Great Britain, &c.

From the London Atlas, June 23. EMIGRATION AND TRADE.

There is probably no point more essential to the permanence and extension of British power, or the maintenance and diffusion of British institutions, than a well considered system of colonization. Great Britain, with a dense, rapidly increasing, industrious, and intelligent people, has the entire command of the seas, and the possession of almost every insular position in the world, and almost of immense tracts of land on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia. Such vast materials, and such natural advantages for colonization, never were possessed by any other country in the world. Ex perience has also shown that the character of the people of this country is admirably adapted for the settlement of new countries. Were the population of the British Islands ten times more numerous than it is, Great Britain in the vast extent of her proccupied lands, has abundant space for them for many generations to come. With such ample, nay, such exhaustless materials for promoting the happiness of her own people, and advancing the general welfare of mankind, all that is wanting is a well considered and well understood system of colonization, in order to enable us to avail ourselves of the advantages thus placed within our power.

The objects to be obtained by colonization are-first, the provisions of an outlet, by which our surplus population may be gradually drawn off in such a manner as to promote their own prosperity, and to increase the general resources of the empire; and, second, to direct the current of Colonial industry in such a channel that by them Great Britain may, as much as possible, be rendered independent of other countries for the supply of food and the raw materials of our staple manufactures. If Great Britain should prove to be unable to supply herself with nies than from the north of Germany, or the ing:countries bordering on the Baltic, since, in the Farther particulars of the late Indian Murders Deal's Island. are our rivals, and may be, our enemies, a large portion of the profits necessarily goes into the British capital and industry are wholly employed, the entire profits are divided between the people of Great Britain and their colonial brethren; and the mother country and the colony are alike enriched by a commerce, which is entirely free from hostile tariffs, and conflicting interests. Then again with respect to our dependence on foreign countries for the raw material of our manufactures; can any one doubt the enormous evils this country might sustain from being compelled to rely upon the United States of North America for the supply of raw cotton? are at present so to speak, wholly dependent on them for the supply of the raw material for such a calamity as wor, -and how suddenly, and from what very siender causes, such a visitation might befal us, the events of the last few months must have made sufficiently manifest, should be encouraged in our colonial possessions. that we may be, in some degree at least, indesupply of the United States, it is probable we never can be. Such a state of things is not, perhaps, desirable, certainly it is not necessary. for the maintenance of the great branch of our industry connected with the manufacture of cotton. It is our total, our entire dependence, which makes the case so alarming. There are various ways by which this state of despondency may be partially modified. Among the most are adapted to its growth.

to our woollen manufacture. Till within a d-n you, run, and so he escaped. On our revery recent period, the raw material has been turn we found all the families had removed to supplied partly by the home growth which has our encampment. no doubt, at all times been very considerable and partly by the wools of Germany and Spain, from which countries we have been in the habit In haste, the express waiting. of importing large quantities annually. In a very few years the British settlements in Australia will be adequate to the supply, both in respect of quantity and quality, of every pound of wool which it will be necessary to import. Can any one doubt the great advantages, which both England and her Colonies will derive from

United States.

Boston, August 20.

mortar. Although to this circumstance may taken by the Executive of the United States. be attributed the preservation of his life, it is feared his evesight is irretrievably ruined by the lime. The warehouse was 100 feet long by 40 wide, and three stories high. The workmen commenced the roof on Saturday, and had laid but three rows of slate. Its des truction was complete, the tornado scorcely leaving one brick upon another. Some of the lumber was carried to the distance of 300 feet.

Two small vessels were capsized at the same time near Fort McHenry. The hands on board of one escaped, but a small boy was crushed to death between some lumber. In SEVERE GALE IN THE BAY, WITH SUPPOSE the cabin of the other vessel were a man and two boys, who were taken out uninjured shortly after the squall by cutting a hole in the bottom of the vessel. A part of the Philadelphia railroad bridge at Canton, was blown off, and also the roof of the steam Saw Mill, Harris's Creek. At the depot at Canton th walls of the car house, which was burnt a few trifling damage sustained.

