have any confidence in his word, after such law of Nations.

cil, and in pursuauce and in exercise of the when imported into the British possessions a colonial trade is regulated by principles of a fault, that the satisfaction expressed by the professes himself satisfied. powers so vested in him as aforesaid by the broad, declares, that from and after the 15th perfect reciprocity, Mr. Chambers' assertions President with Mr. lagham's and Mr. Branch's The truth is, and it must be manifest to the change will operate, in some degree, as if a said and the British possessions abroad, goods in of Wheat Flour, or of Beef, Pork, Hams, sels in 1822 by Great Britain, our tonnage en- out. day of July, 1323, and of the 27th day of July, any Foreign country, into the British posses probable increased in the same proportion. ent degree, even for the adequate discharge their associate to resign. 1826, imposed certain duties of tonnage and sions on the Continent of South America or But the most important consideration is, that of official business—that is, of such business are such business. customs upon all vessels of the United States, in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, or into in the years before mentioned, our vessels as required their attention as a cabinet coun- Cabinet seems plain, the motives sufficient, which should enter any of the ports of the Brit- the West Indies. Thus it will be seen that nearly monopolised this trade; for in 1822, the cil. Let us look at Mr. Berrien's own state- and the conduct of General Jackson through- prove in this way a source of wealth. Viewish West Indian or American Colonies. Since while the British Parliament has imposed ad- British tonnage which entered our ports from ment, and we shall find that when office out dignified and proper. these orders were revoked by the said order ditional duties upon these few articles, the the West Indies, amounted only to 925 in 1823, was tendered to him; and the names of the of the 5th of November 1830, of course our colonial trade has been opened to our country 9,520, in 1824, 6,597, in 1824, 6,597, in 1825, 6,997. Thus projected cabinet announced, he looked upon | More Trade has been opened to our interests as vessels can enter the ports in the British West upon liberal and advantageous terms, by the in those years, we enjoyed a fraction less than concord as impossible—he anticipated trou- Pittsburgh, (Pennsylvania,) seem to have carriers of the produce of the countries lying Indian or American colonies without paying abolition of the duties upon a great number nineteen twentieths of this navigation. The ble-and finally took office only under a hope made an awkward mistake about their State on and near the great Lakes. any duties. Notwithstanding Great Britain of other articles of our production. By the value of American produce imported in the that one of the intended members would soon Senator. At a regular meeting they nominaand the United States have solemnly entered passage of this statute, the British Parliament | single Island of Jamaica, during the years | be dismissed. He says: into these stigulations for their mutual advan- has reciprocated the friendly feelings which 1822, 1823, 1824 and 1825, was \$2,572,952, The annunciation of the names seemed to Republican" candidate for that office. After tage, a senator of our country, whose duty en- Congress evinced towards the West Indies, which gave employment to 130,000 tons of present an insuperable bar to my acceptance having thus endorsed him a true blue "nationjoined him to investigate and understand this during the session of 1830, by diminishing the shipping. subject declares publicly before his fellow cit- duties on their salt; cocoa, coffee, molasses, Mr. Chambers remarks, that "there is now He next mentions that he consulted with a of his Anti-Masonry upon his Clay orthodoxy,

