

BRITISH NEWS.

TREASURY CLERKS.

The King, it is said, has commanded his Private Secretary to procure for his inspection a list of the clerks in the several departments of the Treasury, with the amount of their salaries, their age, and period of service, as a statement of their property or income derivable from other sources than their official situation.

The rule, for which we would strenuously contend, is to pay Government officers well for what they do, but for no more. The first and obvious effect of such a rule would be to put down the whole system of acting by deputy.

The owners of a line of packets between Providence and Philadelphia, lately wrote a letter to the Hon. Richard Rush, informing him that they had given his name to one of their packets.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years agitated the public mind.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a particular branch, has never been denied by the United States.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding 70 tons burthen, and upon the same terms with British vessels, any production of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom.

The following are the prominent points which have, in late years, separated the two Governments. Besides a restriction, whereby all importations into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own produce, carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value.

The dissenting Scotch clergy who are supported by their flocks, enjoy livings scarcely inferior to those of the established kirk. These statements are from Chambers' Book of Scotland, lately published, in which is also the following: "The population of Scotland, by the census of 1821 was 2,093,456. It may be assumed that that number is now increased to about 2,600,000, and calculating by the usual proportion, 600,000 of these are under ten years of age."

Roman Catholicism is progressing fast in Scotland, chiefly by the immigration of Irish, and the conversion of Presbyterian outlying Highlanders. The Roman Catholics have some remarkably fine chapels, and the clergy are universally known as quiet and unobtrusive men. The Roman Catholicism of Scotland is, on the whole, of a very mild kind. Neither Methodism nor Quakerism seems to have been successful in Scotland; of Methodists there are several scattered congregations, principally of the dregs of the population of large towns; of the society of Friends there is only one association in Edinburgh, formed by some of the most respectable and wealthy citizens.

CONDITION OF GREAT BRITAIN. The owners of a line of packets between Providence and Philadelphia, lately wrote a letter to the Hon. Richard Rush, informing him that they had given his name to one of their packets.

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UNITED STATES. EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS: DECEMBER 7, 1830.

After a few introductory observations, in which he alludes to our obligations to the Author of all good for health, peace, and plenty, and the prosperity of our free institutions, the President adds: "The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collision serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable."

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people. The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated.

Relations with Turkey. The Commissioners appointed to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte for the purpose of obtaining for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by European Powers, have obtained a treaty which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

Relations with Russia. Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so rarely cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States.

Relations with France. The negotiation with France (respecting our claims or spoliation upon our commerce) has been conducted by our Ministers with zeal and ability, and in all respects to our entire satisfaction.

Northwestern Boundary. The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fully before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and extended spirit which characterized those before announced.

Alterations of the Constitution proposed. The President again recommends such an alteration of the constitution as will secure to the people directly the choice of the Chief Magistrate, and prevent it in any case from devolving upon the House of Representatives.

The Indians. It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country; and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But progress has never for a moment been arrested, and by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth.

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The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The decay of population and civilization might be traced to the Westward—and we now propose to acquire the territories occupied by the red men of the South and West, by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the United States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual.

This desirable result, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and cordial provisions of the acts of Congress of the last session, by which our parts were, upon the reception and announcement by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, 1825, a restriction, then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—a restriction which she never expected that we should abolish.

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They were brought before Judge Betts yesterday morning, at five o'clock, and examined separately as to the charge against them. The first person called was Wansley, the colored man, whose statement was, with slight variations, a recapitulation of that given yesterday. When he had come to that part of the examination in which he stated that the Captain was murdered, he observed to the Judge, "I have been put down in this paper which I wish to say." Judge Betts