

England, &c.

From the London Morning Herald, December 19.

THE COLONIAL TRADE.

The commercial intercourse between the U. States and our Colonies in America, it seems, again become the subject of negotiation. It was hoped and believed that the Convention Act, viz. George IV. cap. 48, (1825) and the Order in Council, which passed in July, 1826, had been permanently settled, not indeed upon the best terms to be desired, but perhaps upon the best to be obtainable, and in which all parties interested—the Colonists, the West India Merchants, the Ship Owners, and British Merchants—acquiesced, and have since been exerting themselves to make the most of the regulations established. For it is with the regulations of commerce, as with the rates of property, scarcely of more consequence that the law be wise than that it be certain and permanent.

Such a state of things, however, was by no means equally agreeable to the Americans. They lamely attempted to open negotiations for a change. Fortunately there happened at that time to be in the Foreign Department, a Statesman, who, whatever might have been his other errors, was at least exempt from any misunderstanding of American questions, or of the Policy and Character of our Government. His answer to Mr. Gallatin upon that occasion is well and deservedly celebrated, and gave the highest satisfaction to all interested in Colonial Affairs, particularly for an answer so important to the present question, an answer so judiciously and so ably made, and so judiciously applied to the subject of colonial intercourse, the British Government cannot consent to enter into any renewed negotiation upon the intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies, so long as the provisions referred to in the Act of 1825, and those applied to British Colonies alone, consist part of the law of the United States. This document, published by Government, seemed destined to communicate their sentiments, not only to the United States, but also to our own subjects, by whom it was hailed as an additional assurance that they were not mistaken in trusting to the faith of the late Act and Order (which had become a part and supplement of the same law) and in understanding the colonial system as settled and permanent. But the Foreign Secretary did not rest there; and, as if he thought that assurance not sufficiently strong, he added also that the British Government owes to the spirit of frankness which it wishes to cultivate in all its relations with the United States to declare that after having been compelled to apply to any treaty the interpretation prescribed by the Act of 1825, the British Government cannot hold itself bound to remove the interdiction of a minor case whenever it may happen to suit the convenience of the foreign Government to reconsider the measures by which the application of that interdiction was occasioned. Now, unless this was merely an empty threat intended to intimidate a foreign Power by the unnecessary denial of what could never have been implied, it was intended as a warning to that Power, and if operated, by publication, as an assurance to us that Government would constantly adhere to the new law, and exclude the Americans from the Colonial Trade, even though they should repeal their Act, and ask to accept of the conditions on which that Trade was offered to them, and which they had refused. What measure, what rule of commercial intercourse, unfettered by foreign interferences, and distinguished by the most liberal and depending upon internal legislation alone, was ever before instituted with such promises, such pledges, consistency and permanence?

It is, in 1827, the Americans, holding Mr. Canning dead, and his friends and associates shaking hands again, renewed their proposal to negotiate upon this question. But it was vain that they had offered unequivocally to repeal their provisions and laws, and accept of the very terms which had formerly declined. The proposal was accordingly declined by Lord Dalhousie, and again referred to the letter of Mr. Canning above cited, as for the final decision of the British Cabinet. In the same letter his Lordship reiterates the principle—the British Government is not disposed to give up the American trade, and in which the Americans had previously declined to accept of the course by legislation, and not by treaty, and reject the proposal then urged by Mr. Gallatin, and now by Mr. Canning. In a subsequent negotiation the terms of our colonial intercourse are to be regulated by mutual consent, and those laws themselves are to be founded on international agreements previously entered into between the governments—it is manifest that a course of proceeding is pursued, which fully answers neither the certainty and notoriety of international convention, nor the facility and independence of domestic legislation. And he concludes by declaring that the realization of His Majesty's Government is founded upon considerations general in their nature, and not upon special considerations.

