DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, March 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION.

The 1st Anniversary of the South Carolina Bar Association, was celebrated in this city on Saturday last, when an Oration, of which the object was to establish the practicability and utility of a Codification of the Common Law, was delivered at the City Hall, by the Hon. *Thomas S. Grimke*. After the delivery of this Oration, (which is said to have fully sustained the high reputation of its author for ingenuity and learning,) the Association proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

Hon. Abraham Nott, President.
John Gadsden, Esq. Orator for the next Anniversary.
James L. Petigru, *Thomas S. Grimke*, *Mitchell King*, *John Gadsden*, *Joshua W. Toomer*, } Standing Committee.

The business of the day being finished, the Association dined together at St. Andrews' Hall, at which an elegant entertainment was provided for the occasion. Agreeably to invitation, the Honorable the Judges of the Appeal and Circuit Courts, the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Senator in Congress from New York; and the Hon. William Drayton, and James Hamilton, Jun, Members of the House of Representatives from this State, gratified the Association with their company. After the cloth was removed the following Toasts were drunk:

1 The Science of the Law—Always appreciated in proportion as it is understood.

2 The South Carolina Bar Association—Courtesy in its *pleadings*—friendship in its *practice*—and professional Excellence for its *issues*.

3 Our Court of Appeals—We confidently appeal to them as a full tide to judicial equality with the best of the union.

4 The U. S. Supreme Court—The safety valve of the federative machine—may it ever afford a free vent to the combustible particles of dissolution and consolidation.

5 The Profession—An honest, learned, and eloquent Lawyer, the Corinthian pillar of the social structure.

6 His Excellency Gov. Taylor—We have in the excellent qualities of his mind full assurance that the maugural pledge which emanated from those of his heart, "to execute justice in mercy" will be wisely redeemed.

7 Our former Brethren at the Bar, now Representatives in Congress—The Honorable William Drayton, and James Hamilton, jr. "Sic itur ad astra." We rejoice in their eminently successful career, and glory in its reflected splendor.

Upon this toast being given, Col. Drayton rose and addressed the company as follows.

Gentlemen: I return you my thanks for the honor you have done me. This expression of the good opinion of a profession with which I was long associated, is peculiarly grateful to me, and will be borne in my lasting remembrance. I see before me a large proportion of this company who have come to the Bar since I quitted it: I am almost among a new race—To them, I beg leave to tender my best wishes, and to assure them, notwithstanding the sarcasms and the ridicule of the satyrist and the wit which have been lavished upon their fraternity, that whilst I was a member of it, I always met with courtesy and liberality; and I know not any individual better qualified to be useful to his country and to the community, more capable of being an ornament to the one, and a protection to the other, than the enlightened and honest lawyer. That you may reap the emolument and enjoy the honors annexed to that character, is among my warmest desires and my most pleasing anticipations. Permit me, in conclusion, to offer as a Toast—

"May this association be regarded as a pledge, that the wrangling of the Bar, will cause no interruption to the harmony of social intercourse among its members."

Col. Drayton having resumed his seat, Major Hamilton then rose and said—

That he would not, if he were even vain enough, attribute the very flattering sentiment with which he had been honored, to any thing else, but to the partial kindness of his friends, and he frankly confessed that it was infinitely more gratifying thus to ascribe it, than to the exercise of the judgement of those who had been pleased so greatly to overrate any merit he could possibly possess

They had, moreover, essentially increased his embarrassment and difficulty, in making appropriate acknowledgements by associating him with the gentleman who had just addressed them, whose bright example, he had rather, on all occasions ardently desired to follow, than hoped to imitate.

He could not conclude without remarking, that he had been too negligent and unworthy a member of the Charleston Bar, during his former short association with it, to have added any thing to its professional reputation; if, however, this gratification was denied him, he would nevertheless, indulge a just pride in recollecting that he had once been the associate of those who have always been distinguished, not alone by their learning, but by every refinement of courtesy and every sentiment of chivalry and honor.

He would beg leave, with his unfeigned thanks for the unmerited distinction they had assigned him, to offer the following Toast:

"The Profession of Law in a free country—The most intrepid and enlightened auxiliary to civil liberty."

8 Our distinguished Guest, the Hon. Martin Van Buren—We cordially welcome him as competent to do that justice in his opinions of the South, which in his actions, he so signally does to the North.

