netions of the West-Indies this body would have thought of to be fair reciprocity. And errops it is to be regretten that Congress dis not take this mode of limiting their correspond with the limitachen of ours. They preferred to open they poins to all the produce of our colenges, subject, when in ported in British sees, to a discriminating duty. This restriction was certainly different in kind from the restriction which provoked it; but if it was not greater in degree, it is on ground of complaint against the U. d States that being entitled, on the principle of withholding somethings. y 'horg' to oper to be themselves the es of what they would withhole.

"The error of our Ministry consisted in not reflecting that-westrictions having been imposed by America, only be cause réstrictions existed in our Colonies -to impose ulterior restrictions would to retaliate upon the United States, but to create a new source of in equality, justifying retaliation on the

"The following was now the comparative state, of the restrictive regulations on both sides: Their duties on our shipping were equivalent to our duties on theirs, and, so far, there was reciprocity ; but, on our side, many productions of the United States were prohibited, while all those of our colonies were admitted into the American ports. The principle of reciprocity would have justified them in in josing fresh restric tions; but from this they, with great good sense and moderation, abstained: while we, who could neitier plead the principle of reciprocity, nor any other rational principle, for restricting still further an intercourse in which already the excess of restriction was on our side -we chose rather that there should be no trade, than this equal trade-equal as respec s navigation, unequal in other re specis, by our own act, and, as we magned, in our own favor. We interdict en the trade in American vessels; know ine, all the time, when our pois should be c sed to their ships their inte diction On cu . weuld it vive ; so that not even our ship-owners, and our cherished navigation, would gain one jot by this ebullition of estional jealonsy and proce."

After disapproving our dentand to hav serican produce admitted into the West I mes on the same terms as C. adian produce, silwing, however, that the States were not, indeed, withou plausible, and even, to a certain extent and easons for msisting on it, the

R viewer justly say :

"Our noutsiers were destined to lose even the tret e apology which this in fring ment of recipiocity on the part of U. States might, by very partial judg es, have been supposed to afford them. The regociations of 1824, regarding inter alia the Colonial trade, had been suspended, with the understanding that they ere to be renewed at an early period. The U. States had never been informed that the act of 1825, passed in the interval, was intended to preclude the sumption of these discussions. This our minsters keew; and they knew, moreover, that Mr. Gallatin was actually on his way to Europe, especially commissioned to renew this very negocia-What might be his instructions they knew not; and therefore, probably, most persons in their situation, knowing at they had not the ultimatum of the Sites, would have thought it expediculto wanter his arrival, before they accompon the presumption that nothing beyond what had been offered perviously would be granted now. Unfor tor their foresight, two days of the p blicat on of the Order in Cour train in arrived, with instruc s to give up the claim to an equality of cuties between the produce of the Bri tish possessions and that of the United The principal point of differ erice, and the ency one in which the U. States were not thoroughly in the right, being thus removed. Mr Canning those rather to take refuge in the pretence of by British writers themselves, under that an "incurable afference of opinion," than to restrict the uncalled for interdict, or by resuming the negotiation, to draw forth information which would have shown his conduct as petulant and precipi date as it was: and, up to this day, it has never been stated, and it is not generally known, to the British public, that Mr Gallatin had authority to waive the pretension characterised in Mr. Canning' correspondence as the ground of the mterdict, and the one insuperable bar to all further negociation."

The Reviewers then proceed to justify the American testriciton, whatst the trade was open, of British vessels to the direct voyage, by slowing that the reason for it was "To court a similar resurc-zio, existed on our side." They do

"Mr. Canning's attempt to show that no restriction did no just by the other because the colonial more early the con ser' of battors, an excusive trade, four ed on anotheret reasoning." we have a rigit o prescribe the conditremen w ten ve will admit the Uniter

*Any person may peruse these instructions, by anosatting "vies"s Register for kin June, 1576, which contains to plan a seminant. he Ca), secretary of state, to the who aid escape, were on in their night garments. Chated States.

