

ENGLAND.

We are enabled to assure our readers that the Duke of Wellington is carrying systematic retrenchment with a vigorous and unsparring hand through every department of the state.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The committee for raising money by donations and debentures for completing the Thames tunnel, have given notice, that in consequence of the sum of £100,000 not having been subscribed within the period limited, the undertaking is, for the present, wholly suspended; and that the money subscribed, either for debentures or donations, will be returned.

TRADE AT Huddersfield.—Some anxiety has prevailed in Huddersfield and the neighbourhood, from the circumstance of Mr. William Norton, of Clayton, near that place, having suspended payment.

When we last week noticed the singular circumstance of orders having been received for the reception of a Turk in this Dock-yard, for instruction in naval architecture, we were not aware of the fact that the Pacha of Egypt had sent also to this country three other Egyptians, to perfect themselves in various departments of science.

The Morning Herald of the 22d Dec. announces the death of Major General Sir Geo. Allan Macken, K. C. B. and K. T. S. He was a distinguished Cavalry Officer, and signalled himself in the Peninsular War, particularly in an attack and defence of the division of the French army under Marshal Mortier, with the Brigade of Portuguese Cavalry under his command, 15th Sept. 1810, near Fuentes de Cantos, in Estremadura, for which he received the public thanks of the Portuguese Government, and the particular approbation of the British Commander-in-Chief.

SCOTLAND.

By the Laurel, which sailed on Friday for Calcutta, there were shipped 848,000 yards plain cottons, 35,000 yards printed, 25,000 yards coloured (chiefly, we hear, Turkey red), and 3,000 yards figured cottons, being upwards of nine hundred thousand yards of cotton goods, the manufacture of this city and neighbourhood.

Some details are given in a Glasgow paper, of a late pestilential mortality at Sierra Leone, another of those catastrophes, which absolutely render the pertinacious retention of such a place a species of Ministerial delinquency.

EDINBURGH in 1828.—Population (including Leith), 170,000; 1 royal palace; 1 college—31 professors; 1 riding school; 1 military academy; 700 teachers, of all branches of education; 1 royal exchange; 70 churches; 2 theatres; 18 courts of justice; 400 advocates; 800 writers to the signet and solicitors, &c.; 86 accountants; 40 physicians; 70 surgeons; 100 apothecaries; 7 libraries; 11 newspapers; 42 insurance companies and agencies (34 of these are English); 11 public hospitals; 60 charitable institutions; 25 literary societies; 80 royal mail and stage coaches; 85 hackney; 4,000 carriers; 80 public offices; 830 streets, lanes, &c.; 5 bridges. Our correspondent does not give the above as literally correct, but as an approximation that may be relied on for general purposes.—Edinburgh Paper.

IRELAND.

Catholic Association, Dec. 2.—Mr. O'Connell announced that he had American news to communicate. (Cheers.) He then read a letter from Daniel Tracy, Esq., dated Montreal, stating that a society of the friends of Ireland had been formed in that part of British America, from which a remittance would shortly be transmitted to the Association.

The contest for the election of a Representative Peer of Ireland, which has just terminated, may be taken as a good test of the feeling of the temporal barons of that country as to Catholic Emancipation. Lord Dunally, a friend

of Emancipation, was returned, having 57 votes; Lord Castlemaine, a Branswicker, had 31. A very valuable lead-mine has been lately discovered on one of the estates of the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, in the King's County, within five miles of Shannon Harbour and two of Parsonstown, and quite adjacent to Lord Ross's new intended line of canal from Gillen to that town. The ore is in great abundance, and within two or three feet of the surface.—Dublin paper.

UNITED STATES.

From the New-York Evening Post. PROTEST OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—No man of reflection, who feels as every American ought to feel, can look at this document, and can read the solemn language of one of the Georgia Senators, who introduced it to the consideration of the National Legislature, without feeling, deeply feeling impressed with the feeling, that the public mind is approaching in one quarter of the Union. This Government has successfully put down more than one State Insurrection, and it has been adduced as an indication of its strength, that it has done so; but we must remember these were only the ebullitions of intemperance and disorganized bodies of individuals. We have never yet been called upon to witness the awful spectacle of a State in its corporate capacity, arrayed against the United States.—I believe that 'spears shall present itself, wide indeed shall be the difference in the two cases.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Monday, January 12. The Chair communicated a letter from the Governor of the State of Georgia, transmitting the following Protest of the Legislature of that State.

STATE OF GEORGIA. Executive Department. Milledgeville, Dec. 30, 1828. Sir.—The enclosed protest is transmitted to you, to be laid before the Senate of the United States. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. JOHN FORSYTH, Vice-President of the U. States.