Upon this toast being given—

Mr. Van Buren said he was quite certain that it could not be necessary to detain the company with assurances that he estimated as he ought, the flattering sentiment announced from the chair, or of the cheerfulness with which he would lend his feeble aid to give to it the desired effect. He should, therefore, content himself with a simple, but sincere and grateful acknowledgment of his thanks, for the personal compliment it included, and which he readily attributed to the characteristic kindness and generosity of those from whom it proceeded, rather than to any poor merit of his own. He then asked permission to propose as a sentiment, in which he was confident the voice of the nation would concur—

"The Bar of South Carolina—from the dawn of the revolution to the present day, it has been abundant in the production of Orators, Patriots, Statesmen and Soldiers."

9 Chief Justice Marshall—We are his countrymen—he too is a Lawyer.

10 Chancellor Kent—The fault, the vindication, but not the Judges, of Sophocles.

11 The U. S. Constitution—The new world can never be indebted to the old

12 Greece—The *idol* of Christians—the *victim* of Barbarians.

13 The Ladies—Their *Guardians* in *Chivalry*—we yield to them the *service* of our hands, and the *homage* of our hearts.

By the Attorney General—Our honored and venerable guest, Elihu Hall Bay—his name will live in our State, in the recollections of the Common Law.

Upon this Toast being given, Judge Bay rose, and after making his acknowledgments in a short address, for the distinguished honor conferred on him, requested leave to propose, in return a sentiment which he hoped would be received with pleasure by every one present.

May perpetual harmony ever prevail between the Bench and the Bar of South Carolina.

[*Mercury.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—A public dinner was given at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, by the members of both branches of the Legislature, to Governor Carroll of Tennessee and the late Gov. Findlay of Pennsylvania. The dinner was prepared at Mr. Eberman's hotel, and among the guests we observe the names of Gen. Findlay of Ohio, Messrs. Taylor and Patterson of Baltimore, Judges Scott and Coxe, and Henry Baldwin and Wm. Marks, Esquires, of this State. Gov. Shulze was also present as a Guest, and joined in the general good feeling. After the removal of the cloth the following toasts were drank:

1. The President of the United States.
Hail Colombia, 5 cheers.

2. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
Governor's march, 3 cheers.

3. Governor Carroll, of Tennessee: May he continue to receive the honors at the home of his choice, and welcome in his native state.
Yankee Doodle, 9 cheers.

4. Our late governor and distinguished guest, William Findlay.

[To this Governor Findlay replied in a few appropriate remarks.]

Down the burne Davie, 9 cheers.

5. The Army and Navy of the United States. The home of the brave and the land of the free.
9 cheers.

6. Tennessee: She has selected a Pennsylvanian for her governor: Pennsylvania will select a citizen of Tennessee for her president.
24 cheers, Washington's March.

7. Greece: Her ancient renown and her present cause, must always be dear to the hearts of freemen. Scots wha hae, 24 cheers.

8. The memory of Washington, Jefferson, and Adams.
Roslyn Castle, Silent and standing.

9. General Jackson: The Hero of New Orleans. President's March, 24 cheers.

10. Internal improvement, dear alike to our honour and our interest. 24 cheess.

12. Woman: Our delight, to love, our pride, to defend, our ambition, to deserve her.
Oh! 'tis love.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Governor Shulze: The health of La Fayette, whose youthful days were spent in the cause of liberty and our country, and whose whole life has furnished a bright example of disinterested devotion to the republican principles, successfully maintained by the Patriots of 76.

Governor Findlay: The state sovereignties, may they be for ever maintained, and remain inviolate.

General Marks: The surviving signer of the declaration of independence, may he long live to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people.

A General Sentiment: Simon Sayder, while we drink the health of the living, let us remember the dead. Drank silent and standing.

Judge Samuel D. Franks: New Orleans: the British fought for the whole of its booty and beauty, but at the close of the fight, were glad to receive quarter.

Judge Coxe: Internal improvement of our territory by canals, of our youth by education.

Judge Scott: The south and the west, liberal contributors to the national glory.

Governor Carroll was born in Alleghany county, in this State. He arrived in this city on Thursday night last, but left it early next morning in the Philadelphia Stage.

THE CANALS.

READING, (Penn.) March 17.—Great hopes are entertained that the Union Canal will be in operation about the 1st of May. We observe, with pleasure, that the citizens of Middletown and Portsmouth held a meeting on the 7th inst. at which they recommended the immediate building of boats, alleging that they can be built cheaper in the vicinity of those places than at any other along the line. A committee was appointed to correspond with the President of the Banks of the United States, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, on the subject of establishing a branch of either at Middletown, as such a measure would add foreign capital to that already possessed by the citizens.