From the Charleston Patriot.

arrived this forenoon from Black Creek, we corn, it would be infinitely better that the de- have received the Jacksonville Courier of the ficiency should be made up from her own colo- 9th instant, from which we copy the follow-

The following is an extract from a letter to the Editor, giving farther particulars of the late pockets of foreigners; whereas in the former, Indian murders in Georgia, an account of which appeared in our paper of Thursday last.

"Fort Gilliland, (E. F.) July 31st, 1838. Sir, -The express has just arrived from Kit tle Creek, and it appears that the Indians are commencing their career in Georgia. I received a letter from an officer of our regiment, who was an eye witness to this melanchuly fact.'

Camp Wilds, Geo. July 23. search of the Indians.

some time before we could find the trial; we PELETA. followed them about 25 miles, and until farther obvious now discernible, we conceive to be the pursuit could not be had, having then gone pendent communities of the cotton growing to our hips in mud for two miles, which was as states. Another would be the springing up of much as we could stand. We returned that new cotton growing countries independent of the night, found all buried, 8 in number, in one United States, such as we now see in the case of grave. We returned to camp, then camp, Texas; and lastly, and the best of all, is the but now comp Wilds, that being the name of encouragement of the cultivation of cotton in the murdered family. -Two children escapedsuch of our colonies and other possessions as one of them says that a white man was with the Indians, and caught him-asked him why We may illustrate the branch of our subject he did not run, the boy told him he would if he by reference to what is taking place in regard let him go-which the man did. Said now,

> We are making arrangements to scour the country about Fort Fanning and its vicinity.

With respect, your obd't serv't. N. DARLING. Lt. 2d Dragoons.

such a state of things? Wools are now pur. Gov. Kent, of Maine, "has directed a survey is only in our power to give an outline. chased upon the most disadvantageours terms to be made of the disputed territory, and has On Monday, the 6th inst. Dr. Keilley, the the stormy winds and earthquakes of war, tious of the same of being handed down to from Germany and Spain, from both of which ordered out the military to protect the survey. Surgeon of the Public Hospital at St. John's, fire and bloodshed, but by the still small posterity as the coadjutors of these distincountries our manufactures are carefully exclud. ors in the performance of their duties." We was standing near his house, and alongside voice of the spirit of Christianity and British guished worthies of ever blessed memory? ed, and these imports consequently are paid for, have seen repeated statements of a similar pur- Mr. Kent, a Member of the Assembly, when liberty. Whatever may be our creed or Their moral worth, their undoubted piety, to a great extent in gold. As soon as we can port, in many of the papers, and some of them he was applied to by a poor man for a ticket colour, we are now equally free, entitled to their acknowledged and transcendant abiliary. supply ourselves, a great branch of industry have quoted the Bangor Whig as the source of admission into the Hospital, not on account the equal enjoyment of the same rights and ties, opposed an invincible phalanx against will be developed in the colonies,—the colonists from which they derived their information. of any bodily infirmity, but for want of proper laws. It is, indeed, a glorious era, and one the "powers of darkness," and on this glowill be enriched by its produce,—they will take We have not however seen any such statement sustenance—he referred him to Mr. Kent for which the world has never witnessed be- rious day achieved a victory, the greatest payment, not in the hard enriency required by in that paper, nor in any of the papers of Ban- relief—as exhibiting "one of those cases to fore. Here we have a great and mighty na- ever recorded in the history of man, a viccommercial rivals, but in the produce of British gor or the vicinity. From the absence of any meet which, perhaps, some Legislative enaction making away from it the degrading fory which, besides its other priceless trophies, industry; and the trade would be carried on such annunciation in the vicinity of the Go- ment might be desirable." Mr. Kent then trammels of avarice and prejudice, in order has regained the eagles—no, the doves of the wholly in British or Colonial ships, the property vernor's residence, and in the neighbourhood made reflections upon the dietry of the Hospi- to emancipate millions of fellow beings from Church which had been so long the prize of of the mother country and the colonies. Upon of the disputed territory, where any such moveevery exchange both parties would become ments would be likely to be known as soon as robber of the poor, who retorted, and put his to their proper rank in the scale of God's A new era has opened. Posterity and the other, and the natural ties of common ancestry, lic, we infer that the report which has been so Mr. Kent proceeded at once to the House boast of a greater triumph. No portion, it forth our most noble and redeeming efforts. common institutions, and common feelings, current, is without foundation. We are con- of Assembly—made a formal complaint of a may be said, of the British dominions is now There is every thing in Providence that is would be cemented and rendered inseparable firmed in this belief from the impression that breach of the privileges of the House, and the polluted by the footsteps of a slave; and inviting. Goaded on the one hand by the by the strongest bonds of a community of in- the position in which the boundary question Serjeant at Arms was ordered to arrest Dr. every individual within those dominion- spur of prejudice, and soothed on the other was placed, in consequence of the earnest ap- Keilley—he was soon taken in custody, but may now exclaim, with exulting pride and by the caresses of benevolence, our elevation plication of the Executive of Maine, by the tendering bail, was released until the following joy-" I too am free!" The black man, in is inevitable is irresistible. Our prudence, and by the report of the Judiciary committee on Tuesday the House met, examined without any sense of degradation or distinc much already, and will yet gain us more

