induced the United States to refuse to the Colonies the same free intercourse that had been accorded to the mother country. Our Government in the negotiation, insisted, that there should be charged the same duty on the flour (to take one article) of Great Britain, Ireland, and Canada, as would be payable on the same from the United States. Mr. Canning thought it unreasonable to expect, that a duty paid on foreign produce should be charged on their own, passing from one of the British ports to another, and said, that Great Britain has the same right to complain, (but she had not) that her Colonial sugar, when imported into the United States, has to pay a most heavy duty, when the sugar of Louisiana is free from duty. Whatever, sir, of argument we might have had whilst the Colonies were considered, as such, it is now taken from us. *The possessions abroad* (as they are now called) are considered as integral parts of the British Empire, and of course, we cannot complain, that Great Britain refuses to revert back to feudal times, and exact duties on goods going from one part of the Empire to another. I will, perhaps, advert to this subject in the general view I mean to take. The fact is, Mr. President, that by refusing to open our ports (as we ought to have done) under the act of Parliament of 1822; we have lost the *monopoly* which that act gave us, and have compelled Great Britain, in *self-defence*, to open the Colonial ports to all the world, and we *now* have to compete with Hamburg, Bremen, and other parts of Europe. Can we do so, if we, by our own folly, continue on our navigation the extra duty of 94 cents per ton, and the 10 per cent. additional to the duties we have to pay, whilst other nations pay no such charges? It is in our power, by an act, to relieve our commerce and navigation from those burthens, and the sole question is, shall we do so, or remain eight or nine months, until a long negotiation, on that and other subjects, shall terminate?

The committee say, that the memorialists have stated, "that the Colonial ports were closed in mid winter to the vessels of the United States, under the construction of an act of Parliament, of July 1825," which construction the Committee say, is now admitted, even by the British authorities, to have been erroneous. The act of Parliament will best speak for itself. The act appears to me, in the most positive manner, to close the Colonial ports on the 5th January, 1826.

Section 1. "That, from and after the 5th January, 1826, this act shall come into and be and continue in full force and operation, for the regulating of the trade of the British possessions abroad."

"Section 4. And whereas, by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions, *to be carried to any foreign country whatever?* and whereas it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions: *Be it therefore enacted*, That the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships, shall be limited to the ships of those countries, not having Colonial possessions which shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation."

Mr. President, the United States have not placed that commerce and navigation upon the footing of the most favored nation. In consequence, the ports of those possessions were about to be closed, but have been kept open, through the intercession of the British Minister and the request of the officer sent out from London by the customs, until the British Government shall give orders on the subject. But how are they open? Why, by our paying the enormous duty of 94 cents per ton, &c. on our vessels, and I shall not be much surprised, if they should consent that they should be kept open, by order of council, forever, on those terms. We pay to their revenue 190 dollars, when they pay to ours only ten. It is simply a financial operation.

I have been told by a high officer of the government, that the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825, prohibits the importation of certain articles of our produce and manufactures into those possessions.

Well sir, that is true. But it is a *curious coincidence*, that the United States do, by prohibitory duties, exclude the importation of the *same articles* into the United States. What are they! Gunpowder, arms, ammuniiton, or utensils of war. Well, sir, our duties effectually prohibit them.

Beef, fresh or salted pork.—These also are prohibited by our high or prohibitory duties.

Tea.—Well sir, tea, is not the produce of Great Britain or her possessions abroad, and, of course, is prohibited to any foreign nation.

Fish, dried or salted, train oil, blubber, fins or skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea.

These are a list of the articles, the importation of which is prohibited to the British possessions abroad, and equally prohibited from importation into the United States by our prohibitory duties. Now, sir, I will ask a question. Suppose Great Britain was to make this offer? Great Britain will repeal her prohibitions on condition that the United States will repeal her prohibitory duties; I believe I risk little in saying that the answer would be—No we will not.

Mr. President, the Chairman, (Mr. LLOYD) made an able report against the memorial of certain Merchants of Baltimore, who prayed that the duty on dried fish might be reduced, to enable them to make up their cargoes for South America Sir, Maryland could not consent to a repeal of those prohibitory duties; she has extensive fisheries. I think there are about one hundred thousand barrels of shad and herring, and ten thousand barrels of pork annually inspected in Baltimore. Not the pork of Maryland, but of Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

I will now proceed to a more general view of the whole subject. I will take up as little of the time of the Senate as I can possibly avoid.

