

GREAT-BRITAIN.

AUGUST 20.

The following Proclamation was found posted up in most of the principal places of the Portuguese capital, in the morning of the 30th of July, and stuck to the walls with a preparation so extremely adhesive, that the Police were unable to tear it down. On the morning that it appeared in the capital, it was in the same way found posted up in the main streets of Oporto, Braga, Villa Real, &c. We publish this document without any comment, as we have further particulars on the same subject to lay before our readers. We long ago noticed the barefaced manner in which the Queen of Portugal and her adherents were plotting against the King, for purposes the most nefarious:—

"PROCLAMATION ADDRESSED TO THE NATION."

"Valiant Portuguese!—The British Government acts according to a plan of complete intrigue.—They favour our party as far only as they conceive is consistent with their own Machiavellic views, with unheard of subtlety, afterwards so managing, that the French Government should be the executors of the very plots they themselves had framed, by extorting the banishment of our Prince, the only person who ought to reign over us. It was they (British Government) who dictated the Decree of the 24th June, as seeing that the publication of our innocence and just pretensions, by the competent tribunal, was so near at hand, which would have brought eternal confusion on our enemies.

"The moment has arrived, Portuguese. The continental governments are on our side, and, although the abdication of the King should not take place, an equivalent will be obtained, without the number of evils, Portuguese, such a measure would bring with it. Let us therefore, unite—let us ward off the tempest gathering against us, by resorting to a policy that is not our own. Let us establish a Regency, presided over by the Queen, our Lady, with whom alone we can be happy."—*Morning Chronicle.*

It would appear, from the proceedings instituted by the French Government against the *Constitutionnel* and the *Courier Francais*, that Opposition Journals are no longer to be tolerated in France. We have long been looking for this.—The Continental Sovereigns, it would appear, do not wish that the measures of Government should be brought, in any manner, before the tribunal of public opinion. An appeal to the people, they think, supposes a sovereignty in the people,—the accountability of Governments to Subjects.

"HANOVER, AUGUST 10.—On the 26th July, at three in the afternoon, the earth sunk in, and left a large opening in the district of Berlis: it is 100 feet in diameter, and continues to enlarge.—It cannot be seen how deep it is, but stones being thrown in, a noise is heard after the lapse of a minute and some seconds, as if they had fallen into water."

MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND, FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In seventy years the people of Great Britain having advanced full eight millions. In twenty-five years, the number of inhabited houses in England and Wales alone have advanced one half.—Fifty years ago, the very existence of canals was a matter of incredulity. Fifteen millions of public wealth have now been profitably absorbed by these mighty ducts; and at least half as much more is at this hour destined for their formation. Fifty years ago, there was hardly a steam-engine in the kingdom. There cannot now be less than twelve thousand; a creation of power equal to at least a quarter of a million of horses; an energy which, in a single day, would have raised the great Pyramid of Egypt. Fifty years ago, our annual export of manufactured cotton did not amount to a quarter of a million in value. It has now swollen to nearly thirty millions. In the same period, our exported woollens, in defiance of Saxon, Prussian, Spanish, and American competition, have advanced more than two millions. Fifty years ago, our imports of raw silk were only three hundred thousand pounds in weight. They are now nearly three millions. Fifty years ago, our export of iron was hardly twelve thousand tons. It is now about ten times as much. Fifty years ago, our exports of linens were about four millions of yards; they are now nearly fifty millions. Fifty years ago, the whole value of our exported produce, both native and foreign, was just fifteen millions of money: the value of British produce exported, alone, is now more than fifty millions. A hundred and fifty years ago, says old Tucker, there were only two or three vessels in Scotland above two hundred tons; our whole tonnage is now more than a quarter of a million, employing twenty thousand souls. A hundred and fifty years ago, says Chalmers, the whole navy of Britain did not amount to a hundred thousand tons: it is now at least three millions of tons, employing about two hundred thousand souls.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

London Beggars.—In 1820, an estimate of their number was taken, and it proved to be 15,000, whose gain averaged from 5s to 8s. a day. Some of them were found to spend 50s. a week for their board. One negro was traced to the West Indies, having acquired £1500 in this way. The fraternity are so well organized, that they have particular walks which are considered exclusive property, and have been actually offered for sale in the newspapers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PLAN FOR CIVILIZING THE ABORIGINES OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

(Continued.)
I come now to the plan proposed above; which consists in trying an experiment, in a single instance, to discover how far a method grounded upon the principles laid down in the premises, is practicable, what success it may meet with, and

what good such an attempt in the case of the Indians of this Province, may produce. I humbly conceive that I cannot better employ the small measure of my abilities, than to lay before such gentlemen, as from motives of humanity, benevolence, or patriotism, may approve the scope of this undertaking, a particular synopsis of the same that they may be enabled to judge, how far the intention of the scheme will be answered thereby, and merit their patronage and adoption.

