

price of labour was fixed by the government; their engagements expired, and they are now free; many have returned to their own country—the number now scarcely exceeds 120. it was formerly nearly 600. The garrison consists of about 800 men, artillery and infantry, the officers of the first service are of late years educated at the Company's academy at Addiscombe, and scientific pursuits have been very much encouraged in the island, by the establishment of an observatory, and the introduction to it of many philosophical and scientific works and instruments.

#### FACTIÆ.

'Why really,' said *Althorp to Croker*, 'that *Brooks*, although he's so leaden and simple to view, is not, I think, quite such a fool as he looks.'

'Oh! certainly not,' replied *Croker*, 'are you?'

A FIT REPRESENTATIVE.—Among other candidates for the honour of a seat in the new House of Commons is, we understand, Mr Place, tailor, of Charing Cross. No doubt he would be a fit representative for many places; indeed we might say he would suit most *bo dies* of electors. We quote from his address many passages with pleasure: He declares he has always looked to *measures*, as much as to men, and has never taken the one except the other. His writings, he says in the *Westminster Review*, have made his *habits* suitable for a political character; and from them may be gathered the facts that he is disposed to cut away all useless places, and will allow no *cabbaging* of the public money, and particularly no *waist-lul* expenditure. *Fest-ed* rights he will always duly consider, and will most religiously regard the non-committal of any *branches* of faith.

#### SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

##### LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The Colonies.—A declaration made last night by Lord Howick in the house will give great satisfaction to our colonies. His Lordship had moved a grant of £14,428 to defray the charges of the ecclesiastical establishment in the North American Colonies. Mr. Hume observed, that the North American Colonies did not wish for one farthing of this grant, which was not for the support of religion, but for the exclusive support of the clergy of a small fraction of the people. But he would not, he said, oppose the vote, if the grant were only to be for four years. Lord Howick then declared, that as the clergymen died off or were otherwise provided for, their places were not to be filled up. Mr. Hume asked, 'bishops, and all?' 'Aye,' said his lordship, 'bishops, and all.' The salaries were to be withdrawn from the Ministers of the Established Church. It was resolved that the North American Colonies should pay their own clergymen. This, we have said, is a most important declaration. The people of Great Britain may as well call upon the colonists to pay the clergy of the Church of England and Scotland, as the colonists call upon the people of this country to pay their clergy.—But the people wish us to leave to them the payment of their own clergy. They know that the more money that is taken from us, for civil and ecclesiastical establishments, the less chance they have of obtaining good Government. The clergy, whom we pay, deem themselves in gratitude bound to do what they can to oppose the improvement of the people. Ministers have adopted a more manly course. They see that the connection between us and our colonies must be one of affection; that we can only hope to retain the colonies by making it for their interest to be connected with us.

It is a proper sequel to the reform bill. It was well known that the expenditure under the colonies, is not for the benefit of either colonies or mother country, but to give incomes to younger sons and brothers of the aristocracy, who cannot be provided for at home. The nobility and gentry must provide out of their own estates for their children like other people. Such a declaration, however, could not be made without producing its effect on the ultra Tory party. Sir R. Inglis asserted, that wherever the flag of England was flying, the Church of England was the established Church of the country. What if the people do not belong to the Church of England! This however roused the national feelings of Mr. Dickson, who said, as a Scotchman, he could not sit still and hear it declared that wherever the flag of England was flying the Church of England was the established Church. How absurd to utter such nonsense, as if the colonies conquered by the men and money of an united kingdom could be considered to belong to the religion of one more than the other. With respect to the colonies possessed by England before the Union with Scotland that is another affair; but on every principle of law, the subsequent acquisitions having been made out of the common stock, are common in every respect. The Church of Scotland is as much an established church as the church of England, and there is the difference between the two, that a fraction only of the English belong to the English Church, whereas Scotland is united in religion, the whole population, with the exception of 50,000 Epis-

copians, and about 100,000 Catholics, being Presbyterians, agreeing in creed and discipline, with exceptions unintelligible to strangers. To subject the Scotch, the Catholics, and the English dissenters to an English Church establishment in the colonies, is a piece of injustice that will not be tolerated. The only consequence of uttering such offensive declarations as those made by Sir Robert Inglis, must be to injure the clergy of the English Church in the colonies, where their flocks form a small fraction of the population.

