

From the Tobago Gazette.
EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE AT TOBAGO.

On the night of Saturday last, the 18th of February, being in bed in my own house, at midnight I heard a knock at my door, which being repeated, I was induced to get out of bed and open it, when I discovered two persons at the door, one of whom I immediately recognised to be Mr. Frederick Robinson, the son of His Excellency Sir F. P. Robinson. Some conversation commenced between us, which was interrupted by the circumstance of a dog entering the house, and which Mr. Robinson claimed as his, and to whom I made a remark, that my house was no place for dogs, and gave it a kick with my foot—upon which Mr. R. immediately said—“Kick my dog Sir, kick me:” and at the same instant seized me by the collar with one hand, and with the other raised a large stick and aimed a blow at my head. A scuffle ensued as a matter of course, and I lost footing and fell on my back. He then with his knee on my chest with one hand grappled my throat, and with the other tried to release the stick from the hold I had taken of it, to prevent his using it, in which I was assisted by a female who had come to my assistance—but finding he could not effect his purpose with the stick, he called out to the person accompanying him—“Grant give him the pistol in his face”—on which Grant, immediately presented a pistol at me, but the same person who had assisted in holding the stick, prevented my receiving the contents, by pushing the barrel another direction, when it was instantly discharged.—Grant then said—“Robinson have you another ball?” to which Robinson answered “Yes, look in my pocket for it;” Grant then put his hand in the pocket and took out a ball and reloaded the pistol—but dreading (as I imagined) the arrival of a neighbour whom my servant had gone to call to my assistance, they took to their heels; finding myself at liberty, I immediately started to my bed room, seized my sword, and pursued them to the gate but before I could get up to them they effected their escape through some broken rails of the gate.

Such are the brief particulars of the case, sir, and however much your readers may think such conduct justifiable or reprehensible, how much more so will be considered that of another party, when I state, that on the ensuing morning, I repaired to the Government House to state the circumstances and sue for protection at the hands of His Excellency, as the chief magistrate of the Colony, and who actually addressed to me language too plainly to be misunderstood, that in place of redress, I might expect a repetition of the injury.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
BARCLAY WILSON.

In consequence of the complaint of Mr. Wilson to the sitting magistrates Mr. Robinson and Mr. Grant were summoned to appear before them, when they were bound over, each in the sum of £200, and two sureties each, of £150, to keep the peace in the mean time, towards all His Majesty's subjects, and particularly towards Mr. Wilson, and to appear and answer to the charge, at the next Court of Grand Sessions. Mr. Wilson was also at the same time, bound over in the like sum and sureties to prosecute.

ALTERATIONS IN THE NEW COLONIAL ACT.

(From the Liverpool Courier, June 10.)
Beef and Pork sent inland into Canada may be warehoused at Quebec, but for exportation only to Newfoundland; and rum, spirits, produce of and imported from Brit-

ish possessions in America into Canada, shall not be deemed foreign; and rum and spirits from England are to pay, in Canada, 6d. per gallon duty in addition to that imposed by the colonial law.

Montreal June 14.—Though we know not upon what authority it is founded, we have extracted from the New-York papers a paragraph stating that a Bill has been introduced into Parliament amending the late Colonial Trade Act so far as regards the introduction to Canada of lumber and provisions from the United States for exportation; the former being permitted to be transported through Canada to the British Market on the same footing as if of native growth and manufacture; and the latter to be stored at Quebec for the Newfoundland market only. If such a bill has been introduced it is a clear proof, that, notwithstanding the various memorials which have been sent home from this province on the subject of the late acts, ministers are inclined to alter their opinion so far only as regards lumber and provisions sent through Canada from the United States to Great Britain and Newfoundland—leaving the law respecting the foreign and West-India markets just as they were *ab initio*. It would, however, be premature, if not improper to reason on the consequences until we are more fully informed on this important subject.—*Montreal Gazette*.

“By a bill now under consideration in Parliament, Wood, Goods, and Ashes, if imported inland into Canada, will be treated on importation into Great Britain in the same manner as if Canadian produced; Beef and Pork sent inland into Canada may be warehoused at Quebec, but for exportation only to Newfoundland.”—*New York paper*.

COLONIAL TRADE.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

(From the Representative.)

The Anti-Colonial phalanx of speculative theorists attempt, by every species of chicanery and misrepresentation, to decri the value of our West India Colonies. They, cannot, however, deny the great amount of the exports from this country, but they assert that these exports are merely shipped to the West India islands as so many *depots*, from whence the various articles are re-exported to the Foreign West India islands, or to the States on the Continent of South America. Those, acquainted with the nature of the shipments, know well that the statements are untrue, and that about *four fifths* of the exports from Britain to her Western possessions are retained for their internal consumption. Deceived by those whose interested machinations work to deceive, an Anti-Colonial leader, (Mr. Buxton we think it was) last Session of Parliament moved for a number of Returns, in the expectation that these when produced, would substantiate the assertions, and while they went to show the trifling nature of British exports consumed by her Colonies, were expected at the same time to prove the vast superiority of our trade to India and China, and comparatively the still greater superiority of the British exports to Hayti and Sierra Leone, over the trade to the West India Colonies.