Having no means of assisting the materials of my own observation, by any organized system extant in this Hemisphere, I have depended upon the grand characteristics of the northern Aborigines, and what are peculiar to those of this section, for the physical and moral features of the present Plan.

The first step then in its progressive scheme should be the selection of a person for a single District, where the object of civilization will be the least obstructed by migratory habits, or the necessities of hunting.

The Parish of King's Clear, in the County of York, presents a central, and in many other respects, most favorable spot for the work to commence, being already a scene of semi-civilization, or rather, of some advance towards it.

Here the rearing of the moral fabric, with all its eriable business, will come in exhibition—and as it expands in the train of well managed experiments, connect its objects to the eternal Parent of the grand System.

It is essential that the character of the Missionary, be suspended for some time, in that of the Catechumen; and in the investigation, and development of the moral sensibilities,—previous to the "fruitful preaching" to the "heirs of the grace of life," bowed down by a spiritual dearth, and blinded by Priestcraft—as an anatomizer of the human body, must first lay open the nerves and arteries before he can arrive at a knowledge, and apply the "healing art" to the system.

Upon a plan of so much compass as that which proposes a system of ethics, and of jurisprudence, and by an ascending gradation, the still growing idea of the God of all, to understand something of it is not sufficient for such an embark in it, nor can a moral legislation be thrown over its savage objects,—(the ultimate purpose of the Institution referred to,) unless the delegated individual, unfluenced by the vacillations, prejudices, or callousness of moral arithmeticians, is led by its spirit, and has digested its process.

The principles of the system are these;—

I. The study and adoption of the language, spoken by the Tribe.

II. The bringing the objects of the system, under some notions of particular and national felicity.

III. The introduction of Husbandry, and habits of Industry.

IV. The adoption of a gradual process for preparing the objects for the reception of morals and Christian doctrine.

V. The convincing the Indians of the reasonableness of the method of proceeding, and that it is their duty, instead of hindering its success by opposition or negligence, to co-operate with it to the utmost of their power.

VI. The making a conscientious discharge of duty to them, by example, instruction, vigilance, admonition and prayer.

I. As the medium through which the train of experiment is to proceed with facility, and entire effect, the language of the tribe to which he is introduced must claim the first attention of the Missionary. No system of civilization, however comprehensive or estimable, can be of any service, unless this principal requisite be a part, nor can a reason be proposed, why the agent should not be subjected to an initiatory process, so interesting, easy, and natural. If it be said that the contiguity of the objects to the institutions, customs and habits of civilized life, and a familiarity with the language, precludes the labour which the Missionary in Hindostan, and other Pagan countries, is compelled to undergo, in the "verbal science," it will be shewn that the case of the Indians of North America, a suspension of the vernacular language, *ad libitum*, and an adoption of their own, will be of singular advantage to the Catechumen; tending to unlock numerous primal springs of nature, and to lead on the undisciplined minds of the Indian youths.

The rainbow, and the shifting clouds, are not more variable than the irregular combination of colloquial idioms found in the dialects of the tribes scattered about North America,—and without these keys to the rough characters, and obscure windings of the mind, how can the untutored and unpractised teacher study the internal composition and weigh the influence and bearings of the passions of his pupils?

When an amateur Artist, contemplating with enthusiasm, a statue of Zæuxis, replied to a spectator, wondering at the scene,—"Could you take my eyes you would act as I do,"—it was a confession that without a susceptibility and an aptitude for a work,—acquired by a systematic analysis of its parts, and a steady mode of procedure, the efforts of industry and humanity, will be "crude

Uncertain and unsettled still remain."

The dialects of the Indians, derive their characters from nature, and although not copious of words, are enriched by a peculiar phraseology, inseparable from the manners of savage life.

The Catechumen in attempting several modes of presenting an idea to his rude pupils, and in giving a different position to an object will fail in many instances, and be disappointed in all,—nor can he expect to generate thought, system, and energy, over an almost complete mental vacuity, before he has drunk at the same colloquial streams, and acquired the same tact with his adopted flock.

Amidst characters and circumstances, novel and anomalous, without any parallel in civilized life, he has to create an *appetency* for the exercise and range of the social and mental powers, before he can set a passage open for all the purpose of rational intercourse and communication. This can be attained only by a cultivation of the colloquial science, the subsidiary stream of the mental fountain, and the intellectual register will be graduated, according as a subject is accommodated to the minds of the object, in the *expression of the thought*.