statements as he has made in regard to the Disregarding every principle, which should The gentleman only requires a little rope to want of official harmony, They were inimi colonial trade, and other measures of the pre- characterise a Senator of the nation, Mr. be launched into an eternity of error, misrepre- cal to Mr. Eaton from the very first. sent Administration? As I before remarked, Chambers has impudently charged Mr. Mc- sentation, and folly. It is a fact well establish were determined on their course of conduct, I believe that his assertions respecting this Lane with "prostrating the dignity of the na- ed; that the opening of the West India ports which, they foresaw, would bring about trade have proceeded more from ignorance tion by humiliating appeals to the British king's has given extensive employment to our navithan from an intent to deceive. I am acquaint- Minister," with "violating all the decorum of gation. The amount of duties on imports at ed with the gentleman, and I am satisfied that diplomatic propriety by making disclosures of the port of New York from the 1st of Januahe possesses a mere smattering of political our domestic difference on political questions, ry 1830, to the 31st was \$1,486,000. From knowledge. This is my candled opinion, and and staining the pages of his despatches by that date to the 1st of May, 1830, the aif Mr. Chambers think that it will be any jus | making them the vehicles of odious crimina- mount was \$6,000,000, making in four months | General Jackson might be prevailed upon | Masonic candidate nominated at the Conventification for his gross misrepresentations, he tion of the late administration of his own gov- nearly seven and a half millions of dollars, an is perfectly welcome to make use of it among ernment." Whence did the gentleman acquire excess over the corresponding four months ment. his hospitable and benevolent dinner enter- this information? Can he find any language of 1829, of \$3,500,000. The number of foreign in the correspondence between Mr. McLane vessels, which entered that port last March, After the arrangements between Great Brit- and the Earl of Aberdeen, to justify him in was 22, in April 41, and in May 29, showing ain and the United States for the Colonial making such charges? I defy any man of or- a total in three months of 92 vessels, most of trade, I am at a loss to imagine where our dinary understanding to point out a single sen- which were from the West Indies. In the Senator obtained his information that our ves- tence in Mr. McLane's communications upon last Virginia Legislature, Mr. Maxwell, a dissels could not enter the colonial ports of Great | the subject of the colonial trade, or a single | tinguished member of that body, remarked Britain without paying duties. In February word in which there is the least desirous of prelast one of the Collectors at Furks Island = | nighty independent and honorable course, in re- opening of the West India ports, many vesacted the tounage duties from the brig Red gard to the objects of his mission. So far from sels had cleared in one month from Norfolk ney of New York The supercargo Mr. Bulk- "making humiliating appeals to the British for the West Indies. It will no doubt be seen ley in a cot of the 28th of February, 1831, King's Minister," Mr. McLane writes to him during the next session of Congress, from repaired of this imposition to Mr. Van Bulkley reports of State. Mr. Bulkley reports of State. Mr. Bulkley reports of State. Mr. Bulkley reports of States shall think they have grounds to discharge of all the duties of your office, over masonry, which is sweeping into its stronger there were no assemblares whatever, and transmission to the superior of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over masonry, which is sweeping into its stronger there were no assemblares whatever, and transmission to the nation of the nat marked, that he had been assured by some of consider themselves singled out from all oth- navigation. In this point of view, our late nego- which I have any control, I have been fully current, all the weaker divisions and remnants the most respectable