on what conditions they will accept of

"It is indeed, made matter of addi tional complaint by Mr. Canning, that although the prohibition of the indirecintercourse had been removed on the side of Great Britain, by the act of 1825 no steps had been taken by Congress, to remove theirs. In answer to this, Mi Gallatin could only say, that he, and, a he conceived, his government, likewise, had been unaware that the act of 1825 had the effect now ascribed to it. This appears from documentary evidence, to be perfectly true. Mr. Gallatin's instructions, which may be perused, as we have already observed, in Nile's Register proceeded upon the supposition that the restriction, imposed by the act of 1822. still continued; and any one who will take the trouble to read a despatch from Mr. Clay, printed in the number for 6th January, 1827, of the same periodical so confusedly and unskillfully drawn up as our act of 1825, should not have been understood by those who had no access to any commentary, and to whom no official explanation was afforded. After all, this act, even as interpreted by Mr. Canting, takes off only one half of the interdict on the indirect intercourse. For reign vessels, trading to our Colonies may now export colonial produce to a third coun'ry; but they may not import into our colonies the produce of any other country than that to which the ves sels belong.

"These, and all other misapprehen sions, would at once have been cleared up, if the negociations which the United States have professed, throughout, to wait for, in order that they might be guided by that result, had been renewed. But nonisters had determined otherwise; and when Mr. Gallatin arrived, on the implied understanding that the discussions were to commence immedia siv, and bearing instructions, in which, those neomy disputed claim which was

not given up, was that, which, according to Mr. Capung, we have yielded-a participation in the trade between our colonies and foreign countries - he is told nat not only now, but here fter, even if "U States should grant to us every may which our pretended reciprocity es on cemands, we will not pledge our eives o shift any trade in American essets, bely a colonies and Ameri-

! Condwellings hat Mr. Canning's Anerican pelicy had died with bin, it would be no inconsiderable advantage to set ! flagainst the evils of a loss, otherwase so deeply to be lamented. We are ersuaded that no impactial person, who takes for the standard of approval, any kind of reciprocity, except that which is pecularly said to be all on one sids, will consider that any one has deviated from the principle of reciprocity except our government, or that any thing would be necessary to bring America to reason xcept to be ourselves reasonable. We wish it were in our power to add, that the present ministers, by the conduct which they have pursued ; either before or since they came into office, had afforded much ground for hope that they are the men through whose agency these differences will be accommodated. That scrength of intellect which con prehends readily the consequence, of a false step, and what is a still carer endowment, that strength of character which dares to retract it. are not quanties which have often belonged to a british minister who possess these attributes, it still remains for them to prove. For us, if we can contribute, in my degree, to give the right direction to the opinions of any portion of the pubno on this question, we shall have officeted all that we aim at, and all that is in our power."

We have made very copious extracts from this very able review. The whole article merits the deliberate consideration of the American public, which will see, with pleasure, the policy and conduct of their Government, (though condemned, in this respect, by the Opposition at home) so fully and successfully justified very eyes of the Beitish Ministry.

Dartmouth College, - inis venerable institution, which has long been the pride of New-Hampshire, has received but little pecuniary aid from the State. has, indeed, never been righly endowed. either by public or private donations; and an attempt to me w making to raise, by subscription, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in old of its foods. nigs of its alumnich, ve been held in various parts of New England, and resolucrons ad pred expressing the interest they feel in the success of the measure. A a say the contributors, we notice that the Hon. Daniel Webster, who is a graduate of the College has given five hundred dellars.

lars. N. Y. Paper.

flictive Ecent.-Within the shortspace f swelly days, we have recorded the an es of welve children, who have been unt to death. We now sad two more a tre hist. On Tuesday night the house I Mr. Hogh Crooksbanks, in Hebron, Stars a o colonial trade, thay have Washington county, was burnt down, a equalinght to determine, themselves, and two lads, belonging to Salem, who were on a visit, were burnt to death : the fatter was about 14 years of age. The fire spread with such rapidity that these who did escape, were obliged to do so

INTELLIGENCE.

