

England, &c.

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

From Gora's Liverpool Advertiser, August 20.

The King, on the anniversary of the Natal-day of the King, was celebrated at Windsor on Wednesday, with more than usual demonstrations of rejoicing. About two o'clock His Majesty, attended by the Lord Steward of the Household and the Lord and Groom in waiting, went to Stoop-hill, to lay the foundation-stone of a statue to the memory of his late father, George the Third. Mr. Westmacott, the sculptor chosen to execute the statue, and Mr. Tebbot, the Mayor of Windsor, were in attendance. The King addressed these gentlemen individually, and, having received from Mr. Westmacott the plan, performed the ceremony of laying the stone, by striking it three times with the mallet, at the same time using the following expression: "George the Fourth, do this in remembrance of George the Third, and may the foundation-stone of a statue, performed, intelligence was conveyed by signal to the King's Fort at Belvidere, where the event was announced by the discharge of a double royal salute by the artillery, which was fired by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, who had been stationed there for that purpose. The stone used on the occasion was a Portland stone of large dimensions. The foundation for the statue has been dug ten feet deep, till the workmen came to the solid rock. The King, after taking an airing, returned to the Royal Lodge.

The Revenue.—The London Courier on Thursday says: "Ever since the beginning of the quarter, symptoms of progressive improvement have manifested themselves in the Revenue. Of late they have assumed a more definite and promising character, and after seven weeks that remain prove as productive as the first month has been, not only will there be no falling off at the close, but a considerable increase may confidently be anticipated. We understand that the general return of duties paid at the custom-house in the port of London for the month of July last, amounts to one million one hundred and ten thousand pounds. The returns from the out-ports have not as yet been received, but on a fair estimate it is supposed that they will amount to above one million sterling.

STATE OF TRADE.—The business done in the country during the present week, has been small, very few drapers having visited the market. A large number of London wholesale buyers, however, were down; and many houses, whose consignments are the same amongst them, have, in consequence, been telegraphed. Their purchases, however, have been limited, and few, in some instances, have been made on terms which may have induced very considerable sacrifices to the sellers. There has been more doing for shipping than for some weeks past; considerable orders having been received from various South American markets. It is said there has been little or no relaxation in the extent of the demand for British goods, and it is considerably increased, owing to a number of speculators whose yards have been accustomed to be consumed in the home market, having begun to spin for the foreign trade. On the whole, however, our report would have been more favorable, but for the damp which has been thrown upon business by the suspension of payments by a very old and respectable calico printing-house, which has given a considerable check to confidence. —Manchester Mercury.

Considerable sensation was produced here yesterday, by a statement that one of the leading companies in London, for effecting marine insurances, had transmitted instructions to their agent in this town not to grant policies on vessels in Russia, until they had received capture by the King's forces. The general inference of course was, that we were about forthwith to go to war with the Emperor Nicholas. —Ibid.

THE PORTS.—An extraordinary Cabinet council, who left Constantinople the 17th, bring the news that the Porte has rejected every proposition respecting Greece, as well as with regard to an arrangement with Russia. The greatest preparations for the continuance of the war are making throughout the Ottoman Empire.

THE EAST.—General Paikowitch has obtained victory over the Seraskier of Ezeroun, who had 30,000 men under his command, and over Hagki Pacha, who had 20,000 men. This latter corps, whose commander is celebrated throughout Asiatic Turkey, was totally defeated and dispersed.

RUSSIAN LEVY.—Letters from Berlin mention a fresh levy of men in Russia, of four men in every 100 of the male population. The promulgation of the Ukase has been delayed only till the Emperor should receive certain accounts of all that is going to pass on the Parle to accede to his proposals of peace.

THE RESERVE COMING FROM TULSCHIN, to the number of 18,000 men, is to pass the Pruth, in four columns, on the 10th and 11th July, and 10th and 24th August. Twelve thousand men will go to Giurgiu, and the remainder by way of Kalusch, against Schumla and the Balkan. Immense supplies of provisions are expected from the interior of Russia.

