

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.

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.

We may illustrate the branch of our subject by reference to what is taking place in regard to our woollen manufacture. Till within a very recent period, the raw material has been supplied partly by the home growth which has 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 of importing large quantities annually.

United States.

TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIVES AT BALTIMORE.

more.—The squall which passed over Baltimore on Saturday evening proved a violent tornado, which occasioned the loss of several lives, besides doing injury in various places. The principal damage was sustained on Donnell's wharf.

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.

From the Charleston Patriot.

By the U. S. steamer Pointsett, Captain Peck, arrived this forenoon from Black Creek, we have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 9th instant, from which we copy the following:—

Further particulars of the late Indian Murders in Georgia.

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

Camp Wilds, Geo. July 23.

Forty-five miles northwest of Centerville, on Sunday morning, a man came full speed into camp with the cry of Indians. I asked where he said about 5 miles off, that he had just removed a family who heard the report of guns and the screams of people.

We left a guard to protect them and administer to them all that they could, but all expired in less than twenty minutes after we left. The Indians scattered in all directions, and it was some time before we could find the trail; we followed them about 25 miles, and until further pursuit could not be had, having then gone into the Okafanoka, as far as white men could well go.

We are making arrangements to scour the country about Fort Fanning and its vicinity. In haste, the express waiting.

With respect, your obedient servant, N. DARLING, Lt. 2d Dragoons.

From the Boston Chron. & Patriot, August 22.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—It is stated in yesterday's Providence Journal, that Gov. Kent of Maine, "has directed a survey to be made of the disputed territory, and has ordered out the military to protect the surveyors in the performance of their duties."

any further measures, by the government of the state for the present unnecessary. The adoption of that report make it the imperative duty of the Executive of the United States, to press the negotiative in the manner most likely to produce a speedy result, and takes away all apology for any unnecessary delay.

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.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

SEVERE GALE IN THE BAY, WITH SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE.

Captain Parrish, of the Steamboat Virginia, arrived on Tuesday, informs us that the gale on Saturday night was severely felt at Deal's Island, 140 miles below Baltimore. It commenced at 9 p. m. and blew with the violence of a hurricane until 12, a period of three hours.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

TROUBLES IN HAVANA AND PORTO RICO. The Steam ship Natchez having been detained at Key West for want of fuel, a 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 disturbances among the troops at Havana.

FURTHER FROM HAVANA.

From the New Orleans Com. Bulletin, Aug. 10.

THE CONSPIRACY AT HAVANA.—A letter received by a commercial house in this city 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.

Colonial.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, August 29.

We were obligingly favored this forenoon with a Newfoundland Paper, the Public Ledger, of the 14th inst. It is filled with details of extraordinary proceedings of the House of Assembly of that Colony, of which, however, it is only in our power to give an outline.

On Monday, the 6th inst. Dr. Keilley, the Surgeon of the Public Hospital at St. John's, was standing near his house, and alongside Mr. Kent, a Member of the Assembly, when he was applied to by a poor man for a ticket of admission into the Hospital, not on account of any bodily infirmity, but for want of proper sustenance.

On Tuesday the House met, examined witnesses, declared Dr. Keilley, had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the As-

sembly, and called upon him to apologise: the form of the apology was read to him, but "he declared that to make the apology required would be contrary to his feelings, and to his own sense of honor."

On Friday Dr. Kielley appeared before the Hon. Judge LILLY, under a writ of Habeas Corpus, when his discharge was moved for by BRYAN ROBINSON, Esq.

"The Judge, without entering upon the question of the authority of the House of Assembly to commit for the alleged contempt, upon which point he would give his judgment on an early day, ruled that the commitment was deficient in those essentials necessary to constitute it legal, and therefore discharged the Prisoner.

"On the following day the House of Assembly met, and the Speaker, on motion, proceeded to issue warrants against Dr. Keilley—the High Sheriff who liberated him in obedience to the mandate of the Judge—and finally against the Judge himself! whereupon the Sergeant at arms, with several others, repaired to the Judges' Chambers, where they found Judge Lilly, engaged with two of the barristers of the Court, when they laid violent hands upon the Judge, forcibly pulled him from the room, and Walsh, the door keeper of the Assembly, 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!

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

On Monday the 13th at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, attended by his Suite, proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber and pronounced the Assembly with the following Speech:—

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council, "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It having been represented to me that an Assistant Judge in the Supreme Court has been arrested by order of the House of Assembly in consequence of a decision made by him in his Judicial capacity; and that the Sheriff has also been arrested for having obeyed a mandate of his superior, the said Judge, founded upon that decision, I feel compelled to have recourse to prorogation for the purpose of putting a stop to proceedings which independently of any question as to their legality seem wholly unsuited to the character and condition of the Colony, and calculated to subvert that respect which is due and which is highly expedient that all classes of society should render, to the administrators of the Law in the exercise of their functions.