The Schuylkill Canal.—The water reached the upper locks in this borough on Tuesday morning last. It has been let in by small quantities for the purpose of perfecting the puddling. In a few days more it is believed the whole line will be opended for (we trust uninterrupted) navigation. When in perfect order, we will avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of communicating the fact. There is every indication of a brisk trade through the whole navigating season.

There are *three* passage boats lying at this place, and we are sorry to say that no preparations are yet making to put any in order. Whether the proprietors are alarmed at the increase of tolls imposed upon them, (now amounting to *eighteen* dollars a trip) or whether the competition last season rendered the business unprofitable, we will not pretend to explain. But we are satisfied, that notwithstanding the increase of toll, a profitable business might be conducted with *one* or *two* boats.

Shad.—Fresh Delaware Shad were for sale at this place on Thursday, price *seventy five cents* a piece. [*Schuylkill Journal.*

Colonial Trade.—We publish this day the proclamation of the President relative to the closing of our ports to the British, Congress having adjourned without settling definitively any of the points in dispute. Without wishing to indulge in a captious spirit, or allowing opposition to the Administration to be construed into opposition to all its measures, we must differ with the National Intelligencer in the efforts made by that journal to relieve Mr. Adams from any blame in the affair. It has been abundantly shown that we could have secured that trade by an act of Congress—by that very bill reported by Mr. Smith in the Senate—the British Government being unwilling to adopt a treaty which after delay might possibly be rejected by the Senate of the United States preferred the point to be settled by legislation.

There is sufficient evidence that the administration prevented the passage of that bill, to indulge Mr. King in negociating what was believed would give him a temporary popularity. The entire failure of the negociation, and the issuing of the Order in Council, might have been expected by those who were familiar with the views of the British Cabinet.

We have lost the trade.—It is not a question of war or peace—we adopt prohibitory edicts of which Great Britian will not complain, and there the matter rests. We have lost a trade of six millions, which we could have preserved. The sudden and instantaneous suspension of the trade by the proclamation will no doubt seriously injure those who have speculated or who are about making shipments [*N. Y. Enq.*

We have received, says the New York Gazette, a letter from Havana, of recent date which mentions that the Spaniards were very much exasperated at Commodore Porter's being allowed to make a harbor at Key West. The letter also states that the Commodore had been sick but was then convalescent.

STATE RIGHTS.

The period is approaching, when it will be necessary to ascertain, with all possible precision, the authority of an individual State—or in other words, to what extent a State is sovereign and independent. That each State has parted with some power & given authority to the federal government to legislate on some subjects of a national concern, we all admit. But it has become a question, more frequently agitated now than formerly, tho' it has always been considered a subject of great interest, where is the line between State authority, and federal authority, as granted by the Constitution.—We believe no one wishes to lessen the power of the federal government. For its exercise is necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the country. And on the other hand, it is not probable, that the advocates for federal authority are desirous of exercising any more than they believe was given, or was meant to be given. But we think the danger, is, that the federal government will encroach and is encroaching upon the State rights; or is assuming, by constructions and from pless of expediency, more power than was meant to be given, & which will belongs of right to the States respectively. This doctrine of *construction* has many friends. It is often urged. And here is the danger. Whenever any thing is proposed by an ardent and ambitious statesman, who is in the general government and wishes to perform some splendid deed, to give himself a name, (as the Panama mission for instance) he will seek to find that the Constitution gives the power, by implication, or *inference*; and that it is *expedient* for the glory and honor of the country, or for the happiness of the human race. His object may be selfish, wholly selfish—And there is danger, that, by his eloquence or management, he may make many converts to his opinion: While the power exercised is not given by the Constitution; and may prove a precedent for future arbitrary and improper measures.

The power of the general government is already great.—It has great means of patronage—It is imposing in its name and *front*. Like Aaron's rod, it aims to swallow up all the rest.—The design of the federal government is thus perverted—Its framers are disappointed. Its letter is transcended—The parties to the contract, and without whose consent it could not have existed, are disregarded—their power depreciated, and their will opposed. Other objects, than those enumerated, are pursued, without guide or rule. Powers given are extended—others are claimed as expedient for the public good, or assumed on the plan of expediency. Unlimited and undefined authority is to be exercised, if in the opinion of existing rulers, the national improvement admits it.

