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THE TERMS

PIVÈ CENTS per square.

CASH FOR NEGROES

NEGROES, will give higher prices than any real purchaser

come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the prefrence SAMUEL REYNOLDS, who may be found at the Easton Hotel. nov. 16.

Sheriff's notice.

dy collection necessary.

r tay 24

Public Sale.

ALSO

der, and but little over 12 months old The trus of sale as prescribed by the court. are, a cre dit of six months on all sums over five dollar s, the purchaser giving good and sufficient si curity on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.

Atten idance by JAMES McDANIEL, Agent. for & ARAH McDANIEL, Adm'x.

CLARR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Ju. v 29th, 1831. IL State Lottery, No. 5 for 1831. No. 10.816 (even No.) capital prize of \$10,000 13619 prize of

prize of 17,914 2 15,955 2 7,256 11.940 2 13,787 \$ 19,509 2 9.091 14 844 110.670 118,443 119,602 15,999 116,679 118,754

20 prizes of \$20; 200 of 4; and 10,000 of \$1 superior to himself in talents and information. with a part of the British Colonies, to the co-50 each.

NEXT SCHEME.

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000. SCHEME: 1 prize of \$10,000 | Half Tickets. One Dolla .. - Quarters, Fift Cents. To be had at

CLARK'S Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Cal-Vert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. statement my me gentlement in regard of Patting 1820, Congress passed E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts. other office ! ! !

vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, tion of our Government to the present period, ica. By this statute also bonds were required w li meet the same prompt and punctual at- it has been deemed the safest and most advan- from British vessels sailing from the ports of te ution as if on personal application Address

JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender,

August 2

I longing to this Institution will be held on and they have been subsequently maintained being satisfied that the British colonial ports Thursday and Friday the 11th and 12th of with consistency and fidelity. Believing that were opened to the vessels of the United States, August, at the Academy. The parents and a free and universal commercial intercourse is to open their ports to British vessels upon Guardians of the pupils, and the Friends of calculated to promote the interests of every terms of reciprocal benefit. In June 1822, opened.

By the Board THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't,

manie !

terprizing seamen, of persons who though Great Britain was so closely connected with unacquainted with the policy pursued for the and dependent upon that with her colonies, as TO EPORT of the dea wing of the Maryland recovery of this trade, are satisfied by experi- in a great measure, to deprive us of the adence of the advantages derived from it to them- vantages intended to be secured by the treaty selves and their country. Mr. Chambers can of 1815, while the intercourse with these colboast of possessing the sensibilities of a violent onies was confined to British shipping. partizan, but he can claim very little knowl- This restrinction was severely felt by the 500 edge of political subjects in general. His scur- people of the United States, and between the rilous attack upon the present administration, years 1815 and, 1818 a negotiation was con-200 for the manner in which they have arranged ducted for the purpose of inducing the British the colonial trade, could not, however have Governmet to abandon the protecting system, 200 procueded altogether from ignorance. He and open the colonial ports to a direct trad has no doubt adopted most of his notions of with this country. All efforts to accomplish 100 our late negotiation with Great Britain, from this object were, however, unsuccessful. the perusal of some party newspaper, in the 1817, Lord Costlereagh, British Secretary of editor of which he unfortunately placed too State for Foreign Affairs, proposed to our much confidence, or he has merely repeated, Minister at London, to extend to this country without an examination of their truth, the re- the provisions of the free port acts of Great marks of some partizan, whom he considered Britain. These acts permitted a limited trade I can scarcely believe the gentleman to be so | lonial inhabitants of foreign European posses-No. 10,816 an even number having abandoned, so lost to every principle of com- sions, in vessels of one deck, with some addidr wn the capital prize, agreeably to the mon honesty, as thus with a full knowledge tional regulations in regard to the trade with scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, be of the subject to expose himself before the A- Bermuda, Turks Island, and the British tering those ending with 2. 4, 6, 8 or 0, are each merican public and the world. For his own ritories in North America. Our Government enutled to one dollar and-fifty cents, in addi- character, and for the State, refused to accept these terms, and adopted tion to whatever prizes they may have drawn which he represents, I am willing to believe, countervailing measures with respect to Great to was, however, confined to an adjustment that his misrepresentations respecting this trade Britain. On the 18th of April 1818, Conhave proceeded more from ignorance, than gress passed a statute concerning navigation, consequentle from an intent to deceive. But is this any ex-NEXT SCHEME.

