

about midship. The whole company at the table were forced by the concussion, against the transom, with such violence as to break their heads, and otherwise cut and bruise them in a shocking manner. — *New-York Com. Advertiser.*  
June 6.

### THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF HONDURAS.

We have received a file of papers from the above settlement, and in looking over them we have been truly surprised at their contents. These papers describe a state of society which we had no idea existed in any part of the King's dominions—the coloured population there seems to have equal privileges with the white, and are actually struggling with them for political ascendancy. People of colour, it appears, are admitted to the Councils of the Settlement, where they indulge in a freedom of debate with the whites, bordering upon defiance. This must be very comforting to Mr. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Zachariah Maccauley, and people of that ilk. The march of intellect has fairly overtaken the sable gentry in those regions. The matter will be better understood if we briefly sketch the form of government established in the colony. At the head of the settlement is a Governor, now Major-General Codd, appointed by the Crown to administer the Government. The next power is the Legislative Assembly, which enacts the laws. To this Assembly coloured as well as white persons are admitted, the only qualification being a certain amount of property, \$2,000, the coloured person being also born in the settlement. There is also a Bench of Magistrates which is elected by the people, and to which coloured persons are also eligible. This last Assembly tries criminal cases, and administers the laws generally. Trial by jury has also been introduced.

Some attempt having been made by the whites to regulate the mode by which the coloured people should claim their seats in the Assembly, a very animated debate took place, in which Dr. Young, a coloured person, was very conspicuous, and treated Mr. Wright, the chairman, with marked indecorum. It was expressly declared at this meeting, that the coloured people were aiming at power, and Mr. Wright requested that the whites may not be condemned unheard. The population of the colony is as follows:—Slaves 3000, free people of colour 2000, whites 200.

This was the state of things in March last, and we have pointed them out to show the danger of giving such power to a population like that of Honduras. Several of the coloured people of that colony, Dr. Young among the number, are well educated men, and deserve the favour and countenance of the whites; but they should not abuse their privileges. If the Government at home should take alarm, instead of increased immunities, increased disabilities may be thrown upon them, which might ultimately deluge the colony with blood, and plunge them in the unhappy and degraded state from which we hope their race is emerging. They should above all things cultivate the best understanding with their white brethren, and if they count upon their numerical and physical superiority, they should exercise that superiority with a magnanimity in proportion to its excess. — *Albion, May 30.*

### THE ROYAL GAZETTE

FREDERICTON JUNE 23, 1829.

#### ELMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, H. G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

#### SAVINGS BANK.

#### TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ. of the Court of Sessions, to be one of the Trustees of the Savings Bank, on the 27th inst.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ. of the Court of Sessions, to be one of the Trustees of the Savings Bank, on the 27th inst.

COMMISSIONERS FOR IMPROVING THE BYE-ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

Thomas Harding and Robert Robertson—501. from Frog Pond, to the Bridge at Loch Lomond; and also, 251. from the said Bridge to the head of the first Lake.

James Cather—401. from Smith's Farm, at the head of the first Lake, to the head of the third Lake; and also, 261. from thence to Barnes' Mill.

Samuel M. Woodson—251. through the Golden Grove, to the west, and along the North side of Loch Lomond.

James Moran, Esquire, and Miss McLean—901. from Farnham's Farm to Quaco.

George Anderson, Esquire—401. from Musquash Harbour to the Great Road; and 151. from Dipper Harbour to the Great Road.

Walker Tidale, and Jehiel Partelore, Jun.—751. from Blakeslee's farm to Little River, and across the marsh near the Bridge.

George Mathew, Junr.—701. from Little River to Black River; and 151. from thence to Gardner's Creek; and also, 301. from Loch Lomond, through the Black Settlement, to Gardner's Creek, and from thence to Quaco.

John Jordan, Esquire, and Ephraim Sentill—201. from the Bridge at Loch Lomond, to Gardner's, in the Bloomherry Settlement, and also, 101. from the Eastern Bridge at Quaco, to Great Salmon River; and 101. from the Quaco Road to Tyamouth.

European dates to the 16th ultimo have been received since our last. They do not, however, furnish any important intelligence that can be relied upon. We have, nevertheless, made the best selection that presented themselves to our notice, and which we think will be found to possess much interest.

From the particular allusions made to the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, it would seem that some of the London Editors are deep in the knowledge of State secrets. There is a very amusing coolness about those statements.

It appears by the following that an error in judgment has been somehow committed.

MR. O'CONNELL.—According to his previously avowed intention, Mr. O'Connell presented himself in the House of Commons on the 15th for the purpose of taking the required oaths for admission to his seat. The Speaker, however, it appears, tendered him the oaths which were necessary to be taken at the time of his Election; not those which were prescribed by the late Act; upon which Mr. O'Connell withdrew. A long debate ensued in the House, when the consideration of the question was postponed till the 18th. — *Courier.*

The intelligence regarding the movements of the Armenians in the East continue to be conflicting and unsatisfactory. The Sultan had not left his capital; and the fears of famine in Constantinople had been allayed in consequence of his granting a complete freedom to the trade in corn. — *Id.*

We are most happy to say that the Season has hitherto been very flattering to the agriculturalist, in this part of the Province, and we believe, promises fruitfully to the surrounding country in general.

