

A PLAN For civilizing the Aborigines of New-Brunswick.

As the recent mission of the Rev. Mr. West, is connected with an important change in the system, established in this Province, for the improvement of the Indians, by the New England Society, and, as it will, probably, terminate in the abandonment of the Seminary, located at Sussex Vale, which has been long a source of secularized emolument, and a monument of wasteful expenditure;—I propose to give a comprehensive system, or scheme of civilization, in order to facilitate the beginning, and complete the design of that noble Charity, which is seeking its objects around us, in the neglected Aborigines of this Province.

A civilization of those Indian Tribes that live within the British dominions in North America, by which they might be made acquainted with, and enabled to obtain and enjoy the convenience and benefits of a social life, taught Agriculture, and some of the most useful arts, and instructed in the principles of sound knowledge; by which their manners might be humanized, a rational submission to wholesome laws, and regulations introduced, and their minds prepared for the reception of moral and christian doctrine;—by which, in fine, they might be fitted to intermingle with our people, and become profitable members of the British Commonwealth, and faithful subjects to His Majesty, will doubtless appear to be a desirable object to every humane mind, and a concern of national importance to every sincere lover of his country.

A system, calculated to obtain these valuable ends, will recommend itself further, by affording means to introduce among numerous tribes, living as yet in ignorance and unconcern, the knowledge of the true God, and his holy worship, open a door for a free propagation of the gospel among them, and confirm them against that corruption, which a communication with, and an introduction of European vices must necessarily produce. It may therefore, be rationally expected, that any hint, or proposal, conducive to this salutary end, will be received favorably, and examined with candour; and also, that if some consistent and practicable method, having a probable tendency, to the promotion of it, could be discovered, it would enlist the sympathy, and attract the encouragement and support of all, who have the good of Society, and the growth of civilization at heart.

At this interesting period, when both the miseries of ignorance, and information abused, are exhibited by our Red Brethren; when private judgment is yielded up, and compelled to take its lessons at the shrine of bigotry, and human infallibility; a comprehensive system that shall take in all those remnants of tribes that migrate about this Province, and be supported by a national provision, countenanced and protected by the governing powers, and patronized and promoted by the united efforts of benevolent and public spirited individuals, will soon remove the almost insuperable obstacles that obstruct the work, quickly communicate the benefit thereof, and by rendering it extensive, afford a strong assurance, that it would please an all-gracious God, to bless such an act of philanthropy, and complete the whole, to the comfort and happiness of his rational creatures, and the manifestation of his own power, wisdom and glory.

But as such a system may seem to many, a work of too great extent to be easily put into a course of practice;—and as even those who are persuaded of the expediency and beneficial tendency of such a scheme of civilization, in the case of the Indians, may apprehend it is liable to many difficulties, (for scepticism cannot murmur an objection) and look upon it at a distance; a more contracted plan would seem better adapted to the commencement of this salutary work, and establish its practicability.

Through the liberal provision of government, founded upon a prospective view of the condition of the Aborigines, in the successive stages of their deterioration, which has traced to them unalienable and fertile tracts on the River St. John, and further, through the noble plan of benevolence pursued expressly in their behalf, by the New England Society, the most important of the difficulties alluded to, will be removed.

Of such a method, I propose to give some account, after I shall have premised a few general principles, upon which I apprehend every such plan, whether comprehensive or contracted should proceed.

The first of these principles, I conceive to be,

I. That the work of civilization ought to be carried on, among the Indians themselves.

As the subject of this proposition is too extensive to permit its being fully explained within a small compass, and as I shall have to unfold it more particularly, in the Plan, I shall only observe that the fondness that Indians have for their children, (a common feature in their history) will always prevent them from sending any competent number to a Seminary to be educated, or, at least, from their native manners, habits or caprice;—they will be occasionally exerting a dangerous influence over their domestic offspring;—and further, that the objects of civilization, are such as can only be obtained, and properly performed among these people, by zealous, intelligent Catechumens, or Missionaries, who can avail themselves of the means they possess of the dispositions of the Indians, and by other favorable circumstances, to convey instruction, and promote the work effectually.

The second principle is,—
II. That those who undertake, or are sent upon this service, should be men of irreproachable lives, and manners, duly qualified for the peculiar labour; and sincerely concerned for its success.