from an intent to deceive. But is this any exin order to counteract the statutes of Great —

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in order to counter drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND United States, whose duty it was to inform in vessels of our country. By the provision of July 1826, landed up in the statute of 1825, ed from Mr. Barnow. of the Government? If the gentleman read the United States were laid under bonds to o Mr. McLane and the Earl of Aberdeen, than a colony closed against vessels of the 1 50 the British Secretary of State for Foreign Af. United States. During the same year, 1818, fairs, and the order of the British Council of our negotiation upon this subject was renewed the fifth of November last, six thousand copies and another attempt was more, though withof which were printed for the use of the Sen- out success, to open direct trade with the ate, then has he attempted to deceive and impose upon the public. I make this declara- ty.

statement main by me gentiemen, in regard previous commercial regulations of our coun sels coming or arriving by sea from any Brit-"Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri- try and of Great Britain. From the forma- ish colonial ports in the West indies or Amertageous policy, to cultivate such friendly feel- the United States, not to land their cargoes ings with foreign nations, as would produce in any British American colony; and articles an intercourse tending in its effects to benefit of British West Indian and North American all parties. While we were struggling for our produce were allowed to be imported into the independence, the principles of perfect equal- United States, only direct from the colony ity and reciprocity in trade were avowed to the which they were wholly the produce, growth world. In our first treaty with a foreign pow- or manufacture. On the 6th of May 1822, public Examination of the scholars be- er, these principles were solemnly recorded, Congress authorised the President, upon I

Queen Ann's county, July 23d, 1831.