HALIFAX, June 13.—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia administered the rite of Confirmation in the Parish Church of St. Paul's yesterday; and to-morrow his Lordship will hold an Ordination in the same church. — *Recorder.*

Two accidents of a distressing and melancholy nature occurred here, one on Thursday and the other on Saturday last. On the former of these days, two young gentlemen left the Hussar with their guns, for the purpose of recreation. On discharging one of the pieces at Dartmouth it burst, and shattered the right hand of its possessor in such a manner, as to render immediate amputation necessary.

The other occurrence happened on Saturday. Three young men who were employed shingling a Store on Mr. Ives' wharf, were precipitated, in consequence of the breaking down of the scaffolding, from a height of twenty feet. One of them fortunately fell into the water, and escaped unhurt, another had his side much bruised, but the third, a son of Mr. McQuinn, near the Dock Yard, fell on a piece of rock, which injured him so dreadfully, that he died on the following morning. — *Free Press.*

War Office, April 13.—Major General H. C. Darling, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an attached commission.

From the London Courier, April 20.—

The most important features in every paper almost we receive, whether from Europe or Germany, from Ireland, Scotland, and different parts of England, relate to the stagnation of trade, and the consequent distress of the labouring classes of the community. This simultaneous existence of distress is extraordinary, and unparalleled in the history of nations. Commerce has been hitherto partially oppressed. One nation has, from various causes, experienced hardships; but they have been confined to that nation—others have been flourishing whilst she has been declining. But the stagnation of trade and manufactures seem now to be general almost

throughout Europe. It is in vain to impute it to the governments of different countries, which act upon different principles, and are guided by different laws, if one country, acting under one system, experience great commercial pressure, another country, governed by a contrary system, might be expected to be without that pressure; yet the contrary is the case. Both are suffering, and in nearly an equal degree. Had we been at war, we should have attributed the stagnation to the difficulties which war throws in the way of commercial dealings. But we have had an uninterrupted peace for nearly fifteen years—peace with France, with Holland, Spain, peace with the whole world. During that period, too, commerce may be said to have made the discovery of a new world in the opening of South America; though hitherto it may be doubted whether that discovery has been so advantageous to our commerce as was anticipated. It has led to visionary schemes and speculations; it has diminished our capital by the loans it has furnished the different South American States, which have not been repaid, and from which no adequate advantages have yet been derived by this country. In spite, however, of this long and uninterrupted peace, the stagnation has taken place, and to an extent as alarming as it is general. If we impute it to a redundant population, it will be said by some that an increase of population is calculated to produce an increased demand for articles necessary to the support and comfort of man. But then the means of employment should increase with the increasing population, for if they do not, such necessary articles cannot be purchased. Improved machinery, which would be a benefit where the population is not redundant, tends to increase the distress, because it lessens the demand for manual labour. The improvement of machinery was of great advantage to us, so long as it was confined to this country, because it enabled us to supply not only our own population but other countries at a cheaper rate than they could produce the articles themselves. But the improved machinery has now become general throughout Europe, and each country is desirous of extending, and able to extend, its exports. Hence an excess of production, which overwhelms and glut the foreign market. Consumption bears no proportion to produce—prices fall—the manufacturer obtains less for his goods—the sale is less rapid. A long time must elapse before the foreign market is in want of a fresh supply, and during that interval the manufacturer is obliged to have recourse to two expedients—lowering the wages, and lessening the number of his workmen. Thus every nation in Europe wishes not only to exercise the monopoly of its industry, but to extend the sale of its productions to its neighbours in such a manner as to turn the balance of commerce in its favour. But the success of this system is almost impossible, there necessarily results from it an equilibrium between the importation and exportation of each country. We have been led into these observations by the petitions with which the tables of the Legislature both of this country and France are crowded from persons engaged in commerce and manufactures. We have here the complaints of the silk weavers, of cotton manufacturers, &c. In France, the greater number of petitions is from the vine-growers, formerly in the most flourishing situation, because no other country in Europe could compete with them. Yet they depict their situation to be so miserable as to be on the point of bankruptcy and ruin. They have large stocks on hand, a redundant produce, and no purchasers, heavy imports at home, and large duties, which check their intercourses with Foreign Markets. The internal circulation of articles in France, though they are the growth of France, is extremely vexatious. Each town has its Octroi, or municipal duty, levied upon the wine, or any other article introduced into it. Then there is the duty paid to the state. These grievances might, and should be remedied. The duty should be lowered, and paid only to the state; the diminution in the Revenue would then only be temporary, and would be made up by the increased consumption of the article. With respect to the foreign trade with each country, there is a jealousy which is in the highest, detrimental, not only to one but to all. We cannot understand why Commercial Treaties, upon fair and liberal terms, should not be entered into between every State in Europe; by which Treaties, all prohibitory systems should be done away with at once. It is now profitable only to the smuggler. We are aware that we are suggesting remedies which can only be productive of