#### SPIRIT OF THE UNITED STATES PRESS.

MISSISSIPPI GAZETTE.—President Jackson has in two cases acted towards this State, in a manner calculated to insult our feelings, degrade our character and destroy our independence. He has directly and indirectly interposed with the legislation of this State. At the session of 1830, when the Indians were made, by enactment, citizens of the State of Mississippi, it was done according to the suggestions and evident desire of Gen. Jackson, a letter in his own hand writing was shown among his partisans for that purpose, and one of them, Mr. Marsh, showed the fact in the House. Mr. Haley who was an active and efficient agent of the President's, and who had just arrived from Washington City, and who was known to be entrusted personally and confidentially with his designs, and had the letter before mentioned in his possession, was entering in his exertions till the bill passed.

Thus did the law pass making 30,000 Indians in express terms, citizens of this State, destroying their tribal character, making it criminal for any one to exercise the office of Chief, head man, mingo, or other office amongst them, extending the limits of our country over their territory, subjecting them to our laws, and fully and effectually transforming them (if the law was constitutional) from Chickasaws and Choctaws to Mississippians. That Gen. J. believed it constitutional, is confirmed by his often expressed opinions, and was actually effected as I have stated by his own letter and agent.

But this farce did not end here—a few months after this transaction, treaties were made with these same citizen, untribalized Indians, by Gen. Jackson himself—by which they were to be brought up and to be sent across the Mississippi. Now this presented rather an awkward aspect; the President admitted that it was right and constitutional to make the Indians citizens of this State. But he could no where find a clause in the constitution, conferring the power on the General Government to buy up and send into the desert the citizens of any one State.

Again, he admitted the propriety and constitutionality of the law destroying the tribal character of the Indians. But the constitution of the United States only authorized treaties to be made with 'Indian tribes,' and there is no such thing as treaties between governments and individuals.

Again, he admitted that it was right and proper to destroy all the appearance of nationality which then was amongst the Indians; by making it penal for any one to hold the office of 'head man, warrior, mingo, or chief.' But unfortunately, 'Indian treaties,' cannot be made without these worthies.

##### FROM A NATCHEZ PAPER.

THE VOICE OF MISSISSIPPI.—There was much excitement in this city a few days ago, on the subject of nullification. That there should be excitement on this subject, will surprise no one, who will, for a moment, reflect on the immense value of the interests involved in a dissemination of doctrines of this character. I believe, there is a spirit of disunion abroad in the South—I believe there is a design, and that there may be an attempt, to produce a separation of the Union—to establish a 'Great Southern Republic' by connecting the eight Southern States, in a separate, independent government. Believing this, I cannot but think there ought to be from the breast of every true patriot, every man who loves his country, cherishes its institutions, and glories in its prosperity, an honest burst of indignation, at any and every attempt to propagate among us doctrines so absurd, and yet so dangerous. We know that a distinguished statesman from South Carolina, has declared on the floor of Congress, that there 'would be a dismemberment of the Union'—there 'would be a Great Southern republic formed'—and 'the South would enjoy a glorious prosperity under it.' Glorious prosperity!! How fallacious the hope of prosperity, under such a government. No reflecting man would, for one moment, indulge such a hope. It is unnecessary, it would be improper, to detail the dreadful consequences that would inevitably result to the people of this State, from such an event. There is nothing that could follow from it that would be beneficial to us, and every thing that would be calculated to blight our prosperity. The Asiatic Cholera, in its most aggravated form—pay, even in a form ten-fold more violent than it has ever yet assumed, would be a blessing to the people of Mississippi, compared with disunion. Viewing it in regard to our interests alone, wherein could we be benefited? Would we not be more oppressed by direct taxation than we now are by the Tariff, (admitting that all our Fancied sufferings were Real,) or than we could be, by the highest and most oppressive tariff, that the most ultra tariff men would impose on us?