Now we ask, if this be not inconsistent with, or at least, transcending the purposes of the federal government at his formation? The great object was to regulate foreign commerce, and our foreign relations; and to legislate on national affairs, which was beyond the power of an individual State. Each State can judge of its resources and its wants; and is most competent to regulate all its internal concerns. It was even then feared, that the general government would encroach up the separate States. But it was said that the federal government could not exercise any power but what was already given.—And this principle was recognized by a particular article afterwards added to the instrument.—Whenever this principle is disregarded, the constitution is *violated*: powers are exercised, which have not been delegated. Nor is this transcending of the authority given a light matter: For it is an encroachment upon the rights of the people, who compose the states in their separate capacity; it is an assumption of power by rulers, which is always alarming and dangerous. It is alarming when public agents claim and exercise more power than was given them by their constituents—And it is a dangerous principle, that they may exercise whatever power they please, under any pretence whatever.

The attachment to State rights cannot therefore be proof of any party; but of a due regard for constitutional principles and provisions; and of consistency in maintaining the views entertained by the framers of the federal compact and by the people who approved of it. [*Boston Gaz.*

It seems the call on Mr. Clay for the *cause* of his changing the public printing, is not without precedent. About four years since a resolution was introduced calling upon Mr. Crawford for his "reasons and motives" for making *deposits* in some of the *western banks* in preference to others. Mr. Crawford's friends, conscious of his integrity and the purity of his motives, did not oppose the resolution, and Mr. Crawford gave his "*reasons* and his motives" Are Mr. Clay's partizans fearful he cannot stand a like *ordeal* that they pursue so different a course? [*N. H. Spectator.*

NORFOLK, March. 22.

The North Carolina 74.—We learn from Capt. Curtis, of the ship Hope, which arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday from Marseilles, via Gibraltar, that the U. S. Ship North Carolina, put into Toulon before he sailed, to repair damages sustained in a very violent gale of wind off the Island of Corsica, by which she lost several of her sails and was very much strained. Com. Rogers, Capt. Perry and several others of her officers had made a visit to Marseilles from Toulon, where they were received with every mark of respect. Among other genteel courtesies, two Balls were given to them during their stay.

The officers were in fine health.

The North Carolina sailed from Toulon about 15th January on a cruise. [*Beacon.*

March 24.—The following letter from the Suffolk Committee, soliciting GEORGE LOYALL, Esq. to be nominated as a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the U. S. with the reply of that gentleman have been furnished us for publication, with which request we cheerfully comply:

SUFFOLK, March 13th, 1827.

DEAR SIR:

As a Committee appointed yesterday by a respectable number of the freeholders of the county of Nansemond, with very great pleasure, we now send you the enclosed preamble and resolutions, and warmly uniting our individual opinions with the sentiments therein expressed, and believing that a firm and immediate effort should be made to obviate the evils and redress the wrongs of which the people of this district justly complain, we respectfully and earnestly solicit you to become a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

Your friends and fellow citizens,
JAMES G. GREEN,
THOMAS R. DAY,
ABRAHAM DAUGHTREY,
ROBERT M. BALLARD,
WILLIAM M. JONES,
RICHARD H. BAKER.

TO GEORGE LOYALL, Esq. Norfolk.

NORFOLK BOROUGH, March 20th, 1827.

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter enclosing the proceedings of a number of the Freeholders of Nansemond, in the town of Suffolk, on the 12th inst. inviting me to become a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, was received on Tuesday last. The day following, it was my misfortune to be visited by a most painful affliction, which even now forces me to address you by the hand of a friend. Imperious considerations of a private nature, I frankly own, had at first induced me to decline the support so kindly proffered in my behalf by the Freeholders of Nansemond, at their late meeting; a more deliberate review of the subject has since led me to a different determination, dictated, if I know myself, by a sense of high public duty. I take this occasion therefore to announce myself, in obedience to your call, a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress; and should the state of my health allow it, I shall have the pleasure to see you before the day of your election.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my cordial thanks for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the proceedings referred to, and assure the Freeholders by whom you were deputed, of my profound acknowledgments for this unexpected and unmerited mark of their approbation.

I am, very truly,
Your friend and servant,
GEORGE LOYALL.

To James G. Green, Thomas R. Day, Abraham Daughtrey, Robt. M. Ballard, William M. Jones, Richard Baker, } Esqrs.

BALTIMORE, March 23.