Insurrection of Negroes at Omoa .- The Honduras Gazette of Feb. 2d says .- By the Mexican Eagle which left Omoa on the 18th, and arrived here on the evening of the 28th ult. we have received incit gence, in some measure anticipated or two or three weeks past. The commandant of that place, Arazola, with 18 r 20 persons on board had fled from thence and taken refuge here, in consequence of a general insurrection of the groes, to which it appears that they were incited on the one hand by the San Salvador party, and on the other by their own propensity to plunder. appears that a party of the San Salvador croops, advanced in the course of last month on Omoa, and landed at San Pedro Usula, a town about 10 leagues distant. Dispositions were in mediately work, will not wonder that an enactment, made at Omoa, for embarking the property in the American, English, and French vessels in port for depositing it within the walls of the castle. A party of negroes was then formed to proceed wards San Pedro, to endeavour to dislodge the enemy. This was however, frustrated by the attempts which were made by the emissaries of the San Sal vador party, to seduce these negroes as will as the lower orders of people in Omoa from their allegiance to the Guatimalean Government, and in which they completely succeeded. In the mean time, in Omoa, from an entire want of confidence in each other, all was doubt, fear, distrust and confusion. In this state of universal anarchy, the party of negroes which had been despatched to San Pedro returned, and having been strengthened by the junction of the major part of the lower orders, began to manifest a disposition to drive out the respectable white inhabitants residenthere, using towards them menaces of the utmost rigor to compel them to enback. The commandant seeing that he had no one on whom he could place the slightest confidence for resistance, except on the few who surrounded him, determined to abandon the place, and he was immediately followed by the major part of the inhabitants. We are hapny to state, that amidst the violence that was threatened no lives were taken. This is principally to be attributed to the women who are stated to have been instromental in deterring the men from the use of the knife.

The reports which have reached us since our last, of the state of the interor, present most meiancholy and gloomy results. The contest there, as well as on the coast, appears no longer to hinge on the disputed points which first caused the breach between Guatamala and San Salvador, but to have sudenly merged into that frightful state of disunion, distrust and anarchy which is always followed by the most guilty excesses, and can only terminate in the most complete revolution.

Melancholy Death of General de Saldos. On Friday morning last General de Saldos, a Spaniard of high rank, and one of those victims of the persecuting spirit of Ferdinand, who have sought an asytum in this country, terminated his existence, at the house of a Mr. Penour, of No. 16 Berner-street, Commercial road, where he had been for some time past residing. The evils attendant on exile, obscurity, deprivation of rank, and pecuniary difficulties, are supposed to have led to, if not induced this calamitous catastrophe; combined with these, another circumstance, which no doubt is fresh in the mind of the reader-the apprenersion of his son Baltasar, on a charge of forgery on Jones, Lloyd, and Co. No. having come down as usual on the morning of Friday, a suspicion was excued that some calamity had taken place, and not going to his room to ascertain the cause of his absence, the General was div covered suspended from the bed post. During Swarday and yesterday, several that I could scarcely swim, or get up the distinguished foreigners, the disastrous stairs, but the rush of the water carried occurrence having obtained circlation, me up the shaft. The three men who called at the General's longings, sympa- had been knocked down with me, were thised in his fate, and paid a cribut, to unable to extricate themselves, and I his memory equally creditable, to them as men as it was honourable to the believe also, two old men and one young memory of their old comeade. The man in the other parts of the work. General was a man of about fifty-six years of age; he took part in all those constitutional measures which led Quiroga to the scaffold and Riego to the halter. He has been for years contending with poverty and obscurity, for wide the sphere of British generosity, it could not reach all. The Coroner's inquest has not as yet taken place .- Lon. Courier.

