

COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.

There are three things which cannot be satisfied, and which we say it is not enough, and though the sea, the earth, the fire, and the barren womb, make up the number, they are the youngest daughter of the globe...

Here the negotiation seems to have given place to legislation, and the same game continued. The Act of Geo. IV. (1822), passed free ports in the West Indies to American vessels, of all foreign nations exclusively, free of all discriminating duties on tonnage or goods...

At about the same time (May, 1822), in anticipation of the above Act of Parliament, and in similar terms, an Act of Congress was passed, giving the President power to open their ports to British vessels from the Colonies as to an equal number of such vessels...

It had been said that they who often deceive without either practice or means or upon different points, erroneously for the Americans require neither, but have been able three times to overreach the same Government, by the same equivocation...

England, &c.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—We have heard that application will be made in Parliament to certain military promotions which have taken place within a short period. There is little doubt that officers of high rank, long experience, and distinguished services, have on many occasions expressed a very indignant feeling at the manner in which vacant regiments have been disposed of...

To suffer things to remain in this state was sufficient ruinous, yet in 1824 such another concession was invented as would make Colonial and shipping interest still more desperate, for to induce the Americans to accept their discriminating duties, and their restrictions on the circuitous voyage, an offer was that year made to permit them to trade on equal duties with ourselves...

What madness or folly possessed the Americans that they hesitated at this offer? Did the mere phantom of a schedule and duties impose on their penetration; or that further concession had they to hope or desire? They since accuse the measure by the late Ministry...

For once they were mistaken, for they did not know the value of every question, the time when, and the men with whom they negotiate, for once they seem to have overrated the patience, or indifference, or liberality of a British Minister. An Order in Council, which was issued to repeal their Act of 1823, and remove their discriminating duties, and accept of the Colonial trade, but it was out-voted. The offer was rejected. The Congress held on for something more...

United States.

[From the New-York Star.]

The following particulars in the New York papers are worthy of notice. A Bill has been introduced into Congress, for the purpose of checking the trafficking in Slaves in the District of Columbia, and to prevent the city of Washington from being a market for that sort of commodities...

and, we have some reason for suspecting, does not meddle with the patronage of that office. But Lord Fitzroy Somerset is there, and he is a brother of the "Beaumonts." What, again, we humbly ask, ever gave a regiment of Dragoons to such a man as Lord George Somerset?—a person who never saw a day's service beyond the portals of the King's Household...

RAPIDITY OF CONVEYANCE.

We understand, that it will shortly be determined whether application shall be made to Parliament, in the present session, for leave to form a rail-road to connect the important towns of Liverpool and Birmingham. The nucleus, we hear, of a company is already formed to establish a rail road between Birmingham and London...

Edinburgh, April 3.

From the French papers, we are informed that the expedition to Algiers will be ready to sail on the 1st of May, and that the Minister of War (General de Bourmont) is decidedly selected as its Commander. These assurances are given by the Gazette de France, the demi-official organ of the Ministry. The same paper states, seemingly on the same authority, that the Chamber of Deputies is to be dissolved, and that the Ministry rely on the Electoral College for returns of a more Royalist character than at the general election of 1827...

WEST INDIES.—TOBAGO.

[From the New-York Star.]

WEST INDIES.—TOBAGO. [From the New-York Star.] The Stirling Journal mentions that most of the woolen manufacturers have been obliged not only to reduce the wages of the weavers and to limit their work, but also to dismiss nearly half the usual number of their hands. Those who are retained, are only allowed a web every three weeks; for weaving which they had formerly 24s. but now receive only 18s.—or 6s. per week. It matters not how soon they finish the work; the want of demand obliges their employers to let them remain idle till the 21 days expire. Six shillings a week to a poor man with a large family, in this part of Scotland, when pinching poverty used to be comparatively unknown, affords but too convincing a proof of the general depreciation even of our most favoured manufactures...

near the heel of the courtier, that he calls his kibe. To an observer "of the old school" not the least remarkable feature in the case is that extraordinary extension to which, under these causes, society has grown, as evinced in the greater extent of the metropolis, the larger class of houses, in size as well as number, that present themselves in all directions, and the increased luxury in the habits of the people. His supposition that the number of carriages at present in use, has augmented five-fold to what it was at a time when Sir Robert Walpole declared that there were not "a thousand perches in the kingdom who enjoyed an income of a thousand pounds." A service of plate, now nearly universal, was then only known in establishments of the first order; and all means and materials of expense are in general adopted by all grades of society. The habits of the nobles, though they have gained in luxury have decreased in splendour; things, at the command of any capitalists, have become to them, matters of indifference, and using no longer a distinguishing mark, have fallen into abeyance. Hence the change in costume, in the simplicity of their equipments, and the unostentatiousness of their manners. The ancient nobles in their gaiters and periwigs, and velvet suits, would scarcely recognize their unadorned descendants in the House of Lords, in simple frocks and unpowdered topcoats; and what a scandal would they deem it to see the Garter on our patrician's left leg, over a pair of flowing loose trousers! how much more so to detect a lady's bodice profaned by the presence of a black stock and Wellington boots! Again, the contrast afforded in their retinues and equipages, the plain address in the liveries of their servants, as distinguished from the bag-wives and lace shoulder-knots of the old regime; above all, the simplicity of manners in their own persons—all this is not the less striking, but more pleasing characteristic of modern times, as opposed to the stiffness of our ancient courtiers, when the square lapels of their buckram suits, the angular shape of their carriages, the Dutch precision of their gardens and terraces, and the "rule and square" proportions of their houses and their lead dresses, harmonized in such admirable unison.