MORE.—The squall which passed over Balti- | my further measures, by the government of sembly, and called upon him to apologise: the world, and point to it as the unsullied em. Sophia, took shelter under a new building at pology for any unnecessary delay. It also the common gaol. this wharf, which was blown down, burying presents, in the most public way, before the On Friday Dr. Kielley appeared before glorious example which has just been exhiboth beneath its ruins. They were shortly af- people of the United States, and before the go- the Hon. Judge Lilly, under a writ of bited by a great and magnanimous nation. ter dug out, dreadfully bruised, and quite dead. vernment of Great Britain, the point of view in Habeas Corpus, when his discharge was moved Let us trust that the day is not far distant A negro man who had just left the building which the question is unanimously regarded by for by BRYAM ROBINSON, Esq. was caught by the falling walls and both legs | the Senate. In having attained this object, | broken. Mr. Joseph Holt, a bricklayer, was the government of Maine has effected an im- question of the authority of the House of As- may fonger be found among any portion of in the third story, and when the house fell he portant advance towards a settlement of the sembly to commit for the alleged contempt, the human race; and that, as all are equal was thrown headforemost into a large heap of question, and the next step we presume will be upon which point he would give his judgment in the sight of their Almighty and beneficent

STEAM SHIPS FROM PHILADELPHIA .- A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thursday, Nicholas Biddle presiding, at which resolutions were passed expressing a determination on the part of the citizens to participate in the labors, and if possible, in the profits, of Atlantic Steam Navigation. A committee of ten were appointed to report a plan of association for that purpose.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Captain Parrish, of the Steamboat Virginia, on Saturday night was severely felt at Deal's Island, 140 miles below Baltimore. It commenced at 9 r. m. and blew with the violence of a hurricane until 12, a period of three hours. Off the Camp Meeting ground about 300 sail which were driven ashore. Nine capsised, and a number of persons missing from them are believed to have been drowned. The stoutest By the U. S. steamer Poinsett, Captain Peck, trees near the Camp ground were torn up, and the tents instantaneously demolished. On the way down the Sound, Capt. P. saw several vessels bottomed upwards, and others ashore. The gale, or hurricane appeared to have passed in a vem, as it was not felt twelve miles below

> IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA. From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin. TROUBLES IN HAVANAAND PORTO RICO.

