

GREATER-BRITAIN.

LONDON.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The following is an official copy of the Resolutions moved by Sir Francis Burdett, and carried by a majority of thirteen, on Tuesday se'nnight; the speech with which they were prefaced as admitted on all sides (with the exception of Cobbett whose censure is praise) to have shed "an additional lustre upon senatorial reputation of this enlightened patriot and philanthropist." The speech was followed by loud cheers.

1. That it appears to this committee, that by certain acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland respectively certain declarations and affirmations are required to be made, as qualifications for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights therein mentioned.

2. That such parts of the said oaths as require a declaration to be made against the belief of transubstantiation, or that the invocation of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as used in the church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous, appear to this committee to relate to opinions merely speculative and dogmatical, not affecting the allegiance or civil duty of the subject, and that the same may, therefore safely be repealed.

3. That it appears to this committee that in several acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, a certain oath, commonly called the Oath of Supremacy, is required to be taken as a qualification for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights therein mentioned.

4. That in the said oath and declaration is contained that to foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, ought to have any jurisdiction, power, pre-eminence, or authority, of ecclesiastical or spiritual within these realms.

5. That it appears to this committee, that scruples are entertained by his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with respect to taking the said oath, merely on account of the word "spiritual," being inserted therein; and that for the purpose of removing such scruples, it would be expedient to declare the sense in which the said word is used, according to the injunction issued by Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, and recognised in the act of the fifth of her reign, and which is explained by the 37th of the articles of the Church of England, imports merely, that the Kings of this realm should govern all estates and degrees committed to their charges by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and the evil doer.

6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that such act of repeal and explanation should be accompanied with such exceptions and regulations as may be found necessary for preserving unalterably the Protestant succession to the Crown, according to the act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject and for maintaining inviolate the Protestant episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, government, and discipline thereof; and the Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, worship, government, and discipline thereof; as the same are by law respectively established.

INDIAN STEAM VESSEL.—On Sunday last, was launched from the Dock Yard of Messrs. Gordon & Co. Deptford, the steam vessel Enterprise, destined for the passage between this country and Calcutta.

This fine vessel, which is nearly 500 tons burthen, was committed to her proper element in gallant style, amid the enthusiastic shouts of a numerous company assembled on the occasion.

Immediately after launching, the vessel was taken into Messrs. Gordon's dry dock, where she is to be completed and fitted with engines by Mr. Mandlay, and it is to be hoped, that from the extraordinary exertions which have been made by all concerned in her, she will be ready to sail from this country early in March.

She will be fitted entirely for passengers, upon a most liberal scale, and is to be commanded by Lieutenant J. H. Johnston, R. N. as an active and zealous officer, well acquainted with the navigation of the Indian Seas, and according to the calculations made there is every prospect of her reaching Calcutta within two months after her leaving Portsmouth.

With respect to fuel and machinery, every thing has been provided in such a manner, that not the least apprehension on these points can be entertained.

As this is the first attempt to make a distant voyage by means of steam, a proportionary interest will be excited in the undertaking. It will form a new era in navigation—and as the use of sails was first considered as a most dangerous experiment, to future ages will witness the passage of steam vessels over the ocean, with as little astonishment as we of the present day talk of a voyage to the W. Indies.—*Courier*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 21.

A letter has been addressed to the Boards of Customs and Excise, conveying the directions of the Lords of the Treasury to both those Departments to take the reduced duties only upon all wines delivered from the warehouses or quays for home consumption, from the date of the resolutions of the House of Commons; upon an understanding with the importers or owners, that they will be answerable to the Customs for any other rates of duty, if those resolutions should not ultimately pass into a law. The duties on wine and price of it ought, therefore, to be reduced to the consumer on and after the 20 of March (when the resolutions were agreed to), at the rate, at least, of £68 15s. 6d. the tun for French wine; £68 5s. the tun for German do.; £46 4s. the tun for Madeira; and £45 3s. the tun for Port. And we trust the public will immediately feel the full benefit of this very great reduction in the price of an article, the cost of which is of much more importance to the comforts of the middling than to the enjoyments of the higher classes of society.