Sir—In my last communication, I promised to expose Mr. Chambers' misrepresentations relative to the Colonial trade. Upon this subject the people generally are not well informed. Those, who reside in the Eastern section of the country, from its Northern to its South
of the country, from its Northern to its South
the produce or manufacture of the nations to which such foreign ships or vessels might be is statute, the President, by his proclamation, the 5th of July 1825. To excuse the conduct of the of the country, from its Northern to its Southof the grawth produce or manufacture of the Government thought the following the colonies of the Government thought the colonies of the grawth produce or manufacture of the Government thought the colonies of the grawth produce or manufacture of the Government thought the colonies of the grawth produce or manufacture of the Government thought the colonies of the grawth produce or manufacture of the grawth Are Two Dellars and First Cents per late arrangements, made by our Government with Great Britain, in regard to our trade with Great Britain, in regard to our trade with Great Britain would not have been worth object to determine the series of the country to which such vessels belonged or as do by the United States, on the ground, that taining. They asserted, in opposition to read in the first instance from such country, with of protecting duties in all and arrangements, though the measure was justification. Even the colonial possessions. It VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE with some of her colonial possessions. It in the first instance from such country, with of protecting duties in all, and export duties with the British West Indies, through the colonial trade, which had been a subject in some of the colonial trade, which had been a subject Bristian Country and the colonial trade, which had been a subject by the supposed that a Senator of the Unimight be supposed, that a Senator of the Uni- a proviso, that this regulation should not ex in some of the colonies. On the first of March North American colonies and the Danish of negotiation for many years by Great Brited States, that a man, who is a constitution- tend to the vessels of any foreign nation, led States, that a man, who is a constitution- tend to the vessels of any foreign nation, led States, and which had not adopt the Daniel of the Daniel of the Daniel of the United States, and which Mr. Aal counseller of the President respecting our which had not adopted, or should not adopt very important in its operation. At this time, to our Country, than the direct trade, which dams with all his boasted diplomacy could not procure is publickly procured an injury intercourse with foreign nations, would have a similar regulation relative to our country. — Great Britain and our Country were engaged was proffered by the British statute of 1825. procure, is publickly pronounced an injury presented a fair and explicit statement of our During the session of 1824, another statute, in an extensive and lucrative trade between But if this were true, why did Mr. Adams en-THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk late interesting negotiation for securing this was passed to suspend all discriminating dute the United States and the colonies, in consedeavour to make arrangements with Great who has every epportunity, and whose distribution of the Police of these Kin. of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowtrade. What, however, has Mr. Chambers ties upon the vessels and produce of those Euquence of the British Statute of 1822 and the
Britain, after her colonial ports had been closwith measures of this kind. Did not Mr. ledging the many preferences in the purchase told his dinner entertainers in Kent? He has repeat nations, which had accepted the terms offered by the statute of 1815. Authority was led against our vessels, and upon the selfsame with measures of this kind. Did not Mr. of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern content subject. also conferred upon the President to extend also conferred upon the President to exten tern Shore to still continue their preference with Great Britain upon this important subject, also conferred upon the President to extend by the statute of 1825? Can it be denied, Gen Jackson for having adjusted our differwith Great Britain upon this inthe same exemption to all nations which might monstrance on the part of Great Britain. This that Mr. Gallatin was instructed, during Mr. ence with Great Britain, in regard to our trade terests of the United States, and as derogato- comply with the requisitions of the statute of the 1st of March 1823 had great in- Adams' Administration, to enter into such a with her West India colonies, that Mr. Adams' Administration, to enter into such a with her West India colonies, that Mr. Adams' Administration, to enter into such a such a such a such a such a such as through his Minister Mr. Gallary to the dignity of the Nation. He has cast 1824 In 1828, Congress empowered the fluence upon this trade. It in effect closed negotiation? He was authorised by Mr. Clay, endeavoured, through his Minister, Mr. Gallaimputations upon Mr. McLane our minister to President to extend the exemption respecting our ports against the entry of British vessels, on the 11th of April 1827, to announce to the England, by indulging in language suitable alien duties, which, by the statutes of 1815 for the purpose of receiving cargoes for the Government of Great Britain, the acquiescence same principles. Will he dare deny that the Government of Great Britain by Mr. Gallatin only to a "Billingsgate rowdy." He has evinc- and 1824, was confined to the productions of West Indies. It continued the suspension of of this in the proposition that the colonial terms offered to Great Britain by Mr. Gallating the suspension of the statute of the statute of the suspension of the suspension of the suspension of the suspension of the statute of the suspension of the suspe ed a degree of ignorance, which would disthe country to which the vessels belonged to
the statutes of 1818 and 1820, and opened our trade should be regulated by law, and to asin 1827, were different from those offered by grace the most illiterate ploughman in the the productions of any foreign country import- ports to a direct trade only with such of the line like ed into the United States in the vessels of any British colonial north ed into the United States in the vessels of any British colonial north ed in 1929, and which were accepted in the disposition of the British Governcountry. He has discarded every thing like ed into the United States in the vessels of any liberal, magnanimous principle, and given nation, which would allow a similar exemplished by the British statute of 1822, subject to legislation. Mr. Gallatin made a communication by Mr. Gallatin made a communication by Mr. vent to all the feelings of an inveterate party itou in favour of the United States. The terms proposed by the statute of 1815 were embodiscriminating duties. It raised a claim which intriguer.