From a painful conviction that a manifestation of the public sentiment, in the most imposing and impressive form, is called for by the present agitated state of the Southern section of the Union, the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, have deemed it their duty to adopt the novel expedient of addressing, in the name of the State, the Senate of the Congress of the United States.

In her sovereign power, the State of Georgia protests against the act of the last session of Congress, entitled "An Act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," as deceptive in its title, fraudulent in its pretences, and in its operation, partial and unjust in its operations, unconstitutional in its well known objects, ruinous to commerce and agriculture, to secure a hateful monopoly to a combination of importunate manufacturers.

Demanded the repeal of an act which has already disturbed the Union and endangered the public tranquillity, weakened the confidence of whole States in the Federal Government, and diminished the affection of large masses of the people to the Union; and the abandonment of the degraded system which considers the people incapable of wisely directing their own enterprise; which sets up the servants of the people in Congress as the executive judges of what pursuits are most advantageous and suitable for those by whom they were elected; the State of Georgia expects that, in perpetual testimony thereof, the deliberate and solemn expression of her opinion will be carefully preserved among the archives of the Senate, and in justification of her character to the present generation, and to posterity, if unfortunately Congress disregard the protest, and continuing to pervert power granted for clearly defined and well understood purposes, to effectuate objects never intended by the great parties by whom the constitution was framed, to be entrusted to the controlling guardianship of the Federal Government, should render necessary measures of a decisive character, for the protection of the people of the States, and the vindication of the Constitution of the U. States.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS STOCKS, President of the Senate. JOHN FORSYTH, Governor. Mr. BRANIFF said that the memorial, which he presented to the Chair, imposed a duty on his colleague and himself, which, with his assent, he would perform, by giving a direction, with the sanction of the Senate to the document which had been just announced. I am not willing, Sir, (said Mr. B.) to see an act so grave as this being put in its character, and to see every day events which are forgotten almost in the instant of their occurrence. In order therefore, that it may be distinctly presented to the notice of the Senate, before I submit the motion which it calls for, I will state in brief, and a full myself of the occasion to make a very brief remark.

That document, sir, of which an official copy has been transmitted to my colleague and myself, is the protest of the State of Georgia made through her constitutional organs, to this Assembly of the Representatives of the States, against the "act, in alteration of the several acts laying duties on imports," passed at the late session of the Congress of the United States. In her sovereign character, one of the original members of this confederacy, by whom this government was called into existence, that State protests against this act, on several grounds, which are specifically set forth, in that instrument, which is attested by the signatures of her Legislative and Executive functionaries, and authenticated under her public seal.

It is now delivered to this Department of the Federal Government, to be deposited in the archives, in perpetual rei memoriam to serve whenever the occasion may require it, as an authentic testimony of the solemn dissent of one of the Sovereign States of the Union from the act therein protested against, as an infraction of the constitutional compact by which she is united to the other members of this Confederacy.

It is difficult, sir, in representing perhaps, still more difficult appropriately to express the feelings which belong to such an occasion as the present. I have been educated in sentiments of reverence for our federal Union, and thro' life, I have habitually cherished these sentiments. As an individual citizen, therefore, it is painful to recite to that disastrous policy which has imposed on the State in which I live, the stern necessity of assuming this relation to the Government of this Confederacy.

gation of which would have been an act of political suicide. The designation of such an arbiter, sir, was, among the provisions of a constitution conferring limited powers, the interpretation of which was to be confided to the subordinate agents, created by those who were entrusted to administer it.

I earnestly hope that the wise and conciliatory spirit of this Government, and of those of the several States, will postpone, to a period far distant, the day which will summon us to so fearful a trial. If we are indeed doomed to encounter it, it is earnestly hoped that it may be entered upon in the spirit of peace, and with cherished recollections of former amity. But the occasion which shall impel the sovereign People even of one of the members of this Confederacy, to resolve, that they are not bound by its acts, is one to which no patriot can look with levity, or yet with indifference. People by whom his demands—with a humble, but unwavering trust in the mercy of Heaven.

On motion by Mr. BERRY, the letter and protest were then ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The bill for the occupation of the Oregon, now before Congress, has occasioned a good deal of debate within the walls of Congress, and a good deal of interest and speculation without them. It proposes to include in a territorial government the whole country claimed by the United States between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The project involves a difficulty in its commencement. Great Britain has set up a title to a great part of the territory claimed by the United States, including that most important portion of the territory, the mouth of the great River of the West, the Oregon, sometimes also called the Columbia.