merchants of New York, er nations, and made the conclusive object of tiation will be of great adthat the arrangements for opening the British an injurious regulation; when they shall ima- vantage to the United States, by furnishing with you my best wishes for your prosperity tionalism among the rest. On the other hand West India ports, were consummated upon gine it levelled at their prosperity alone, eith the means of fostering and augmenting our and happiness. principles of reciprocity, that on their arrival er in retaliation of past deeds, or for interest- Navy, a subject of vital interest and imporat Furks Island on the 8th of February last ed purposes, to secure some adventitious ad- tance to the country. the brig was not admitted to an entry until vantage, or to encourage a hostile competition they secured the tonnage duty of one dollar by means of commercial monopoly; however Chambers' unwarrantable statements in re- contained in Mr. Berrien's Address and Cor- division of the opposition to General Jackson, per ton, and other charges amounting in the justifiable in such case, they may admit the gard to the colonial trade. The subject is one respondence, which will at once occur to his and has accordingly attached itself thereto. whole to \$155,25; that the Collector informed regulation to be, in point of strict right they of great importance to the people generally. mind. Colonel Johnson informs us that the The lingering hope which is entertained that him, the termage was a colonial regulation, will hardly be able to refrain, not merely from I might enter into a detail if facts to prove President disclaimed any right to interfere in the coalition between these parties will yet be and the arrangement with the mother country complaint, but from a course of measures, cal- the value of this trade in 1823, 1824 the regulation or control of the social rela- made, and that Mr. C. the "poor blind candidid not affect it, and the repeal, if made, must culated as they may think, to avert the intend- and 1825, when the West Inlia ports were tions of his cabinet officers; but we have it date" of the Nationals, may yet be induced to McLane was immediately instructed to re- sequences to be ultimately lamented." Is this monstrate against this proceeding, as well as the language of humiliation? Would such against the continuance of the practice, and sentiments prostrate the dignity of any nation? during that time. to claim restitution in behalf of the Rodney .- Mr. McLane's letters to the Earl of Aberdeen On the 21st May, eighteen hundred and thirty breathe throughout the same noble spirit .one, Mr. McLane wrote to Mr. V. Buren, in- Our Senator may probably object to another forming him, that he had received his despatch passage in Mr. McLane's letter of the same No 29, relative to the exaction from Ameri- date, but the truth and justice of it will be accan vessels in Turks Island, of a discriminating knowledged by every one, who is acquainted Adams was willing to agree t in 1827. The functions. On being informed that Messrs. movements of the discordant divisions of the Mr. Bulkley, of the brig Rodney, complaining Britain. It is in these words-"The underof the exaction of that duty in the particular signed need not here enter into a particular in the former part of this communication, sub- cabinet, he felt that both his dignity and his du the motley opposition which is "working dou case of his vessel. Mr. McLase further stated defence of the omission on the part of the U- stantiate this statement it may be asked, why ty required of him to investigate the matter, ble tides" to pull down General Jackson and that, pursuant to the instructions received he nited States, seasonably to embrace the offer the British Government did not at that time and if found to be true, to dismiss the plotters destroy his policy;—that policy under which that, pursuant to the instructions received ne had made a proper representation of the case of the direct trade, made by Great Britain in the british Government, by a note to Lord the year 1825, and to which allusion has so wessels? The answer is plan and simple.—