THE BALKAN.—The party by which the Russians have made their advance through the Balkan, is thus briefly described by Sir Walsh: "Our road lay through the last ridges of the Balkan, with occasional plains. In one of these we fell in again with the river which we entered the mountains; it is here called Buzuk Kametich and runs parallel to the Bosphorus into the Black Sea. I should have traced this mysterious stream through the dark, deep, and subterranean recesses through which I was told it passed. One would imagine that, thus running through the level ground at one side of the mountain, and issuing at the other, having penetrated at the base, and wound its way through the chain, it would afford a level for a road below, without the necessity of carrying it over the immense ridge; and no doubt, in any other country but Turkey, such a road would have been made. It is possible, however, that the Turks would not wish to remove their camp and their northern enemies, or afford them a greater facility of invasion by cutting a level road through the heart of it.

THE GREEKS SUBSIDIZED BY RUSSIA.—Some interest has been excited by the intelligence from Napoli di Romania on the 7th ult., through Corfu, from which it appears that Russia is subsidizing the Greeks, in being assisted by the Russian Charge d'Affairs, M. Belgari, has made an offer of a million and a half of roubles to Count Capo d'Istria, in order to make him to prosecute his views as to Turkey.

PARLIAMENT.—It is stated in a letter from Paris, that of the proprietors of scientific journals published in that city, at least one-third are noblemen or persons of great distinction in the scientific or literary world. The proprietors of one paper, who are three in number, are a Duke, a Count, and a Marquis. To be a known writer in a respectable periodical, is said to be the best passport to good society in Paris.

It is stated in a recent French paper, that during the last eight months not fewer than twenty political and literary journals have been started in the French provinces.

LORD COCHRANE is said to have left Paris, at the invitation of the Emperor Nicholas, to take the command of a division of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

CAPTAIN HANCOCK.—Capt. Hancock, who was going to enter the service of the Sultan, has not been able to agree with the Ministers of the Porte on the terms of his appointment, and is going to return to England, and has already arrived at Smyrna.

INDIA.—A few months since, it was stated from Bombay, that a difference had arisen between the Bombay government and the supreme court at that presidency, in consequence of the judges of that court asserting a jurisdiction over the natives in the provinces in that part of India, which the governors contended they did not possess. Sir J. P. Grant, the only surviving judge of the supreme Court of Bombay, subsequently sent home a memorial to the King against the proceedings of the government, on which a meeting took place of the privy council, where the whole of the question underwent a full discussion, and their decision was against the right assumed by the judges. It appears, however, by advices of the 4th of April from Bombay, that Sir J. P. Grant, without waiting for the result of the appeal to the privy council, had closed the supreme court.

INDIAN ARMY.—From some statements lately published by Capt. Badenach of the Bengal army, a frightful picture is drawn of the mortality of British officers in the Bengal army; and he assures us they are, to the best of his belief, strictly correct. The result is, that of 3,633 officers, 201 officers only—that is to say, about 5 per cent.—have fallen in Europe on the peninsula of these wars, after twenty-two years' service in India,

the remaining 344 have either died, been killed, felled in India, or resigned the service without any emolument from the Company, or remained in India in want of means of returning to Europe to retire.

SIERRA LEONE.—It appears by advices of a late date from Sierra Leone, that the Colony was very sickly, and several deaths had occurred amongst the Europeans. An ordinance has been issued at the Cape of Good Hope, enjoining the editor and proprietor of a newspaper to a penalty of £300 on the first conviction for a libel, and to banishment from the Colony for a second offence.

THE GILMERE.—That beautiful ship the Gilmere, sailed on Monday evening week, for the Swao River. She has upwards of 300 passengers on board, the whole of whom are highly respectable, and many of them are in opulent circumstances. When Mr. Peel came alongside, (accompanied by Mr. Soltau, just before the ship got under weigh, the passengers and crew gave him three cheers, and his reception altogether was of the most gratifying nature. The property on board the Gilmere alone amounts to more than £100,000. We understand also, that the Minister will call at this port in about a fortnight, to take out other settlers on account of Mr. Peel. We are informed that Government have increased Mr. Peel's grant of land from 350,000 to one million acres. —Plymouth Journal.

MR. BACKINGHAM'S LECTURES on the East-India monopoly, have excited such a sensation at Glasgow, that some of the merchants and manufacturers propose a subscription to procure him a seat in Parliament, to enable him to forward those views which they deem of so much importance to the country.