English Travellers .- Licutenant, the Hononrable Frederick Fitzgerald de Roos of the Royal Navy obtained a which he styles " Personal Narrative of Travels in the U. States and Canada "- The speaks of this as the worl of a very young man, yet the madest volume is bailed as a pledge for something of a higher case as his experience shall ripen. From the

"The confederacy, it is well known, was on the very verge of being dissolved, when at the conclusion of the late general war, from a generous feeling, and we must say, an heroic spirit of forgivness England held out terms of peace; what England might at that time have done most justly, she could have done, with all imaginable case-namely, crushed the whole fabric of the federal governmet, already tottering through the dissatisfaction of the eastern states. Ten thousand of the men that had fought at Waterloo would have marched through North America; but the world was already glutted with war; and instead of persuing the revenge of past injuries England had the magnanimity to offer the olive branch to her only remaining and feeble enemy. The consequence to America was, that the government, was strengthened, and the remote western provinces more finly united than they had ever been with the eastern and the southern."

This was most magnanimous in Great Britain !!! Chas. Observer.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

We gave a few days ago, a brief account of the bursting of the Thames Tunnel-the following is a more particmar description of it, extracted from a letter written by Mr. Brunel to the Directors of the Company, a short time after the accident :-

Saturday Morning, 12th Jan 1828.

"I had been in the frame (shield) with the workmen throughout the whole night, having taken my station there at to o'clock. During the workings thr'o the night, no syn ptoms of insecurity appeared. At six in the morning, usual time for shifting the men) a fresh set or shift of the men, came on to work. We began to work the ground at the west top corner of the frame.

The tide had just then begun to flow, and finding the ground tolerable quiet, we proceeded by beginning at the top and had worked about a foot downwards, when, on expost g the next six inches, the ground swelled suddenly, and a large quantity burst through the opening thus This was followed instantly by a made. large body of water. The rush was so violent as to force the man on the spot where the burst took place, out of frame (or celi) on the timber stage, behind the frames. I was in the frame with this man, but upon the rush of the water I went into the next box (or cell) in order to command a better view of the irruption; and seeing that there was no pos sibility of their opposing the water I or dered all the men in the frame to retire. All were retiring, except the three men who were with me, and they retreated with me. I did not leave the stage until those three men were down the ladder of the frame, when they and I proceeded about twenty feet along the west of the tunnel; at this moment the agitation of the air by the rush of the water was such as to extinguish ail the lights, & the water had gained the height of the middle of our waists.

I was at this moment, giving directions to three men, in what manner they ought to proceed in the dark. to effect their escape, when they and I were knocked down and covered by a part of the timber stage. I struggled under the water for some time, and at length extricated myself from the stage, and by swimming and being forced by the water, I gained the eastern arch, where I got a better footing, and was enabled by laying hold of the rail way rope, to pause a little, in the hope of encouraging the men who had been knocked down at the same time with poseif. This I endeavoured to do by colling them. Before I reached the shaft, the water had risen so rapidly that I was out of my depth and therefore swam to the visitor's stairsthe stairs for the workmen being occupied by those who had so far escaped. My knee was so injured by the timber stage,

On Tuesday evening, a young lady on a visit to a friend in Kensington, swallowed a quantity of laudum, in consequece of being disappointed in a love affair with a gentleman, to whom she was devotedly attached. The nuptial day appointed was Tuesday, and on Thursday previous, every arrangement was made for the ceremony, the ring bought and suitable apartments taken for their recepcion; the lover then took his leave, promising to Roos of the Royal Navy obtained a return on the following day, but never months furlough in 1826 in which he made his appearance. On the marriage travelled from Canada to the city of day the young lady purchased laudnum, Washington and returned. This furnish- in small quantities at different chemists' ed the foundation of an Octavo volume in the neighborhood, which she swallowed at siz o'clock, in the evening. Scarcely had she taken the noxious drug, London Quarterly Review, for Jan. 1828 when the lover appeared to explain his absence; in an agony of despair she clasped him in her arms, confessing at the same time what she had done. Medical aid was instantly sent for, and the Review we select the following novel spe-cimen which will serve as an amusement dies being applied, was fortunately saved, to our readers coming as it dose from the and is now happily in a state of convales- notes of the Bank of Newbern. London Dram.