The account is for the year 1824:
EAST INDIES and CHINA, including the ISLE OF FRANCE.

	£.	£.
Foreign and Colonial	710,575	
Cottons	1,770,648	
Woollens	799,841	
Other Articles	1,113,816	
		4,394,530

SIERRA LEONE and COAST OF AFRICA.

Foreign and Colonial	176,000
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Cottons	54,994
Woollens	3,133
Other Articles	114,447
	384,514

CUBA.

Foreign and Colonial	12,167
Cottons	269,333
Woollens	29,267
Other Articles	124,204
	434,971

ST. THOMAS.

Foreign and Colonial	28,590
Cottons	568,150
Woollens	23,411
Other Articles	101,058
	721,209

HAYTI.

Foreign and Colonial	20,802
Cottons	449,950
Woollens	8,794
Other Articles	259,041
Other Foreign	738,592

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Foreign and Colonial	80,966
Cottons	103,682
Woollens	83,676
Other Articles	108,087
	276,421

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Foreign and Colonial	824,374
Cottons	2,303,621
Woollens	154,664
Other Articles	2,295,275
From Ireland	500,000
	5,667,934

RE-EXPORTED FROM DITTO.

To Mexico	187,940
Colombia	490,765
Brazil	4,886
Cuba and other Islands	329,249
North America	1,312
	1,014,152

British Exports consumed in Colonies	4,642,782
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The official value nearly covers freight and charges. But the “declared value,” deducted as re-exported, is too large, because it includes not only the freight and charges, but the Merchants’ profit at Jamaica; £800,000 is probably too much to deduct for re-export, but even at that rate the value consumed in the Colonies will exceed £4,830,000!

In looking at these official documents we perceive, at a glance the proud superiority of our commerce with our calumated and despised West India Colonies. The exports to them exceed the exports to India, China, and the Isle of France, united, by 1,000,000, while the re-exports of British manufactures from India to the Eastern Isles greatly exceed the re-exports from the West India Colonies to the American Continent and Islands; and we believe, we may safely add, the exports to these Western Colonies are much better paid than the exports to our Eastern possessions. With regard to the boasted trade to Hayti, which the Anti Colonial scribes assert contains 935,000 inhabitants: a number equal to the population of all our West India Colonies, and to which old Macaulay asserted this country exported goods to the amount of 3,661,241 dollars (£800,000), the declared value for 1824 stands only 453,374, not a tenth part of our exports to our own colonies. So much for the boasted superiority and value of Haytian commerce to this country. The small Island of St. Thomas takes as much from and pays us better.

BOSTON, July 4.

English and Burmese.—We learn from Capt. Endicott, of the ship Packet, who was at Helena on the 10th May, that several

East India Company's ships on their homeward passage from India, had recently touched at that place, the Captains of which were informed, that the war between the British and Burmese had been renewed, in consequence of a detachment of the British army, ignorant of the Treaty of Peace, having attacked a Burmese division, and killed a number of their men. As soon as this was known, the Burmese, enraged at what they considered the perfidy of the British, made a furious attack upon them, defeated them with great loss, completely annihilated three regiments, &c. Capt. Endicott was informed of these facts himself by some of the British Captains, who left India about the middle of February, nearly a month after the news of the Treaty of Peace had been announced at Calcutta, and he states there was no doubt of their correctness at St. Helena.—*Salem Register*.

New-York, July 8.

Death of John Adams, late President of the United States.—The news of this event reached town yesterday morning. Mr Adams was the second President of the United States, and the first Minister sent by this Country to Great Britain after the acknowledgement of its independence. We copy the following the from Commercial Advertiser.—*N. Y. Albion*

Death of the late President Adams.

The following painful intelligence we have received in a slip this morning from Boston. The late President Adams is no more! He departed this life full of years and full of honors, on the evening of the 4th inst. as the bells were ringing for the conclusion of the celebration of the auspicious day. We learn that the venerable Patriot rose on the morning of the 4th, in his usual health and spirits, rejoicing that he had been spared to witness the Jubilee of his Country's freedom. Towards noon he became ill, grew gradually worse, and at six o'clock “fell asleep.” He was one of the earliest and ablest, and most fearless Champions of his country's freedom, and his name fills a wide space in its history. But we leave his deeds for the records of the Biographer and Historian. Only two of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence now survive, & “in the course of human events,” they will shortly descend to the tomb.

Death of Mr. Jefferson.

Just as our Paper was going to press, we learnt that Mr. Jefferson late President of the United States, died at his residence in Virginia, on the 4th of July, at ten minutes before one o'clock