Whether it he a sub-local substitution did not at that the could not all former example.—Balt Reputh.

The instructions received ne intended to construct the british Government of the trade, made by Great Britain in the country has grown and prospered, and because the country has grown and prospered, and because the negotiations as wearing a very causes. Figure 1825, and to which allusion has so wearing a very causes. to communicate a copy thereof, and also of ject more of regret or censure it ought to be in the right way. They had efused to com-

Great Britten, the refusal of the United States, to accept the terms proposed by the statute of 1825, was a strong objection to the Countries of the Customs in Turks Island, who sail that it the refusal of the United States, to accept the terms proposed by the statute of 1825, was a strong objection to the difference between the two fail that it the refusal of the United States, to accept the terms proposed by the statute of 1825, was a strong objection to the difference between the two fail that it the refusal of the United States, to accept the terms proposed by the statute of 1825, was a strong objection to the difference between the two fail that it the refusal of the United States, to accept the terms proposed by the statute of 1825, was a strong objection to the difference between the two fail that it the refusal of the United States, to accept the terms proposed by the statute of 1825, was a strong objection to the difference between the two fails and diplomacy of Morros, Jay, King, Morros, Pinckney, Adams, Chy, Rush, Galland, Why, your honor, I went into the lubber's shop to get me hair tied up a bit, and the first litting occasion—a design which who had always called him, and he came here, so you sal teach him bettair inantic the distinct of 1825, was a strong objection to the distinct of the came here, so you sal teach him bettair inantic the lubber's fail that it is proper point of view, has decided what the design of leaving in various public places in the transfer of the came here, so you sal teach him bettair inantic the united who had always came here, so you sal teach him bettair inantic the united who had always came here, so you sal teach him bettair inantic the united who had always came here, so you sal teach him bettair inantic the united who had always came here, so you sal teach him had contended to the united who had called him, and he came here, so you sal teach him had contended to the united who had always came here, so you sal teach him had contended to the united who had called him, Our Senator observes, that "we may go ish Government by Mr. Galiatin, in 1827, had with our ships and apportion only of our prowith our ships are ships and apportion only of our prowith our ships are ships and apportion on the ships are ships and approximately a Our Senator observes, that "we may go ish Government by Mr. Galiatin, in 1927, had with our ships and a portion only of our proabandoned the claims which he had advanced Great Britain, upon the subject of our adjustcriming her. The President could not but (holding a quantity of loose hair,) see the disbersel the Congress have been informed that several membersel the Congress have been to the Region, with our ships and a portion only of our produce to a British colonial port." I should in justification of his negligence.—The people of the United States, it is well known, had of our produce" this is, because the order of the King of Great Britain and his Council of the United States, it is well known, had in justification of his negligence.—The people of the United States, it is well known, had in justification of his negligence.—The people of the Congress have been to the colonial trade, asked, whether it was a proper time to make this important concession to the Americans, with those whose demeater to the Secretary at the the 5th of November, 1830, declares, that the yearsels of the United States "may import into the British possessions abroad goods the produce of those states." If Mr. Chambers supposes, that the expression "goods the produce," he puts a most extraordinary coal-produce," he puts a most extraordinary coal-produce, he between the British House of Commons, the British produce," he puts a most extraordinary coaproduce, he puts a most extraordinary coato the American shipping interests. Thus it
ing Secretaries would resign; and in reply to
And with that I only knocked him down, and struction upon the English language. The on the 8th of November, 1830, upon the subgentleman's assertions are so preposterous and ject of our negotiation with Great Britain, in liament do not believe they have obtained an ful to say nothing which might be construed as that's the whole on't."

After examination of the subliament do not believe they have obtained an ful to say nothing which might be construed as that's the whole on't." illiberal, that I cannot avoid believing nim to regard to the colonial trade, remarked, that advantage over our country, by the late negoa reproach, was yet guarded in his terms, acadvantage over our country, by the late negoa reproach, was yet guarded in his terms, acadvantage over our country, by the late negoa reproach, was yet guarded in his terms, acadvantage over our country, by the late negoa reproach, was yet guarded in his terms, acadvantage over our country, by the late negoa reproach, was yet guarded in his terms, acadvantage over our country, by the late negoand the costs be governed and actuated by any other principles of one of the close of one of the later of the control of the pie than political honesty. Does he presume, manent basis by the close of one of the tong alarmed with an aprehension of the consewhich they were entitled. To Mr. Ingham, Jack said he did not mind the pewter, for he pold of Sax e Cobourg:—
was sartin he knocked three dellars, west he suppose, that the people, whom he address- further remarked that "he should not do jused are so prejudiced as to close their eyes a- tice to the American Government, if he did York Mercantile, the amount of duties paid, and, generally, for the discharge of all those ton Trans. gainst a refutation of his abominable misrep not state that it was impossible for any party or secured to be paid at the Custom House in duties, over which Gen. Jackson had a right rescutations? Mr. Chambers can scarcely be to have conducted a negotiation, involving that city, during the first quarter of the present to exercise control. There was one great, New Colonial Trade at the President Trade at the President Trade at the personal safeaware of the high responsibility, which he has such important interests, in a more friendly, year, from January to March inclusive, dent thought Mr. Ingham had not performed. New Colonial Trade Act—The Custom guard of your Ro yal Highness. The Belgiassumed before the American people. If his civil, straightforward, conciliatory, and there assumed before the American people. If his civil, straightforward, conciliatory, and there assumed before the American people. If his civil, straightforward, conciliatory, and there assumed before the American people. If his civil, straightforward, conciliatory, and there are should say, in a more wise and prudent thousand dollars, exceeding by about one thousand dollars. his cabinet proceeded from ignorance, in what kind of attitude has he placed the State, which in such a stand in contrast with these opinions of the contrast with the contras he represents If, on the other hand his speech a gentlemen, who was on the spot, and who the second quarter of this year, ending on the ber of the Cabinet, the peculiar hardship of General of the Province says, "I am of o tiaries of the Conference at London the acknow-