For a correct understanding of the causes which have intervened to check a free commerce between the United States and the British colonies in America, and their West India islands, it may not be irrelevant to revert to certain occurrences, and to make some introductory observations.

Commerce and navigation are considered by many as one great whole; but you know they are *separate* and *distinct* interests, however nearly allied. Commerce can exist without the nation being its own carrier, but certainly not with the same advantages, activity or enterprize.

The Eastern States own nearly one half of the shipping of the United States; they have little of their own produce, *comparatively*, and therefore are compelled to seek employment in the Southern States, and elsewhere, for their ships. Their merchants, in consequence, look attentively to every thing that relates to navigation.

The southern States having the great and valuable articles of export, are more attentive to commerce; it is not of such vital importance to them, whether their produce is carried by the vessels of the one or the other nation.

In the year 1802 or'3, I introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives on the principles of the act of 1815. The members from Philadelphia, and from the cities to the Eastward, concurred with me; but the merchants and ship mechanics of those cities opposed the measure unanimously When, from Baltimore Southward, it was *generally* approved. I mention this fact to show how the two interests clashed on that occasion. The treaty of Amiens opened the eyes of the ship owners to their true interest; their ships could not get a bale of cotton on freight, at Charleston; whilst the British ships were filled immediately.

In 1815 I proposed the subject again, and an act passed with little opposition. Upon that act was bottomed the convention at London, by which, you know, that all duties, tonage, and charges, on trade between the British possessions in Europe and the United States, are made the same, whether in the ships of the one or the other nation: a rational trade with the East Indies was accorded, whilst the trade with the West Indies was left as it had been, restricted. In 1817, Great Britain offered their free port acts of 1805 and 1808; they were insidious and were declined.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdrege, at New York, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received copious files of London papers to the 23d September, Shipping Lists to the 23d, and Liverpool papers to the 25th, all inclusive.

ENGLAND.—The Courier of the evening of the 23d of September, says that accounts from all parts of the country concur in giving very favorable reports of a revival of trade and extending the employment for the people. Money was in great abundance, and a "new era appears to have commenced. The consols had kept steady during the day, with the fluctuation of only 1-4 per. cent. They opened at 80 1-4 3-8 and went up to 80 3-8 ½, when the market appeared heavy, and they declined to 80¼.

American Stocks, Sept. 23 —Bank Shares 23, 7,6.—Sixes for 1814, 88½; for 1815, 90, 91.

No intelligence had been received of the Francis Freeling Packet since the gale of the early part of September, and it was generally believed that she foundered at that period.

Average price of grain for the week, ending September 15th, wheat, 55s 11d; barley, 34s 11d; oats, 28s 1d; rye, 41s 5d.

From the Liverpool Albion, Sep. 25.

State of Trade.—We are happy to state, that business continues progressively to improve in Liverpool. The accounts from the manufacturing districts in this country as well as in Scotland are favorable, and speak of a gradual amendment in the demand for goods. It is evident, indeed, notwithstanding the sinister forebodings of some persons, that the country is slowly, but surely, emerging from its commercial difficulties.

Manchester.—It is with great pleasure, that we again report a steady amendment in trade. In twist there is not yet much actual advance; prices, however, are obtained which the buyers last week refused to give, and the demand continues good. Calicoes, of most descriptions, we believe are somewhat higher; and heavy goods (fustains, &c.) cannot be purchased on as favorable terms as heretofore. The stocks in spinners and manufacturers' hands are now generally small but there is still much machinery standing idle or not working full time, and too many hands unemployed to afford much hope that any material advance in wages is likely soon to take place.

Macclesfield.—We have but little to add to our last week's report of the state of trade. Slow, and almost imperceptible as the amendment is, it must be acknowledged that the prospect brightens. Many more hands find employment now than was the case a few months since, though great numbers are either out of work or put upon short time. In our immediate neighborhood, the cotton trade is reviving, though slowly; at Bollington, some factories that were for a time stopped, now employ the hands three days in the week, and other factories are at full work.

We are informed, that the silk business is weekly improving in Manchester, and in Stockport, and it certainly is no *worse* (for it can scarcely be!) here. The Bandanno branch is getting better, and a decided preference is now given in the market to similar articles in British manufacture. This is as it ought to be: and we wish we could see the females of G. Britain abandon the flimsy materials of French foppery, and adopt the more substantial productions of our own looms.

