

BRITISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Nov. 9.
Lex Poperi.—The Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Statute of Frauds.

Mr. O'Connell said that the state of the law was disconcerting, and that justice was hardly ever done at law by accident. The Statute of Frauds had lasted 130 years, and had cost £2,000,000 of money to the subjects.

Dr. Phillips.—Mr. J. Graham gave notice that he would, on Thursday next, bring forward a motion on the matter of a petition from St. George, Dublin, with regard to the elevation of the rectory of that parish to the rank of a bishopric.

Mr. B. announced he was desirous to ask a question on that subject. Great attention was paid to the subject by the House. The Bishop of Exeter was retained by the Government, and £4,000 per annum, and £12,000 for his residence. He, therefore, begged to know if the bishopric of Exeter and the rectory of St. George were to be held by one person.

Mr. Peel said "Yes." St. George would be held in commendam with Exeter, and it would not be the first time that a bishop had held the living of St. George. Sir J. Graham said that in consequence of that answer, he would alter his motion to the direct form of an address to His Majesty, praying that he would not permit the living and the bishopric to be in the same hands.

Rebellion of Official Salaries.—Mr. Home said that he had given notice of a motion for that evening, to the effect that it was the opinion of the House that no person appointed to any office should receive more than the salary of any other person appointed to the same office, in 1790. Now, however, he should postpone the motion till he saw the House filled with the members of the New Administration, for whom he had been asked to do so.

Mr. Home expressed a hope that ministers would look to the enormous expense of the Board of Control, and endeavour to reduce it. He thought Sir James Mackintosh extremely well fitted for the office to which he had been appointed.

Charity Emoluments.—Mr. O'Connell presented a petition from the Rev. Thomas Sany, complaining that though he had been appointed to a living, he had been refused the emoluments attached to it. He begged to know if the Government would not give such charities and institutions as legal. Some time when that decision had been given, the Catholic Relief Bill had been passed. His wish now was to perfect the vicarage made by that act, and to give Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters upon the same footing. Leave granted.

On the second reading of the Regency Bill in the House of Lords, on the 3d December, an amendment, to the following effect, moved by Lord Lyndhurst, was agreed to by their Lordships:—

"That in the event of the Duchess of Kent's becoming Regent, and the Princess Victoria desiring to marry before she had attained the age of sixteen, she should not be permitted to marry a foreigner, without the consent of the two Houses of Parliament; and that in case the Duchess of Kent should marry a foreigner in the lifetime of His Majesty, but without his consent, she should by that act forfeit all pretensions to the Regency."

ROTHSCHILD, Dec. 4.—A further experiment was made in this Dockyard on Monday, to prove the superiority of Captain Harris's rope, the produce of colonial growth, over that of a Baltic or Italian hemp. Two results were perfectly satisfactory to him. In addition to the making of rope, the material is capable of and indeed admirably calculated for the making of canvas, and we should much rejoice to find the subject taken up by Government, so as to induce our colonies to feel their interest to produce the article in sufficient quantities to avert the possibility of our dependence on Russia for hemp and tar. Indeed, if the new article offered were no better than the old one, or if it were even moderately worse, it should deserve encouragement; for when it is eventually proved to be not only as good, but actually superior to the rope now in use, it indeed deserves attention in no small degree.

Lord Glenworth, who has been appointed Governor of New South Wales, is the eldest son of the Earl of Lincoln, and brother-in-law of Mr. Spring Rice, the new Secretary of the Treasury. One of the new Governor's first steps will be to restore the freedom of the Press in the colony.

THE PROGRESS OF MILITARY AND POLITICAL REVOLUTION. BY SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

was intended to serve, we cannot but feel a deep sense of the wonderful dispensations of that eternal justice which governs the universe, when we see the tyrants themselves driven to solicit a shelter in the same land of freedom, the gates of whose hospitality that bill was intended to have closed against their victims.—The Duke of Brunswick has rapidly followed the example of the ex-king of France, in prostrating and flying from the just indignation of his subjects. The wintons with which he excited the popular vengeance, can only be equalled by the celerity with which he fled from it.