We learn that letters have been received in town from England, which state, that there is no probability of an adjustment of our difficulties, with that country, respecting the Colonial Trade. It is amusing to see with what eagerness the public will take up and cherish a favorite idea. If we are not entirely mistaken, there has not at any period been good ground for the supposition, that such an adjustment would be effected. There is no doubt on our minds, that when the English Cabinet published the Order in Council, relative to her West Indian possessions, it was in consequence of a determination to try the experiment, whether her colonies could be independent of the trade of this country, and in case they should find that our trade was not indispensible to them, to persevere in the policy laid down in that order—knowing that if, on the contrary, it should be ascertained to be disadvantageous, they might at any time relax their restrictions. [*Chron.*

There is a report quite current this morning that letters have been received from Mr. Gallatin, in which he states that he has not been able to bring our difficulties with England in relation to the Colonial trade to a favorable issue. [*Balt. Pat.*

The Subscription Books of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, were opened in this city on Tuesday last, in pursuance of the notice of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the act of Incorporation. During the three days which have elapsed, the subscriptions have amounted to SIXTEEN THOUSAND SHARES. The Books will remain open until the 31st instant. Many persons who intend to make large investments, we are informed, have not yet subscribed, being anxious to obtain as many proxies as possible, as it is apprehended that in the reduction which will probably take place, there will not be more than one share to each name Books have also been opened in Frederick and Washington counties, from which no returns have yet been received. [*Chron.*

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The books of subscription were opened on the 20th inst. and nearly 1400 shares were subscribed at half past one o'clock.

1566 shares of stock in the Baltimore Rail Road Company were subscribed yesterday—the second day. [*Pat.*

WASHINGTON, March 24

Major General Brown left this City on Wednesday last, for Fortress Monroe, on a tour of Inspection. We understand he contemplates visiting our posts along the Southern Coast, as far as Pensacola, and probably New Orleans, returning by the way of the Mississippi and Lakes, which will enable him to inspect most of the military stations situated in those distant quarters of the country. [*Nat. Int.*

The refusal of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada to vote upon the Supply Bill, and several other indications of hostility, on the part of that body, to the demands of the Colonial Executive, induced the Governor to prorogue the Provincial Parliament on the 8th instant The great point of difference, we learn from former disputes and the recent disagreements, rests in the question, as to the manner of granting the supplies for the payment of the Civil List. The Executive require that the supply for that branch of expense shall be granted in one sum, subject to their disposal; while the House persist, and have persisted since 1819, in being allowed to grant it by items. The Executive, it appears by the Quebec Gazette, reduced their demand from 75,000 to 20,000*l.*; but no abatement moved the determination of the Assembly. The Earl of Dalhousie, in his speech to the two Houses, is very severe on the conduct of the Assembly. [*Ib*

Extract of a letter from one of the officers of the United States' Army, dated Cantonment Adams, 2d February, 1827.

"We have made a comfortable cantonment for ourselves, and at less expense than any regiment was ever before quartered, either in this or any other country. The Jefferson barracks are not completed. We have a most delightful situation on the West bank of the Mississippi, in an oak and hickory grove, 10 miles below St. Louis. You will readily believe we have been very busy, and that Col. Leavenworth has had enough to do, when you reflect how much has been done, and that he has no field officer with him."

[*Phil. D. Adv*

LAND LOTTERY.

SAVANNAH, March 16—The drawing of the Land Lottery commenced last Tuesday week and cannot be completed, it is believed, in less than ten or twelve weeks. The number of prizes is about 23,300—the names put in for draws about 74,000—From 250 to 350 prizes it is supposed will be drawn daily.

In another column we have given a list of fortunate draws on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th day's drawings, for Chatham County. [*Reporter.*

The Editors of the *Milledgeville Recorder*, have received information, of undoubted authority, that the Letter from the Secretary of War to the Creek Agent, directing him to negotiate with the Indians for the strip of land in dispute was but recently received by the Agent; he had taken the usual steps for convening the Council of the Nation to lay before the Chiefs the views of the Government; but the Council had not met when our informant left the Agency.

By late information from the Indians, it is confidently believed the Agent will meet with little difficulty in negociating for the balance of the land to which Georgia may be entitled, beyond the limits of the New Treaty.

Mr. Morel, the Marshal for the District of Georgia, and Lieut. Vinton, passed through this place a few days ago on their way to the Creek nation:—Mr. M. proceeds for the purpose of Executing the orders of the President by stopping the Surveyors beyond the new treaty line: Lieut. Vinton is the bearer of the Instructions heretofore published from the Secretary of War to Colonel Crowell. We are unable to state what success the Marshall will have in arresting the Surveyors in the Creek nation, but predict that he will find few if any in that quarter: for by private sources up to Saturday last nearly all the Surveyors had made their returns at the Executive.

Macon Messenger, 5th inst..

[The Editors of the *Messenger* are entirely mistaken. The U. S. Marshall, John H. Morel, Esq. is now in our City, and we assure the *Messenger* that he has not been a distance of 20 miles from it for the last month; besides there has not yet been any process issued to the Marshall for the arrest of the surveyors. Lieut. Vinton, we are informed, however, has gone to the Agency for the purpose of collecting such testimony, as will authorise the District Judge to issue Warrants for their arrest.—ED. SAV. REP.]