The carpet weavers in Kilmarnock have been fortunate in escaping the present dullness so long, but they are now beginning to feel it severely. There are 12 manufacturing houses, and they employ 574 looms.—Of these 500 are Scots carpets, 54 at Brussels, and 20 at rugs. Only three of the largest factories, including 250 looms are going full time. The others are partially employed.

The suburbs present a more cheerful appearance than they have done for many months, owing to the number of large factories that have recommenced working, and which give bread to so many hundreds of destitute females. It is gratifying to notice any thing like the former stir, and the numbers seen emerging from the factories indicate that the sufferings of this class must be materially diminished from so many having resumed work.

Glasgow Chronicle.

SCOTLAND.—Trade has considerably revived at Glasgow and in other towns. A cotton work in Renfrewshire, which was valued by competent persons in July last at £11.000 was offered at public sale in September, at Paisley, at the "upset price" of £11,500, and after keen competition was sold at £14,500.

Sir Walter Scott has sold his house in Edinburg, the greater part of his furniture, and every thing that could be turned into money. A London paper says he now lives in lodgings and works hard. He is writing the life of Napoleon Bonaparte; & he also writes for any periodical publication of which the principles agree with his own, that will reward him adequately. The motives for his industry and economy are very praisworthy. He has declared that he will pay every farthing he owes; and will not listen to one word of a composition with his creditors. By the sale of his house and other means, all the persons to whom he stood indebted for a less sum than £50 have been paid; and this distinguished author expects, ere long, to pay all those to whom he is indebted in a larger sum. It is to be wished that many of those who are called honest tradesmen, would imitate his example.

RUSSIA.—The Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas took place on the 3d of September. The scene, as usual on such occasions, was one of much show, and in the evening a general illumination took place.

A letter from Moscow of the 4th, said to be from a person who has access to the best information, contains the following paragraph:—"The new Emperor shows a disposition to deviate very much from the European policy of his defunct brother, wishing thereby to become popular, and to nationalize himself as much as possible. The storm that menaced on the side of Turkey is not yet dissipated, and another is rising on the side of Persia. If the first is to take effect, a great explosion will follow; as in that event the Emperor is to head the army, and push quickly the contest to an end. Here every body seems to think success a very easy matter; but I am not of that opinion, and believe that such an expedition will meet the fate of the former ones directed to the same purpose."

We find it stated in a letter from Paris, that it is reported in the political circles of the French capital, that the Emperor of Russia has addressed a circular to the several Cabinets of Europe, protesting against the proposed levy of 300,000 men by the Turkish Sultan.—The report states that the Emperor declares the existence of such a Turkish force trained in the European tactics, to be inconsistent with the rules laid down at the conclusion of the war, by the Allied Powers, and incompatible with the safety of countries situated nearest to Russia.

The number of Russia troops collected around Moscow amounts to 100,000. According to accounts from that capital, provisions are plentiful, and the price has not risen, notwithstanding the crowds of strangers who come to witness the Coronation.

A letter from Constantinople of Aug. 21st, states that hostilities had commenced between Russia and Persia, in the direction of Tiffes, and it is added that the Prince Abbas Mirza has a secret treaty with Russia against his father.

Official accounts have been received at St. Petersburg, that the Persians have made irruptions into several parts of Russia.

A Russian squadron of eleven sail, was lying at Elsinore, Sept. 11, waiting orders.

French opinions of the United States.

The *Journal des Debats* for the 18th of August, in speaking of the death of Adams and Jefferson on the 4th of July last, breaks out into the following eulogium of our country.

"Fifty years had elapsed on the 4th of July last since the day when the most distinguished citizens of the United States, assembled in sight of a powerful enemy, drew up and signed the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental act of the great republic of the new world. Fifty years have seen this plant at first so weak, spring up and grow till it has become one of the sturdiest of trees, and now stretches its shadow from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, over a territory more extensive than the continent of Europe, and where, perhaps, in a few centuries the arts and sciences of our quarter of the globe will find their surest refuge. New generations have here grown up under the protection of wise and equal laws; they have sprinkled the wilderness with cities, and covered every sea with their sails. They have done yet more; they have preserved purity of morals and the empire of virtue.—That nation is ever most religious whose citizens are permitted to worship God in the manner their consciences approve."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

FROM AFRICA.