This proposition may be thought superfluous, as it carries its own evidence on the first view, for those who are not qualified for an undertaking, can be of no service in it. It is intended however, to serve for a

direction to the forming of a plan, (as none can be expected to have any success, in which this material requisite might become liable to be overlooked) and also, for a caution to those who may be willing to undertake the office;—as such persons who should embark in it upon selfish views, or be deficient in the qualifications necessary for this Evangelical labour, would hardly find their expectations answered, would have but little ease and comfort, or even security, in the companionship of a people, unchecked either by laws, or subordination; whom they can only expect to attach to themselves by the ties of love, confidence and gratitude, and which cannot be formed, but by kindness, and an unblemished life and conduct, and by convincing the Indians, that they have a great interest in the reception, and encouragement of their teachers.

The third principle in my premised scheme is,—
III. That the scheme itself, should be rendered progressive; setting out from plain and easy beginnings; and proceeding as they seem to answer or promise success.

(To be Continued.)
BRUNSWICK.

LONDON,

August 13.

We have received Mexican papers to the 3d of June. Whatever difficulties may stand in the way of the ratification of the treaty concluded between this country and the new Republic, no explanation of the points in dispute can be collected from the journals before us. It is true that much discussion had arisen in the Mexican Congress when the treaty was submitted to the consideration of the Chambers, on a motion for adding an additional article, containing a formal recognition of the independence of Mexico. The result is no where officially stated, and is not mentioned in the proceedings of the Congress, the reports of which are very imperfectly given. It is probable that the decision took place in a secret sitting, and from the allusions occasionally made to the treaty in the *Agula*, of which we have later dates than of *El Sol*, it appears that the proposition was rejected, as has already been stated. The President, in his speech on the closing of the session, observes that the treaty had been adopted by the Congress, and says nothing of any additional article. A letter from a senator, addressed to the editor of the *Agula*, dated the 11th of May, thus states how the question then stood in the body to which he belongs:—"It is certain that objections were made in the Chamber of Deputies, and are now re-produced in the Senate, censuring the absence of an article for the express recognition of our independence by Great-Britain, as the precise basis of the commerce stipulated in the treaty. It is also certain that thirteen senators signed a motion for the insertion of such an article." This motion had been referred to a Committee; but the writer of the article says, that, "there is no fear that the committee and the Senate would so far forget their duty as to adopt so absurd a proposition." This session of the Congress terminated on the 21st of May, and an account of the President's speech has already reached us through the New-York papers; but we shall here quote the passage which relates to this treaty:—"England, the most powerful state of Europe, relative to us, has recognized the independence of Anahuac; and that nation, which, thousands of leagues from our coast, may yet be said to inhabit the American Continent, and even to border on us, has, on this basis, concluded treaties of friendship, navigation, and commerce, which were submitted to the consideration of the Chambers, and which have now received their approbation." The President of the Chamber of Deputies, in his reply, also alludes to the treaty. In recapitulating the labours of the Legislature, he last of all just mentions "the deliberations worthy of the zealous representatives of this new nation, and the earnest debates on the approbation of the treaty of commerce and friendship with the King of Great Britain." To these extracts we may add one more, from the leading article of the *Agula* of the 21st:—

"The treaty with England is brought to a conclusion on the part of the Mexican Republic. The Senate has at length given its sanction, convinced of the justice and propriety of such a convention, which can have no other character than that which is impressed on it by public authority, or by two sovereign nations agreeing on a measure of reciprocal utility. 'Advantageous treaties,' says Voltaire, 'are produced by victories,' and we may with truth say, that the great victory which we have obtained over our oppressors has produced this treaty, whereby the Republic is exhibited in the high station of a self-governing power." The *Agula* of the 2d of June contains an account of the presentation of Mr. Ward, the British Charge d'Affaires, to the President, but does not give his speech. The President in his reply reiterates the fact of Great-Britain having recognised Mexico as a free and independent State.