The following is a copy of the pleasing answer given by the Earl of Aberdeen to the Memorial recently presented to his Lordship by the merchants interested in the Sierra Leone affairs, in consequence of the expedition from Cuba:—

Foreign Office, August 6, 1829. Gentlemen.—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and I am to acquaint you, in answer to that part of it which relates to the protection of British property and persons, that his Lordship has already given directions for a ship of war to be stationed off Vera Cruz, for the purpose of affording protection, in case of need, to his Majesty's subjects in that quarter. —I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, J. M. B. DENGLAS.

THE WEAVERS.—The King has transmitted an answer to the Spitalfields address, through the medium of Mr. Peel; and on Wednesday the 12th inst. a numerous meeting of the unemployed weavers took place at the Crown and Anchor, Hare-street-fields, to hear the communication read. It was to the effect that his Majesty deeply lamented the distress which prevailed in that district, and regretted to hear that the sufferings of the innocent and industrious workmen had been increased, as by the laws, acts, and outrages on property, that were recently committed in Spitalfields. In conclusion, any pecuniary aid for the purposes of emigration, was declined. This letter was received with great dissatisfaction by all present, many of whom gave vent to their feelings of disappointment in no very measured terms, complaining that they had been duped by the proposer of the various schemes for their relief, not one of which had been carried into effect. After a long and angry discussion, the men separated without coming to any resolution.

MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF YORK.—This memorial, about to be erected between the Horse Guards and the enclosed part of St. James's-park, will consist of a pillar like Trajan's column, with a statue at the top. Its height is to be between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet, and the material granite.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—The presumptive heiress to the English Throne is remarkably small of her age, being in her eleventh year, and only about four feet high. Her Royal Highness enjoys excellent health.

FORGERY ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A young man of the name of Richard Hughes Jones, a clerk in the Customs, has been apprehended, charged with having committed an extensive forgery on the Bank of England.

The Corporation of London are in treaty with the Bank of England for a million sterling, for twenty years, at three and a half per cent. interest, to enable them to complete London-bridge and its approaches.

The charter of the city of York is near its expiration, in consequence of there not being the number of Aldermen who have not served the office of Lord Mayor which the charter requires. The corporation will therefore have to apply to the Crown for a new charter.

SEAM-CARRIAGE.—Mr. Gurney's steam carriage arrived on Monday evening, about six o'clock, at the Cranford-bridge Inn, from an experimental tour to and from Bath. The success of this trial much exceeds whatever could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the invention. Hills were ascended and descended with the greatest facility and safety. Marlborough-hills, the ascending of which it was thought would put the powers of the carriage to a severe test, appeared to afford not the slightest obstacle.

DISTILLING.—An application has recently been made to the Duke of Wellington to obtain his sanction for introducing a bill into Parliament, to enable the British distiller to introduce spirits for the export market, either from foreign grain, or from Molasses, duty free, or for granting a drawback on spirits thus manufactured. A measure of this description would give the British distiller an opportunity of competing with the foreigner in the export market, and would open to the United Kingdom a new source of enterprise and wealth. We are not informed what answer the Duke of Wellington gave to the application. —Hull Packet.

An attempt is making in England to impose such restrictions on admissions to the Bar, as shall exclude all who have not received a Classical Education, and are not well read in Greek. A case of *crim con* has been tried, in which all the parties were Quakers! The love letters read were ludicrous in the extreme, of course; and the defendant was mulcted in £400 damages.

STEAM-BOATS ON THE FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL.—We are happy to observe, that the Canal Company have now made arrangements, and publicly announced that steam-boats may be used on this grand communication between the Forth and Clyde; and it is to be hoped that the results will speedily prove beneficial to the vast traffic carried on, and to the Company, who have thus liberally thrown the canal open. —Edinburgh Chronicle.

Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, is now nineteen years of age. The following is said to have been the answer at Shumla to the propositions made by order of General Diebitz after the victory of

June 11th:—"The fate of war was in the hands of God; that the Pacha had then heard for the first time, of a victory having been gained; that all he knew was the explosion of some ammunition waggon had produced a trifling disorder among his troops; that his duty as a military commander, and his little acquaintance with political negotiations, to which, as mere Governor of Rumelia, he was a perfect stranger, did not allow him to negotiate; but that he participated in the desire that a peace concluded at Constantinople should restore prosperity to both nations."

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—The Shipping Interest and the China Trade.—On Wednesday week the American ship New England left this port, fully laden for Canton, and on Thursday the American ship Isabella sailed from here for the same place. This is the fourth voyage of the kind that the Isabella has made.

