

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

COLONIZATION.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

We have always been the foremost amongst the journals of the day to advocate the general principle of colonization, and we have availed ourselves of frequent occasions to endeavour to explain the circumstances under which it becomes the duty of the government to assist its operation, and to afford it the facility of the public encouragement. The general principle of colonization is, that it is the manifest will of Providence that the whole world shall be progressively occupied and cultivated, and that as old countries become filled, and as the increase of mankind requires more land to be taken up, the surplus population shall remove, and a new field for food and labour be opened to them in new regions. We may here understand, by the way, how futile are all the apprehensions which are founded upon the reasonings and system of Mr. Malthus, that the numbers of mankind will exceed the means of affording them food, unless some check be administered to marriage, and that the further multiplication of human beings be restrained by positive laws. How many thousand, and tens of thousand, acres are yet unoccupied in every quarter of the globe; in the wastes of Africa, in the wilds of America, in the islands of the sea, in every nation of Europe singly, and throughout three parts of Asia. Surely, of all the wild fancies which ever entered into the head or heart of man, there has never been one more fantastic, to say nothing of its presumptuous impiety, than this theoretical apprehension of an error, and defect in the original constitution of things; an error which would render it necessary for the human lawgiver to do violence to the feelings of nature, and to apply a system of restraint and control on marriage, which all experience shows can have no other effect than that of depraving, corrupting, and debasing the great majority of mankind. This, therefore, is the proper and most ready answer to all the alleged difficulties of the tendencies of mankind to exceed the possible supply of food, namely, that the world has already existed upwards of six thousand years, and yet that in no country in the world, in no known nation, has this evil yet occurred, and that at the present day there are still millions of unoccupied acres, still elbow room enough for ten times the present numbers of mankind.

To proceed however, more immediately to our subject. Our readers will see that a bill in parliament, and has already passed through two of its stages, for colonizing the new country of Australia—a region about the magnitude of Great Britain, and about a week's sail from Van Dieman's Land. It will be seen that this colonization is a project and speculation of a society of merchants and political economists, who are calling upon parliament to constitute them a Board of commissioners, for the sale, division, and distribution of the lands of the colony. The lands to be sold to those who are willing to buy at a minimum price of twelve shillings per acre; and the government to give the colony a civil establishment, that is, to legalize and sanction the officers which the board of Commissioners shall appoint.

Now, in the first place, we ask, where is there any occasion for a company or board of speculators and commissioners at all? If a number of persons be desirous of settling in this unoccupied tract of country, why not let them go, and make the best bargain either with those who possess the land, or with the government who still retains it? What right, or upon what claim of reason can a society of speculators say to government, sell us (a self-appointed board or company) the whole of this region of 800 miles long by 500 miles square; and pass a law by which we may re-sell it at twelve shillings an acre; enable us to appoint a governor at a large salary, and compel all the settlers to pay taxes so as to raise this salary, and the other salaries of the civil officers? Now has not all this the manifest air of being a mere job, a job to raise money, and a job to create a colonial government of which the speculators hope to be the members? Observe, also, that the government, the appointment of officers and the persons to fill them, is to be made *instantly*,—to be made by a clause in the act, before one house is built, or one settler be fixed on his place of settlement—the government is to be made first, and the people to be found, mustered, and assembled afterwards. Surely, to use a vulgar proverb, this is to put the cart before the horse; to incur a foolish, and perhaps a large cost, or at least so much pains

and labour in vain for an object which may never be realised, or may be abandoned as soon as commenced.