Edinburgh, April 3.—From the French papers, we are informed that the expedition to Algiers will be ready to sail on the 1st of May, and that the Minister of War (General de Bourmont) is decidedly selected as its Commander. These assurances are given by the Gazette de France, the demi-official organ of the Ministry. The same paper states, seemingly on the same authority, that the Chamber of Deputies is to be dissolved, and that the Ministry rely on the Electoral College for returns of a more Royalist character than at the general election of 1827. If the French Ministers, in dissolving the present Chamber, have nothing else in view than an appeal to the people, the course they have adopted is strictly constitutional. How far the means they have adopted will secure to them a more compliant Chamber, seems doubtful. It is not likely that the French people will in the new elections disown their own organs; and in this case the Ministers will experience the same opposition from the Board of Council as they did from the new Chamber, as from the one now to be dissolved.

The Stirling Journal mentions that most of the woolen manufacturers have been obliged not only to reduce the wages of the weavers and to limit their work, but also to dismiss nearly half the usual number of their hands. Those who are retained, are only allowed a web every three weeks; for weaving which they had formerly 24s. but now receive only 18s.—or 6s. per week. It matters not how soon they finish the work; the want of demand obliges their employers to let them remain idle till the 21 days expire. Six shillings a week to a poor man with a large family, in this part of Scotland, when pinching poverty used to be comparatively unknown, affords but too convincing a proof of the general depreciation even of our most favoured manufactures. The carpet trade in Bannockburn, Stirling, Cambusbarrow, and the surrounding villages, in a similar state, though not quite so bad as that in tartans. The best carpet weavers make about 8s. a week, working at their present hours, which is little more than half of what they earned at this time last year. The married men are, if possible, retained by their masters; but, from Bannockburn alone, we are told, that above a dozen young men are on the eve of emigrating to America. It is painful to behold a scene like this—expatriation forced upon our young manufacturers, whose ingenuity and skill constitute the sinews of our national wealth, by the hand of dire necessity, which makes any land to them better than their own. No wonder that America is making rapid strides in rivaling us in manufactures. It is gratifying, however, to be enabled to state, that cotton weaving is rather better paid, and that webs are more plentiful than they have been during the winter. Muslin weavers, by working 12 hours a day, can earn about 7s. 6d. or in some cases 8s. per week. The mill trade, too, though suffering with most others, does not afford so much ground of complaint. Good journeymen, working 12 hours a day, receive about 9s. 6d. per week.

United States.

[From the New-York Star.]

The following particulars in the New York papers are worthy of notice. A Bill has been introduced into Congress, for the purpose of checking the trafficking in Slaves in the District of Columbia, and to prevent the city of Washington from being a market for that sort of commodities. It is not, however, intended to abolish slavery even in that capital of the reputed land of liberty. A Bill has actually passed the House of Representatives, for removing all the Indians within the territories of the United States, to the west side of the Mississippi. Money has also been voted for the purchase of lands on which to settle them, and for the expenses of transportation. Whether these are to include the expense of carrying along with them, the bones of their ancestors, is not stated; but from all that we have been able to learn of the Indian character, we should think that item as necessary as any other part of the ways and means. It is to be presumed, that the Printing Press of the Cherokee Phoenix, will be admitted as an indispensable part of the movement. Nor can the record of their laws, their infant Statute Book, be left behind.—Upon

United States.

[From the New-York Star.]

The ground assumed by the Government, and which was urged when Lord Bentinck gave his reply adverse to the address, which prayed for a continuance of the odious custom, is, that the practice of self-immolation of widows is not imperatively enjoined by the Hindoo lawgivers, and is totally repugnant to the dictates of justice and humanity. Several respectable and intelligent natives, who had advocated the abolition of Suttee attended at the Council Chamber on the occasion above referred to, prepared, if called on, to prove by the Shastras and the evidence of the Pandits, who accompanied them, (among whom a Bengali paper before us states, was the Pandit of the Supreme Court of Calcutta) that the abolition was not in opposition to these sacred authorities. This subject is keenly debated by the papers published in the Hindoo language, most of which are conducted by natives. Many of these support the Government in opposition to the prejudices of their countrymen, and there is every reason to hope, that by the combined effort of reason and the spread of intelligence among the people, together with their habits of submission to the laws, and the powers over them, that this great innovation on their customs will soon be generally acquiesced in. In the mean time, the government of Lord Bentinck is daily rendering itself more popular by means of concessions and indulgences never before extended to Hindoos. One very offensive regulation we see is just abolished by the revocation of an obnoxious order, which prohibited the active community from entering the foot in carriage, palanquins, or on horseback, without a pass from the Town Major. Other very offensive regulations and invidious distinctions are rapidly fading away in India; they were necessary