We have recently received several communications on the subject of the secret movements of the Catholic Association, with remarks on the danger arising therefrom to the tranquillity of Ireland. The writers appear to us to entertain much more alarm than the occasion justifies. They mistake, as it appears to us, the state of faction, for the state of the country, and to draw inferences from the one which are not at all applicable to the other. Mr. Shiel's language at these public meetings is no doubt intemperate, and full of excitement; the comment we made upon this at the time will serve to show that his extreme indiscretion—to give it no harsher epithet—has not escaped us; but in our opinion it is the Catholics themselves who have most reason to complain; a body of men who ask for an increase of power ought, above all things, to avoid making a parade of

the mischievous purposes to which they can employ that which they already possess. An Irish orator, with an extensive and warm imagination, like Mr. O'Connell, or brim full of fancy and metaphor, like Mr. Shiel, must always make an unfit leader in any great cause in which his party—whether in politics or religion—have great ends to accomplish and great interest at stake. The Catholics are beginning to arrange themselves under adverse banners; the cause of this is obvious—the more reflective and temperate cannot go equal lengths with the inconsiderable and over-heated. They know the devotedness of the lower order of Catholics to their priests; and are aware of all the horrid excesses to which they may be carried, should their ignorant zeal be misguided to purposes of revenge by their Father Confessors. The Irish peasantry—whom sloth and poverty have corrupted into wretchedness—what is emancipation to them? The talented and opulent few have no doubt much to gain; but if they could command the multitude to their purposes, and march them at their will, it is not through such means they could gain it. They will no doubt say it is not through such means they would attempt it. We believe not; but when men become enthusiasts in any cause, though their good intention may be trusted, their discretion cannot. They carry away others, and are carried away themselves infinitely farther than they had intended. Every step of censurable imprudence leads them farther astray, and they are at length obliged to follow that multitude which they are no longer able to guide. It is not long since that the language and proceeding of Mr. O'Connell and his party were full of conciliation and sound policy. We hope they will decide on returning to this course; it is decidedly the most prudent, and will give their more enlightened friends a much better assurance of their wisdom than is to be found in their revival of their associations.

Important Commercial Regulation.—By an Act of Parliament just passed, a material alteration has been made in the *Law of Principle and Factor*, which is desirable should be generally known in the commercial world. It gives the shipper of goods, though he may be an agent only, the power to draw for the net proceeds as if he were the owner, unless the fact of his being an agent appear upon the face of the bill of lading, or be otherwise known to the consignee; and it also puts it in the power of the consignee, or holder of a bill of lading, to pledge the goods of another person as if they were his own, provided such bill of lading does not show they are the property of another, and the party lending the money upon them ignorant of the fact.

Persons entrusting goods to an agent, or factor abroad to ship to this country, should take care, therefore, that, if such agent's name be inserted in the bill of lading as the shipper, the instrument specify that the goods are on account of the persons to whom they really belong; and persons shipping their own goods, should insert in the bill of lading that they are on account and risk of the shippers, otherwise they may be liable to loss, in case of such agents or the consignees here raising money upon them for their own purposes. But if the bills of lading state, the actual property of the goods, it seems probable that the owner may follow them, and recover either them or the value from the hands of any third party to whom they may have been improperly pledged. At any rate, both the consignee and the capitalist will be put upon their guard, and will not accept bills or advance money, upon goods that are plainly another person's property, unless the shipper or consignee, as the case may be, can show that he has a lien thereon by actual advance to the owner.

The knowledge of this alteration in the English law, which tends to facilitate the practice (too common it is to be feared) of agents raising money on goods, in which they have no assignable interest, is important to merchants and others residing abroad who may consign property to this country for sale as it undoubtedly will lessen their security if they neglect the precautions above recommended. But let them see that a declaration of the property is inserted in the bills of lading, and they may be as safe as before.

There are other clauses in this Act which it is material for consignees to be acquainted with and to bear in mind, and which are intended for the protection of the consignor abroad. They provide, that agents fraudulently pledging the goods of their principals beyond such actual advance as they have made upon them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be transported for any term not exceeding fourteen years, or receive such other punishment as may by law be inflicted on persons guilty of a misdemeanor, and as the Court before whom the offender may be tried and convicted shall adjudge. So that while the Act gives the agent or consignee a power which he had not before, it strictly limits its exercise, and if he use it improperly, he will do it at his peril.