Our second objection is, that it is calling upon the government of the country to assist in gulling and deceiving those who may be induced to emigrate, and thus leading them into a degree of loss, and perhaps misery, not inferior to what was suffered by the emigrants to the Poyais district. We do not say that such is the real object and purpose of those who have initiated this trading speculation; we believe many of them really intend the common benefit of themselves and the emigrants; they think that it promises to be a good speculation for themselves, and not a bad place of emigration for those whom they can induce to buy the land. But are not such the projects and intentions of nearly all speculators, and is there anything in this character of their speculation, which should entitle them to such a countenance from the government as should give their prospectus a kind of official credit and character? By giving them an act of parliament, the government and legislature as much as say that they believe the project to be well founded, a solid and judicious enterprise, and entitled to public countenance and protection. But is it entitled to this public countenance,—does not the government go too far in thus recommending it to emigrants? We are strongly disposed to think that there is nothing in this system of colonization and emigration, and particularly to this particular spot, which should entitle it to such distinct encouragement from government; we think it to be, as we have before said, a mere mercantile job on the part of some trading speculators, amongst whom some honourable and well-meaning men have been induced to enroll themselves.

If the present circumstances of England require the government to encourage emigration, are there no countries nearer home, or with a more assured fertility, to which the tide could be more usefully as well as more safely directed. Look at Ireland, with nearly one-third of her extent in uncultivated lands; look at India, and her vast unoccupied tracts. Here is society already formed, cities built, an ancient people, and a fertile territory, settled long before we were civilized,—the Indians having towns and palaces whilst we lived on acorns in our woods. Here is a land of sugar and cotton, and all kinds of tropical produce,—a land which would occupy all the industry we could spare, and which would pay nobly for all our spare capital. Then why Australia?—why this new colony?—we mean, why should the government select it and prefer it, as they effectually do by giving it this distinctive charter?

Again, we say, we can have no possible objection, that a number of gentlemen, merchants, and others, may adopt this speculation in colonization as well as any other form of trading, but we think that the government will act most imprudently in selling any board or company of speculators such a vast tract of country, and that it offends still more against all principle, that any government should lend its own countenance and authority to a scheme so entirely in nubibus, and to objects, promises, and inducements, so entirely uncertain.

The King, accompanied by Princess Augusta, Prince George, and some of the royal household, went on Monday in State to Eton College, to hear the "Speeches," and were received by the Provost and Fellows, Dr. Keate and the Assistant Masters. On their entrance into the school room, the royal party were most enthusiastically cheered by the youthful students. The English speech, containing the address to His Majesty, was delivered by Mr. Courthorpe with peculiar grace and elegance, in the course of which some clever allusions were made to the once contemplated destruction of "Eton's fair fields" by the rail-road. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves with admirable feeling and effect, and the conclusion was marked by a proud testimonial to Dr. Keate on his retirement from the Head Mastership of the school, after a long career of half a century. The whole body rose, and gave him three thundering cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. The King, on his departure, was again greeted with loud plaudits, which were increased by the announcement of His Majesty's request that the boys might have an extra week's holidays. On Sunday, immediately after church, the sixth form waited on Dr. Keate, and presented him with a magnificent silver vase and two wine coolers—the former a copy of the celebrated Warwick vase, the latter from two beautiful antiques, the works of Storr and Mortimer. The captain of the school, Mr. Phio, then addressed

the Doctor in a very feeling and eloquent speech, expressive of their deep regret at his loss, and concluding with an earnest prayer for his future happiness. Dr. Keate was much overcome by the whole scene, and expressed his gratitude to the boys, shaking hands with each of them. The whole of the boys then assembled in the upper school, when Dr. Keate took an affectionate leave of them.

MANCHESTER, Thursday evening.—Yesterday afternoon, at about one o'clock, the town and neighborhood were visited by one of the most appalling storms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, ever recollected in these climes. It lasted about two hours, though its violence subsided in a much shorter period of time. The effects have unhappily in three instances been fatal to human life; several persons have suffered much injury, and the swollen waters have inundated mills, and involved cattle, bridges, and other species of property liable to such ravage, in one sweeping destruction, while the hail stones dashed with irresistible violence against windows, sky lights, hot houses, &c.; and the damage inflicted in exposed situations by these formidable missiles is incalculably great. Two silk weavers, named Joseph Nelson and Samuel Grudewell, residing in Newton road, were struck dead while at work, and two other workmen in the same house received serious injury. Another sufferer was the wife of a gardener residing in Rooden-lane, Prestwich; she was sitting in her humble cottage when the destroying flash descended, and she fell down dead on the floor. It is much to be feared that the mischief resulting from this fearful visitation is but faintly shadowed forth in the above brief notice.