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### MR EDITOR,

OBSERVING in your paper of the 18th inst. a communication signed a Settler, wishing to know the reason that the £40 given by the House of Assembly for opening a road from the back lots, in the rear of Mr Peters, to the Nappan Road, is not expended. I hesitate not a moment in giving that person and the public, the necessary information. The Commissioners of the parish went in some time ago to have the line extended downwards as far as the road leading in at the Rev. Samuel Bacon's, but unfortunately the line of road explored by them was such, that the money could not with propriety be laid out on it. I believe the Gentlemen themselves were dissatisfied with it, as will appear by their not getting it on record. The evil of not expending the public money on an infant settlement, must be obvious to every one—but what was to be

done, it could not be laid out until some line would be put on record: the settler and the public will therefore see that the blame does not rest with the Commissioners of the House of Assembly.

#### ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO EXPEND THE MONEY.

Miramichi, 25th Sept. 1832.

##### MR EDITOR,

NOTHING seemingly effective having taken place in consequence of the last meeting of the subscribers to the public, or New Parochial School in this village. As subscribers, we expect through the medium of the Gleaner, to be allowed to express our sentiments on this topic. Some days previous to this meeting, we addressed a letter to you, expressive of our opinions, and would again call your attention to the subject.

Ignorant, Mr Editor, as we were, of the private views of others, and only looking out for ourselves, we began to suppose that we saw the cloven foot in the transaction, when called upon for our subscription to a paper, in order to raise a guarantee fund; this we declined as many others did, for this obvious reason, Mr Lobban offered his services twelve months back—was not refused, but otherwise. On attending the meeting, we were much surprised at the arguments that took place, and on our retiring, we deemed it proper to call on Mr Lobban, and stated to him the substance of the statements and arguments then used. In answer to what we then said to him, he thus replied:—"I can only say, that on the 17th September last (1831) the late deceased Mr Thomas Wilson, informed me that no Master had come out to the school, and advised me to call on the trustees; I did, and first called on Mr A. D. Sherriaf, who expressed himself satisfied that I should be appointed, and recommended me to wait on Dr Key. I did, and the Dr. was agreeable, and advised me to call on Mr C. Clarke: I accordingly went, and stated what had taken place between the other trustees and myself. Mr Clark, in reply said, he had sent home for a master, but if none came by the last of the fall fleet, and no probability of a master coming the *then* year, he would concur with the other trustees and the subscribers."

It is well known, Mr Editor, that the school has till lately been used for a different purpose, much to the injury of our sons, who, till Mr Lobban commenced teaching (at the request of several of his friends) in his own apartments; and we feel no hesitation in stating, that parents of those now under his care, are fully satisfied with his attention, and their improvement. We would farther add, that of our own knowledge, his private tuition in different families, some of them subscribers, has manifested alike the attention of the master and the progress of the scholar. Before concluding we would further say, that we have visited his school, as well as many others have done, both clergymen and lawyers, as well as schoolmasters, every one we doubt not, is welcome who chooses to call, and as far as we can learn, no one has found the least fault. We forgot to state that Mr Lobban is the private tutor to the children of one of the trustees.

We would therefore propose that a meeting of the subscribers be called, and by their voice let a master be appointed immediately. We are Mr Editor, subscribers to the new school, and your most sincere friends.

Chatham, September 24, 1832.

#### SCHEDIASMA.

##### MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1832.

OUR third anniversary had arrived, when we sat down with the purpose of penning an oily effusion of thanks and gratitude to our patrons and friends; but as buttering others is offensive to our self-love, we were led to turn our thoughts inwards, and suddenly discovered that thanks were due to us for our transcendent merit. Whether increased energy in our exertions to cater for the public appetite has been perceptible in our past conduct, we cannot pretend definitely to determine; but the extended columns of our ample subscription list, announce in a very gratifying manner, that we are not judged as having slept at our post. Like all great public characters of the present eventful day, we see no reason why our consistency should claim too rigid an adhesion to former opinions; but as Reform is above the dawn, and will soon attain meridian splendour, and as loyalty has always been our distinguishing quality, we really entertain serious thoughts of shewing our attachment to the rulers of the land, by embracing Radicalism. Our 'liberality' has indeed arrived at so high a pitch, that we have really come to the determination of no longer standing in awe of the 'nod divine'; but, when attempted to be dictated to, or threatened with the loss of a subscription, actually to snap our fingers in any man's