MR. HUNKISSON.—Our distinguished representative the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson, arrived at the seat of our worthy Mayor at Sulley, on Friday afternoon. He was, we were happy to learn, in excellent health, and in the anticipation of much pleasure from his visit to a town endeared to him by so many and such proud recollections. Early on Saturday morning he drove into Liverpool, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by the Mayor, Sir John Tobin and other gentlemen, appeared on stage. He was most cordially welcomed: numbers shook him warmly by the hand, and the most flattering expressions greeted him on every side.

Caution to Seafaring Men and others.—On Saturday the 18th instant, Mr. Josiah Ferryhugh, tide-surveyor, apprehended a seafaring man, by information, for carrying and conveying about four pounds of tobacco from on board a vessel in the Prince's Dock, without the King's duties being paid. On the Wednesday following he was conveyed before the magistrates in the full penalty of £100, and in default of payment, was sent to the Borough goal. Mr. Henry Card, tide-surveyor, was prosecutor for the case. Another case, similar to the above, was heard on Saturday last, when the defendant (also a seafaring man) was convicted in the Borough goal. —Gora's Advertiser.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, August 17. Wednesday was the anniversary of the birth of his Majesty, who has now attained the 62d year of his age.

The revenue for the present quarter is stated to be going on very favourably. Although two-thirds of the quarter is yet to come, there is already a surplus of £340,000.

FRANCE.—The important intelligence of a total change in the French ministry has been received. The Prince de Polignac is placed at the head of affairs, and from the perfect coincidence of political sentiment, between his headness and the illustrious personage at the head of the British ministry, we fondly surmise the most auspicious results to the general interests of mankind. The following is a list of the new ministry of France:—Prince de Polignac, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Monsieur de Bourjonnay, Minister of the Interior; Admiral de Rigny, Minister of Marine; Count de Chabrol, Minister of Finance; General Beaumont, Minister of Justice. The officers of the Ministers of Commerce, Public Instruction and Religion are united with the Interior, by which a considerable diminution of expense will be effected. C. de Portalis is to be the First President of the Court of Cassation.

GIBRALTAR.—The erection of Cadix, into a free port by the Spanish Government was, at first, looked upon, by the merchants, as a circumstance likely to be little, if at all, detrimental to them; but the late letters from Gibraltar prove, that the new system comes into action with uncommon success, and has become, in fact, highly injurious to our commerce, particularly that carried on through Gibraltar. Many of the mercantile houses, who had establishments on the rock, have abandoned them wholly for similar concerns in Cadix; and those who retain them here felt themselves compelled, by the rapid growth of business, to form houses in Cadix also.

ROYAL DINNER HOUR.—An important change is likely to take place in the dinner hour of the *haut-ton*. His Majesty now dines every day exactly at four, then takes an airing in his pheton, and devotes the remainder of the evening to music and cheerful conversation. His Majesty says, that by this regulation, he creates a new day, and regrets that he did not adopt it many years ago.

LONDON, August 17. We can state, upon good authority, that the hopes of concession on the part of the Sultan, either on the Greek or the Russian question, have nearly vanished. —Globe.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Russian army has at length accomplished the passage of the Balkan. A Russian despatch, dated from "The Bironac at Derwish Javand," July 21, officially notifies this event, and puts us in possession of many interesting details respecting the mode in which the mountain barrier was surmounted. On the 20th July, General Roth marched towards Aspro, and pushed his advanced guard to Palifiana, the most elevated summit of the Great Balkan. The Turks, filled with dismay, made no attempt whatever to dispute the passage of this lofty mountain; and the dispatch left the invaders in full march towards the plains of Rumelia, without the Grand Vizier having made any demonstration from Schumla to interrupt them.

Accounts have been received at Vienna, stating that the Russians are in full march on Adrianople; and the Turks were assembling all their forces, to give battle to the Russians in the plains of Adrianople. —Standard.

Advices from Bucharest, to the 20th ult., state, as positive information, that General Giesmar was concentrating his forces with a view of striking a great blow. These accounts also confirm the arrival of General Tolstoy, with the Russian Reserve, on the banks of the Danube.

The Hamburg Papers received this morning state, as a tolerably likely rumour, that the Pacha of Egypt is preparing another great naval expedition, for the purpose, as is supposed, of carrying troops to aid the Sultan. Meanwhile it is added, the Russian squadron, under Admiral Heyden, is assembling at Poros, and will immediately take such a course as to be able closely to watch the movements of the Egyptian expedition, and in case of need attack it.