The died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for the died in the contended for the died in the contended for the died in the di "The boasted story of Colonial Trade," he died in the commercial treaty between our had been contended for and insisted upon in was also informed by Mr. Gallatin, that the that their operation would produce the same observes, "has ceased I believe to gull even country and Great Britain in the same year. our previous negotiations; but which had althe simple. After prostrating the dignity of This treaty has been twice extended, and is at ways been stre nuously resisted by Great Brigress, at its next session The subscriber being very desirous of clost the nation by humiliating appeals to the Brit. present in full force. By its provisions, the productions of the Italy in the subscriber being very desirous of clost the nation by humiliating appeals to the Brit. Ist To suspend the alien duties on British great difficulties existed to prevent a fair and like the productions of the Italy in the subscriber being very desirous of clost the nation by humiliating appeals to the Brit. Ist To suspend the alien duties on British great difficulties existed to prevent a fair and like the productions of the Italy in the nation by humiliating appeals to the Brit. The subscriber being very desirous of closting and the subscriber being very desirous of closting and the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed the nation by humiliating appears to the British possessions in Europe is estated to prevent a fair and the British possessions in Europe is estated to prevent a fair and the British colonial ports; than upon into our ports with the same kind of British Great Britain respecting the colonial trade. by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same to call on him at his office in
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colonial produce as may be imported in American colonial trade.

Colonial produce as may be imported in American colonial trade.

Colonial produce as may be imported in American colonial trade.

Our Government had for years denied the right ican vessels, the vessels of both countries payof Great Britain to impose protecting duties in Eat ton, where he may be found at almost any patches by making them the vehicles of oditimes, ready for the reception of the same. It ous crimination of the late administration of same principles. At that time, Great Britain done by giving authority to the President to 2d. To abolish the restrictions in the statute from returning direct from the United States is a lso hoped that those who cannot make a his own government—an instance of condewould not consent to such an arrangement.—
suspend the bayment of our discriminating of 1823 to the direct intercourse between the to the colonies, after permission had been givis a lso hoped that those who cannot make a his own government—an instance of condeconvenient call on him, will very soon be prescension to means of securing favour unheard

It was stipulated in the treaty, that the interduties by British vessels coming from the coloUnited States and the British colonies, thus en by Great Britain to our vessels to clear parted to receive a call from his deputies in the of in the annals of diplomacy, the envoy conrespective districts of this county. The Law- cluded an arrangement, and what is its praction of the circuitous trade between Great ish port. We had omitted to accept the terms yers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally tical effect? Why, we may go with our ships, dies, and on the continent of North Ameri and by declaring that, until such an evidence Britain proper through her colonies. expect punctual payment, which makes a spectary and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce to a British ca, should not be affected by any of its promote and a portion only of our produce and a portion of the produce and a portion o colonial port; but we can only go by paying visions and that each party should remain acted. It restricted the trade to such British whether the passage of a statute by Congress gress and de i pera e'y acted upon by our govwhatever duty the British parliament may in complete possession of its respective rights vessels as had come directly from the colinial to that effect would lead to the revocation of ernment. Great Britain believed, as appears choose to impose; and the British ships and all relative to such intercourse. The trade beports, and had not touched at any other part the order in Council of July 1826, to the abofrom the communications of the Earl of Abertheir produce may come into our ports paying tween the United States and the British colo- after they had left the colony. It declared lition of the discriminating duties on American deen to Mr. Lane, that she had been slighted only what duties every other ship and cargo nies, previously to and at that time was limitthat its previsions should only be in force so vessels in the British Colonial ports, and to and treated with indignity by the United States To Y virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court must pay. It is plain that a common regard ed in its character. It had always been re- long as the privileges granted by the British the enjoyment by, our vessels of the advanting to comply with the conditions of Talbot county, will be sold at public to the interests of their own people will induce stricted in its operation, and every proposal statute of June 1822 were allowed to our vestages officed by the statutes of the 5th of Jule 1825, and secondly in proposal statute of June 1822 were allowed to our vestages officed by the statutes of the 5th of Jule 1825, and secondly in proposal statute of June 1822 were allowed to our vestages officed by the statutes of the 5th of Jule 1825, and secondly in proposal sels, and that if at any time thereafter, the ly, 1825. The British Government made no sing to regulate the trade by this statute, after Mei Liniel dec'd all the personal estate of the throw into their hands the whole trade—and said deceased, (Negroes excepted,) consist the fact is precisely so, and there is now actunext at the residence (in vvye) of Edward by and leave their own distance, and the whole trade—and knowledged for several years, that a commersaid deceased, (Negroes excepted,) consist the fact is precisely so, and there is now actuness of our Government to arrange the trade