The whole of the duty of Excise on Wine is repealed. The remaining, or rather the new duty, as a Customs duty merely. The necessity in future of permits, will we presume, be done away with. French wine was formerly subject to an Excise duty of 6s. 2½d. to a Customs' duty of 5s. 3d. when imported in British, and 5s. 7d. per gallon, when imported in foreign ships; in all a charge of 11s. 9½d. per gallon. The Customs duty, now the only duty on wines and the drawback on re-exportation, will be the following per gallon:—

	Duty.	Drawback.
French imported in British ships	6s. 1d.	6s. 0d.
Do. do. in Foreign do.	6s. 6d.	0s. 0d.
Cape.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
All other wines imported:—		
In British ships,	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
In Foreign ships,	4s. 4d.	0s. 0d.
German, Portuguese, Spanish, Sicilian—every wine in fact, except French is subject to one duty. The reason of this difference is, the system of restrictions still upheld by the French. The new duties on coffee are as follow—they are entirely Customs'—		
Coffee from our Colonies in the West Indies, or in the West of Africa.	0s. 6½d. per lb.	
From within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.	0s. 9d. do.	
From other places	1s. 3d. do.	
The former duties were double, and were Excise duties.		

The result of lowering the duty on spirits in Ireland, from 5s. 4d. to 2s. per gallon, has turned out so beneficially, that there is now little doubt but that Government will, without delay, establish a free intercourse with spirits. The reduced duty in Ireland has produced 50 per cent. more to the revenue, than the high duty did, and all illicit distillation has been put an end to in that country. Eight millions of gallons have been exported from Ireland to England.

The navy estimate for 1825 amounted to £5,953,126 17s. 10d. and the army extraordinary, for the forces at home and abroad, £620,000. The sum required to pay interest on Exchequer Bills for 1825, is £820,000.

Last week, a female infant was baptised in East Bergholt church, the sponsors being the mother, the grandfather, and the great grandmother of the child, making in all, the representatives of four generations of one family.

The number of vessels (British and Foreign) entered inwards from Foreign Ports, in the following years, was—In 1700, 1,335—1750, 1,682—1790, 3,415—1794, 3,660—1824, 5,116. The Coasters and Colliers arriving in the Port of London, were—In 1750, 6,896—1795, 11,964—1824, 18,854.

The important services which Mr. Huskisson is rendering to Liverpool, and the country at large, by unfettering Commerce from impolite restrictions, will call forth a handsome testimonial from his fellow townsmen. A subscription or a piece of plate has been opened, the amount of which on Wednesday evening, was upwards of £1100.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, March 31.

Mr. Brougham.—On Wednesday the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh unanimously voted the freedom of the city to Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P. in testimony of their admiration of his powerful and distinguished talents, exerted on many public occasions in behalf of objects of important national interest; and of the pleasure they experience in reflecting, that, a native of this city, he has ever shewn the warmest zeal for its prosperity, and, a pupil of its High School and University, he here laid the foundation, and exhibited the early indications of those varied literary and scientific acquirements which have since so splendidly adorned his maturer years.

FOREIGN.

From the Paris Journal Des Debats, March 21.

The state of Europe is remarkable. A short time ago, a word from England shook it to its centre—now it is alarmed by the silence of Russia. The alliance of Crowned Heads, which the revolutions of Spain had cemented, seems to dissolve before those powerful opposing interests which follow subdued revolutions.—The independence of Greece, the independence of the Brazils, the independence of all the world, is the subject of debate in the Councils of Kings, and may soon be contested on the field of battle. Different interests, and the different Powers seem, after a truce of ten years, preparing for a new contest. The Universe is in labour; what will it bring forth? The future will soon show. We have not hitherto endeavoured to pry into its mysteries. It is enough to recollect that Lord Liverpool lately said, peace will not be eternal. One thing is plain, that every State is fortifying its frontiers or strengthening its institutions, to enable it to influence the decisions of fortune.

