile navy. France was courteous, but, as far as I can judge, really avoided committing herself, when she first rejected our proposition, and when we might ask again.

Anybody, but a blinded and fanatical political economist, might have seen that these replies were but civil politeness. Not one of these Powers were but civil powers. Not one of these Powers had any right to interfere in Spain, nor to do the most momentous, but, as far as I can judge, those looking in our direction. We fear her Majesty was informed by her advisers, when in January, 1830, she graciously informed her subjects that there were other reasons for holding back.

For some time past, we have been in view of restrictive character, were prepared to follow our example, and to effect a great and general diminution of the obstacles to a free intercourse, by some such arrangement in the world.

There was some reason, on the part of the reply to the former note, that the reply to the former note, there was then, on the part of those foreign States, to do more, than take willingly as much as we could give. It was any thing to the character of our commercial policy, and the progress of commercial navigation, that they were compelled to make.

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