knowledged for several years, that a commerthe 4th of June, 1827, expressing the willingness of our Government to arrange the trade
sen by the faith and operation of the statute ing to part of Household and Kitchen Furni- ally less occupation for our navigation in the british colonial possessions, upon recipro- claimed by the President, each and every of by separate legislation. Mr. Canning, on be- of 1825, interests which Great Britain felt hertore, Farming Utensils and Stock of all kinds, colonial trade than before, when we carried to by Mr. Gallatin to know whethour own produce to a neutral port, whence it was taken in British bottoms to their own to make arrangements for this trade, and all-passage of this statute of the 1st of March 1823 such was not the intention of the British Govports—and this diminished quantity is lessen- though they frequently concurred with each the King of Great Britain, exercising the au- ernment, that his communication was consid- colonies. These obstacles were expressly ing and must continue to lessen every day.

And yet the boisterous clamour of the idolawhich they would agree, their Several status.

And yet the boisterous clamour of the idolaat different times, tended to restrict the intertrous advocates of Gen. Jackson have abused at different times, tended to restrict the inter-The good and substantial Schooner Hester the thousands who take their facts from the course between the countries. From the 1st merican vessels and their cargoes arriving in subject. The willingness of the late Administration to accept, through the medium of 1829, he proposed that the co-line of the proposed that the co-line of lonial trade question has been most satisfactorily adjusted and with vast advantage to the non-intercourse between the United States and British colonies was carried on from that time statute of the 5th of July, 1825, was again nation. Sir, it is like every thing else which the British American colonies in British and until the 1st of December 1526, when it was communicated by Mr. Gallatin to the British 1825, by an express law, opening their ports professes to be an improvement upon the ope- American vessels, excepting the permission al- suppressed by an order of the British council. Government, after Mr. Canning's death, for the admission of British vessels, and by lowed to the latter, to carry on a direct trade The negotiation upon this subject was resum- through Lord Dudley, on the 17th of August, allowing their entry, with the same kind of Such is the language of Mr. Senator Cham- with the British North American posses- ed by Mr. Rush in January 1824. He was 1827 Mr. Gallatin requested to be informed, British colonial produce as may be imported bers In what estimation must be be held by sions, the Bahama islands, and the island instructed, to contend, that Great Britain whether if Congress complied with the recom- in American vessels, the vessels of both counthose who have taken the trouble to investi- of Anguilla, upon terms prescribed by Great should repeal the protecting duties in her co- mendations, which the President was willing tries paying the same charges, suspending gate the principles, upon which the colonial Britain alone. The restrictions imposed up- lonies. Her Government would not, howev- to make, the United States would be admitted the alien duties of British vessels and cargoes trade has been established? Upon this point on our commerce with the West Indies were er, assent to this measure, and Mr. Rush's to the trade and intercourse allowed by the and abolishing the restrictions in the act of the gentleman has exposed himself to the rid- admitted to be extremely prejudicial to the negotiation was suspended in the month of British statute of the 5th of July 1825. In a Congress of 1823, to the direct intercourse icule of hundreds of our industrious and en- interests of this country. Our direct trade with June following

a statute supplementary to that of the 18th of

der in Council, should in any case deem it restrictive statutes. 1825, by simila legislation, but it proved aborwas sent to England with instructions, which empowered bin to make arrangements for our trade withthe British Colonies, upon the same terms which the British Government by treaty stipuktion, and his negotiation was

our ports. Congress rose without legislating ently be done. upon the subject, and Mr. Adams, by his proed. Our commercial relations with the Bri tish colonies were regulated by their provisions, and the British order in Council of the 16th of July 1827, embracing the arrangements of the Colonial trade of Great Britain

difference by our Minister in 1830.