The brig Fidelity, captain Cocke, arrived yesterday from the West Coast of Africa. The F. left Sierra Leone on the 25th July—the place was at that time very unhealthy. Nine Slavers had been taken by the British Government ships on the coast, with two thousand five hundred and sixty three slaves on board, all of which had been liberated and put to different employments in the mountains. The Fidelity left Cape Messurado on the 23d of June. Most of the passengers who went from Norfolk in the ship Indian Chief were recovering from their first spell of sickness. All the emigrants who sailed from Boston on or about the time the Indian Chief left Baltimore, died, excepting nine, all of whom were of one family.

The editors of the American have been politely favoured with Sierra Leone papers to the 2d September inclusive. We copy the following from the Royal Gazette of the 30th August:

We regret to draw the attention of our gallant tars to the annexed statement of the Master of the American schooner Bona, of Baltimore, which arrived here on the 22d inst. in order to procure anchors and cables; and which will, we hope show the necessity of a cruising force in this neighbourhood, in order to protect the legitimate trader in his lawful pursuits.

In the evening of the 26th of July, whilst lying at anchor in Messurado Bay, with an American brig, the 'John' of Portland, a large brig with yellow sides, hove in sight, hoisting French colors, and pierced for 18 guns; on coming in anchored abreast the 'John' The next morning a boat from her, with 16 or 20 men, with an officer dressed in Colombian uniform, came on board my vessel and drove myself and the whole of the seamen off the deck, after which they examined the hold of the vessel, and carried off a large quantity of ivory and wax, two boxes of soap, some barrels of flour, about 1000 lbs. of tobacco, and nearly 90 pieces of blue bafta. They then searched the cabin, from which they took 15 or 1800 dollars in silver, and 15½ oz. of gold and eight doubloons, with my clothes, watch, spy-glass, thermometer, and every article that appeared of any value. These pirates continued on board about six hours, and then returned to their vessel, threatening that if any of the people came on deck until a signal was made from their brig, they would return and massacre all hands.

The officer did not speak English; some of the boat's crew spoke broken English. The people on shore knew nothing of the circumstance, until a boat belonging to the John went on shore and apprised the Governor of the settlement; but before any assistance could be rendered, the brig was underweigh, and had got a considerable distance from the land. The people at Messurado supposing the brig to be the French man-of-war Dragon, allowed her to enter the harbour. On the evening of the 27th, an alarm was made that a brig was approaching the bay again, upon which the mate (I being at the time on shore) cut one of the cables, to prevent the pirate from carrying the vessel off. Muskets were fired from the John, and the brig disappeared. Several people were sent from the shore to protect the John; my vessel lying close to the beach, I did not think it necessary to put any on board of her.

The pirate sent a second boat off with several men, who went on board the John, and robbed that vessel of six hogsheads of tobacco, a quantity of cloth, &c.—The whole loss estimated at 4000 dollars.

The ship Desdemona, Captain Lacoste, at New York, from the Gulf of Mexico, makes the following report of an unwarrantable outrage committed in one of the Mexican ports by a public armed vessel of that Republic.—*American.*

'On the 1st of October, 1 P. M. the ship Desdemona left Sisal to proceed for New York.—At midnight she was four times fired at by the Mexican brig of war Victoria, Capt. Machine; the fourth being a cannon shot, fell within 10 feet of the main chains, which compelled Capt. L. to heave to. The Victoria then ranged ahead of the ship: at 2 A. M. hailed and asked in English what ship, where from, &c. After answering their questions, inquired what brig that was—they replied that it was H.B.M. brig Beaver; capt. L. then desired he would despatch him immediately, but was answered in the negative—no, you must lie by me until daylight. He remonstrated, but in vain. At 2 30 A. M. the boat was sent with 25 armed men, of whom five were soldiers, with muskets and bayonets: they took charge of the ship, and made a strict search for documents to prove her in an illicit trade; by force of arms took the captain's trunk, containing with the ship's documents and sealed letters to consignees and owners, all his personal & private papers, and demanded the deliverance of the ships register. The register he refused to give up except with his life: not being able through sickness to proceed with it on board; shortly afterwards the trunk was returned, but all the sealed letters, 24 in number were retained by Capt. Machine.