A third time after a like interval, in the year 1829, do the indefatigable Americans renew the same request with offers possibly still more specious, and almost more humbling. For, truly, the profits of the West India trade are to be such a portion to be lost by one second refusal. And however unsuccessful, the repeated applications have at least the effect of alarming our ship-owners and colonists, stimulating the present investment of capital, and industry, and embarking all their efforts to extend the trade, so much as the result of former treaties might seem to have the very removal of any negotiation with the United States. The Americans are right; they understand that their interests are to be protected, and that they are not to be imposed upon by a power which they do not fear. We are not astonished that they should prevent their again proposing to be admitted to the West Indies. The subject of complaint, of establishment, of despatch, to all who cherish colonial interests is, that their proposals are now intended to be rejected, all which has passed, this proposal, having been rejected, is, upon the third time of asking, accepted;—that negotiations are actually begun, are in progress, are even hastened with such impetuosity,—that though the ultimate effect is what no British statesman could foresee, we choose rather to hear of them to late to be remedied, than wait till our colonists can describe. And yet the circumstances under which Government has intimated that they should still adhere to the new Act and Order, are far from favorable to such an adherence,—and, stranger still, the American law of 1825, and the provisions it vests, still the repeal of which, and would not enter into any negotiation, are unopposed,—may, are enforced by Act interdicting the entrance into American ports, and departure therefrom, of any British colonial vessel. Nay in this mentioned merely when the inconsistency of our Government, and the indignity of entering into the present negotiations, but it is at the same time a great grievance to the North American colonists, and a most unfair surprise. For it having been understood and published by both Governments that the trade was to be regulated by legislation of either, and ours having declared that the first preliminary step must be the repeal of our part of their Act of 1825, and they would have no objection to a negotiation before the colonists have naturally been looking only to the Act of American Government, and have been embarking in this trade with the greater security, little dreaming of any secret arrangement in Downing-street; as they say that, even if any change were made, the method prescribed would in no respect be altered, and that they were to have their representations heard, and if unsuccessfully, enabled them, in some measure, to extricate themselves, and prevent the distress arising from those sudden and extreme changes by which they have formerly suffered so often and so severely.

What the impetuosity is, what irresistible allurement, the Americans have invented to bring Government to this sudden revolution, and to parley with them about conceding rights of trade, upon which all negotiation has been so repeatedly declared to be inadmissible, is exactly known, but from the publicity of the Republican Government may be safely conjectured, and our present purpose is to discuss the nature of these proposals, and measure and weigh their real value and effect; and particularly to compare the importance to the British dominions of the West India trade under the existing system, and the consequence of conceding that trade to the United States. But first it would be well to briefly review the commercial intercourse of these colonies at former periods, and note the changes made, and their results hitherto;—for the alteration now proposed is not one of those beautiful theories of free trade which no nation before having been so absurd as to apply, or apply by beginning at the wrong end; cannot be rectified by past experience; but in this case it is by obtruding how wantonly, how igno-

antly this trade has been sparted with heretofore, and how much the impudence of Government has already cost us; how much their facility and negligence, their inconsistency and undue and violent change of policy; and how often and egregiously we have been duped, overreached, been fooled by the Americans. It is by considering these that we can best judge what we have to gain or lose by preserving the colonial intercourse upon its present footing, or again surrendering that source of wealth and maritime power to the most aspiring of our rivals.

WINDSOR, Dec. 18.—The King, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, has been for several days back prevented from taking his usual exercise. His Majesty still continues to reside at the Royal Lodge; but it is fully expected that he will take up his residence at the Castle for the present season, on Tuesday next, for His Majesty's new suit, the day fixed upon for His Majesty's removal from the Royal Lodge. His Majesty's suit of apartments at the Castle are now fully prepared for his reception, every thing being perfectly arranged agreeable to order, and excellent fires having been for some time back kept in every room. The inhabitants of Windsor are highly gratified by His Majesty again taking up his residence at the Castle. His Majesty, we are happy to state, enjoys excellent health and spirits. There has been no visitors to His Majesty during the present week, except His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who paid a visit to His Majesty on Monday last.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Cotton market.—The improved demand for Cotton, which we noticed in our last, continued throughout the week, and the prices of American descriptions generally have had a tendency to advance, though no actual improvement can be noticed, except in the lower qualities, which in some instances have improved 1-3d. per lb. Other kinds of Cotton remain without alteration. The sales amount to 14,680 bags.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A meeting was held in this town on the 7th inst., when it was agreed to form a company for the purpose of making a Railway between this town and Birmingham, by way of Runcorn, crossing the Mersey by a bridge at or near that place.