They found their pretensions on the early discoveries of English navigators, who they alleged visited the coast and traded with the natives. They set up also a kind of title by occupation—the N. West and Hudson Bay Companies having trapped and hunted in the northern parts of the country for many years, and of late on the waters of the Oregon, along which they have several establishments. The expedition of Mackenzie is also referred to as strengthening their claim. This traveller, in 1793, fell in with the main branch of this noble river, and followed it nearly as far south as the fifty-second degree of latitude, when he left it and pursued his journey westward to the Pacific Ocean. The British Government, however, rests its principal claim on the treaty in relation to Nootka Sound, made between Spain and England in 1790. By this treaty they contend that the territory in dispute was ceded to the British crown, and that a subsequent cession to the United States could not be valid.—On the other hand, it is contended by the advocates for the claim of the United States, that the treaty between Spain and England contained no such cession of sovereignty as could authorise the British to claim the disputed territory. They set up the cession of Louisiana, by France in 1803, and the Florida Treaty of 1819, confirming our title.

They also urge the right of prior discovery. Captain Robert Gray, in the ship Columbia, who entered the mouth of this river. He visited it in 1791 and navigated it to some distance. In 1804, Lewis and Clarke set out upon their exploring expedition under the authority of the government, followed the river from its sources to the Pacific, and in the year 1806 wintered at its mouth. In 1811 a trading establishment was formed by a citizen of these States on the tide waters of the Oregon called Astoria, it was captured by a British force during the late war, and after the peace delivered up to an American Agent duly authorized by our government.

—In the late negotiations with respect to our north-eastern boundaries, it has been proposed on behalf of our government that the 49th degree of north latitude should divide the territories of the two nations, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; the United States to possess the country south of that line. This was not agreed to by the British Cabinet, who proposed that the 49th degree of latitude should be the boundary line from the Rocky Mountains westward until it intersects the north easternmost branch of the Oregon, after which the boundary should follow the thread of that river to the ocean, leaving its navigation free to both nations.

—There is one difficulty in the way of legislating at present concerning the occupation of the Oregon. The United States and Great-Britain entered into a convention in 1818, by which it was stipulated that the country about the Oregon, with all its ports and waters, should be "free and open" to the vessels and citizens of both powers. This convention expired in October last, but it has been continued in force by another convention, allowing either of the contracting parties to put an end to it by giving twelve months previous notice. The question, therefore, arises, whether the proposed occupation of the territory would not be a violation of the terms of the convention, the previous notice not having been given? That it would be so we believe there can be no doubt. But it is said, on the other hand, that Great-Britain having violated the convention we are not bound to observe it. That power has erected forts it is said within the territory, and an act of Parliament was passed in 1821, which, in fact, extends her civil jurisdiction over the whole face of it. By that act an American citizen can be arrested in the territory and taken to Upper Canada for trial. The bill certainly involves very important considerations. The disputed territory is an exceedingly valuable one, of great extent, fertile in soil, possessing a soft, genial and equable climate such as is unknown on the eastern shore of this continent, and offering the prospect of incalculable commercial advantages. The mouth of the Oregon is within two months sail of China and the East India seas, and within thirty days sail of Peru and Chili, and the Sandwich Islands. It is to be hoped that the controversy between this Government and Britain may be settled speedily, before the possession of it becomes more important than it now is to either power. If the bill before Congress should have that effect we shall by no means regret its passage.—N. Y. E. Post.

SLAVERY.—The Courier, a New Orleans paper, says, under date of Jan. 13th, that two thousand six hundred and seventy slaves have been brought to that place since the first of October last by way of the Balize, a period of a little more than three months.

POTATOES.—The quantity of this article imported from the British dominions into the United States, during the year 1828, is stated at 30,863 bushels—exports of American potatoes, only 20 bushels!

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Mr. N. P. Willis, very favourably known as a Poet, is about to publish in Boston a Monthly Magazine upon the plan of Blackwood and the New Monthly.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Nova-Scotian, February 25. QUITS SAYS MR. STEWART.—It was rumored out of doors that an answer to the address respecting the quit rents, had been received. Of this he was not officially informed, but he begged to give notice that he should in the early part of the ensuing week, move upon the House, a Committee to wait upon his Excellency, and ascertain if he had heard any thing from England on this subject. He also said that he should take an early opportunity of bringing under the consideration of the House, the present system of disposal of Crown Lands; a plan which effectively prevented the settlement and improvement of the Province, without producing any benefit to His Majesty's Government. In the adjoining Colony of New Brunswick, upon the motion of a friend of his, a series of resolutions had been adopted by the Assembly of that province, which he highly approved, the object of which was to obtain from His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas a suspension of the operation of the new system, and the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province had, on compliance with the request of that Assembly directed the Commissioner of Crown Lands to discontinue his Sale of Crown Lands under the new instructions.