to: m ge and of customs, heretofore imposed | King of Great Britain and his council of the | Mr. Chambers be able to sit casy in his chair, |

izens who had honored him with a dinner, that &c. It must be expected; that Great Britain actually less occupation in gentleman high in confidence of the President and accordingly addressed a letter to him, de she sailed on the 22d June. By this arrival our vessels "can only go" into the aforesaid will impose duties upon Lumber imported by the colonial than before, when we carried our and was desirous to obtain an opinion from siring to be resolved, whether or not he meant ports, "by paying whatever duty the British foreign countries, into her possessions on the own produce to a neutral port, whence it was him whether he (Mr. Berrien,) could with to sustain Mr. Clay, for the next Presidency. parliament may choose to impose" Was continent of South America, the Bahama and taken in British bottoms to their own ports- propriety become a member of the projected Their letter stated that they had heard it "o- clusive, with commercial advices to the latest ever such ignorance, or deception ever prac- Bermuda Islands, and the West Indies, be- and this diminished quantity is lessening and Cabinet; and he tells us that at last he yielded penly and broadly asserted" that Mr. Hays date. tised before in this country, by any man fill cause Lumber is the principal commodity in must continue to lessen every day." Can a his assent, under the hope that Gen. Jackson would "neither support the interests of the The papers are filled with speculations on ing suclean honorable station? of what kind the trade of her North American colonies with a this asser- would see and remedy the evil, or in other National Republican party, nor vote for Hen- the approaching elections; with accounts of the of materials is our E. Shore Senator composed, these possessions. The United States cannot tion. Does the gentleman suppose, that he would, turn Major Eaton ry Clay,"—and they thereupon ask for infer- King's progress through different towns, the thus to contradict the public Acts of an inde complain of this measure of Great Britain, since Britain has excluded us from the trade out. pendent nation? Does Mr. Chambers suppose it is an act of justice to those colonies, which with the French, Swedish and Danish Islands? that any persons except a few minions will she is bound to protect, consistently with the We can certainly carry on the indirect trade the quo animo of those members of the Cabi since our arrangements for the direct trade. net who will the world that there was no

From the New York Evening Post.

of the office.

These statements are important showing difficulties of a very envoarrassing kind, and yet not say "which of the distinguished and patrinotwithstanding that this insurperable bar was in the way of their efficient discharge of the support for the Presidential chair" in 18321duties which they were called to excute, they To one thing however, he seems willing to consented to take office, in the hope that pledge himself-namely-to support the Antito dismiss Mr. Eaton from the War Depart- tion to be held in this city in September next,

But it is said, that they did discharge their ditional remarks. The letter of the commitduties, that Gen. Jackson has expressed himself tee and the answer of Mr. Hays evidently satisfied with their official conduct, and shew the conflicts and struggles which are gothat therefore, he could not, without manifest ing on among the several fractions of the inconsistency, complain of any essential want great "National Republican party of the of harmony. Let us look a little into this. world." The committee are desirous of preresignation of Mr. Ingham says-