SUMMARY.—This year (1829) the English monarchy completed a duration of 1000 years from the time when Egbert ascended the throne of all England after uniting the seven kingdoms.

Mr. HUSKISSON.—The rumours respecting the accession of Mr. Huskisson to the Duke of Wellington's administration have been again revived. They are, however, positively contradicted in the Globe, and are evidently unworthy of the least attention.

Wednesday was the birth day of Prince Leopold, when His Royal Highness completed his thirty-ninth year.

CHURCH REFORM.—There have been flying rumours of a reform in the Church establishment in circulation, for some months past, which have been gradually acquiring strength and consistency, and which are now repeated with considerable confidence. The Times of Friday asserts that the Duke of Wellington is determined to try the experiment, and that he wishes to effect a different distribution of the Church property to that which exists at present, by equalizing, in some degree, the value of the different livings, and supplying the deficiencies of the smaller from the superabundance of the larger. The Spectator, in commenting on this plan, adds that it is approved of by the Bishop of London, Dr. Bloomfield.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—The following comparative statement of the pay of the officers of the various naval powers, appears in a French paper:—An English Vice-Admiral, 33,000 francs; Dutch Vice-Admiral, 38,700; French Vice-Admiral, 28,000; English Rear-Admiral, 27,000; Dutch Rear-Admiral, 24,250; French Rear-Admiral, 12,000; English Commodore, 12,911; Dutch ditto, 17,200; Russian ditto, 10,290; United States Commodore, 7,120; French ditto, 6,000; an English Commander of a frigate, 7,475; Dutch ditto, 6,450; Russian ditto, 4,740; United States ditto, 4,212; French ditto, 4,200 francs.

It is, we imagine, little known to how great an extent the town is benefited by the Residence of the King at Brighton. Some idea of this may be formed from a statement of the fact that the daily expenditure of the Pavilion amounts, when the King is here, to no less than £400. The number of domestic, which is now about twenty, is at such times increased to one hundred and twenty.—Brighton Gazette.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mr. Lowe, a gentleman who has been deaf and dumb from his infancy, will, we understand, be called to the Bar by the Society of the Middle Temple on Saturday next. He has a good legal education, and is considered very clever as a conveyancer.—Id.

A CHANCERY SUIT.—Vice-Chancellor's Court.—Hoare v. Goodwin.—The parties to this suit had been in partnership as brewers for the last partnership has been dissolved. The bill was filed for a specific performance. It contained one hundred and thirty-nine allegations of fraud, and extended over one thousand three hundred folios! The answer to this bill covered three thousand nine hundred and fifty-one sheets of paper, and the application now made was that the plaintiff may be allowed seven months to prepare exceptions to the answer. The Vice-Chancellor refused to grant more than two months' time for the purpose, as no affidavits were produced to show what progress had been already made in preparing the exceptions.

DISTRESS OF WIGS.—Our Judges appear to be gradually introducing the distress of the address or demi-official wig, that was worn by those venerable personages when off the Bench.—The Vice-Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls, following, naturally enough, the example of the Lord Chancellor, as equity Judges are in no way distinguishable from private individuals in our Courts. The Common Law Judges, however, till very lately followed the lex non scripta of their predecessors. Sir W. Garrow, for instance, appears out of Court in a curled powdered wig and judicial hat; but the newly-appointed Barons (Vaughan and Bolland) wear no wig out of Court. They have plain hats and their own hair. These are terrible innovations, enough to make some people's hair stand on end!

SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH.

An ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, was held on Wednesday the 20th November. Case of Mr. MacLennan on Canada.—Dr. Lee presented the report of a Committee appointed to consider a memorial and petition from the Rev. John MacLennan, minister of Lochiel in Upper Canada, who was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1819. It appeared that Mr. MacLennan had received a house for a salary of £200 with a promise of an additional £100 being provided for Government; but in the first year of his ministry he only received £80, and in the second and third £100, paid in produce. Finding himself then in very embarrassed circumstances, he had obtained a governmental school, with a salary of £100 a year, continuing, however, to preach and baptize in various places; but without emolument. In 1823, finding his cares and difficulties increasing instead of diminishing, he entered into a correspondence with the Bishop of Quebec, with a view of taking orders in the Church of England. The correspondence he considered entirely confidential; but the secret was divulged to the Presbytery. Before this however he had broken off the correspondence, convinced that he had been in error. At this time a report was abroad that he had been charged with having a person of intemperate habits. From this charge, however, after a full investigation, he was completely exonerated, and he considered himself entirely satisfied with the explanation. The report stated that Mr. M. expressed great regret for his error in proposing to leave the Church of Scotland, and that he had been completely satisfied with the explanation. The Presbytery ought to be satisfied with that explanation, and give such a deliverance in his case as should restore him to the exercise of his ministerial office. After some remarks from Dr. Lee, and Mr. Thomson, the Presbytery agreed to approve of and adopt the report of the Committee.

SCOTTISH EDITORS.—It is worthy of notice, how many of the best periodicals at present in existence are edited by Scotchmen. There are, in the first place, our two leading Reviews, the Quarterly, edited by Mr. Lockhart, and the Edinburgh Review, edited first by Mr. Jeffrey, and now by Mr. Napier. Then there are the two Foreign Quarterly Reviews, edited, the one by Mr. Gillies, and the other by Mr. Fraser, both Scotchmen. Then come the Magazines; and first of all Blackwood's, the sheet-anchor of which is our contemporary Professor Wilson; then the New Monthly, at the head of which Campbell the poet, and then Sharpe's London Magazine, started, & supported by Allan Cunningham. Then we have our two Philosophical Journals under the auspices of two Scotchmen eminent in science.—Dr. Brewster and Professor Jamieson. If we next turn to the weekly publications we have the Literary Gazette, so popular both in London and out of it, edited by Mr. Jordan; we have the Atlas, the largest paper in England, edited by Mr. Bell; and we have the Spectator, edited by Mr. Rintoul. As to newspapers, there are too numerous to particularize, but there is not Mr. Stoddart of the Times, Mr. Stuart of the Courier, and Mr. Alexander of the Morning Journal;—three of the most influential of any published in the metropolis? Many other Scotch editors are scattered over England, whilst we are not aware of a single English Editor in Scotland.—Edinburgh Literary Journal.

FOREIGN.—FRANCE.—Prince Polignac has lately strengthened himself by obtaining the support of the leading members from the departments, and also the mailed iron of the French Press, which is a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The French Press, however, continues full of the greatest excitement relative to the changes in the Ministry. A correspondent of the (London) Morning Chronicle writes that he will visit France in a few days, and that he will give the French people a full and true account of the country as fast approaching republicanism, and that a revolution more complete than that of 1789, is in rapid progress. The following are extracts:—Prince Polignac is the last Royalist Minister of France. He knows this, as well as he does the wishes of the nation; and it is therefore that he by a change of manners and positions for six or eight years prevent the last blow from being given to Monarchy in France. But beyond this, he has no other change to offer. It cannot be prolonged; and the event is a certainty as a prophecy accomplished. Do not imagine for a moment that I rejoice at this prospect, or an anticipated revolution. I am merely a spectator, and I view with apprehension and alarm the progress of the new revolution; but, acquiescing in a man which is going on in France, I cannot disguise from myself the fact of the Revolution being inevitable. There are those who say that this is the new Revolution; who are its leaders and where do you discover the objects and intentions of the parties? Ignorant and uneducated men are there! Where is the new Revolution? In every public office, in every department, in every private and public circle, in every family and round every table and hearth.