HALLMARK, FEB. 24.—A motion relative to the Custom House Duties came under the consideration of the Assembly on Tuesday last; when the subject was very properly referred to a Committee, which is authorized to send for persons and papers, and to report upon the question generally. This measure was opposed by those gentlemen, who have been hitherto averse to any interference on the part of the Legislature; but the motion was carried by a large majority—there being for the committee twenty-six, and against it twelve. The House have not yet ostensibly made much progress in the business of the session; although we believe it has been actively engaged by Committees. Yesterday the investigation of Ways and Means occupied the attention of the Assembly; and we were sorry to perceive a disposition to increase the taxes imposed on the people of this Province; rather than to meet the exigencies of the moment by prudent and economical arrangement.

Votes passed for increasing the duties at present levied on Home-manufactured Wood-ware, and on Tea. The additional duty proposed to be levied on the latter article, is 2d per pound. It was introduced by Mr. HALIBURTON, for the purpose as he stated, of creating a fund for the support of Schools, as if not butted and wealthy persons drink tea. This suggestion was followed up by Mr. UNTERK, who proposed that one penny of the duty should be appropriated to the service of schools, and the other for the benefit of the Shubenacadie Canal.

It were scarcely necessary at the present day, to advance arguments against the imposition of high duties. If a fair protecting duty, is not a sufficient encouragement for the manufacturer or the agriculturalist, the country in which he resides is not fitted for the exercise of his calling. We respect the imposition of a higher duty on tea, we believe it is beyond the reach of Colonial Legislation; consequently the people of this Province, will remain exempt from a tax, which would deeply invade the comfort of those in humbler life.—Free Press.

QUEBEC, January 31.—Public Accounts for 1828.—The net revenue of Lower Canada, paid into the hands of the Receiver General, within the year, is stated at £113,149 : 18 : 11. The estimate in Sterling of the expenses of the Government for the year 1829, to be provided for, £88,128 : 10 : 9. The additional estimate, mentioned, of £2930, has already been provided for.

The amount at the disposal of the Legislature, is said to be £123,181 : 10 : 8. The amount at the disposal of the Crown is stated at £38,100.

UPPER-CANADA.

From the York Loyalist, January 24. The following Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, have been delivered to the House of Assembly, during the past week: Despatch, on subject of Loan, for payment of Provincial Debt.

Treasury Chamber, 13th September, 1828. Sir.—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had under consideration your letter of the 4th inst. transmitting a copy of a despatch which has been received from Sir Peregrine Maitland, enclosing an Act which had been passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the purpose of obtaining a Loan from His Majesty's Government, and to make provision for the payment of the same; and I am commanded to acquaint you by the information of Secretary Sir Geo. Murray, that your Lords observe in reference to the letter of Lord Balmoral enclosed in Sir Peregrine Maitland's despatch of the 19th May, that the Loan which His Lordship announced the readiness of the Government to make the Legislature of Upper Canada, was for the purpose of erecting two lines of water communication, one from the Rideau River to Lake Ontario, and the other from the latter Lake to Lake Erie.

Since the date of that despatch, His Majesty's Government have determined to take upon themselves the entire expense of completing the former work, and have advanced towards the latter a sum of not less than £50,000, to be employed in the completion of the Welland Canal.

Under these circumstances my Lords do not consider that in declining now to make the Loan proposed to the Province of Upper Canada, it can be supposed that they view with indifference the improvement of that Province, or are indisposed to contribute most liberally to its progress.

Major General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B.

INSULT TO THE GOVERNOR.

(From the Gore Gazette.) We never look up our pen under the influence of stronger feelings of indignation and disgust than we now do, for the purpose of recording one of the most flagrant enormities that ever disgraced a civilized community.

During the night of Thursday last, some monstrous—the very dregs of society, they must have been—suspended an effigy from a tree, we believe, in the Town of Hamilton, to which effigy a label was attached, having upon it, in well written characters, the following words:—

RETRIBUTION. FRANCIS COLLINS AVENGED! Executed at Hamilton, on Thursday the 29th January, 1829. Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. His body is left for dissection, by the negroes of the place.

SO PERISH ALL UPHOLDERS OF "BRITISH FEELING." N. B.—Sir Peregrine Maitland having absconded, poor Sir John had to suffer.