The French were repairing the forts at Barcelona. A number of individuals who had been detained a long time on account of their political doctrines, were about to embark for England. Many families in the neighbourhood of Coronna intended to abandon their homes and follow the French army.

An account from Constantinople to the 25th Feb. states that tranquility was restored in that capital, and that extensive preparations were making for the campaign against the Greeks. Another account of the same date represents that great alarm and disquietude existed, and the Grand Seigneur was removing his treasures to the interior. He was very much enraged with the Vice Roy of Egypt, whom he suspected of having excited an insurrection in Syria, in order to excuse himself from taking part in the next expedition against Greece. The singular conduct of his son, Ibrahim Pacha, authorised this suspicion.

Intelligence had reached Constantinople that the Greeks had got possession of the outer works of Patras.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 30.

REPEAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

We announced to our readers, that Mr. Huskisson had brought before the House of Commons, his great plans for the repeal of restrictions, and for freeing commerce from the trammels under which it has so long groaned. We then stated, that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman had divided his subject into three parts. 1. The Colonial Trade. 2. Foreign Manufactures. 3. The Shipping. We at the same time, gave the speech of the enlightened Member upon the first division of his subject, together with a summary of its principal features. We have now the satisfaction to present to our readers, Mr. Huskisson's second speech, delivered on the 25th of March, in which the other two branches are taken up, the perusal of which will, we are sure, afford unmingled satisfaction. We certainly live in a most singular and eventful epoch: for while one nation is imposing prohibitory duties with a view to drive all foreign manufactures from its shores, England, clearly and essentially a manufacturing country, is repealing all duties, and resorting, it would seem, to every expedient to entice them to hers. The two courses are diametrically opposite, and one or the other must be wrong. Time will show which of them is the wrong one. We have compiled the

following, which may be considered as the project of the New Tariff, from Mr. Huskisson's speech and other sources.—*Albion*.

1. The first duty to be repealed is that on cotton-worked goods. The existing duties upon the importation into England of all foreign cotton manufactures, are £75, £67 10s., and 50 gs. These duties are now to be reduced to £10 per cent. In 1765, the import of cotton wool amounted to £3,350,000. In 1825, it amounted to 150 millions! Cotton goods were exported last year to the amount of 30 millions sterling.

2. The duty on woollen goods to be reduced from 50 to 10 per cent. Of these goods £6,926,000 worth were exported last year.

3. The duties on linen goods now ranging from 40 to 180 per cent., to be reduced to 25 per cent. *ad val.*

4. Books to be reduced to sixpence, and paper to three-pence per pound.

5. Foreign wine bottles to be reduced from 1s. 6d. to three-pence each.

6. French looking-glasses and mirrors, from £80 to £20 per cent.

7. Earthenware and China, from £75 per cent. to one.

8. French gloves at 30 per cent. instead of the prohibition.

9. Copper from £34 to £27 per ton.

10. The duty on tin to be reduced from £5 to £2 per hundred weight. That upon Spelter, from £28 to £14 *ad val.*

11. All non-enumerated articles, if manufactured, to be reduced from 50 to 20 per cent, if a raw material, from 20 to 10 per cent.

The Shipping Interest.—Mr. Huskisson stated that he should now propose the following regulations for the relief of the Shipping interest.

1. The abolition of all the Quarantine Duties.

2. The abolition of fees on all commerce to our Colonies.

3. The removal of the transfer duty in transferring vessels either in shares or otherwise, and the renewal of the Registers to be effected without expense.

4. The stamp duty on Bonds given by exporters for the due delivery of certain articles at the place designated to be reduced from 40s. to 4s.

5. The stamp duty on Debentures to be repealed.

6. All consular fees to be abolished, and the consuls to be placed on specific salary to be paid out of the Civil List. For services, however, which may be termed extra consular, such as notarial acts, the consul is to be allowed still to make a charge, provided it does not exceed two dollars, in each instance.

7. The consuls in the Levant hitherto appointed by the Levant Company to be appointed by the Crown.

8. The charter of the Levant Company to be surrendered by agreement to the Crown. The company's funds to be assigned over to the public revenue, and all the impositions, taxes, which have been enforced by this company for 200 years, and to be abolished.