subsequent conference, Mr. Huskisson inform- between the United States and the British co-By a statute of the British Parliament of ed Mr. Gullatin that Great Britain considered lonies, and that such a law should be immedithe 5th of July 1825, the trade with the Brit- the colonial intercourse as exclusively under ately followed by a revocation of the Brit sh ish colonies in North America and the West her control, and that whatever terms might Order in Council, of the 27th of July, 1826. Indies, was opined to all foreign nations, not be granted to foreigners, would be consider- the abolition or suspension of all discriminahaving colonies which should place the com ed as an indulgence that he was not prepared ting duties on American vessels in the British merce and natigation of Great Britain and to say whether in any way, or if at all, on Colonial ports, and the enjoyment by the Uniher possessions abroad, upon the footing of the what terms, the trade would be opened to the States of the advantages of the British stamost favored tation, unless the King by or- United States in case of their repealing their tute of the 5th of July 1825. During the ses-

any foreign Country, although the required the 17th of August 1827, Lord Dudley, after condition was not in all respects complied with reviewing the grounds urged by the United into effect. A statute was in consequence of by such country. In the summer of 1825. Mr. States to justify themselves in omitting to ac-King was sent to England, but without instruc- cept the terms of the British statute of the 5th tions upon the point. He returned during of July, 1825, declined committing the British the summer of 1826 without having entered Government as to their course in the event of into any arrangements upon the subject. An the United States adopting the measure proattempt was made in Congress, during the posed, for the following reasons, viz. 1st that to open the ports to British vessels trading with session of 1827 to meet the British statute of much must of necessity depend upon the details of the statute which Congress might pass; tive. In the summer of 1826. Mr. Gallatin 2dly more on the condition of the Country at Earl of Aberdeen by Mr. McLane, and on the time of the passage, and the views which the 17th of August, 1830, the Earl of Aberthe British Government might then have of deen informed Mr. McLane, that if the Pretheir interest in the matter, Sdly, that any stipsident of the United States shall determine to ulations on the subject, would be a virtual give effect to the statute of Congress of the departure from the ground taken by his gov- 29th of May 1830, all difficulty on the part of ernment to regulate the trade by law, and to Great Britain in the way of a renewal of the decline all further negotiation concerning it. intercourse between the United States and the of The last information upon this subject, during West Indies, according to the foregoing pro-Aumistration of Mr. Adams, was obtain positions made by Mr. McLane, will thereby be removed.

\$TATELOTTERY, No. 6, for 1831.—ODD himself of the propriety or impropriety of the United States had not come stated, that, in a conference head the Event and EVEN were closed against British vessels coming plied with the conditions of said statute, and Aberdeen in the presence of the Duke of Welfor the purpose of officially advocating or op- from any British colony; which was, by the lington, the former expressed his desire of on the 5th or colony; which was, by the lington, the former expressed his desire of on the 5th or colony; posing the measure, be justified by an intelli- ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed course between the United States and the having the colonial trade question judiciously gent community for making assertions which against vessels of the United States; and Brit- greater part of the Dritish Colonial ports should adjusted and his conviction that the interdict are flatly contradicted by the official records ish vessels sailing with cargoes from ports of Cease from and after the 1st of December then was injurious to the colonies, without a profollowing. Mr Gallatin arrived in England a portionate benefit to any other section of the and understood the correspondence between land their cargoes in some port or place other for days after the promulgation of these or empire. Mr. Barbours further stated, that ders in Council All further negotiation upon from subsequent conversation with his Lordthe subject was declined by the British Gov- ship, and from information derived from other ernment. It was maintained by the British sources, he was induced to believe that the Plenipotentiaries, that the United States, by British Government did not contemplate any refusing to comply with the terms prescribed relaxation of its colonial system in favour of by the statute of 1825, the only terms to which the United States, that our late tariff, togeth-Great Britain would agree, had torfeited all er with a strong conviction of their incapacity right to expect these terms to be relaxed in to compete upon equal terms with our naviga their favor. Mr. Adams laid the subject be- tion, contributes to this disposition, and that E corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State In order to comprehend this interesting subLotteries have been oftener sold, than at any ject, it will be necessary to notice some of the States, by a certain day, against British ves

April 1818, concerning navigation, for the purpose of closing the ports of the United passage of a law for the purpose of closing that could conveni
Congress rose without legislating length to the colonial trade.