The accounts brought by Captain Clapperton and Major Denham from Soudan and other places in the Interior of Africa, which have been visited by these enterprising travellers is very satisfactory, and much valuable information relative to the inhabitants have been obtained. The surprise of the former gentleman may readily be conceived, upon his reaching Sokkato, in finding plates, dishes, basins, and other articles of English manufacture, with the makers' names marked thereon; and during his residence, which was nearly three months, he daily used wares of this description. The markets are regularly supplied, in addition to flour, with fine stall-fed beef, mutton and kids; as also poultry, including wild ducks and geese, &c. The existence of this place, which is to the westward of Bornou, was before unknown; it is

governed by a Sultan, who has several wives, and many children, and with all the persons about him evinced every attention to Captain Clapperton. Major Denham proceeded to the south and east of Bornou, and examined the Lake Tsad, which is an immense fresh water lake, visiting many towns and villages in his journey. The country to the southward of Fezzan may be considered as a new discovery, and extends from that place to about the ninth degree of north latitude, between the six and fourteenth degrees of longitude east of Greenwich. It has hitherto been deemed impracticable to travel in any part of Africa as Christians until this time. Both these officers performed the journey as such, occasionally wearing their uniforms, and were deemed by many of the followers of Mahomet as curious personages. Ministers have considered it an object of such importance, as to again send another mission, placed under the direction of Capt. Clapperton, in which he will be assisted by Capt. Pearce (also of the Royal Navy), and the *Camelion* sloop of war is preparing at Portsmouth for their conveyance. Very sanguine hopes are entertained of success, and of ultimately introducing by the route Captain Clapperton will proceed, many of our manufactures into central Africa.

The four Canadian Chiefs have taken their passage in the *Caledonia* merchantman, which sails on Saturday for Quebec. They appear delighted with their excursion to England, particularly at the attention paid to them in the metropolis.

NEW-YORK,

SEPTEMBER 17.

THE BURMAN WAR.

Capture of Arracan.—Our advices from India, via England, are to the 13th March, at which time it was known at Calcutta, that all the invading armies in the Burman territories were on the advance. On the 16th February the Rangoon army marched: Sir Archibald Campbell broke up the encampment under a salute of seventeen guns, and the greater part of the troops, under General Cotton, proceeded towards Donabee, where they were to be joined by Sir Archibald on the 19th, when the whole would march upon Prome, a large town in the interior, and in the direct route for the Burman capital. The army upon the northern frontier, was cutting its way through the jungles towards Munnipore; and the centre army, under General Morrison, was advancing from Chittagong for the conquest of Arracan, which would place the British army in the heart of the Burman empire. This was the state of things according to the last advices from England. By the arrival of the ship *Two Brothers* direct from Calcutta, news has been received up to the 19th of April; and we learn verbally, that success has crowned the efforts of General Morrison's army, by the capture of the city of Arracan, the capital of the province of that name; which full, we believe by a coup de main, on the 1st of April. This important event has diffused great joy throughout India. The proud empire of the Burmans is fast crumbling to pieces, and its haughty monarch will ere long be sufficiently humbled to listen to reason and the dictates of a less arrogant policy.—*Albion*.

We sincerely regret to mention that a most calamitous fire broke out in Montreal, on the 7th instant, at two in the morning, which raged with incredible fury many hours. Upwards of forty houses were destroyed, and 338 individuals rendered homeless; the flames ravaged an area of ground, extending three acres in length by two in breadth. The 70th regiment, officers and men, are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation by the Montreal papers, for their great exertions to arrest the destructive progress of the fatal element, as well as for their kind and humane attentions to the unfortunate sufferers. Very few of the houses were insured.—*Id.*

Mr. Noah, the distinguished editor of the "New York National Advocate," has accomplished an important improvement in printing presses, which has for some time engaged his attention; we sincerely congratulate him on his success.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Printing Presses.—I stated some time ago that I had completed a small steam press, or a press to work with lever power, and with sufficient rapidity to produce two thousand per hour, but could not get a satisfactory mode of supplying my ink rollers, and solicited the co-operation of some of my Yankee brethren. A Mr. W. H. Hale, who hails I understand from Boston, and is a silvermith, called upon me and soon removed the difficulty by the formation of an ink trough, which supplying one roller communicates the ink to the other roller; and after a short time my model was complete, and is so simple and efficacious, and works with so much ease that 2,500 impressions may be thrown off in the hour, and by the introduction of a heavy fly wheel, the press is worked by a crank and with the labour of one hand and two boys to feed the cylinder with paper, thus superseding the necessity of steam, water or horse power. Mr. Hale shall share the profits of the invention for which a caveat is entered, and I have no doubt that it will supercede all other presses as the cost will be reasonable.

