

...of the West-Indies this... would have thought of... to be fair reciprocity. And... Congress... to correspond with the limitation of ours. They preferred to open... to all the produce of our colonies... a discriminating duty. This restriction was certainly different in kind from the restriction which provoked it; but it was not greater in degree. It is on ground of complaint against the United States that being entitled, on the principle of withholding some things, they thought proper to be themselves the possessors of what they would withhold.

The error of our Ministry consisted in not reflecting that—restrictions having been imposed by America, only because restrictions existed in our Colonies—to impose ulterior restrictions would not be to retaliate upon the United States, but to create a new source of inequality, justifying retaliation on the other side.

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 imposing fresh restrictions; but from this they, with great good sense and moderation, abstained; while we, who could neither 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 respects navigation, unequal in other respects, by our own act, and, as we imagined, in our own favor. We interdicted the trade in American vessels; knowing, all the time, when our ports were closed to their ships, their interdicted on ours would revive; so that not even our ship-owners, and our cherished navigation, would gain one jot by this ebullition of national jealousy and pride.

After disapproving our demands to have American produce admitted into the West Indies on the same terms as Canadian produce, allowing, however, that the U. States were not, indeed, without plausible, and even, to a certain extent, sound reasons for insisting on it, the Reviewers justly say:

Our ministers were destined to lose even the feeble apology which this infringement of reciprocity on the part of the U. States might, by very partial judges, have been supposed to afford them. The negotiations of 1824, regarding *inter alia* the Colonial trade, had been suspended, with the understanding that they were 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 resumption of these discussions. This our ministers knew; and they knew, moreover, that Mr. Gallatin was actually on his way to Europe, especially commissioned to renew this very negotiation. What might be his instructions they knew not; and therefore, probably, most persons in their situation, knowing that they had not the ultimatum of the U. States, would have thought it expedient to wait for his arrival, before they attempted to open the negotiation, that nothing beyond what had been offered previously would be granted now. Unfortunately for their foresight, two days after the publication of the Order in Council, General Gamba arrived, with instructions to give up the claim to an equality of duties between the produce of the British possessions and that of the United States. The principal point of difference, and the only one in which the U. States were not thoroughly in the right, being thus removed, Mr. Canning chose rather to take refuge in the presence of an incurable difference of opinion, than to retract the uncalculated interdict, or by resuming the negotiation, to draw forth information which would have shown his conduct as *petulant and precipitate 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 characterized in Mr. Canning's correspondence as the ground of the interdict, and the one insuperable bar to all further negotiation.

The Reviewers then proceed to justify the American restriction, whilst the trade was open, of British vessels to direct voyages, by showing that the reason for it was "the existence of similar restrictions, existed on our side." They add: "Mr. Canning's attempt to show that no restriction did not justify the other because the colonies traded, by the consent of nations, an extensive trade, free of all interdict resembling..."

any person may peruse these instructions, printed in the Register for 2nd June, 1826, which contain the public comments, signed by Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, to the United States.

on what conditions they will accept of... It is indeed, made matter of additional complaint by Mr. Canning, that although the prohibition of the indirect intercourse 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, Mr. Gallatin could only say, that he, and, as 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 work, will not wonder that an enactment, 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. Canning, takes off only one half of the interdict on the indirect intercourse. Foreign vessels, trading to our Colonies, may now export colonial produce to a third country; but they may not import into our colonies the produce of any other country than that to which the vessels belong.

These, and all other misapprehensions, would at once have been cleared up, if the negotiations which the United States have professed, throughout, to wait for, in order that they might be guided by that result, had been renewed. But ministers had determined otherwise; and when Mr. Gallatin arrived, on the implied understanding that the discussions were to commence immediately, and bearing instructions, in which, as we have only disputed claim which was not given up, was that, which, according to Mr. Canning, we have yielded—a participation in the trade between our colonies and foreign countries—he is told that not only now, but hereafter, even if the U. States should grant to us every thing which our pretended reciprocity as an exchange, we will not pledge ourselves to suffer any trade in American vessels, between our colonies and America. Can we hope, that Mr. Canning's American policy could die with him; it would be no inconsiderable advantage to set against the evils of a loss, otherwise so deeply to be lamented. We are persuaded that no impartial person, who takes for the standard of approval, any kind of reciprocity, except that which is peculiarly said to be all on one side, 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 except 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 strength of intellect which comprehends readily the consequences of a false step, and what is a still rarer endowment, that strength of character which dares to retract it, are not qualities 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 any degree, to give the right direction to the opinions of any portion of the public on this question, we shall have effected 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 by British writers themselves, under the very eyes of the British Ministry.

