

EUROPE.

IRELAND.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger. THE GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING IN IRELAND.

The vast numbers of the persons assembled at this meeting, and the rank, property, and consequence of the personages by whom it was called and attended, gave it a fair claim to be regarded as one of the most important public meetings which have occurred since the prorogation of Parliament; and so much the more so, inasmuch that whilst the Edinburgh, Durham, and Dundee gatherings, have had no other purpose than that of complimenting some individual at the head of a party, the Down Assembly was in every respect a national meeting,—a meeting for a national object, and having for its purpose the defence of the institutions and property of the country.

In many, indeed in all of our former papers, we have rendered ample credit to the Whig party, and their well known leaders, for many excellent measures by which they have reformed great and acknowledged abuses, and have made laws conducive to the public good. They have excited a strong spirit of inquiry, and a resolute purpose to sift and examine all departments of the state, which have already led to the correction of many inveterate evils; they have broken up many boards, they have reduced the salaries of many officers, and they have utterly abolished many large sinecures. They have saved nearly half a million annually in the Naval and Admiralty Departments, and they have purged the Customs of those overpaid places which in former times, and never so much as in the early part of the reign of George the Third, were bestowed upon young nobles at schools or in their cradle. They acted also with great sincerity and a manifest zeal in all that concerned the Reform Act: and if this act was crippled in its passage through the house by the very absurd enactment that all persons should lose their right of being registered, in any given year, unless at the time of registry they had paid up all rates and taxes due the April next preceding,—if the Reform Bill, we say, were thus crippled, it was certainly no fault of the Whigs. So far, therefore, they are entitled to be regarded as public benefactors by all those who consider the reform to have been a public benefit; they acted sincerely in it, and zealously in it; they gave up nothing they could maintain, and took all they could get. The recent article in the *Edinburgh Review*, attributed by Lord Durham to Lord Brougham, and from its intrinsic evidence we believe justly so, is chiefly of public interest upon this ground, that it shows the first purpose of the Whig reformers was to have conferred a reform far more sweeping and radical, and that they only abandoned this purpose from the necessity of making some concession to the known feelings of the House of Lords. Such, therefore, is the amount of the public debt, and obligation to the Whigs,—and the drawback is, that in Ireland, if not in England, they have unquestionably unsettled all the ordinary securities of property, and have originated a state of things which renders it impossible in that unhappy country to enjoy property in that quiet possession and secure confidence which ought to be the first fruits of civil government. In Ireland, the Whig measures and Whig principles, have thrown every thing into disorder, and have given such confidence to agitation, sedition, and actual insurrection, as to destroy all the peace and security of private life.

The first duty, first object, and almost sole value of civil government, is to protect individuals by the common power and strength of the state; and in what does this protection consist but in the quiet enjoyment of property? In enabling every man to possess his field or his house as every proprietor ought to possess it; to use them himself, or to receive the rent of them from another. Of the many thousands of persons who, as we trust, will read our journal this day, how many of them are those, who, in return for the heavy taxes they pay to government, reap any possible advantage from government and the laws, but that they are enabled to enjoy their own property in peace and security; so that no one can violently oust them from their house or land, or if they have let them out, can refuse or withhold the rent. Practically speaking, therefore, this is the main value of civil government, and if it do not render this fruit, if it do not afford us this protection, it is then a thing which costs us a most oppressive and ruinous price, and produces no value in return: it is a nuisance, an extortion, an oppression. Now, as regards Ireland, have not the Whigs rendered this the character of their govern-

ment! Does the actual government protect any of the Irish proprietors in the quiet enjoyment of their own estates? Does it secure the landlords the receipt of their rents? Does it enable the church and clergy to get that portion of their tithes which shall enable them to live from year to year? Is there any thing like the effective protection of the law to property of any kind? Is there not a general and a most pernicious example, that the clergy have been almost deprived of the possibility of enforcing their legal and ancient rights by a confederacy to withhold tithes; and is there not a feeling also gaining ground that the same process of passive resistance may successfully be employed against all other proprietors,—that the peasantry may thus obtain actual possession of the land, and all the landlords be effectually ousted? In one word, is there any other civilized kingdom in Europe which presents a worthy parallel with the present state of Ireland; a kingdom, in which a most costly machinery of civil government exists for no other purpose but to receive its pay and salary, without duly or indeed at all protecting the peaceful enjoyment of the rights of persons and property?

