

England, &c.

SUMMARY OF LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The latest report of the London papers is that His Majesty continued to enjoy "excellent health."

An idea is becoming every day more prevalent, that ministers intend to propose to Parliament, the repeal of the whole, or greater part of the assessed taxes, and the substitution of a modified property tax in their stead.

The state of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, will immediately occupy the attention of parliament—and the great question of the currency must force itself upon consideration.

The London Spectator says—"Mr. Cobden has turned lecturer on the political diseases of the country; and his nostrums in their new form continue to attract as much attention as they did on Thursday night, he may contrive to live luxuriously on the badness of the times."

There is a very well written article in Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 9th November on British Manufactures, which undertakes to refute the following position.

It is only by the impoverishment of our own Countries, that Great-Britain arises to an unnatural degree of wealth.

The decided and almost exclusive preference given to British manufactures in the markets of Europe is not the effect of compulsion but of choice.

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Superiority of Great-Britain in European manufactures, like her ascendancy in colonial commerce, is founded upon two distinct principles, one positive and the other negative.

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and the first instalment under the Treaty of indemnity is daily expected to be paid, all external interest as to the affairs of either country ceases.

No movement of any consequence has taken place in Greece since the date of our last. It is said, that the seat of the provisional government is to be transferred to Napoli di Romania, and that a convention has been concluded between the Turks and the celebrated ISPLANTI, their formidable opponent, by which a safe passage to the Turkish frontiers is guaranteed to him on certain stipulations.

The prosecutions against the press, and the articles, in Paris, who uttered articles embellished with the likeness of the young Napoleon, have, in the majority of instances, terminated in the acquittal of the accused.

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public assistance was no longer required to sustain it. When this is well understood, foreign nations will be convinced that their efforts against us will be wholly unavailing, and our citizens will continue their exertions with increased animation.

The Committee are convinced that many who are engaged in some of the most important branches of manufacture, entertain a full belief that they are deprived of the protection intended to be afforded by the recent Tariff, in consequence of frequent evasion.

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THE TARIFF.—Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to Domestic Manufactures, made the following REPORT:

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to Domestic Manufactures, report—

That they have taken the same into consideration, and are of opinion that it is inexpedient, at the present time, to make any change in the existing laws intended for the aid and protection of domestic industry.

The tariff of 1828 was passed after an arduous investigation of its different provisions. Congress endeavored to employ its legislative power in favor of those interests, in all parts of the Union, which required its aid.

The Committee believe that several important interests in whose favor it was intended to operate, have derived but little benefit. Others, both numerous and valuable, have been decidedly promoted.

It is also believed, that any effort to change existing provisions, at the present time, would be wholly unsuccessful. The same cause which led to its adoption, still exists.

WEST-INDIA TRADE. COMMITTEE OF TRADE. MONTREAL, 24th December, 1850.

At a special meeting of the Montreal Committee of Trade, held yesterday, on account of the recent intelligence from London, respecting the negotiations afoot to amend the tariff of 1828.

Resolved.—That the intelligence communicated to this committee of the commercial relations of London, in connection with His Majesty's Government and the United States of America, for forming a direct intercourse between the latter and the British West-Indies, and for conceding to the United States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, gives great and just cause for alarm.

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