I have thus endeavored to answer Mr. nexion with certain points of the statements -perceives that anti-masons are the strongest open to our vessels. But the few statements from various sources, that he viewed with sin- join the anti-masonic ranks and head them,already given, are sufficient to show the ad- cere regret and concern the public slights and may be gathered from Mr H's declarations, vantages, which we derived from the trade contumely which were thrown apon Mr. Ea- that he will support the anti masonic nominaton, considering the natural and necessary tion, -and that he cannot say whether or not It appears from the proposils made by Mr tendency of these things to disturb in a man- he will support Mr. C. The inference is McLane and accepted by the British Govern- ner that might be seriously detrimental to the pretty clear, that he entertains some expectament, that the terms, upon which we have interests of the nation, the harmony of the tion that Mr Clay will be nominated. We secured the colonial trade are the same in council to which he was to look for advice shall see. We make it our business to keep substance and effect, as these which Mr and assistance in the discharge of his high our readers enlightened on the subject of these letters of Mr. Gallatin during that year, to the Ingham, Branch, and Berrien had entered in- adverse faction." They are full of instruction Ministers of Great Britain, aleady referred to to a combination to drive Mr. Eaton from the as to the political morality of the leaders of Lord Palmerston's answer, by which it would be seen, that the bonds given in the case of tion of it have since been abandoned by those tion of it have since been abandoned by those only his right, but his duty to inquice into the polysions of the provisions of the ed, and proper means taken to discontinue the from the people of the United States, and that statute they had not penetration enough to statements that had been made to him, that comes into my shop for have his hair dress . duty complained of. What will Mr. Cham- they are not now revived " In Mr. McLane's have a statute passed by Congress for the pur- the information was unfounded, he-dismissed Vell he set in de shair, and I suppose he mus duty complained of. What will Mr. Chambers think of this case? He may contend a letters relative to the colonial trade, this is the gainst an abstract proprosition, but he will find principal passage, in which allusion is made of the conduct of the last administration of the fast administra the conduct of the last administration. But is asserting that the British Parliament can impose upon British possible winds duties they may choose, under contained in these remarks? Great British possible with may enter the conduct of the last administration. But is there are contained in these remarks? Great British possible with may enter the conduct of the last administration. But is the conduct of the last administration. But is vessels, which entered our pots. This measures was recommended by Gneral Jackson, but is struction one of the last administration. But is vessels, which entered our pots. This measures was recommended by Gneral Jackson, but is struction one of the last administration. But is vessels, which entered our pots. This measures was recommended by Gneral Jackson, but is struction one of the last administration. But is vessels, which entered our pots. This measure was recommended by Gneral Jackson, but is wisdom in presenting the subject in the conduct of the last administration. But is vessels, which entered our pots. This measure was recommended by Gneral Jackson, and we have hopes of a happy was adopted by Congress, and Mr. Mc Lane, but is wisdom in presenting the subject in these remarks? Great British Parliament can impose the proposed by Gneral Jackson, and the first place, and the first place, and the first place, and the first place was recommended by Gneral Jackson, and the first place was recommended by Congress, and Mr. Mc Lane, but is was adopted by Congress, and Mr. Mc Lane, but is was adopted by Congress, and Mr. Mc Lane, but is was adopted by the beat me, and he break my head; and denote the conduction of the last administration on the first place was recommended by the seventy of the last administration on the first place was recommended by the last administration of the last administration we may easily suppose greatly accelerated by shop to get me hair tied up a bit, and the first murch against the enemy.—No more Proto-A JACKSONIAN. | we have seen, he gives credit for zeal and in- was sartin he knocked three dollars' worth tegrity in the management of his particular out of the latherer, but then his cue—swabs of the People, has just awarded to your Port of New York.—According to the New Department, the fiscal concerns of the nation, and holy-stones,—what would Sal say!—Bos-Royal Highness the Crown of Belgium. By

which General Jackson could not, and would | shipping interests and as muchas possible by the laws of the United States upon British of November, 1830, for the regulation of the Vessels and their cargoes entering the ports of the Colonial trade, the British Parliament has manifestation of such gross ignorance, or palsaid states from his Majesty's said possessions, passed a statute, which makes this trade much try deception? I should suppose that disgrac- tion of his cabinet, was the want of that cor- temper of their remarks in discussion, were remarks. have also been repealed, and that the ports of more valuable to the United States, as well as ed as he evidently is before the world, ne would dial harmony among the several members, also matters beyond his control, though not least a the United States are now open to British to the British Colonies. This statute of the proper beyond his notice; and these we find are not year to come, by all, who have their capital vessels, and their cargoes coming from his Majesty's possessions aforesaid, his Majesty doth
jesty's possessions aforesaid, therefore, with the advice of his Privy Coun- Customs on articles of foreign production, the United States, it has been shown, that the by some journalists, anxious to find or make the same terms are used in reply to both,) he a season when merchants and millers have