The same papers announce the arrival of the Persian Prince Chosrow Mireza at Moscow, on the 26th July, where he was received with almost regal honours.

At the King's Council yesterday, Parliament was further prorogued from the 10th instant to Thursday the 10th day of October next.

The French Journals are filled with the most violent attacks on the new Government. The Journal des Debats, however, consoles itself and its readers by the reflection, "the Ministry in such a case last a year," moreover, they know that in any place where a thousand people shall be assembled, there a thousand voices shall be raised against them. This is pretty strong, it may be confessed, nevertheless, the measures of the new Administration yet remain to be ascertained; till then, all must be speculation.

By an express from Paris, received this day, we learn that Admiral de Rigny has actually refuted the part of Ministry of Marine; and that it is probable the Cuney will be appointed to this high station instead. The Messenger des Chambres states that the Turkish army is reported to be near its dissolution; that the troops of Hussein Pacha have melted; and that there were also signs of mutiny among the garrisons of Widin.

Official advices had been received at St. Petersburg, of the capture, on the 27th of June, of Ezeroun, and the fortress of Haassan-Kale. At Ezeroun the Seraskier himself and four other Paches were made prisoners, and 130 cannon had fallen into the hands of the Russians, of which twenty-nine were taken at Haassan-Kale. The capture of this important city, in fact, leaves all Asia open to the triumphant Russians. The plague is fast approaching Odessa.

GLASGOW, August 18. We are much misinformed, and greatly mistake the political aspect of matters in Europe, if we are not on the eve of most important events in all our relations with the Powers of Europe. To show, we are told, that we are to have a war, in which one half of Europe will be arrayed against the other, half—war, in which Great Britain and France, and it is added, Austria, are to support Turkey and oppose Russia, is all probably true. Great Britain, however, Austria, and France, we think, will join against the Ottoman, and come in for a share of the spoil. We have been told that we shall very shortly have a declaration from the French Government on these important subjects.

It now appears certain that a portion of the Russian army has crossed the Balkan, and reached the commencement of the great plain of Thrace. Report says that they there mean to halt, and the effect of this is not so clear as it seems. It is, however, that we shall halt only until the approach of reinforcements. A regular battle may ere long be expected, because the Turks have now no alternative but to oppose with their whole strength the invaders, or allow them to overrun the country. The result of this first meeting will hinge the fate of the war. Should the Turks prevail, the Russians who have crossed the Balkan must annihilate in attempting to retrace their steps; & should the Russian prevail, the Turks must be driven to France and Austria in all likelihood, will instantly strike to aid the Turks and preserve from ruin their empire.

We regard the latter case as most likely to occur, and therefore look forward to a general European war, which will produce strange events within the different states engaged in it. But as these events are certain to occur at any time, it matters little by what means they are precipitated.

The Sultan is long deliberating on his obstinacy in refusing to offer peace; but this, when viewed in its proper light, is just another proof of his great indignity. He has not yet been offered peace upon any terms which would carry with honour, and he knows that as long as he resists, he will enjoy the sympathy which flows generously and largely towards the oppressed, while at the same time the assistance of his empire is guaranteed by the interest of the British Empire. His reliance upon his fleet, which will bear him unscathed through the present crisis.

MEANINGLESS SIGHTS.—It is our duty to relate the scenes which were witnessed yesterday, by the intelligence of numerous ravages committed along the coast, during the gale on Thursday night. The whole line of coast, from Usker to Kingstown, was given to understand, as it were, with wrecks. At eleven o'clock on Thursday night, the schooner Betty, of Dundalk, laden with salt and fish, and bound from Liverpool to the latter port, was totally wrecked off the coast pier at Kingstown, the crew and passengers, amounting to eighteen persons, were saved, and five, we are sorry to perceive, perished. The wind was then blowing a tremendous gale from the north-east, with a very heavy sea, when the ship struck, with several of the hands, proceeded to the pier, where, at the imminent risk of himself and his men, he succeeded in bringing ashore 13 of the crew and passengers belonging to the Betty; he was not long in their assistance, and he saw them rolling mountains high, and a heavy surge almost bidding defiance to the exertion of the most resolute. The life boat, however, with her gallant crew, survived all these perils, and succeeded in getting the wreck, and with imminent peril, and at the risk of having the boat dashed to pieces between the vessel and the rocks, bore the lee, took on board the passengers and crew, consisting of four men, a boy, three women, and two children, whom they rescued from the watery grave; almost immediately on getting off from the wreck, the main mast fell overboard, which, if it had occurred a few minutes sooner, and when the boat was alongside the wreck, must inevitably have sunk the life boat, and with it the lives of the crew, who they had just rescued. The brig soon went to pieces, and the boat succeeded in gaining the shore in safety. The bodies of the unfortunate beings who had perished were washed on shore in the morning, and preserved, as most distressing objects; they were distributed literally to atoms, and scarcely a feature was discernible. —Saturday's Dublin paper.