A mercantile friend has put into our hands for publication the following letter, dated at Tampico the 27th of January:—"We have only time to give you the important information, that the order for raising the valuation of American domestic goods has this moment reached town. The duty of 25½ per cent. is thus levied on a valuation of 4 rials or 50 cents for the narrow, and 62½ cents or 5 rials for the wide; equal to 14 1-3 cents per yard for the narrow, and 18 cents for the wide. As this duty may be considered as nearly amounting to a prohibition, the merchants here have generally come to a unanimous determination to enter all further consignments of the article for re-exportation trusting this measure may tend to get this increased duty withdrawn.

"From the Minister's note on the subject, it would appear as if the superior quality of domestics now importing had determined him to put the article on a footing with East India white goods, such as long cloths, salempores, &c.

Another letter of the 9th ult. says, "The collector, with the advice and consent of the Alcalde, has consented to permit the entry of domestic cottons at the old valuation of 2 rials, taking bonds from the merchants for the payment of the difference, in case it is so determined by the minister." [*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

At Boston, the friends of Greece are getting on extremely well considering that they began late. The whole amount of the subscription there now exceeds $4,000. A meeting of the citizens of the county of Kennebeck, in the state of Maine, has been held for the purpose of adopting measures for the same object.

GOLD.—The North Carolinian states that Gold has been discovered in Halifax county, Virginia, near North Fork creek. Very little of the precious metal has yet been dug up; but appearances are said to warrant the belief, that the mine will prove very rich.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Palladium, of Tuesday.

FROM FRANCE.

We were favored with Paris papers of Feb. 14, received yesterday by the Concordia from Havre. They contain London dates Feb. 10. Mr. Canning continued convalescent. Stocks, 3's, had been at 82 1-2.

The British have secured the consent of Brazil to abolish its Slave Trade in three years.

Some machinery destined for Havre has been seized or detained at Liverpool. The Leeds Manufacturers have petitioned for a more strict prohibition.

Accounts from Madrid are to Feb. 2.—Many executions for political offences, have taken place at Velez Malaga—all the roads are full of Brigands—nothing similar to it has been seen since the civil war. An Austrian Courier has been seized within half a league of Madrid.

A new law against the Slave Trade is before the French Parliament.

They have new hopes in France of a Commercial treaty with Hayti, on nearly equal terms.

At Paris Feb. 13, Fives were 101 a 10.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We received yesterday by the Concordia, our files of Paris papers to Feb. 15, containing London dates to the 12th. The project for a law relative to the police of the Press was still under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. Its features had been materially softened by the amendments made by the Deputies, and it was supposed that the government would withdraw it.

The news from Greece is of a more encouraging nature. The government had been re-organized at Egina. Miaulis had arrived there in the Hellas, to receive the orders of the government. In consequence of the success of Karaiskaka in Attica the whole of Northern Greece, as far as Thermopylæ and Volo had taken up arms, and Reschid Pacha had been obliged to act on the defensive. Ibrahim Pacha continued inactive. The Bavarian officers at Napoli, had organized a Frank corps. At Constantinople a new conspiracy had been discovered, and several of the leaders in it, were seized in the night, and immediately executed.

M. Ribeaupierre, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at Bucharest Jan. 18, on his way to Constantinople.

The Prince Hatzfeld, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia at the Court of Austria, died at Vienna, Feb. 3, after a short illness. He had been condemned to death in 1806, by a military commission, but was pardoned on the intercession of his wife, by Napoleon.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 10th the Minister of the Finances brought forward the Annual exposition of the state of the Finances. The expenditures of the year 1826, ordinary and extraordinary, amounted to 983,940,350 francs. The receipts of the year exceeded this amount by 5,116,365 francs. The expenses of the current year are estimated at 915 millions.

Prices of Stocks.—London, Feb. 12, 3 per cent. Cons. 82 1-2; Paris, Feb. 15, 5 per cents 100. Three per cents 68, 30.