In the case of the Indians, and in all others, where the adoption of a sentiment is to be effected through the medium of a language, whose general scope only, is understood, it will frequently happen, that what is familiar and trite to the Teacher, will cease to be palpable to the pupil and if this occurs on ordinary occasions of intercourse, how much more frequent will it be exhibited, when the latter is required to notice, and inwardly digest the process of the scheme, of which he is the object?

To traverse the expansive horizon of the intellect, and to endow it with a *vigorous* vision, it is necessary to linger about its *extremities*, for an interval, to explore its recesses, and to study its subtle texture and defects, as an artist would at the feet of a statue, before he attempts a higher range, and exercise of his powers.

But as a reference to fact will tend to confirm the expediency of adopting the language of the Tribe, to which the Catechumen is introduced, this branch of the scheme will be closed, by an appeal to the experience of all, who, either from curiosity or benevolence, have been led to converse with the Indians.

That no exception may be made from particular cases, it is to be understood as conveying the aggregate character of the mass, upon which the present system is to operate.

In attempting to induce a connected train of observation, from some leading question, you notice a disposition to get rid of the topic, and an embarrassment, increasing as the inquisitorial process advances;—this evidently arises not so much from a paucity of ideas as of *expression*.—The powers of the individual are drawn out *totally*, and you exhaust him by a critical alchemy, in protracting the experiment.

BRUNSWICKUS.

(To be Continued.)

A MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The appearance of an Essay on the Mineralogical Geography of a Country, in which science has traced no system, thrown no beam of light, nor even subjected its luxuriant treasures to a series of investigations; will be viewed, not precisely according to the character of the production; but as forming an *Æra*,—valuable for determining the nature, and geognostic relations of the various mineral masses, and *formations* of the tract described.

Without attempting a particular panegyric, on the enlightened Individual, that presides over this section of the British Empire, and who, having cast a friendly eye over the "penury" of our Institutions, and Natural history, has aggrandized the spirit of the people into noble passions, and raised it from the social circle to the public weal, it will nevertheless, be conceded, that the progress of scientific enquiry is indebted to him, for an impulse, novel and dignified, and which must soon awaken into order and system, the chaotic materials, of a colony, which has few rivals in commercial industry, and is ambitious of distinction in her Institutions.

In drawing up a mineralogical account of any tract of country, the writer may adopt several ways of describing the peculiarities which it presents. It may be done, first *geographically*, that is, considering the different objects according to the order in which he finds them disposed, with such an enumeration of localities, as may be best adapted to give the idea of the whole, and communicate the result of any observations which may have been made. For example, the structure of any prominent chain of mountains, or of a single elevation,—as Mars Hill in this Province, may be described *mineralogically*, but whether it is independent of similar formations, or only a continuation of the beds which compose them, depends upon the nature, extent, and relative situation of each.

Secondly, *geognostically*, according to a particular system, which has been adopted for the classification of rocks, or, lastly, *oryctognostically*, according to a particular system, dependent upon the arrangement of individual fossils.

Although the first of these methods, allows little chance of omitting any observations of importance and much greater regularity and precision in the details than the two latter, I have nevertheless, rejected it, in the present description, as this mode carries along with it a certain dryness of style, which is not compensated by its perspicuity;—and the ordinary language of mineralogy being susceptible of but few embellishments, it is necessary to transplant and strew over it some of the ornaments of literature, rather than strip them from it entirely.

But stronger reasons, may be assigned for my not pursuing the *geographical* mode of illustration.

The reader, who has not had not an opportunity of seeing the place, will scarcely be able to form an idea of the whole, from the detached pieces of description which are presented to him, and which are all that can be obtained in the present investigation of the natural history of this Province, and will be still less able to form a precise idea of the identity or difference of the various mineral masses that are described. He may be led to multiply *formations* in his tract, while it is the province of the geognost to reduce them to the smallest possible number, consistent with nature.

A *geognostic* description, on the contrary, when it is drawn up after a system, and when the rocks are arranged according to their relative position and antiquity, shews its connection with geology, unites the different tracts of country, and points out the relation which the various mineral masses bear to each other; circumstances which in a geographical description, would pass unnoticed amid a long enumeration of localities, and in any other description, would with difficulty be observed, or be altogether overlooked.

The last method is still less eligible, in the present state of Philosophical investigation in this Province, than the geographical to convey a distinct knowledge of a country. Confined to a consideration of individual fossils, in respect to their characters, and properties, without any regard to the aggregate which results from a combination of these, it will never, or at least, very rarely, lead to

any important geological results;—it may, however, in the course of its details, supply some facts which has been overlooked in a geognostic view, and thus afford to the geologist matter which may be of consequence to him.