PROGRESS OF THE TEA TRADE.—The first order from the East India Company, to their agents in India, for the importation of tea, appears in 1667, and is in these words, "To send home for these ships 100 lbs. of the best tea they can get." The quantity put up to sale by the Company at their quarterly sale in the last month, (June, 1829,) was 7,800,000 lbs. and at each of the three immediately preceding sales of September, December, and March, the quantities were 7,900,000, 8,000,000, and 8,000,000 lbs. The duty to government from this article, for the last year, was £3,263,262, being considerably more than that produced by any other article of consumption in the kingdom. —London paper.

TORRAGE PLANT.—That the tobacco plant may be produced to any extent in the British islands, is beyond a question. It grows in all the temperate zones to a high latitude. It is cultivated extensively in Germany and the Low Countries, and even in Sweden. It required all the interperate laws of King James, and his successors to repress its progress in England. During the American war, and previous to the application to Scotland of the prohibitory laws by the Act of 1782, it was cultivated on the banks of the Tweed and Teviot with the most promising results. This Act overtook the planters in the midst of their labours, and compelled them to root up their plantations, and dispose of the produce to Government at a third part of its market price. —Liverpool paper.

NORTH-AMERICAN COLONIES.

From Gora's Liverpool Advertiser.

Before taking a final leave of the British North American Provinces, I think it right to say a few words in answer to two questions that have frequently been put to me both in America and at home. Of what use are these Colonies to England? Of what use is England to the Colonies?

A complete answer to such important questions would lead me into greater length than I am at present contemplating, and might probably carry me beyond my depth; for I had not a full opportunity of examining this important topic on the spot. The following sketch, however, may help to direct the enquiries of persons who have leisure to pursue the subject further.

In order to show that the Colonies in question are of great value to England in a maritime and commercial point of view, it is only necessary to mention the fact, that in the year 1828, out of the two millions of tons of shipping which entered the several ports of the United Kingdom, (nearly 2,094,357,) upwards of four hundred thousand tons, (nearly 400,841,) or more than one fifth of the whole, (were from the North American Colonies, and exclusively British.)

At present we enjoy not only the privilege of supplying the Provinces with English goods, but through them, it is generally believed, a large and increasing quantity of our manufactures is introduced into the United States. It is utterly impossible, indeed, for the government of that country, or that of England, to prevent, or even seriously to check, such importations, as long as British vessels have free access to the ports of Nova-Scotia, New-Branswick, and Canada.

Independently of this extensive outlet for the manufactured goods of England, the intercourse which exists between these Colonies and Great Britain employed in the year 1828, no fewer than eighteen thousand seven hundred and fourteen seamen.

In the same year, 1828, the total amount of British tonnage employed in trading with the United States was but little more than eighty thousand, (nearly 80,000,) and the number of seamen employed was three thousand six hundred and forty-six. So that our trade with the North American Colonies alone, occupied five times as much tonnage, and more than double the number of British seamen, as the whole intercourse which we enjoyed in our own ships with the United States.

I know that it has been often urged, that the export of British goods to the United States is infinitely greater now than it was to the Colonies, and that, therefore, and so undoubtedly it is. But people who make a stand on this position, omit two considerations.

As deducing from the progress made by Nova Scotia, Canada, and other remaining provinces, that the trade has been admitted to a thorough commercial companionship with the Mother Country, it is no more than fair to infer, that if the old Colonies, now forming the United States, had been originally treated in the same liberal spirit, they might never have decreased their interest to withdraw from their allegiance. At this hour, therefore, they might have been, if not equally populous, perhaps more prosperous than they now are. Such a claim, is, in my deliberate opinion, after having viewed the facts, a just one.