Dartmouth College.—This venerable institution, which has long been the pride of New-Hampshire, has received but little pecuniary aid from the State. It has, indeed, never been richly endowed, either by public or private donations; and an attempt is now making to raise, by subscription, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in aid of its funds. Meetings of its alumni have been held in various parts of New England, and resolutions adopted expressing the interest they feel in the success of the measure. Among the contributors, we notice that Mr. Hon. Daniel Webster, who is a graduate of the College has given five hundred dollars. *N. Y. Paper.*

Infanticide.—Within the short space of twenty days, we have recorded the cases of twelve children, who have been found dead. We now add two more to the list. On Tuesday night the house of Mr. Hugh Crookbanks, in Hebron, Washington county, was burnt down, and two beds, belonging to Salem, who were on a visit, were burnt to death; the latter was about 14 years of age. The fire spread with such rapidity that these who did escape, were obliged to do so in their night gowns.

Intellectual Travellers.—Lieutenant, the Honourable Frederick Fitzgerald of Roos of the Royal Navy obtained a months furlough in 1826 in which he travelled from Canada to the city of Washington and returned. This furnished the foundation of an Octavo volume which he styles "*Personal Narrative of Travels in the U. States and Canada*." The London Quarterly Review, for Jan. 1828 speaks of this as the work of a very young man, yet the modest volume is hailed as a pledge for something of a higher case as his experienced shall ripen. From the Review we select the following novel specimen which will serve as an amusement to our readers coming as it does from the grave Quarterly.

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 intelligence, in some measure anticipated for two or three weeks past. The commandant of that place, Arzola, with 18 or 20 persons on board had fled from Omoa and taken refuge here, in consequence of a general insurrection of the negroes, 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. It appears that a party of the San Salvador troops, advanced in the course of last month on Omoa, and landed at San Pedro Usula, a town about 10 leagues distant. Dispositions were immediately 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 towards San Pedro, to endeavour to dislodge the enemy. This was however, frustrated by the attempts which were made by the emissaries of the San Salvador party, to seduce these negroes as well as the lower orders of people in Omoa from their allegiance to the Guatemalan Government, and in which they completely succeeded. In the meantime, 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 resident there, using towards them menaces of the utmost rigor to compel them to embark. 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 happy 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 instrumental in deterring the men from the use of the knife.

The reports which have reached us since our last, of the state of the interior, present most melancholy 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 Guatemala and San Salvador, but to have suddenly 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 asylum 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 apprehension 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 excited that some calamity had taken place, and not going to his room to ascertain the cause of his absence, the General was discovered suspended from the bed post. During Saturday and yesterday, several distinguished foreigners, the disinterested occurrence having obtained circulation, called at the General's lodgings, sympathized in his fate, and paid a tribute to his memory equally creditable, to them as men as it was honourable to the memory of their old comrade. The 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 as is the sphere of British generosity, it could not reach all. The Coroner's inquest has not as yet taken place.—*Lon. Courier.*

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Horrible Picture.—The following affecting narrative will be read with the deepest feelings of commiseration:
BRIGGS, NOV. 21.

"The James, belonging to Mr. Cozens, arrived at Cubits, yesterday, from Portugal. The master says, that a few days ago, in the longitude of [I believe] 50 degrees, he fell in with a brig, water-logged, having a living woman lashed in the main top, four living seamen in the rigging, and a dead man spread in the shrouds, on whom the unfortunate and unhappy survivors were subsisting!!! 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 described, "Indi"—on some part of her. He came close to her several times, and requested the poor fellow to throw themselves overboard, that he might be 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 attained 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 CLINTON 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. Everal 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 clothes 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 the 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, especially 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 situation she lingered for some days in the prospect of death; but at length she began to revive and is now in a fair way of recovery. *Berkshire Md. Amr.*

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state, that the whole amount, necessary to organize the Rail Road Company, 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*, (ten 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 counterfeit notes of the Bank of Newbern.

London Exam.