There appears to be trouble among our neighbours in Canada, as will be seen by the Governor's speech proroguing the Legislature. We have not followed with sufficient interest the discussions of that body, to know what are the precise points of difference; but the popular branch have taken very decided ground against the King's Representative, by the refusal of the ordinary supplies. The Canadians are too near our borders to be very good subjects. The contagion of popular institutions is about as subtle and uncontrollable, and by those whose craft it endangers, is deemed as perilous, as that by which physical maladies propagate themselves. Every thing is tending, as it seems to us, to the breaking up, of the old European system of colonizing; and the Canadas will not, in our judgment, form an exception to the general result, which at no very distant day will be witnessed, of the emancipation, (with or without the consent of the mother countries) of all the European colonies in the western hemisphere. Meantime, as to the Canadas, they are gaining strength and wealth by the expenditure which England is yearly making there; and if, as seems not improbable, emigration thither on a large scale, from Ireland shall be encouraged, there will be superadded, a numerous, active, and not very loyal population, (for those who have only known the oppression of a government, can hardly cling to it with much affection) ready on any change or chance, to assert for themselves, and in their own behalf the doctrines of perfect equality and self-government, of which they daily witness the peaceful and successful operation within our borders.

The Canadas, must, in the nature of things, at some future day, fall within the orbit of this Union. [*N. Y. American.*

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Gentlemen of the Assembly—

"I come to close this session of the Provincial Parliament, convinced, by the state of your proceedings, that nothing likely to promote the public interest can be now expected from your deliberations.

"To you, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council who have attended your duties in the Session, I offer my thanks on the part of his Majesty, as an acknowledgement of the regard which, by your presence, you have shewn to the welfare of your country, and also of that proper respect which you have manifested for the Sovereign from whom your honors are derived.

Gentlemen of the Assembly—

"It is painful to me, that I cannot speak my sentiments to you in terms of approbation & thanks. The proceedings of this Session impose upon me a duty, of which, however unpleasant, I will acquit myself as a faithful servant of my King, and a sincere friend to the Province.

"Many years of continued discussion on forms and accounts have proved unavailing, to clear up and set at rest a dispute, which moderation and reason might have speedily terminated. It is lamentable to see that no efforts or concessions of His Majesty's Government have succeeded in reconciling those differences of opinion in the Legislature; but it is infinitely more so, that differences on one subject should cause a rejection of every other measure which His Majesty's Government recommends to your consideration.

"The duties expected of you in this Session were not difficult: among the first was an examination of the public accounts of last year, and a report upon them, whether of approval or otherwise. Has that duty been done, so that your country can know the result?

"Have you considered the estimated expenditure for the current year, and granted the supply required in His Majesty's name? or have reasons been assigned for the refusal of them, that can be known and understood by the country?

"Have the messages from His Majesty's Representatives been duly acknowledged, and answered, according to the rules and forms of Parliament, or according with the respect which is due by each Branch of the Legislature to the others?

"Have the rules or orders of proceedings in the House of Assembly been duly attended to, in so far as they recognize the prerogative rights of the crown?

"These are questions, gentlemen, which you are now to ask yourselves, individually, and answer to your constituents on your return to them.

"These are questions which you are to answer to your own consciences, as men who are bound by oaths of fidelity to your country and to your king.

"In my administration of this government, I have seen 7 years pass away without any conclusive adjustment of the public accounts; thus accumulating a mass for future investigation, which must lead to confusion and misunderstanding. In the same years I have seen the measures of government directly applicable to the wants of the Province, thrown aside without attention, and without any reason assigned. I have seen the forms of Parliament utterly disregarded; and in this session a positive assumption of Executive authority, instead of that of Legislative, which last is alone your share in the constitution of the state.

"The results of your proceedings in this session have been, the refusal of the supplies necessary for the ordinary expenses of government, the loss of the militia bill, the failure of all provisions for the maintenance of prisoners in your goals and houses of correction, for the support of insane & foundlings, and for the establishment of education and charity, and a total obstruction of local and public improvement.

"In this state of things, and with this experience of past years, it is now no longer consistent with a proper discharge of the high trust committed to me, to entertain hopes of a return to better reason in the representative branch of this Parliament; but it is still my duty to call upon you as public men, and to call upon the country, as deeply interested in the result, to consider seriously the consequences of perseverance in such a course.

"I shall conduct the Government with the means in my power, with an undiminished desire to do good; but while I must submit myself to the interruption of all public improvement, under the authority of the civil government, I will declare my deep regret at such a state of things. I think it right to convey to the country, a free and unreserved expression of my sentiments upon these public misfortunes; and I will leave no doubt on the public mind of my determination to persevere firmly in the path of my duty, with a faithful regard to the rights of my sovereign, with which are also combined the best interests of the Province.

"It only remains for me now, compelled by existing circumstances, to prorogue this Parliament, whatever may be the inconvenience resulting to the Province from such a measure."

The Quebec Gazette of the 8th March gives the following account of the difficulties which led to the recent proroguing of the Parliament of Canada.