said Act so passed in the fifth year of the reign day of April, 1831, so much of the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding. No person of discharge of their duties, as Secretaries of the nation, there was a radical, insuperable defect premium were offered to our foreign compe of his said late Majesty, or by any other Act as imposes any duty in any of the British pos- ordinary comprehension can require any length Treasury and War Departments, was incon in the former Cabinet—here was a want of titors. This must cause a loss on the part or Acts of Parliament, declare that the said sessions in America, upon the importation or of argument to be convinced of the advantages sistent with the motive assigned for wishing harmony, a breach which the irritations of ev. of the Canada grain dealers, which may be convinced of the advantages sistent with the motive assigned for wishing harmony, a breach which the irritations of ev. recited order in Council of the 21st day of Ju- bringing in of Corn or Grain unground, or of of the direct over the indirect trade. Among them to retire. 'If, say they, the President ery day were continually widening. Three felt more heavily than can at present becalcu. ly, 1823, and of the 27th day of July, 1826, Meal or Flour not made of Wheat, or of the evils incident to the indirect trade, are the was satisfied with no hope or prospect lated upon. How far such a measure has efand the said order in Council of the 16th day Bread or Biscuit, or of Rice, or of live stock, charges of double freight and insurance, the lies, why require of them to resign, especially of harmonizing with a fourth, but with the feeted our market, may be inferred from the of July, 1827 (so far as such last mentioned or- shall be and the same is hereby repealed; that expenses of transhipment, and the commis- last mentioned or- shall be and the same is hereby repealed; that expenses of transhipment, and the commis- last mentioned or- shall be and the same is hereby repealed; that expenses of transhipment, and the commis- last mentioned or- shall be and the same is hereby repealed; that less than the same is hereby repealed; tha der relates to the said United States,) shall so much of any of the said Acts as imposes a sions and duties in the neutral islands, estima- ber of the cabinet, flour can be obtained, and have been sold. be and the same are hereby respectively re- ny duty, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or ted at from 15 to 20 per cent. on provisions relation to whose family were supposed to fur- or poison their councils with mutual jealousy, since this Act came in force, cheaper than voked. And his Majesty doth further by the Prince Edward's Island, upon Wood or Lum- and 50 per cent on the first cost of lumber. - nish the ground of whatever want of harmony distrust and dislike. If they knew beforehand, Canadian flour can be afforded unless at a loss advice aforesaid and in pursuance of the pow- ber, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; That this trade is immediately profitable to may have been experienced. To this question as Mr. Berrien avows, that they could not en. to the holder. Hence the sudden fall in our marers aforesaid, declare that the ships of and that so much of any of the said Acts as impos of and fluctuations in prices which have of belonging to the said United States of Ameri- es any duty in the Provinces of Upper or Low- son at all acquainted with the subject. When and show that the conduct of General Jackson bers of the intended Cabinet as should ensure late occurred. ca may import from the United States afore er Canada, upon the importation or bringing the West India ports were opened to our ves- was consistent, manly, and dignified through- it at least from positive rupture, they should Effects similar to those felt in the bread never have accepted the tender of office. | stuffs will also be experienced in lumber, but the produce of these States, and may export or Bacon, or of Wood or Lumber, shall be gaged in the trade of that year, amounted to There has been too much published in rela- Having accepted, and acting, as it too plainly as this article cannot be so speedily brought goods from the British possessions abroad and the same is hereby repealed. By this 33,719, in 1824, 93,953, in tion to the unlucky dissentions in the cabinet appears they did, they could expect no less to market as wheat and flour, the change canto be carried to any foreign Country whatev | statute some additional duties are imposed up- 1825, 102,604. This was an extraordinary for any of its ex-members, at this late day, to from the stern integrity and high sense of hon- not yet be said to have commenced. on staves and Heading, and upon White or progression, and if the ports had continued affirm, with any prospect of being believed, or Andrew Jackson, than that they would not . In speaking thus of the present effect of this The foregoing recited orders of the 21st Yellow Pine Lumber, when imported from open to our vessels, the tonnage would have that harmony existed among them in a suffici- be permitted to remain after having driven law, we would be understood as not express-