The Steam ship Natchez having been detained at Key West for want of fuel, a "Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of schooner was despatched to Havana to procure a supply of coal. The officer sent in command of the schooner stated, on his return to Key West, that there had been some serious discircumstances and particulars had been kept a been arrested by order of the House of Assem-"Forty-five miles north west of Centerville, secret, as far as possible, by the public autho- bly in consequence of a decision made by him on Sunday morning, a man came full speed into rities, so that nothing certain had transpired in his Judicial capacity; and that the Sheriff camp with the cry of Indians. I asked where, as to the cause or origin of the affair. This has also been arrested for having obeyed a He said about 5 miles off, that he had just re- much is ascertained: that a conspiracy was mandate of his superior, the said judge, founthis, our great staple manufacture. Suppose moved a family who heard the report of guns detected among the troops and officers of se- ded upon that decision, I feel compelled to and the screams of people. We were in our veral regiments garrisoning the Moro Castle, have recourse to prorogation for the purpose saddles in a few moments, and under full speed through the treachery of one of the individuals of putting a stop to proceedings which indeto the spot where the alarm originated, and O, implicated. They were, it was supposed, dis- pendently of any question as to their legal God! of all the scenes I ever saw, or wish to satisfied with the removal of Gen. TACON; lity seem wholly unsuited to the character and -suppose, we say, the case of a war with the see, presented itself to view. On arriving, a but this is all conjecture. The discovery condition of the Colony, and calculated to United States, every loom in Lancashire would man, wife, and four of his own, and two of his of the treason led to the most vigorous mea- subvert that respect which is due and which is be instantly stopped, and our immence popula- sister's children had fallen by the Indians. sures, on the part of the new Gov., Espeleta, highly expedient that all classes of society tion of cotton-spinners, weavers, and printers Three Children of the six were alive when we to crush it in the bud. The gates were im- should render, to the administrators of the would at one stroke be thrown out of employ. reached the spot, one about 3 years old had mediately shat upon the regiments in their Law in the exercise of their functions. ment. The consequences of such an event been shot through the abdomen, and lay asleep barracks, and the fort which they garrisoned | "Some inconvenience must result from the would be so terrific, that they do not admit of on the dead mother, another about 10 rods converted into their prison. Eighty of the present measure, but to this it behoves us to contemplation. It is, then, a question of the from the mother. But O, horrid to tell, I ringleaders were seized and executed on the submit for the avoidance of greater evil; and highest importance, that the growth of cotton found a young lady of 18, shot in two places spot, and as many more detained under arrest, I trust that a short recess, by affording opand dirked in another, with about twenty hogs awaiting a confirmation of their guilt. From portunity for reflection, may have the effect of around her, and she yet alive and had her the frequent and heavy firing heard from the producing calmer councils for the future." pendent of countries who might forsake us at senses perfectly. This was the most trying Fort, it was supposed that a severe conflict. It was then announced that the Legislature our greatest need. Wholly independent of the time I had ever seen. I gave her cold water, took place between the conspirators and the was prorogued until Monday next, the 20th which she wished much, and remained with Government force. In Havana, the disture instant. her as long as I could, till obliged to go in bance produced among the inhabitants great agitation and excitement, heightened by the We left a guard to protect them and adminis- mystery with which it was shrouded. On the ter to them all that they could, but all expired departure of the schooner, all was quiet; the in less than twenty minutes after we left. The insurrection having been effectually put down Indians scattered in all direction, and it was by the energy and promptitude of Gov. Es-

THE CONSPIRACY AT HAVANA .- A letter He was therefore immediately discharged .received by a commercial house in this city Halifax Recorder. from a correspondent at Havana, confirms the statement published in the Bulletin of yesterday. The writer says that a Carlist conspiracy had been detected among some of the regiments stationed at Havana, and many arrests and executions had taken place. From this it would seem that we were mistaken as to the on our fishing grounds. Her cargo, of Cod, cause of the revolt, as originating in dissatisfaction with the removal of Gen. TACON. The object of the conspirators was to wrest the Government of Cuba from the Queen, and place it in the hands of Don Carlos.