These are claims set up by the Mother Country and the Colonial Executive to the disposal, without the vote or control of the Assembly of the Province, of the monies levied under the 14th of the late King, now amounting annually to upwards of £30,000, that is about one third of our revenues. Besides this, a very large amount of the revenues has been considered by the Colonial Government as already appropriated by the acts raising them. The supply asked for from the Assembly in consequence, was this year reduced from £72,000 to about £15,000 or £20,000, the monies "not otherwise provided for" as it was stated. This left, in fact, the revenues of the country at the sole disposal of the Executive, and those who were to spend them. The danger of acknowledging such an anomaly under the British government is obvious, and it was increased by the enactment, whether legally or not, by the Imperial Parliament of the 4th Geo. IV. cap. 119, which made many of the acts raising these revenues permanent.

Under these circumstances, the Assembly again finding these claims such as British subjects and freemen cannot submit to, have refused to vote the usual supplies, in the *manner* asked; but have resolved that they would vote them on the principle on which they were voted in 1825, in which year they were assented to by the three branches of the Legislature, under the administration of Lt. Governor Sir Francis Burton.

One of the correspondents of the Baltimore Gazette at Port Au Prince, says that at the opening of the House of Representatives, the President delivered a speech in person, of the most warlike character, from which it might be inferred that there is every probability of a war with France.—The opinion of our correspondent differs essentially in this respect from that entertained by the President, as France is drawing the very vitals of the country through the indemnity, and her half duties, which in a short time will reduce Hayti to a more complete state of colonial vassalage than by any act of open warfare—There is nothing to be gained by the latter, and France is too cunning to forego the advantages derived from the former.

We have received from Port au Prince, a copy of a law removing certain export duties, which has passed the Chamber of Communes and the Senate, and was approved by President Boyer on the 23d of last month. The law is in the following words:

Art. 1. From the moment of the promulgation of the present law, the products of industry and of the soil of Hayti shall no longer be subject to the duties of exportation, in their shipment from the territory of the Republic.

Art. 2. All provisions of former laws, which are at variance with the preceding article, are hereby annulled. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, 22 Dec.

"It is stated that 4000 troops are to be kept to carry on the siege of Montevideo, under General Mancilla, whilst the main body, under General Alvear, proceeds to Rio Grande.

"The government is very close and secret in all its operations; we have many reasons to believe that Garcia (former Minister of Foreign Affairs) who left here in the last packet for Rio Janeiro, will use every exertion to bring about an adjustment, as he has always strongly opposed the War.

"The schooner Richard C. Cox, of Baltimore, arrived here on the —, having loaded from an American ship on the Coast, with principally Domestics, Gin, or Whiskey, and Tobacco. For the first *one dollar* per yard is asked; the gin sold for $100 per bbl. and the tobacco, (American negro head) for *one dollar* per pound."

By private letters from the city of Mexico, of the 25th January we learn, that the Congress of Tacubaya would convene probably about the 1st March.

The Deputies in Mexico, in addition to those from the United States, were, two from Mexico; one, M. Larizbel, from Guatemala; Dr. Gual, from Colombia. One of the Mexican deputies, however, M. Michelena, was about to resign.—As soon as the Peruvian deputies arrived, the Congress would probably convene. Our correspondent describes Tacubaya as delightfully situated, near the base of one of the porphyritic mountains which surround the circular vally of Mexico, and distant about six miles from the capital. [*N Y. Amer.*

BY LATER ARRIVALS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, March 23.—By the James Cropper, from Liverpool, we have our London files to the 15th and Liverpool papers of the 16th ult.

The health of Mr. Canning, which had been so much impaired, as to use the language of the Courier, to cast a greater dismay over the public mind, than any similar occurrence, since the last illness of Mr. Pitt, was improving. The discussion of the corn laws, however, in which he was expected to take part, had been postponed from the 19th to the 20th Feb. in order to afford a longer time for him to recruit. Sir Francis Burdett had from like considerations, postponed till 2d March, his motion on the Catholic question.

Some of the ultra French papers still speak of the affairs in the Peninsula as unsettled, and of Spanish forces assembling on the frontiers of Portugal. The London Courier, however, in reference to these reports, says, "All this looks formidable enough upon paper; but there, in our opinion, begins and ends the danger. The cause of insurrection in Portugal has received a blow from which we are satisfied, it is not likely to recover. The insurgents could make no decisive progress while there was not a British soldier in Portugal and while Spain afforded them aid and countenance; what reasonable prospect of success can attach to their enterprise under existing circumstances? There may be yet a few expiring struggles—some convulsive efforts—before the turbule