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Congress rose without legislating length to the British government would willingly with
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Congress rose without legislating length trade. fore Congress, during the winter of 1827, and the British government would willingly with-

tiation was undertaken with Great Britain, by tions from the Secretary of the Treasury in all the British Colonies, with which it had Mr. McLane, in the year 1829. It appears conformity thereto, to the several collectbeen permitted by the British statute of 1822, from the preceeding statements, which have ors of the United States. On the 5th of Noto be prohibited, and the statutes of Congress been taken from official papers, that although vember 1830, McLane received from the Earl of 1818 and 1820 to be revived. The operation the United states during Mr. Adams' Admin- of Aberdeen, a copy of an order issued by the istration neglected to comply with the condi- King of Great Britain and his council the same tions of the British statute of the 5th of July 1825, day, for regulating the commercial intercourse vet in the year 1827, after the colonial between the United States and the British had been closed against the admission of A. certain statutes and orders, which imposed de merican vessels, Mr. Adams, sent a minister, ties of tonnage and of customs upon vessels of with all nations, until the adjustment of the Mr. Gallatin, to England, with instructions to the United States entering the British West endeavour to obtain the trade, under the re- Indies, contains the following language viz: education, are respectfully invited to attend. It can scarcely be questioned by any per-After the examination, the vacation will commence and be continued till Monday the 19th other governments, to adopt these measures colonial ports to the admission of American our negotiations with Great British colonies tofore imposed by the laws of the United of September, when the schools will be again in self defence. In the year 1815, our Govvessels laden with certain articles of American tion to our trade with her colonies, that the in the West Indies would be advantageous to States upon British vessels navigated between ernment repealed all its statutes imposing dis- produce, upon specified conditions, and re- late Administration of this Government com- the United States, upon the conditions pre- the said states and his Majesty's possessions criminating tonnage duties on foreign ships strictive of the intercourse to the direct trade mitted an act of the most shameful negligence, scribed by this statute. If so, why did he at in the West Indies and America have been or vessels, and of impost, so far as respected between the United States and the Colonies. by not complying, in proper time, with the tempt to secure it by negotiation in 1827. repealed, and that the discriminating duties of

sion of 1829-30 the President sent a message expedient to extend the trade to the ships of In relpy to Mr. Gallatin's communication of these propositions and requesting the passage of a law for the purpose of carrying them this recommendation, passed without material opposition from any quarter. By its provisions, the President was authorised in the recess of congress, to annul all the restrictive and discriminating measures of the U. States and ly 1830, this statute was transmitted to the

A proclamation was issued by the President Contaber, 1830, removing the restrictions on the trade in Di.. . . . colonithe ports of the United States and al possessions of Great Britain. By the opration of the aforesaid statute of the 29th of May, 1830, and by virtue of this proclamation, all the restrictive statutes of the U States were absolutely repealed, the ports of the U. States were opened to the admission and entry of British vessels coming from any of the British ports mentioned in both sections of said statute, with the same kind of British Colonial produce as may be imported in American vessels, and the alien duties, in the ports of the U. States on British vessels and their cargoes together with the restrictions of the statute of Congress of 1823 to the direct intercourse between the U. States and the British West India colonies, were abolished. On the 3d of November 1830, Mr. McLane transmitted the Such was the state of our commercial rela- proclamation of the President of the 5th of Occlamation of the 17th of March, 1827, declarports of Great Britain in the West Indies possessions abroad. This order after reciting