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Comdt. JOHN D. SLOAT, commanding the United States sch. *Grampus*, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated, St. Thomas, April 5, 1825.

"Under date of the 19th March, I had the honour to inform you that I had visited St. Johns, Porto Rico, for the purpose of offering our testimony against the pirates that made their escape from the vessel on the south side of that Island, when the Captain General assured me that these miscreants should have summary justice."

On my arrival at this place yesterday, I had the satisfaction to receive the information that all who made their escape from the vessel, (eleven) were shot on Wednesday the 30th ult. They all except one met their fate in the most hardened manner; the celebrated Cofreinas refused to be blindfolded, saying that he himself had murdered at least 3 or 400 persons, and it would be strange if by this time he should not know how to die. From his and other confessions, 28 others have been taken, and seventeen are to be executed in a few days, and the remainder in a short time after.

Those already executed have been beheaded and quartered, and their parts sent to all the small ports round the island to be exhibited. This capture is thought by the Government of the Island to be of the greatest importance; and it is believed from the number taken and convicted, that it will be for a long time a complete check to piracies about that Island."

Extract of a Letter from England.

"I have been one of a deputation from Bristol, Liverpool and Chester; we were joined by five manufacturers from London, and went in a body to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom we were most courteously and attentively received; & after a long stay, and the most laborious research, I am confident we left him under a strong conviction of the policy and immediate propriety of taking off half the duty on Tobacco, and thereby reducing it to two shillings per lb. This will suppress smuggling, and vastly increase the consumption of the article."—*Am. paper*.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has long been engaged in the enterprise, has completely succeeded in producing a superior quality of that most useful and important article, CAST-STEEL. This is made by a new process, on principles discovered by our friend, and at a much cheaper rate, than by any process, hitherto known. A specimen of this steel, of a quality certainly as good as any ever imported, is now in our possession, and we learn that the rights of the discoverer are duly secured.—*N. Y. N. Advocate*.

COLONIAL.

The New-Brunswick Star, of the 26th ult. received by the Mail on Saturday Evening, most agreeably surprised us with the account of the formation of an Establishment, in England, bearing the Title of *The Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick Company*, with a Capital of £1,000,000, for the avowed purpose of promoting the agricultural, commercial, and general interests of these Colonies. An outline of the system upon which the Association is to proceed, when legally incorporated, will be found in a preceding column.

When the Canada Land Company was formed, the importance of the measure struck us most forcibly, and we felt no small degree of anxiety to behold the adoption of a similar plan for the improvement of this Province. The measures recently submitted to Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade, dictated as they were by just and liberal feelings towards us, are in themselves calculated to excite the enterprise and activity of all classes, and to draw forth, more effectually than has hitherto been done, the resources of this Country—but still more important effects must result from the operations of the Society which we are told has now been instituted in Great-Britain—by the employment of a million Sterling—encouraging emigration to our shores—clearing the Forests—cultivating the soil, improv-

ing our inland communication, and aiding and promoting every object connected with the prosperity of the Colony—under the influence, the countenance and strength, of such a Company, governed by such views, every department of industry will receive additional invigoration; and Trade extend itself as far as the nautical powers of the Seaman can conduct.

We are fully of opinion that the capital of the Company, large as it is said to be, can be as advantageously as it will be usefully employed—incalculable is the wealth which the Fisheries offer to our enterprise, having, as we now have, the Continent of South America opened to us for a Market, and the vessels to be engaged in that lucrative trade might be augmented to any number; at present Halifax yields the palm to the most insignificant Sea-Ports in the Province. Lunenburg, in the last year, sent, if we are correctly informed, and we believe it to be the case, nearly 40 schooners to the Labrador, while not one was fitted out from Halifax for such a voyage. The Whale Fishery too, we have always been of opinion, might be carried on extensively and beneficially from this Port—this also would afford employment, to almost any extent for capital. Another source of wealth would be found in Ship Building—at present a large number of the Inhabitants of this Province are employed in that business by Merchants of New Brunswick; and a remittance to the amount of £164,880 sterling was made from that Colony, to the Parent Country, in value of the Vessels built during the last year. The opening of a Canal from the Basin of Minas to this Harbour, would no doubt command the attention of the Company; and it is generally thought such a speculation would prove advantageous to those who might engage in it.—The Timber Trade of this Port would certainly be greatly increased by its being effected. The improvement and settlement of interior parts of the Province would also require a large portion of the means of the Society—emigration must keep pace with the cultivation of the soil; the quantity of unoccupied land in the Province is very great, and it is by no means of an inferior quality, and a greatly increased and industrious population would soon give a high value to it.