It is under these circumstances, that for a second time, within the last fifty years (the first occasion being the well-known Irish volunteers in the case of the Irish propositions) that the protestant people of Ireland appear again resolved to come forward in their own persons, and to undertake that defence for themselves which the Whig government will not render them. Such is the object of the County of Down meeting, and we think that the noblemen and gentlemen there assembled, were fully justified both in the language they employed, and in the purposes and in the resolutions which they avowed. We think that the conduct of ministers towards Ireland, and as regards O'Connell, has been insufferably negligent, and that they have only strengthened and confirmed that agitation which it was their first duty to have suppressed.

COLONIAL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE HALIFAX MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

November 5, 1834.

Continued from our last.

When Themistocles was asked if he would play, he replied that he could not, but "he could make a great city out of a petty town." Without cherishing that contempt for the arts of life which the answer would seem to imply, let us seek to acquire and diffuse the knowledge by which villages are turned to cities, and petty territories raised up to be great and flourishing nations. This would appear a hopeless task—an unattainable art, if the world's history was not full of cheering and conspicuous examples. These, as it were, with one voice, teach us this great lesson,—that the growth and prosperity of cities and states, do not depend so much upon their territorial extent, or their natural situation and advantages, as upon the discipline, knowledge and self devotion of their inhabitants. Were I addressing rude soldiers of the middle age, I might point to Sparta and to Rome, and ask to what they owed their influence and dominion? But this is not the age nor this the country, to applaud or practice a culture so austere; and yet, may we not ask if our chance of earning for Nova Scotia a reputation more blameless and serene, by a discipline less rigorous and brutal, is not better than that of the handful of disorderly soldiers, who subdue the world by first subduing themselves.

But let us turn to those nations which have raised themselves to distinction by the arts of peace—by those qualities which, as they better suit our situation, are more in accordance with our sympathies, and the spirit of the age.

Why was Athens more prosperous, more influential, enlightened and refined, than the other states of Greece? Was there any thing so pre-eminent in her situation and natural gifts, as to mark her the favorite of fortune, and check all competition in the paths of greatness which she pursued? Was there any thing in the original extent of the borders, or in the character of the mere land and sea that they enclosed, to which her decided superiority can be traced? No—to the nature of her early discipline, the value of her institutions, the noble ambition they excited, and the consequent devotion to industry, philosophy and the arts, we must attribute the rise of that wonderful city—so long the seat of power and refinement; and whose glory has come down to our own times, mellowed but not obscured by the lapse of ages—refracted perhaps, but quenched, by the imperfect media of history and tradition through which it has passed.

If it were possible to carry your minds back for centuries, and show you the low and barren sand banks at the head of the Adriatic, out of which arose the great and flourishing Republic of Venice, (and compared with which even the Isle of Sable is an empire) I would ask whether you conceived it possible, that even the industry and ingenuity of man could build up a mighty state out of such contemptible materials? Did the stately palaces grow from out that barren soil? Were they formed, like the wreathed coral, by the spontaneous resources of the sea? No—but they grew with the growth of Venetian intellect, discipline and industry—they grew as a regard for the honor and interest of St. Mark became a fixed principle of action among his children; and with them grew internal strength and moral influence abroad. And how did it happen, that of all the States of Italy, no fitting rivals could be found for these people, but in the confined and rugged borders of Genoa? What earned her the title of "proud"—gave her the mastery of distant seas, and almost the command of the Eastern Empire? Was it her situation, her soil, her climate? Had she any advantage in point of time or territory or population, over the other states of Italy? Not at all—but courage and enterprise, love of country and high toned ambition, overcame all obstacles, won every advantage, and gave to a little circle of rocky hills a name, an influence, and a degree of wealth and power, to which in her early days it would have appeared like madness to have aspired.

Need I name Florence to you—or ask why the modern traveller, with bounding heart and excited imagination, hastens by the other cities of Italy to bend his gaze on her? Is it because there is any magic in the Arno—any higher charm than nature has bestowed on other streams? Can the country around it vie with the beautiful and sublime—the dazzling but barren doury—of many a nobler scene? Why then does Florence claim such especial regard? Because within her borders were displayed, during a long period of her history, the highest qualities of the human mind—threading and controlling the dark and intricate policy of the times—influencing the fate of nations, and winning lustre and respect by the finest achievements in Literature, Science and Art. The wisdom, self-devotion and genius of her sons, secured to her the best rewards of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacturers: raised her up to a degree of grandeur and authority, which nature would seem to have denied; and filled her with objects to attract the attention and excite the wonder of every succeeding age.