THE BALTIC.—Floating Light on the Trindalen.—A Light Vessel has been ordered by the Admiralty to be stationed at the Trindalen Light, which is a small island in the Baltic. This vessel (which has two masts, a foremast, and is painted with red sides and a white cross) will be moved to the South East (magnetic bearing) 500 fathoms from the Trindalen Light, and to the N. E. (magnetic bearing) 100 fathoms from the Danish miles (about 7 to 8 English) from the North East point of Looe, called in the chart "Syroden". The Light consists of 9 Lamps, with Reflectors, placed round the mast, and will be hoisted to the height of 620 Danish feet (but in an unusually heavy sea to 30 feet) from the level of the sea. The Light will be kept burning in the same manner as other Lights on the Danish coast, viz. Before Easter and after Michaelmas, from half an hour after sunset to sunrise.

A heavy and foggy weather the ship's bell will be rung, continuing for 10 minutes after an interval of 6 minutes. A red flag will be shown in the day time, and in every weather a red jack hoisted on the vessel's foremast. The vessel, unless compelled by the severity of the winter or by an accident, will remain at her moorings until the 20th December, when she comes into port.—She resumes her station on the 1st March, unless prevented by the severity of the preceding winter. No communication is allowed with the Light Vessel, unless in cases of distress or immediate relief being required, when such will, if possible, be rendered.

UNITED STATES.—GEORGIA AND THE TARIFF.—A Joint Committee of the Georgia Legislature have made a Report concerning the Tariff, and the same has been adopted by the Senate unanimously. It concludes as follows:—It was an unnecessary exhaustion of time to reason on the disadvantages, the disastrous consequences, and the beneficial effects produced from the Tariff; to pile reason upon reason, and to add argument to argument, would not convince those to whom they are addressed. The manufacturer of woollens, of cottons, of iron, and of hemp, would turn a deaf ear to every suggestion of wisdom, though it carried upon it the impress of patri-

otism, any of divinity itself. The sole, the only answer to argument is, will it be to our interest, will it add to our wealth, will it conduce to our power to repeal a law so odious in its features, calamitous in its effects, and oppressive in its operation; blighting and destroying like the Siroc of the desert. If their love of their sympathies should blind the people of this Union together, we are accused of maintaining opinions treasonable and disorganizing. No course can be pursued but will be misinterpreted, no measure adopted but will be distorted; but we are bound by every principle of self preservation to persist in an opposition to a system calculated to reduce the southern States to a viliage more odious than the colonial bondage under which we once groined. A system which imposes taxes upon every article we consume, and every product we grow, the extent and duration of which is as unlimited as the desires of the executive;—those for whose benefit it was enacted, fostered and sustained. Your Committee feel confident that a more judicious and unqualified approbation of the tariff, and the principle of the tariff, the weak and the wavering, but it would strengthen more firmly the invaders of your rights, and drive more closely the chains which gull and fetter us. They would respectfully recommend the adoption of the Tariff, and an adherence to the solemn pledge which was given to you by all constitutional means this unblatant infringement of our rights, assuring our sister States who are opposed to the measure, that we will give free and warm co-operation to every effort which ensures not the ruin of the Union, but a total rejection of the Tariff, and an adherence to the solemn pledge which was given to you by all constitutional means this unblatant infringement of our rights, assuring our sister States who are opposed to the measure, that we will give free and warm co-operation to every effort which ensures not the ruin of the Union, but a total rejection of the Tariff, and an adherence to the solemn pledge which was given to you by all constitutional means this unblatant infringement of our rights, assuring our sister States who are opposed to the measure, that we will give free and warm co-operation to every effort which ensures not the ruin 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