Fires in the Maine Woods.—The late rains are said to have checked the destruction of those fires; but not before immense havoc had been made, in some parts, for the distance of 30 miles in continuity. In the loss of some of the wood Massachusetts shares with Maine. In some places the violence of the fire shook the ground like an earthquake, and the roaring was heard at a distance of twelve miles. It is mentioned that the water had been so rarified by the heat in some of the rivers, as to occasion the death of many of the fish, and that bass, weighing from 20 to 40 pounds, also, shad, salmon, and trout, were found dead on the banks.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1825.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Director next week.....W. Scott, Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY.....THURSDAY.

Usual hours of business, from 10 to 3.

On Wednesdays,.....from 11 to 3.

Bills or Notes for Discount, should be lodged with the Cashier on TUESDAY.

Savings' Bank.

Managers for the ensuing week—

CHARLES SIMONDS,

GEORGE MATTHEW, Jun.

Bank Hours—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Amt. of deposits on Monday last,.....£94:12:8

Quarterly Account, ending 30th Sept. 1825.

Balance on hand 30th June,.....£1992 17 11

Amount of Deposits made between the 30th June, and

30th Sept.,.....£888 6 6

Interest received on renewal of

notes of hand, 38 9 2

£926 15 8

Amt. withdrawn in the above

period,.....130 14 11

798 0 9

£2788 15 8

On hand in the Bank.

Notes of hand on Interest,.....£1426 11 0

Province Treasury Debentures, 1310 0 0

Cash,.....52 7 8

£2788 15 8

THOMAS HEAVYDE, Cashier.

St. John, 30th September, 1825.

Since our last, European dates a day or two later have been received via New-York.

The Holy Alliance.—By all accounts the members of this notorious junta are employing powerful means which they possess, to prevent the progress of liberal opinions throughout their territories.—Foremost in this attempt we find the "magnanimous" Alexander, the patron of Bible Societies, and the boasted friend of the emancipation of the human race. He is stated to have ordered the Director General of Ecclesiastical affairs for the Russian Empire to issue an ukase for the seizure of several writings, which were considered hostile to the established faith; a number of which had been in consequence placed under seals, to be judged of by the Ecclesiastical Director, and a strict search made after similar productions, in all seminaries, schools, and cloisters, throughout the empire. The king of Sardinia, in imitation of the Russian autocrat and to show his subservience to the views of the "Holy band," had carried matters so far as actually to issue an ordinance prohibiting reading and writing to be taught to any one who had not property to the amount of fifteen thousand francs. The person teaching, and the person learning, in contravention of this ordinance, were both liable to punishment. Travellers in Piedmont were also forbidden by the "high authorities" there, to carry with them the works of Goethe, Wieland and Schiller, which the police of that country considered dangerous.

Newly Discovered Islands.—Capt. Mitchell of Liverpool, in a voyage home from New California, discovered on the 28th November, 1823, a Groupe of Islands, apparently large, situated in lat. 3° 25' S. long. 103° 15' W. by Chronometer, and by Sun and Moon 129° 27' W. This group is not laid down on any chart.

A serious conspiracy is said to have taken place at Hayti on the 13th ult. Amidst the festivities to which the acknowledgment of the independence of that island by France had given rise, some of the old officers of Christophe had laid the plan of an insurrection; which was to have taken place at a great public dinner; but was afterwards deferred to a Ball; previous to which it was happily discovered: Several of the conspirators fled, and Gen. Toussaint shot himself. The negroes belonging to nice extensive plantations were evolvied in the scheme.

The Jewish Government has been revived under the protection of the American Constitution, and a City of Refuge, to be called ARARAT, established, on Grand Island in the Niagara River. Montreal Master Noah, Citizen of the United States, and Editor of the New-York National-Advocate, is named Governor and Judge of Israel.

There are 127,000 Sunday school pupils, in the United States, according to the Annual Report of the American Sunday school.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, after having made the Western tour of the Province, and visited Eastport, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, has returned again to Head-Quarters. Addresses distinguished by loyal and patriotic feelings, were, at every Parish where His Excellency passed, presented by the Civil and Ecclesiastical Bodies, which were most graciously received. While at Eastport, His Excellency made application to the Municipal Authority, to have the Graves of the Officers buried there, while that place was in possession of the British, surrounded with a permanent enclosure at his expense, and the monuments thus preserved from dilapidation. This liberal act, (says the Eastport Sentinel) of a brother Officer, if it does not renovate them, will at least preserve them from future encroachments.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR in CHIEF with the Countess of DALHOUSIE, arrived in good health at Quebec, on the 16th ult.