Who would seek, in the sluggish rivers and mud flats of Holland, for the materials of a great and flourishing State? Who would expect of the inhabitants of such a country, to do more than subdue the prominent disadvantages by which they were surrounded—to atone, by the most persevering industry, for those inequalities of fortune, that would appear to distinguish them from their more highly favored neighbors; and subject them forever to mortifying contrasts on the scale of national importance. But do we not find, in the flourishing cities of Holland, her crowded marts, her powerful armaments, her distant Colonies, her honorable name, the most unequivocal evidences of the boundless resources and energy of the human mind: rising superior to the obstacles of nature, draining the land and subduing the sea, exacting tribute from the idle and improvident, and going on conquering and to conquer, so long as rightly disciplined and directed, and stimulated by the hope of honorable rewards.

Turning to Britain, we have a more striking illustration—one that we may be pardoned for contemplating with pride. Who among you is so ignorant as to believe that her prosperity and power—her boundless treasure of industry and art—her moral influence and honorable renown are either the fruits of her position, her superiority of soil and climate, territorial extent, or of any start which circumstances gave her, in the march of civilization, over the other countries of Europe? If her greatness grew out of her position, why were not the islands of the Mediterranean more commercial, prosperous and impregnable, than the countries upon the main? If an insular situation is indispensable to the creation of naval armaments, the prosecution of foreign commerce, the establishment of distant Colonies, how does it happen that these were acquired by Holland, Portugal and Spain? In soil and climate, so far from having any advantage, she is behind her rivals; in size, she is less than Prussia, and not half so extensive as France or Spain; and in point of time, when Italy was a garden, she was but

a desert. Where then lies the true secret of Britain's influence and renown? You must seek it in her nobler institutions—her higher political and social cultivation—her superior knowledge, enterprise and freedom; and above all, in that high toned patriotism and national pride, which stimulates her sons to enlarge her borders—pour the riches of the universe into her bosom and, by the highest flights of valour, genius and self-devotion, illustrate her history and adorn her name.

Shall we, then, disregard these great lessons? Shall the Muse of History teach us this admirable philosophy in vain, or point unheeded to those bright examples recorded by her pen? No—I trust not. Let us pledge ourselves to each other to study them with attention, to impress them upon the minds of our neighbours and friends, to teach them to our children; and to seek from them consolation and encouragement, amidst the difficulties we may have to encounter; in developing the resources of this young and growing country.

You will readily perceive that I wish to show you how national happiness, influence and glory, are comparatively independent of those circumstances which are vulgarly believed to create them; and that a people, though ever so few in numbers and deficient in physical resources, may, by a due appreciation of the truth—by a due estimate of early combination and perseverance, from their own destiny—control their own fortune, and earn for themselves a measure of improvement, influence, and renown, out of all proportion to the gifts of nature, and the apparent means at their command.

But, it may be said, what reward shall we reap by forming resolves, encouraging each other, and acting upon these examples? The first fruits would scarcely be ripened in our time; and even if our convictions were seconded by our descendants, centuries would perhaps pass away before any thing brilliant or important could be achieved. Did our forefathers, who have done so much for us, reason in this way? Did they shrink from clearing the forest, encountering the savage, from making roads, erecting churches, colleges and schools? Did they withhold from us the instruction which our wants demanded, and their situations enabled them to afford? Did they do every thing for the present, and nothing for the future? And if their labours have taught us to look back with gratitude, ought we not to look ahead with hope; to raise in our times the structure of domestic happiness and prosperity (the foundations of which they laid broad and deep) as high as our means will permit—trusting to those who come after us to ornament and perfect the work? Yes, let us imitate the example of the benevolent Husbandman, who sows his grain in confidence, without stopping to enquire if others may not reap the harvest; who plants the tree, and engrafs the twig, though neither may blossom beneath his eye, nor bear fruit until he is in his grave.

But you may ask me to descend from generalities, and deal a little in detail. So far as the limits of this address will permit I am content to do so: and beginning with Agriculture, I will suppose that you demand of me, how our soil is to be brought up to an equality with that of more favored lands? and I answer by higher cultivations; by intense study of its composition and capabilities, by enlightened and assiduous management; and the application of all those chemical and mechanical improvements, which promote fertility and amelioration, and have been treasured by the experience of the past. How are we to raise Manufactures? By importing nothing which our own industry can supply at as low a rate; and by multiplying those bulky and cheap productions, which enjoy some protection from the cost of transportation. Though, from the facility with which we are deluged by European manufactures on one side, and those of the United States, forced into existence by wars and high duties on the other, at present prevents, and may for many years retard, the formation of some establishments that are eminently to be desired; still, as the natural capabilities of our country for the prosecution of this branch of national industry are great, I do not despair. Indeed there can be little doubt, that if the proper encouragement is given, as the cost of subsistence and of labour falls, domestic manufactures will take firm root in the soil; and if once reared, they may be carried to any extent.