We are told by those who profess to know the intentions of Kings, that Charles X would like on horseback rather than submit to the constitutional demands of his subjects; but when this hardness of assertion was put to the test of action, he mounted his horse, not to fight, but to fly! So much for the chivalry of modern Princes, who, while they would have their subjects worship them as Gods, take pains to show how little they are entitled to the respect of rational beings. For fifteen years the continent of Europe has suffered under the iron yoke of a sovereign, who, at the downfall of the empire of Napoleon, called themselves deliverers of the nations, but were in fact themselves delivered from a man yoked by the energies of their people whom they afterwards left together to enslave. Those sovereigns, while they arrogated absolute dominion over themselves the slaves of craft and dishonest ministers, who practised as Jesuits did upon them, by making them fear the people in order thereby to confirm their own corrupt influence over their suspicious and enervated subjects.

In almost all the Courts of Europe, the administration of justice has been entrusted to men, not recommended by superiority of talents and intellect, but by the low artifices of cunning, and the base accomplishments of intrigue. Need we wonder, that with such advisers, the rulers of the continent have sowed the seeds of rebellion in the wilderness? Let us take the latest of the class, Metternich. Does that veteran Jesuit in policy know how, like Themistocles, to make of a small community a great and flourishing State, or is he better qualified to make the authority of a great empire politically base and morally despicable? The whole course of his political career has shown that, though a detestable politician, he is no statesman. The former is a person who is destitute of the true capacity to govern, but is conversant with the little arts in which place is preserved, and the mind fertile in the resources of cunning, and destitute of wisdom. His ambition turns on the degradation of the country. Unshackled by principle, obdurate in heart, and without a circulation, such a minister regards honorable sentiment and political integrity as the accomplishments of fools. He banishes every virtue from the range of his degrading influence, and considers successful treachery and deception as the criticism of political talent and the consummation of able policy. Not any one who has read history aright, and who has seen in the vicissitudes of empire, the glorious work of an eternal Providence, he told that such a Minister, while he imagines he is giving stability to various powers, is only sowing the seeds of revolution.

Such are the politicians who are answerable for the present state of things in Europe. They have unceasingly exerted their elms, to make it an article of political faith with Kings, that the weakness of the people is their strength; that the debase of the people is their glory. They have opposed knowledge as an enemy, and denounced truth as treason. But the doom of this system of government went forth when the art of printing was invented. The progress of moral revolution is slow, but when it has not met with corresponding changes in civil institutions, it eventually and inevitably leads to political revolution. While an intriguing politician only looks to the present moment, and sees in the little circle of vision which a minute selfish ambition,—the statesman takes a large and comprehensive view of the relations of society, and the destinies of nations. He looks to the history of the past for that instruction which projects its light upon the future. He ascends to the capabilities and resources of the country which he rules, and applies them to the promotion of its happiness,—its social strength,—its political grandeur,—and its moral improvement. These are the objects of the ambition of the true statesman, who only rises into fame by elevating the character and improving the condition of his country.

The great Lord Chatham was a statesman of this stamp. Afloat from all petty intrigues for power, he confined in the mastery of his own genius. Inspired with a generous ardor to serve his country, he let the shafts of notice waste themselves against a reputation that was sure to be avenged by history.

He waged no party war upon the press—he wielded the power of the State to crush the freedom of opinion—he stamped not from the attitude of bold uncompromising virtue to explore and track the winding crooked paths of base expediency—he did not surround himself with a corps of incapables as a foil to his superiority,—nor did he mistake for honorable flattery the sordid praise of mean sycophants and fawning parasites. His ambition had all the grandeur of his intellect. He called up genius, knowledge, and public virtue, around him; for the generous qualities of great men are sometimes as contagious as vices in our exalted station. From the splendid success of his foreign policy, and his commanding influence over the popular mind, he has left a name among the statesmen of England unrivalled in the fastidious of its glory. We wish we could see something of the spirit of his lofty and expansive ambition, directing the councils of England at the present day, when the Continent trembles with the shock of revolution, the natural consequence of mindless arts of conceit, shallow, and immoral pretenders to political wisdom.