THE QUEEN.—The *Hanoverian Gazette* of the 20th ult. gives the following extract of a letter from Liebenstein of the 17th of July:—"The anxiety for the arrival of the Queen was very great. At last, on Sunday the 13th,—positive news came that her Majesty would arrive that evening at seven o'clock on the frontiers at Salzungen; she was received by the magistrates under a fine triumphal arch, and escorted by numbers of persons who had followed our Court in carriages and on horseback. About seven o'clock a bustle among the people who crowded the avenue announced her Majesty's arrival. First rode the peasantry in their holiday clothes, after them the citizens of Salzungen with flags and music, then a coach and four with some English gentlemen, and the coach and six in which was the Queen with the young Duchess. The Queen almost precipitated herself out of the carriage to throw herself, bathed in tears, into the arms of her mother, who long held her embraced; both of them had at that moment certainly forgotten all that surrounded them. Not an eye remained dry. The Queen remained some minutes alone with her mother, and then stepped into the balcony, where she was welcomed by the most joyous acclamations, and saluted the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge across the street, who had waited for her arrival in the same house in which we were, in order not to interrupt the first moments of the meeting of her Majesty with her mother. The Duke and Duchess now went over, and remained with the Queen till late in the evening. The Duchess, her Majesty's mother, had resolved quietly to wait upstairs in her own apartment for the arrival of the Queen, in order not to manifest her feelings; but her impatience to see her daughter brought her down stairs, and she seated herself on a bench under the gateway till the carriage drove up."

A THRIFTY FEMALE.—The wife of a farmer, at a village near Skipton, in Caven, Yorkshire, died suddenly a few weeks since; and on opening an old chest to which nobody had had access but herself, a number of small bags were found, containing upwards of 1,000*l.* part in eighteen-pence and three shilling tokens, and above a ton weight in copper. The money had been accumulating in small savings, unknown to the husband, for the last half century.

Mr. Reeve, a pawnbroker in Redcross-street, appeared to answer two informations for taking 1*l.* per month as the interest on two loans of 5*l.*, the law allowing only 4*l.* per month on sums not exceeding 5*l.* 9*s.*

The complainant, Mary Thomas, when she first applied to the Magistrate, stated that she was not a common informer, but she took this course because she was treated with insolence when she went back to the shop to get the error rectified.

A summons was granted, when Mr. Wooler appeared for the defendant, and objected that a formal information should have been filed before the summons was granted. The complaint was therefore stilled on that day; but Mrs. Thomas raised 10*s.* the fee to the lawyer, for drawing an information; and Mr. Wooler again appearing for the defendant, objected that the

magistrate who received the informations had omitted to sign his name to a recital of that fact at the end of the information. Mr. Alderman Ansley allowed this objection, but the forms were returned to Mrs. Thomas to be amended, and were refiled free of expense.

The third hearing now came on before Mr. Alderman Pirie, and Mr. Wooler objected to the information that it did not set forth that Mr. Reeve carried on the trade of a pawnbroker at the time the pledge was made. It only stated that it did so at the time of redemption, when the offence was committed, and if this objection were overruled he had another.

Upon the intervention of the magistrate, however, Mr. Reeve consented to give the woman no further trouble, and the amount of compensation she should receive (considering the expense she had been put to) was fixed by Mr. Alderman Pirie at 40*s.*, which Mr. Reeve accordingly paid. The overcharge was 24*d.*