"Some inconvenience must result from the present measure, but to this it behoves us to submit for the avoidance of greater evil; and I trust that a short recess, by affording opportunity for reflection, may have the effect of producing calmer councils for the future."

It was then announced that the Legislature was prorogued until Monday next, the 20th instant.

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, last Wednesday. We were unable to attend, but understand that, after a fair hearing of the accusation and defence, the Jury left the box and returned in a few moments, unanimously pronouncing Capt. Longmire NOT GUILTY. He was therefore immediately discharged.

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 on our fishing grounds. Her cargo, of Cod, 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.

We are glad to find, that the final abolition of slavery in the West Indies, has been celebrated in various places by the coloured subjects of the empire, in that decorous manner, which became them on so important an occasion. There was, indeed, great cause for rejoicing, that, throughout so large a portion of the British dominions, both the wail of the slave, and the clank of his chains, have been forever extinguished—not amidst the stormy winds and earthquakes of war, fire and bloodshed, but by the still small voice of the spirit of Christianity and British liberty.

Whatsoever may be our creed or colour, we are now equally free, entitled to the equal enjoyment of the same rights and laws. It is, indeed, a glorious era, and one which the world has never witnessed before. Here we have a great and mighty nation making away from it the degrading trammels of avarice and prejudice, in order to emancipate millions of fellow-beings from the bondage of centuries, and raising them to their proper rank in the scale of God's creation. Civilization and humanity cannot boast of a greater triumph.

world, and point to it as the unsullied emblem of the entire freedom which he enjoys. Here, too, is a moral spectacle, which demands the attention of the civilized universe; and which loudly calls upon those who still cling to the unhalloved traffic of human flesh and human bondage, to follow the glorious example which has just been exhibited by a great and magnanimous nation. Let us trust that the day is not far distant when such may be the case. Let us hope that no debasing or demoralizing distinction may longer be found among any portion of the human race; and that, as all are equal in the sight of their Almighty and beneficent Creator, man may no longer be induced to trample upon the first law of our nature.

Among the different reports of the festivals held for the purpose of celebrating the emancipation on the first day of August, we have perused, with great satisfaction, one of the dinner given on that day by the coloured inhabitants of Toronto; and from which we intend to make one or two extracts, as exemplifying the excellent feeling and good sense of that portion of our fellow-subjects in Upper Canada. Nearly one hundred sat down to dinner; and the following are the toasts which were given on the interesting occasion:—

The Queen.

The Queen Dowager and all the Royal Family.

The Army and the Navy—maintaining liberty at home and imparting it beyond the seas.

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 and prosperity are every where diffused.

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 of respect.

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 territory—may 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 Gilead.

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 following 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 you.—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 the apprenticeship system had in all probability been long hatching. Eight hundred thousand bondmen, sallying forth from the prison house of slavery, trampling their fetters in the dust beneath their feet, exulting in the general atmosphere of liberty—a revolution as sudden as lightning, and as bloodless as love, saw what emotion begets it in the heart of the cold and calculating economist—in the heart of the philanthropist, 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 whole 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, whilst with the friends of humanity, we unbosom our hearts before the God of Love, and recount if possible his infinite goodness. As all the good which mankind enjoy, a wise Creator has thought proper to confer, not directly, but through the agency of means, what tribute of praise shall be rendered to his name for such instrumentalities as a Clarkson, a Wilberforce, a Pitt, and a long catalogue of others, all rightly ambitious of the fame of being handed down to posterity as the coadjutors of these distinguished worthies of ever blessed memory? Their moral worth, their undoubted piety, their acknowledged and transcendent abilities, opposed an invincible phalanx against the "powers of darkness," and on this glorious day achieved a victory, the greatest ever recorded in the history of man, a victory which, besides its other priceless trophies, has retained the eagles—no, the doves of the Church which had been so long the prize of the adversary of all moral good. A new era has opened. Posterity and the world will complain that we are slow to put forth our most noble and redeeming efforts. There is every thing in Providence that is inviting. Goaded on the one hand by the spur of prejudice, and soothed on the other by the caresses of benevolence, our elevation is inevitable—is irresistible. Our prudence, enterprise and manly department, has gained much already, and will yet gain us more amongst this people, who seem ready and willing to accept us if we will advance.