We deprecate the violence of democracy, as well as the oppressiveness of tyrannical power, but it is the profligate flatterers of tyrants that prepare the combustible materials which the fierce declamation of the demagogue ignites; and in the flames of which it has too often happened that the valuable as well as the worthless parts of civil institutions have been consumed. Still whatever troubles afflict and harass the nations of the Continent, we have cause to be peculiarly grateful to Providence not only for the possession of a Constitution, whose only principles are the emanation of consummate wisdom, but for having at this momentous crisis, a Sovereign whose frank and manly character, and whose affable and conciliating manners, have made Royalty as popular in England, as it is odious in some other parts of the world. It speaks greatly for the good disposition and good sense of his present Majesty, that from the moment he ascended the throne he acted in a manner that evidenced him to be the friend of the Revolution of France had not then occurred, nor was it to be expected, consequently William the Fourth did not adopt the manners which his spirit the people with that enthusiastic devotion to their Monarch which would make them the most effective guards of the Crown of England, from any thing but the just and generous impulses of his own heart. Other Kings may not be so ready to assume popularity of manners; but the King of Great Britain is a spontaneous and original virtue!

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UNITED STATES.
From the Salem Gazette.
THE INDIANS.
The following means and exhibits another page in the history of wrong inflicted upon the poor Nations. Let me see honestly and fearlessly look this inquiry into the eyes of the people, and that they may see our country is nothing—a name which will cover it with infamy. It is issued to the results now completed. Fellow citizens think for yourselves, and act as the child becomes you, as worthy of freedom.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Jan. 4.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:
RECOMMENDATION: We the undersigned, least men and warriors, for ourselves and that part of the Creek nation desirous of emigrating, would beg leave respectfully to present—See your consideration, a brief but earnest statement of our present condition. For several years past, as it is known in your great council, we have received from our great father the most forcible arguments which have been employed, and the strongest inducements which have been offered, to induce us to emigrate west of the Mississippi. We have been repeatedly told that the country to which we should remove would be secured to us in the same manner that the express of our journey should be simple, and that we should be permitted to settle in any part of the country we pleased, and that we should be permitted to cultivate the soil, and to engage in any other business we pleased. We have been repeatedly told that we should be permitted to settle in any part of the country we pleased, and that we should be permitted to cultivate the soil, and to engage in any other business we pleased.

Under the new census, the cities and towns in the United States, containing a population exceeding Five Thousand, will range in the following order.—N. York Enquirer.
New-York, (estimated)..... 213,000
City of Philadelphia..... 80,477
Incorporated N. Liberties, 23,923
Keensington..... 13,326
Spring Garden..... 11,141
Southward..... 20,723
Moyamensing..... 6,822—161,412
Baltimore..... 60,519
Boston and Charlestown..... 79,164
New-Orleans..... 48,707
Charleston, S. C..... 20,329
Cincinnati and Liberties..... 24,216
Washington..... 18,523
Fallsburg..... 12,520
Albany and Bayard-town, 4,825—17,365
Providence..... 16,892
Richmond..... 10,086
Rochester, (estimated)..... 11,559
Salem, Mass..... 13,326
Portland, Maine..... 12,521
Brooklyn, L. I..... 12,403
Troy, N. Y..... 11,405
Newark, N. J..... 10,900
New-Haven, Conn..... 10,653
Louisville, Ky..... 10,126
Norfolk..... 9,900
Hartford..... 9,017
Georgetown..... 8,441
Utica..... 8,324
Petersburg..... 8,300
Alexandria..... 8,221
Newport, R. I..... 8,010
Lancaster, Penn..... 7,084
New-Bedford..... 7,547
Savannah..... 7,173
Middleton, Conn..... 6,576
Augusta, Geo..... 6,696
Wilmington, Del..... 6,626
Springfield, Mass..... 6,400
Lowell, Mass..... 6,477
New-York..... 6,375
Buffalo, N. Y..... 6,353
Lexington, Mass..... 6,190
Lexington, Ky..... 6,087
Cambridge, Mass..... 6,071
Taunton, Mass..... 5,529
Reading..... 5,621
Nashville..... 5,500
Wheeling..... 5,271
Yorktown, Va..... 5,207
Roxbury, Mass..... 5,106
Marblehead, Mass..... 5,132