Horrible Picture .- The following afflicting narrative will be read with the deepest feelings of commiseration:

BRIGNS, NOV. 21.

"The James, belonging to Mr. Co. zens, arrived at Cubits, yesterday, from. Portugal. The master says, that, a few days ago, in the longitude of [I believe] 30 degrees, he fell in with a brig, waterloged, having a living woman lashed in the main top, four living seamen in the riging, and a dead man spread in the shrouds, on whom the unfortunate and unhappy survivors were subsisiting !!! The master says that he made every exertion to save them, but, alas! without avail; and that a very heavy gale, which lasted 48 hours, caused him to leave them to the mercy of the foaming ocean, into the bowels of which he has no doubt they were consigned soon after its commencement. The master descried. "Indi"-on some part of her. He came close to her several times, and requested the poor fellowe to throw themselves overboard, that he might he enabled to pick them up, but he could hear them say that they were too weak; and when they saw the impossibility of saving them, their lamentations were dreadful. Cork Pap.

CINCINNATI, March 18.

Arrivals Extra .- On the morning of the 19th instant, the water of Great Miami made its appearance at Cincinnati, and continued to flow in gradually, until it attainned the depth of about three feet. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a fleet of canal boats, six in number, left Howell's Basin, and arrived here at three o'clock. Thousands of our citizens lined the banks of the canal, and hailed their arrival with acclamations. A bust of DE WITT CLINLON was elevated at the angle of the canal, where the star spangled banner was displayed, and a six pounder stationed, from which a salute was fired, as the six boats, crowded with passengers, came up in succession and passed on to Main street. The scene was highly gratifying, not the least pleasing of which was the procession of some thirty or forty of our industrious draymen who spontaneously assembled with their horses and drays, on the arrival of the boats.

A narrow passage. - Two or three weeks since, an accident happened in the Woollen Factory of Mr. Evenal Estes, in this village, the report of which we should be strongly inclined to disbelieve had we not received it from the best authority .- Lucy Thomas a young woman of full and fleshy habit, who was at work in the factory, got caught by her clothes in the machinery, and was carried round between an upright shaft and the feed roller of a carding machine, seven or eight times before she could be rescued from her perilous situation. An attempt was at first made to shut the gate, but this not succeeding instantly, it was found necessary to remove the carding machine. The danger of the girl's situation may be better understood when the reader is, informed that the space between the feed roller and the shaft was no more by actual measurement, than two inches and a half .- Her cloths when caught wound round and fastened her in an upright position to the shaft (which was of iron three or four inches in diameter) and the pressure in the narrow passage was confined to that part of her person between the ribs and he hips, where there are no bones except those of the back. Yet even then it would seem a priori impossible that the accident should have taken place as described, especeially when the full habit of the girl is considered. But the evidence in the case leaves no room to doubt .-- The young woman was so much injured, that it was at first thought she would not survive many hours. She was affected with almost continual spasms and fainting fits, and in this situ-ation she lingered for some days in the prospect of death; but at leng h she began to revive and is now in a fer and of recovery. Berkshire Md. Amer.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state, that the whole amount, necessary to organize the Rail Road Conpany, has been subscribed in this city. Hamburg, Camden and Columbia have not been heard from; but whatever may be the respects those places, the charter is secured by the public spirit of Charleston. This will be truly gratifying to our fellow citizens who are anxious to see an effort made to advance the prosperity of the city .- Charleston Courier.

Rustic Rewards .- The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society has given a prize of ten guineas to one man, for having had seventeen children, (ien living) and been forty years in the service of one master; and another of five guineas for twenty-five children, (ten living) and a service of forty-one years.

Enoch Binchelow, of Tennessee, was arrested at Raleigh and committed to prison on the 31st ultimo, on a charge of passing counterfelt

Recorder.