Now, independent of the unreasonable spirit which must have dictated such an act as this—there is a coarse savageness of expression in the language employed, which could have emanated from no mind, but one of the most diabolical cast. In every country—in every individual of every country—whatever political feuds may exist therein—which has the least pretensions to civilization, there is a respect for the person of the sovereign, or of the supreme executive authority, which protects him from insults of this kind. But to the violation of this principle in the present instance, a breach of the common rights of hospitality, which generous minds extend to strangers of every degree, is superadded. Sir John Colborne is comparatively a stranger in the Province. He has taken no part in the political bickerings which agitate the Province—and so far as he has yet gone, his every act evinces a sincere desire to act impartially and correctly.

It is gratifying to perceive, however, that the flagrant outrage has excited universal horror and indignation—an effect of One Hundred Retaliators, a breach of the common rights of hospitality, which generous minds extend to strangers of every degree, is superadded. Sir John Colborne is comparatively a stranger in the Province. He has taken no part in the political bickerings which agitate the Province—and so far as he has yet gone, his every act evinces a sincere desire to act impartially and correctly.

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Let those who doubt our assertion after what we have already described, listen to the following facts, every word of which we are prepared to prove.

A gang is now organizing for the purpose of liberating Francis Collins from York jail, by force; if the Governor does not liberate him, upon the expected second application of the House for that purpose. The head of the gang is to take down "five resolute fellows" from this district, who are to make a similar number from other districts. The plot has been discovered by a highly respectable person, who is ready to testify to the fact—and we repeat that we are prepared to prove them, and to communicate the names of the parties; and we believe that information has already been given in the proper quarter.—In the interim, however, we may inform the public that the leader of the gang was an active agent for certain "independent" members during the recent election. We have not time now, but in our next we will demonstrate to what circumstances this daring spirit is attributable, and by whom it has been fostered.

From the Niagara Gleamer.

The improvement of the Province since the end of last war, in every respect, must be obvious to the cool and unprejudiced spectator, who knows any thing respecting his country. Look at the new settlements in the rear of the front Townships of the Gore, Home, and Newcastle districts; the population of those districts, we believe, are nearly doubled within the last twelve years. Besides the addition to the population in all the other districts, the district of Bathurst has started into existence during that period, and now contains by the last census 12,207 souls. The Ottawa district has also been peopled during that period, and contains 3000. Our towns and villages have also increased in numbers and population. Kingston, York and Brockville, we have, believe, more than doubled their populations;—Perth and its vicinity was all in a state of nature about twelve years ago;—now containing nearly 1000 inhabitants;—Niagara has emerged out of its ashes in that period, and now has a population of upwards of 1300. Many villages and towns, we have no doubt, have increased in an equal degree during that period. Our shipping on the lake has increased in an equal ratio. There are more sail vessels on this lake, carrying more tonnage than ever was before the late war, besides three large steamers, and fitted up equal to almost any in the world: there are also a number of smaller size equally well fitted up—one that plies between this and York, and three, we believe, from Prescott to Kingston and the head of the Bay of Quinte, and one from Cornwall to the Coteau du Lac. Before the war there was never more than three weekly papers published—now there are fifteen, including one that is commenced at Hallowell, Midland District. We might mention the improvements in travelling by land as well as by water; the many post routes established, numerous post houses, &c. The Canal at Burlington, and the splendid harbour at the 12 mile creek, with all the wooden works to St. Catharines, which stood long enough to float a vessel drawing seven feet water to that village and down again. The vast sums collected from different quarters of the globe, expended, and to be expended in this district, to complete the navigation to Lake Erie, must be a benefit—this last was truly a ministerial concern. It was their hobby horse. Great pains were taken to hinder any other persons having any hand in the business, that the credit might belong to them. We have said enough to establish our point.

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.

Monday, 9th February.

Mr. Cunard, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address relative to a Light House to be erected on St. Paul's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would, with much satisfaction, announce to the Governments of Canada and Prince Edward's Island, that the House will contribute its fair proportion towards the erection of a Light House on St. Paul's Island; and that he would likewise apply to the proper authorities of the Mother Country for aid towards the erecting and maintaining an establishment so essential to the Shipping Interests of the Empire.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Treasurer's Accounts, submitted the following, to correct an error in their second Report, relative to the account of expenses incurred for protection of the Revenue for 1827:

"By their said Report, they observe, that in the abstract of Warrants paid previous to the 20th October last, the sum of £1000, granted in 1827, has been paid for the protection of the Revenue, but no account has been furnished shewing the expenditure of the same. Upon reference to the Journals of the last Session, your Committee find that that account had been before the House and reported upon by the Committee of that Session, by being mislaid, your Committee was induced to believe that no account had been furnished.

Your Committee also be leave to report, that they