They placed one of their own men at the ships helm, and ordered Capt. L. into confinement in the cabin, who then again mentioned his illness and the close state of air, owing to having cargo stowed in the cabin as very strong objections to being there confined. They then made prisoners of the other officers and himself on the quarter deck, and imprisoned the seamen in the forecastle. By force of arms they prevented the captain from hoisting an American ensign at his mizen peak. After daylight he was permitted to proceed with the ship's boat and crew on board of the V. He was there again imprisoned, with two of his men.—The boat was taken from him, and for some time used in their service, When Capt. M. called him down to examine his register & letters, he strenuously remonstrated against breaking the seals, stating that several of the letters were to persons of high standing in New York, capable of carrying prosecution to a very great extent, yet he persisted, and broke open seven of the sealed letters. When Captain L. further remonstrated against the rash proceedings, and ransacking his ship and taking his vessel, and the imprisonment of himself and crew, he told him in reply that such was Com. PORTER'S orders. He then stated to him that he would lay his remonstrances before the government of the United States. He then flew into a violent rage, and used many invectives, calling him an insolent Picaroon-American, and ordering him on deck. After having possession of the ship eight hours, and detaining her ten and a half hours, most of the time a breeze favorable for a start along shore, the captain was dismissed at half past ten, with liberty to proceed on his voyage. They urged many very pressing persuasions to the crew to ship on board the Victoria—offering $14 per month, three months' pay in advance, and $20 bounty, to prevail upon them to leave the ship, and thereby leave her in distress. Nothing of the cargo was stolen, (for Capt. L. says he must render them justice,) except tin pots, fishing lines, shoes, hats, shirts, &c."

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 30

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee, to his friend in Alexandria.

ANOTHER HORRID MURDER!

SEVIER COUNTY, Oct. 16 1826.

On Monday night last Col. Perry, the Clerk of Sevier county, was most barbarously butchered in his bed. The following are the circumstances of the case, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain them.

About two o'clock A. M. the perpetrator of the bloody deed, having passed through two outer doors, entered the chamber where Col. P. and his wife were sleeping, and with the edge of a small axe, or large tomahawk, struck him on the head with such violence, that it penetrated the scull into the brain, which afterwards oozed through the wound.

Mrs. Perry, being awakened by the blow, or some noise in the room, saw a man go out, who she believes, judging from the indistinct view she had of him, had his *sleeves rolled up*. Placing her hand on her husband, she found that his face was covered with blood. Some minutes elapsed before he recovered from the effects of the blow so as to be able to speak.

He lived however, until the afternoon of the succeeding Friday; and, in the meantime, when not suffering under severe convulsions, with which he was frequently seized, was rational, and capable of conversing intelligibly.

Col. Perry—who was in the prime of life—had been a representative in the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, and was a gentleman of the highest respectability. Besides a mourning widow he has left behind him a family of five or six children to deplore his premature loss.

A certain John Nicols, formerly of Va. has been apprehended on suspicion of his being the murderer. It was proven before the magistrate by whom Nicols was committed, that he had repeatedly, at sundry times and places, declared a determination to kill Col. P. in consequence of the latter having charged him with clandestinely dealing with his slaves.'

The following paragraph is copied from the same letter.

'One day last week a man was shot in Knox county, while ploughing in his field, by some ruffian who was lying in ambush for the purpose. The ball having broken the arm of the intended victim, lodged in his body, but hopes of his recovery are entertained.'

MARYLAND CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Baltimore Union Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held on the 3d day of October, 1826, It was resolved,

First, That from the information received by letters, &c. it is the opinion of the Society, that the reformers in the state of Maryland, and the district of Colombia, expect the time and place for the meeting of our state convention, for Maryland, to be designated and published by this Society.

Resolved, secondly, That in accordance with this view, we have taken the liberty to appoint the FIFTEENTH of November next as the time, and Baltimore as the place for the meeting of the said convention.

Resolved, thirdly, that it is the understanding of this society, to be the privilege of each and every friend to reform, who is a male member of the methodist episcopal church, & over the age of 21, residing in the State of Maryland, or in the district of Colombia, to attend the Convention.

The design of the State Convention, is to elect two or more delegates to attend the general Convention, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed on by the delegates from the different State conventions, antecedent to the General Conference of 1828 to prepare a Memorial to that General Conference, praying for a representation from the local ministry and lay members of the church.

Signed by order of the Society,

JOHN CHAPPELL, Sen. Prest.

JOSEPH R. FOREMAN, Sec'y.

Oct. 28.

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