Colonial.

more on Saturday evening proved a violent tor- he state for the present unnecessary. The adop- form of the apology was read to him, but "he blem of the entire freedom which he enjoys. nado, which occasioned the loss of several lives, ion of that report make it the imperative duty declared that to make the apology required Here, too, is a moral speciacle, which debesides doing injury in various places. The fifthe Executive of the United States, to press would be contrary to his feelings, and to his mands the attention of the civilized universe: principal damage was sustained on Donnell's the negotiative in the manner most likely to own sense of honor." He was then committed and which loudly calls upon those who still wharf. Two German emigrants from the ship produce a speedy result, and takes away all to the custody of the Sheriff, and lodged in cling to the unhallowed traffic of human

on an early day, ruled that the commitment was Creator, man may no longer be induced to deficient in those essentials necessary to con- trample upon the first law of our nature. stitute it legal, and therefore discharged the Prisoner

ceeded to issue warrants against Dr. Keillev- of the dinner given on that day by the ence to the mandate of the Judge-and finally which we intend to make one or two exagainst the Judge himself! whereupon the tracts, as exemplifying the excellent feeling Serjeant at arms, with several others, repaired and good sense of that portion of our fellowto the Judges' Chambers, where they found subjects in Upper Canada. Nearly one hun-Judge Lilly, engaged with two of the barristers | dred sat down to dinner; and the following of the Court, when they laid violent hands are the toasts which were given on the inupon the Judge, forcibly pulled him from the teresting occasion :room, and Walsh, the door keeper of the As arrived on Tuesday, informs us that the gale sembly, seizing by the collar, dragged him in the most brutal and savage manner from the top of the stairs to the bottom, and thence through the lobby into the Speaker's room! They then proceeded to the office of the Sheriff, and placed that officer under arrest, and both weeks ago, were blown down, and some other of small vessels were at anchor three fourths of prisoners were paraded through the streets, amidst a mob of people, and taken out to the residence of the Serjeant at Arms, in whose custody they remained. Such was the savage violence with which the fellow Walsh conducted and prosperity are every where diffused. himself, that the Judge's, hand was much hurt in the attempt to save himself from being thrown headlong over the stairs.

> "Dr. Kielley was fortunate enough to find shelter in the house of a friend, and succeeded therefore in escaping the new indignity of respect intended for him."

On Monday the 13th at 2 o'clock, His Ex cellency the Governor, attended by his Suite, proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber and prorogued the Assembly with the follow ing Speech :--

the Council,

" Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of

Assembly "It having been represented to me that an turbances among the troops at Havana. The Assistant Judge in the Supreme Court has

The Prisoners were of course released.

The trial of Captain Longmire, accused of murdering Smith, late cook of the brig Clara, on the high seas, came on in the Court of Vice Admiralty, specially convened for that purpose, the apprenticeship system had in all probalast Wednesday. We were unable to attend, bility been long hatching. Eight hundred but understand that, after a fair hearing of the accusation and defence, the Jury left the box breaking up of the union, which would, un. into the Okafanoka, as far as white men could breaking up of the union, which would, un. Would are less than the New Orleans Com. Bulletin, Aug. 10. pronouncing Capt. Longmire NOT GUILTY. and returned in a few moments, unanimously

> St. Andrews, August 25.-H. M. schr Skipjack under command of Lieut. Robinson, arrived in our harbour on Tuesday, having sent up an American schooner, the Concord, of East Machias, Capt. Brown, found trespassing Hake and Haddock, were sold by the officers of H. M. Customs yesterday, and the vessel will be sold on the expiration of the legal term.