On the 10th inst. a number of populous towns appear to be omitted.]
Auction duties in New York.—The amount of Duties on Sales by Auction in the City of New-York, the last year, was \$217,013, in the county, \$1,470; in the State \$218,513. The whole amount of Sales by Auction, subject to duty, was \$13,465,408; not subject to duty, viz. domestic manufactures and real estate, \$10,300,705. The amount not subject to duty was nearly two millions over the amount in 1829, and the amount of foreign goods a million less.

Bank.—In the State of Massachusetts there are 63 Banks—the capital stock paid in, amount to \$18,295,000.
The number of females, in this state, according to the recent census, exceeds the number of males by 14,000. In the new states of the West the difference is in favour of the males. The Massachusetts girls, for aught we are, most emigrate, but they had in the west, and like the colony of Irish girls in Canada, live men to fill it for them.—Boston Palladium.

COLONIAL.
TIMBER TRADE.—SPIRIT OF THE JOURNAL.
Quebec Official Gazette.—A great alarm has not unreasonably been excited respecting the Colonial views of the present Ministry. From the opinions their adherents have long been accustomed to entertain, from their published pamphlets, and from their speeches in Parliament, it may be feared that some alteration

will be made in the Timber duties, and in the mode of their collection. The speeches of Mr. Washington go directly to annihilate the Canada Timber Trade—but we cannot believe that Ministers will commit an act so suicidal to the prosperity of British and Colonial navigation, as the removal of the protecting duties would undoubtedly prove. Not only in a commercial view, but as friends to Emigration, we look upon such a change in the Timber trade with dread. It is in these vessels that most of the Emigration reaches this port. It is profitable freight to the ship-masters; it is beneficial to the Province from the expenditure caused on arrival, and it is cheap and convenient to the Emigrant himself.

To Ireland in particular, which has lately become an extensive shipping country, any change in the duties will be disastrous. Much of the Irish shipping, we might say, the greatest part is engaged in Colonial Trade. Most of these vessels bring out settlers to the country. Instead of 800 vessels being numbered on arrival in this harbour, we fear the number will be diminished nearly one-half, should the measure we deprecate, be common with the Mercantile body, ever be adopted into the Councils of the Nation. The Mills of Canada will lose the fine-meeting hitherto attached to it, and become unproductive and almost idle.

Quebec Mercury.—The ardent hostility constantly expressed by some Members of the House of Commons, who form part of the present Administration, to the system of protection afforded to the British North American timber trade, by duties imposed upon the same articles imported into England from the Baltic, has occasioned a small alarm amongst the mercantile body of this city. These protecting duties, it is contended by those who wish to admit the Baltic timber on equal terms with that from the British North American Colonies, though on what data they found this extraordinary misapprehension it is difficult to conceive, amount to a tax of a million and a half sterling upon the people of the Mother Country for the benefit, as they assert, of a few individuals in distant colonies. This opinion long maintained by the members referred to, has been in expressed on a recent occasion, in a debate, in the Commons, only a few nights before their party and themselves came into power.

In considering the question of the British North American timber trade, it is not taking a fair view of the question to reduce it within such narrow limits. When admitting that the protecting duties do operate as a tax to the extent asserted, as point we directly claim should at the same time be recalled, that the timber trade of the British Colonies has been established and has grown to its present extent by the employment of British capital to a great amount, embarked in it under the encouragement afforded by such protection, first granted for the express purpose of rendering the Mother Country independent of Foreign States, for a supply of Timber.