MALTA, July 8.—A report has unexpectedly reached us, that the squadron under Sir Josias Rowley is to return to Malta, from Vourla, calling at Napoli. You will understand that the squadron is considered here, in all its movements, as under the chief political direction of Lord Ponsonby, the ambassador at Constantinople, whose "eyes are about him," in all that relates to the present and remote interests of this country, looking at the movements both on the sides of Turkey and Russia, as being under one powerful influence and direction. The British squadron consists of twenty-one sail, carrying 850 guns. It may be of great interest at the present moment to enumerate them, and state their disposition. The *Britannia*, Caledonia, Thunderer, Edinburgh, Talavera, Endymion, and Mastiff, were at Vourla, the 25th June. The *Britannia* will return home, on being relieved by the *Canopus*, which ship will leave this port on the 6th inst. *Acton*, at Constantinople (ordered to England); *Beacon*, at Mytilene; having arrived 30th June, with a mail from Vourla; *Champion* on the coast of Spain; *Favorite* and *Hind* at Smyrna; *Jasseur* at Gibraltar; *Madagascar* at Patras, and to remain there until tranquility is restored; *Rover* at Corfu; *Tyne* on her passage to Vourla; *Ceylon* flag-ship here. These ships comprise six sail of the line, five frigates, four corvettes, one brig, two surveying sloops, one cutter, one steamer, and one receiving ship.

The Earl Bathurst expired at his residence in Arlington-street, on Sunday afternoon. His Lordship was in the 72d year of his age, and had been gradually declining for some months past. The Noble Earl entered into office at an early period, and in 1793 was sworn in a member of the Privy Council; in 1804 he was appointed Master of the Mint, during Mr. Pitt's administration, and in 1807 President of the Board of Trade; in 1809 his Lordship was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held only a short time. During the Liverpool Administration his Lordship discharged the duties of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department for a period of nearly 16 years. In 1828 he was appointed President of the Council, which high office he retained till the resignation of the Wellington administration in 1830, since which time he has taken no very prominent part in public affairs. His Lordship was a Knight of the Garter, a Teller in the Court of Exchequer, and a joint Clerk of the Crown (both salaries amounted to 24,000*l.* per annum), one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a member of the Antiquarian Society, Doctor of Civil Law, &c. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and family estates by his eldest son, Viscount Apsley, by which a vacancy occurs in the representation of Cirencester. It is, we believe, regulated by act of parliament that the Tellership of the Exchequer shall not be filled up, by which a saving to the public will be derived of 22,700*l.* per annum.

The office of Clerk of the Crown has become subject, by the death of Lord Bathurst, to the act passed last session for regulating the offices of the Court of Chancery. It has ceased to be a sinecure, and is converted into an effective office, which can no longer be executed by deputy. The salary also is reduced to an amount which, after payment of the necessary expenses of the establishment, can hardly be estimated beyond 2200*l.* per annum. The Lord Chancellor has appointed his Chief Secretary, Mr. Le Marchant, to the office, but it is understood that the appointment is only temporary.

THE INQUISITION IN SPAIN.—The Inquisition, which had already been suppressed, *de facto*, in Spain, has been suppressed, *de jure*, by the following Decree, dated 15th July:—"Art. 1. The Tribunal of the Inquisition is definitively suppressed.—Art. 2. The property, income, and other goods belonging to this Institution, are to be applied to the payment of the public debt.—Art. 3. The produce of the 101 canonships dependent upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose.—Art. 4. The employees attached to this Tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical prebends, or civil employments in remuneration, shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said Tribunal.—Art. 5. All the other employees are to receive the amount of the salaries from the Sinking Fund, until they have been otherwise provided for.

The Adjutant-General of the Forces has, in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, issued instructions to the officers in command of the troops in Great Britain, to grant furloughs to a third of the non-commissioned officers and privates of their respective corps, till the 20th of September next. One third of the commissioned officers belonging to the said regiments have also got leave of absence till the above period.

The Commander in Chief, in consequence of an application from the farmers in the vicinity of Windsor, has granted permission to a large portion of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, at present stationed at Windsor, to assist the farmers in getting in their crops.

General Drouet d'Erlon, who has just been appointed Governor of Algiers, commanded the 2d division of the French army at the battle of Waterloo. He was condemned to death under the Restoration, and figured for a long time upon the list of the proscribed. This General, before his new appointment, was commander of the military division of which Nantes is the principal station.