ted a Mr. William Hays, as the "National From the New York Commercial Advertiser. al," they had some misgivings as to the effect

Mr. Hays' letter in reply is a curious sign ties, &c. and his replies of the times. Although the regularly nominated candidate of the Clay party, he regrets nis, the supposed cause of which were stated that he "cannot give their question a precise in our last advices, had been quieted. It apand unequivocal reply"—as to his vote for, or pears that order was restored on the night of support of Mr. Clay! He has been, he says, an admirer of Mr. Clay's policy, but he canotic citizens of our country will receive his if a proper person.

This proceeding is worthy of one or two ad party, and are refuctant to follow the lead and "In accepting your resignation it is with suggestions made elsewhere of merging the lieved that most of the people assembled there-Mr. Hays appears to represent that portion of We ask the reader to weigh well the Clay party which acknowledges the hopephraseology of the foregoing extracts, in con- lessness of electing Mr. Clay on his own merits,

large capitals invested in the corn trade; the

ing any unfavourable opinion of its future effects. increase in the forwarding of business, and ing it thus, we consider it is as a sulutary regulation of trade, and one which will in the end

Aug. 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Packet Ship De Rham, Capt. Wiederholt arrived this morning from Havre, whence the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 20th of June, in-

speeches made to him by various bodies, soci-

The disturbances in the Fouxbourg St. Dethe 14th, by the appearance of the cavalry and the national guard, and the mob renained quiet until midnight, when they became irritated by repeated charges .- Several I amps were broken, and attempts were made to lireak open two military stores in the Rue Mandar. and that of Bourgh-Abber The National Guard soon arrived in force, and order was restored by two o'clock. On the 15th numerous groups remained stationary all day the Rue St. Denis and the Faubourg. They seemed to intend no harm; but the Puefece. of Police thought it proper to warm perceable citizens to retire; by placards. On the evening of that day, the cavalry, tros is of the line, and the National Guard took post in large numbers on the bootvards and in the streets leading to the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin. Several arrests took place. It is be-

there were no assemblages whatever, and tranquillity prevailed throughout the Capital Ir the general order of that day, the /General-in-Chief returned his thanks to the National Guard and soldiers of the line for their prompt and energetic services.

The French papers contain s. long address from Gen. Lafayette, to his constituents of the arrondissement of Meaus, dated La Grange, June 13th, on again becorning a candidate for their suffrages.

BELGIUM. A letter from Brussels, dated at half past five P. M. on the 15th ult., states that Congress had that day adopted a measure which might lead to an explosion; by which it disavowed sanctioning any partial attacks which might: have been made on the Dutch, and declared that it would punish those who should commence hostilities without the previous orders of the Government. The negotiations at London would therefore go on; but the writer

dreaded the consequences. The Monituer of the 18th June announces despatches from London, which completely falsify the news sent from the Hague, accor-

tez by M. Van der Weyer, containing the fo!lowing paragraph:-"Give no credit to whit is said in the journals respecting a refusal vie

he represents. If, on the other hand his speech was the result of an intent to deceive his countrymen, has he not disgraced himself, and foriested the confidence of those, who elevated him to his present homorable station?

The degree and manner of the second quarter of this year, ending on the whose situation, in certain respects, must have whose situation, in certain respects whose situation is certain respects.

How we are unit is country to the first whose situation, in certain respec course of their several families were matters this arrangement is obviously to favor our to prove to your Ro, al Highn as become their