The other consideration which people are apt to forget, is that however great the mere export of goods to the United States may be, every art is used by that country to discourage their carriage by British shipping. In spite of the doctrine of reciprocity, and of very seldom discover an English flag in the forests of mast at New-York. This is the cause, I do not exactly know—what is the fact, and the documents just quoted show the result.

A similar, or rather a much greater loss, of one of our largest and best of our resources for seamen, would therefore inevitably be sustained by the defection of these Colonies. And I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that this one consideration, alone, weighs by many degrees, the whole expenses incurred by us in maintaining the provinces.

By means of our present relations with these countries we command, under all circumstances, a great variety of useful supplies of timber, naval stores, and other articles, not only for ourselves, but for the important Colonies in the West Indies, most of which we might in time of war be obliged to procure at a great disadvantage elsewhere. If we no longer possessed the North American Provinces.

These are a few of the direct benefits arising to us from the Colonies;—but the indirect ones are still more important.

It seems to be a pretty general opinion, that there are only two alternatives for the Provinces in question;—one is, to remain in connection with the Mother Country, the other, to merge into the *Mare Magna* of the American Confederation. The probability of their forming themselves into a separate, independent nation, is seldom dwelt upon, and hardly to be contemplated.

The maritime resources of the United States at present are limited, by climate and other circumstances, almost exclusively to those parts of the coast which lie on the Atlantic coast, to the northward and eastward of the Delaware; and although there are no doubt very important, and daily increasing, they are inconsiderable, in comparison with those furnished by the coast of the British Provinces. The American flag, therefore, does not embrace one third of the distance that ours occupies; it possesses no single port or bay—not even New-York—to compare in a naval point of view, with Halifax, and various other harbours of British North America, into which the largest line of battle ships will sail at all times of the year, and at all times of tide. It must also be recollected, that the climate of the Southern States is not suited to the production of hardy seamen; while the Western Section of the country, where the population is making the greatest strides, is being forward few of the essential attributes of a navy.

The fishermen, and other thorough bred seamen, who crowd the shores of the British Provincial line of coast, are, numerically speaking, considerably greater than those of the American coast, and are, in the opinion of the best authority for stating, that these men are not only eminently loyal to England, but heartily desirous of maintaining the union inviolate. Indeed, both lery and their sagacity in times of peace, and in times of war, have abundant reason, as I shall endeavour to show by and by, for being sincere in these professions.

The idea, that the United States can obtain possession of these Provinces by conquest, against the will of the inhabitants, is totally on a false ground. The line of Colonists had substantial reason to be dissatisfied with the mother country, such a contingency might perhaps begin to be thought of; but as long as they are treated as they have been for some years past, they must continue to be fully as imprudently as any people in the present state. Besides which, the genius and practical structure of the American government are such, as to render that country entirely unfit to engage in offensive hostile enterprises. The militia of the Provinces, even putting the assistance of regular troops out of the question, is in every respect as good as that of their neighbours; and when fighting on their own soil, they would be equally difficult to subdue. With a small additional assistance, therefore, from us, and supposing the Colonists to be thoroughly loyal, which I believe they are, and an certain they have good reason to be of any chance of foreign conquest is altogether visionary. Every day that the present friendly Colonial policy is persevered in, they will find more and more reasons to be attached and true to themselves and to us, besides discovering more reason to rejoice that they are not what is called Independent—a term which, if we analyze it closely, we shall commonly find a great misnomer.

If, however, we suppose the British Colonies to be sold to the American Union, the whole face of the maritime affairs of that Republic would at once be changed. I do not now ask whether such a change would or would not, be for the better, as respects either of the parties concerned; but I do not think it would, but there can be little doubt it would be a matter of serious consequence to England, to lose the naval resources of the United States, if not extinguished, at a blow,—while our own would be diminished, if not exactly in the same ratio, certainly to an amount which, I am sure, it stated fairly, would induce many persons, who at present think lightly of the Colonies, to consider them as much more important possessions than they are now supposed to be.

We must never forget that the "cheap defence of nations" is not to be balanced like a merchant's account—so many pounds debit, and so many pounds creditor. We must look deeper into our transactions, and not think alone of what we expend, but of what we keep. And who is bold enough to say, that if, for the sake of a comparatively trivial saving of money, we

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