As respects Commerce, there is no reason why Nova Scotia should not be eminently commercial; because, although our power of agricultural production may be restrained by our narrow limits, and the character of our soil and climate; and although the growth

of manufactures may be retarded by the trifling domestic demands of a thin population, and the direct competition of older and more wealthy states; there is no such formidable obstacles to the rapid growth of a commercial marine, and the almost indefinite extension of domestic and foreign trade. I know that this opinion will be regarded by many as absurd—but it is the result of some thought and of a firm conviction. It is not essentially necessary that a country should produce largely, in order to secure the advantages of commerce—provided her people have more industry, economy, enterprise and intelligence, than their neighbours, and are contented with smaller profits. The whole world is open to a people possessing these qualities—and, if brought to bear, for any length of time, upon the most sterile and unpromising spot that skirts the ocean, they will infallibly make it wealthy, populous and powerful.

The Phœnicians produced neither the gold of Ophir nor the corn of Egypt—the Genoese had no natural claims to the rich harvests of the Crimea or the sturgeon of the Black Sea—and yet they made more by the interchange of these commodities than the people by whom they were prepared. What gave the Dutch almost a monopoly of the wheat of Poland and the spices of the Indian isles? the qualities to which I have referred. Who will say that it has not been by establishing commercial relations with all parts of the earth, and becoming the factors of all other nations, rather than by the force of domestic production, that Great Britain has attained the unexampled rank and opulence she enjoys?

To be concluded in our next.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 7th, 1835.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director next week, Mr. Oliver Smith.
Discount Day, - - THURSDAY.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before three o'clock on TUESDAY.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next Week. { JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
JED. SEASON, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for { CHARLES LEE, Esq.
next week.



By Authority.

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

| No. | NEW SERIES. | £ | s | d |
|------|---------------------------|-----|----|---|
| 126, | in favor of Simon Wilcox, | 275 | 0 | 0 |
| 127, | Hon. G. F. Street, | 7 | 1 | 7 |
| 128, | W. & F. Leavitt and | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 129, | J. Kirk, | 12 | 7 | 6 |
| 130, | Amos Seaman, | 8 | 15 | 8 |
| 131, | R. C. Minette, | 41 | 5 | 0 |
| 132, | H. G. Clopper, Esq., | 32 | 13 | 9 |
| 133, | Major Greaves, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 134, | B. Robinson, Esq., | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| 135, | Philip Byrne, | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 136, | J. Jordan, R. Payne, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| 137, | and C. Parlee, | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 138, | M. Brannen, | 50 | 17 | 8 |
| 139, | J. R. Partelow, Esq., | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 140, | Hon. W. F. Odell, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 141, | Chairman of Com. of | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 142, | Pub. and Priv. Acts, | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 143, | J. C. Vail, Esq., | 98 | 4 | 6 |
| 144, | A. Goodfellow and | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| 145, | Chairman of Commit. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| 146, | of Correspondence, | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| 147, | J. T. Murray, Esq., | 39 | 3 | 0 |
| 148, | President and Directors | 187 | 2 | 2 |
| 149, | of F. I. Comp., | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| 150, | J. & J. G. Woodward, | | | |
| 151, | Geo. Hayward, Esq., | | | |
| 152, | Magistrates of County | | | |
| 153, | of Charlotte, | | | |

Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B.
December 31, 1834.
R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette.
The fast sailing ship *Jean Hastie* arrived at one o'clock this afternoon from Greenock. She sailed on the 1st Dec. put into Rothesay Bay, and left that place on the 11th. She brought Greenock papers to the 1st Dec; we have however only been able to obtain those of the 24th and 25th ult. from which we have hastily made the following extracts:

LONDON, Nov. 26.
No appointments of Ministers have yet been made, and the Commission necessarily issued from the Treasury is wholly temporary—even the appointment of Lord Lyndhurst, as Lord Chancellor, is only provisional. No appointments will be made until the return of Sir R. Peel, in whose hands the Duke of Wellington wishes to place the task of forming the Cabinet.