LINCOLNSHIRE—*Relics of Napoleon's Army*.—Between 200 and 300 tons of the bones of the horses, and amongst them some of those of the men, which were lost in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, have arrived and are arriving at Grimsby. These are the remains of the 30,000 almost famished horses, and the miserable men, who, as history relates, perished through cold in one night almost at the commencement of his retreat from that city, which the flames, kindled by the hands of the Russians had reduced to ruins and desolation.

DEVONSHIRE—*Somnambulism*.—A rather singular case of somnambulism occurred at St. Agnes, a short time since, at which place a young woman rose from her bed, traversed different rooms in the house, and in a remote one of them raised the cover of a large chest, got in, and closed the lid on herself. However, want of air soon awoke her, and terrified at finding herself entombed, as she conceived, she called lustily for help. Her cries awoke her parents, who speedily got up, and having procured a light, commenced a search, under great alarm. After some time, they came to the chest, on raising the lid of which they found the young woman almost dead from flight and suffocation.

Lucien Bonaparte's Compliment to England.—At the dinner of the Literary Society given at Freemason's hall on June 7, the Prince of Canino, (Lucien Bonaparte), after returning thanks to the company present for the honour conferred on him in drinking his health, proposed the following toast, remarkable as emanating from the brother of Napoleon, but the constant and zealous advocate of republican principles, for the homage it renders to the excellence of British institutions:—"To the political principles, sacred treasure of the British constitution; to the inviolability of the private dwelling; to the freedom of the press; and to the inalienable right of association! May these precious liberties, gentlemen, continue to constitute your happiness! but may they also cease to be foreign to France, who, for forty years has been fighting to obtain them! May the intellectual progress of political reform which agitates Europe be directed everywhere, as it is with you, by religious sentiments and an inviolable respect for property! and may all nations become as free as the hospitable people of Old England!"—*London Times*.

Extraordinary Feat.—On Tuesday evening after a very heavy fall of rain, Coates the Pedestrian accomplished an extraordinary feat at Brighton. He commenced by picking up fifty stones placed one yard apart in a straight line, and put each singly into a basket, (the distance being nearly two miles;) this he did in eleven minutes; he then walked a mile in ten minutes, ran a mile in seven minutes, wheeled a barrow one mile in eight minutes, walked backwards half a mile in six minutes and a half, drew a one horse gig half a mile in eight minutes, ran a pair of coach wheels half a mile in five minutes and a half, hopped a hundred yards in half a minute, and lastly, jumped over twenty hurdles five yards apart in one minute, the whole occupying fifty-seven minutes and a half. He had scarcely recovered from the fatigue he had undergone when he offered to bet £10 to £5 that he completed a similar task the same evening within the hour.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

A CARD.

MESSRS. BROWN & AVERY, of New York, recently from St. JOHN, respectfully give notice to the Inhabitants of FREDERICTON and its Vicinity, that they intend spending a few days only in Fredericton, for the purpose of attending professionally upon such LADIES and GENTLEMEN as may need the services of the DENTAL SURGEON.—The Subscribers are prepared to set Artificial, Mineral, incorruptible TEETH, in addition to the Surgical operations of their Profession—such as stopping with Gold, Cleansing, Regulating, and extracting TEETH.

SEPTIMAN BROWN, SAMUEL AVERY.

September 12, 1834.

Rooms at the Albion Hotel, where attendance will be given from nine until six o'clock, daily.

REMOVAL.

M. MACKINTOSH has removed from Regent Street, to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Daniel Johnston, in Queen Street, second store below Mr. Moulton's Tin Ware Shop.

Queen Street, Fredericton, }
2d September, 1834. }

For Sale by Public Auction.

ON Tuesday the 14th day of October next, will be sold on the premises, that lot of Land in Kings' Street, belonging to the Estate of Samuel Grosvenor, deceased, situate between the residence of Mr. Cox, and Capt. Fradsham.
By order of the Executors.
ASA COY, Auctioneer.
Fredericton, 3d September, 1834.