Perhaps we have made these remarks under the influence of too sanguine feelings—they are altogether of a prospective nature, and circumstances may occur to blast the hopes which we now warmly cherish.—*Hal. Royal Gazette*.

The DUKE of York's Levee, on the 1st of Feb. was attended by the Earl of DALHOUSIE, Lord RAMSAY, Major General RAMSAY and other distinguished Officers.—*Quebec Gazette*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. EDITOR.—My attention was arrested on perusing the Courier, of the 30th ult. by a lengthy article, purporting to be Editorial, which commences in the following boasting strain:—"As the conductors of a Public Journal, we have always endeavoured to act with the utmost impartiality, and have never identified ourselves with any party." How far this is correct, the Public are the best judges; but I should like to be informed, by the (of late) learned Editors of that paper, by what rule of right reasoning they could reconcile their "impartiality," if they refer to their paper of 27th March, 1824 (if my memory serves me) and compare it with that of the 23d April last? And in the second place, "if they never identified themselves with any party," why take such an active part in the late disturbances in the Methodist Society in this City? But perhaps in answer to this we may be told that it was in consequence of the respect which they "have always entertained for the office that Mr. P. sustained among us." If they can justify their conduct in the above instances, or wish any further explanation, they may possibly hear again from A FRIEND.

St. John Marine Insurance Company.

THE CAPITAL or STOCK of the St. John Marine Insurance Company, having been paid by the Stockholders agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.—The President and Directors do therefore give notice, that they have commenced the business of the said Company.

Orders for Insurance, with a full description of the risk, to be addressed to the President of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company. N. MERRITT, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Partnership heretofore subsisting between ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Senior, HUGH JOHNSTON, Junior, and ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Junior, under the Firm of *Crookshanks & Johnston*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent;—All Persons therefore having demands against said Firm are requested to present the same without delay, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment to R. W. CROOKSHANK, Senior, and HUGH JOHNSTON, Junior, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and by whom the business will be carried on in future under the Firm of CROOKSHANK & JOHNSTON.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Sen.
HUGH JOHNSTON, Junior,
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK, Jun.
t. John, 30th April, 1825.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into a Co-partnership; the business heretofore carried on by ISAAC WOODWARD JUN. will in future be conducted under the firm of I. & J. G. WOODWARD, who offer for Sale at their Store, South Market Wharf, a general assortment of United States and West India produce.

ISAAC WOODWARD JUN.
JOHN G. WOODWARD.

May 3, 1825.

J. COX has on hand and for Sale, 1 Set
J. Home and Smollets History of England
13 volumes complete, 2 Sets Gibbons Decline of the Roman Empire, 8 volumes complete, which will be sold low for Cash.

ALSO:—
50 Gross CORKS,
150 Bbls. Philadelphia RYE FLOUR,
100 Bbls do. Superfine do.
2 Tierces RICE. May 3, 1825.

SPRING GOODS.

Received per Woodman.
FASHIONABLE assorted Furniture, and Lilac Cottons, Blue, Black, Superfine Broad and Plain Cloths; Steam and Power Loom Cottons; Britannia Handkerchiefs; cheap for Cash, at JOHN KERR'S
April 19. Auction Room.

LIME

OF the best quality, and at an under price, may be had at all times during the season, at the Lime Kiln at Ashburn, or delivered where wanted in the City.—Apply to
April 26, 1825. JAMES PETERS.