> > From the Montreal Gazette.

tion of slavery in the West Indies, has been bosom our hearts before the God of Love, celebrated in various places by the coloured and recount if possible his infinite goodness. From the Halifax Royal Gazette, August 29. subjects of the empire, in that decorous As all the good which mankind enjoy, a We were obligingly favored this forenoon manner, which became them on so important wise Creator has thought proper to confer, with a Newfoundland Paper, the Public Led- an occasion. There was, indeed great cause not directly, but through the agency of From the Boston Chron. & Patriot, August 22. ger, of the 14th inst. It is filled with details for rejoicing, that, throughout so large a means, what tribute of praise shall be ren-THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—It is of extraordinary proceedings of the House of portion of the British dominions, both the nered to his name for such instrumentalities stated in yesterday's Providence Journal, that Assembly of that Colony, of which, however, it wail of the slave, and the clank of his chains, as a Clarkson, a Wilherforce, a Pitt, and a unanimously adopted by the Senate, was so witnesses, declared Dr. Keilley, had been tion, the red-cross banner that waves over amongst this people, who seem ready and Tornano and Loss of Lives at Balti- satisfactory to the State of Maine, as to render guilty of a breach of the privileges of the As- his head, in almost every region of the willing to accept us if we will advance.

flesh and human bondage, to follow the when such may be the case. Let us hope "The Judge, without entering upon the that no debasing or demoralizing distinction

Among the different reports of the lestivals held for the purpose of celebrating the "On the following day the House of As- emancipation on the first day of August, we sembly met, and the Speaker, on motion, pro- have perused, with great satisfaction, one the High Sherriff who liberated him in obedi- coloured inhabitants of Toronto; and from

The Queen.

The Queen Dowager and all the Royal Family.

The Army and the Navy-maintaining liberty at home and imparting it beyond the

The illustrious Earl of Durham. May he have come amongst us as a bright luminary, before whose radiance let every mist of embarrassment evaporate. whilst benevolence

Sir John Colborne-Who has not witnessed the generous effusions of his noble heart? May he live long, the ornament and blessing of his country.

Sir George Arthur-with every sentiment

Sir Francis Bond Head. His parting compliments-he they remembered with everlasting gratitude.

The memory of the immortal Wilberforce, the father of our liberty. May his illustrious name abide the wreck of time, like the pyramids of Egypt, an imperishable monument of British moral worth.

British Abolitionists -- bright constellations in the moral heavens! May their enlightening influence chase moral darkness from the earth!

The dominions of the British Queen, on which the solar orb never sets. May they never be reduced by the loss of territorymay they continue co-extensive with earth's remotest bounds, and may the descendants of Africa enjoy under her illustrious Government and triumphant banners, the Balm of

The British Press-untrammelled by the fear of mob violence and Lynch law. The palladium of that liberty which it so amply enjoys-may it ever be the admiration and envy of the world.

We make the Tollowing extract from a speech delivered on the occasion; and which is well worthy of perusal, as shewing that the art of oratory is not altogether unknown to our coloured fellow subjects.

Gentlemen-Happy am I in having the privilege on this occasion of congratulating vou .- Never did we meet to celebrate an anniversary fraught with greater interest than the present "1st August, which commemorates not merely the total abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, but the hastening of this glorious consummation by two years sooner than was at first contemplated, and thus rendering forever abortive, any evil consequences that thousand bondmen, sallying forth from the prison house of slavery, trampling their letters in the dust beneath their feet, exulting in the general atmosphere of liberty—a revolution as sudden as lightning, and as bloodless as love, say what emotion begets it in the heart of the cold and calculating economist-in the heart of the philanthiopist, glowing with the ardour of universal benevolence, and what begets it within our own bosoms, at one time ecstatic with hope, at another despondent with apprehensions, one while gladdened at the prospect, of the future, then straightway depressed at the revolting aspect of things around us?

Let us leave the creature of selfishness, chilled by the blasts of his own cold and cheerless speculations to answer for himself, We are glad to find, that the final aboli- whilst with the friends of humanity, we un-