I have not the vanity to offer this memoir as a model of mineralogical description. In drawing it up, I may without doubt, have passed over some of the important features so abundantly distributed over the interesting tract of country, which I now attempt to describe. The field is but limited, and has therefore prevented me from noticing in this description some of the grand phenomena of geognosy.

This essay is only to be viewed as a commencement of a series of observations on the structure and *formations* of the Province, and as a fragment that may contribute to a more intimate investigation of its various rocks, and mineral masses; from which it is to be expected that much useful and important information will be obtained.

IBID.

(To be Continued.)

THE STAR.

Saint John, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

ARRIV.	MAILS.	DUE.
1.....ENGLISH for August.....	0	
1.....HALIFAX, by the Land route.....	0	
1.....Ditto via Digby.....	0	

Bank of New Brunswick.

DIRECTOR for the Week Z. Wheeler, 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.

Bank of New-Brunswick,

THE President and Directors hereby give notice that a Half yearly Dividend of Twelve and one-half per cent, has been this day declared in the original Stock of the said Bank; and will be paid to the Stock Holders after Thirty Days; this being the last Dividend on the old Capital, includes several savings and deductions made at former periods.
The Net Amount of Premiums on the Sales of the new Stock will be divided among all the Stockholders in April next, as is directed by the Act.
By Order of the President and Directors.
H. H. CARMICHAEL, Cashier.
St. John, October 3, 1825.

'Savings' Bank.

MANAGERS FOR THE WEEK.

Thomas Millidge,
James Ewing.

Bank Hours.—Every MONDAY, from 10 to 12 o'clock.
Amount deposited Yesterday,.....£ 46 2 8

London Papers have been received to the 20th August, we observe Lord Cochrane's engagement by the Greek Committee, to embark in the Greek cause; we hope this will redouble the energies of a gallant people, in the cause of liberty.

That the recent "Sketches of New Brunswick," are exceedingly *meagre*, in the National History of the Province, has been the confession of all who take an interest in the development of the same. We congratulate the scientific public, on the appearance of the Papers of "Brunswickus," which promise to afford valuable information of a tract of Country, presenting numerous Geological phenomena, and of which, the mineralogy has been entirely unknown.

Perhaps were he to divide the whole into Geographical subdivisions, that he might not be obliged, by abrupt transitions, to carry the reader from one section of the Province, to another, it would facilitate greatly, a knowledge of the tract described.

His reasons however, for the *geognostic* mode will have weight with many, especially as they arise from the limited field before him,—and from the specimen which occupies our columns; he appears fully competent to communicate a just idea of the mineralogical structure, and other features, of the interesting tract, which it is his object to describe.

We sympathize with the Inhabitants of Fredericton, in the distress wherein the late Fire has involved a large portion of the community of that town, a short account of which will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

Dreadful fires are ravaging the forests around Fredericton, and the back lands of Gagetown and their vicinity.—We have received no particulars, but from the lurid state of the atmosphere for the last few days, we are afraid they are not confined to a particular district. On Saturday last in Indian Town, embers of leaves fell, retaining their original fibrous texture unbroken, as the air was gentle, but which pulverized on the slightest touch.

Alarming fires are stated to be spreading devastation in the upper settlements in Miramichi; thirty houses are said to have been destroyed by the devouring element.

On Friday about noon, the Inhabitants of Fredericton were alarmed by the appearance of Fire in the woods, surrounding the Surveyor General's new Building, and hurried with the fire engines to the spot which is about 2 miles distant. At this period when the most active inhabitants were at a distance, a fire commenced in town at Mr. Ring's Buildings, and spread with such amazing rapidity to the neighbouring Houses, that very little property was saved. We understand that 39 Dwelling Houses and 29 Shops and Barns, in all 68 Buildings were consumed, together with the King's Stores and Fuel Yard.

The following is a list of the sufferers.

Mr. James Ring,	Dwelling House 1,	Shop 1, Barn 1.
Mr. Vavasour,	2,	
S. D. Street, Esq.,	1,	
Mr. J. Brown,	1,	
Mr. T. Emerson,	1,	
Mr. S. Parsons,	1,	
Mr. W. Howden,	1,	
Mr. Valentine,	1,	
Mr. T. Bowden,	1,	
W. F. Odell,	1,	
Mr. Elliott,	1,	
Mr. S. Potter,	2,	
Mr. J. West,	1,	
Mr. Leper,	1,	
Mr. Charles Brethitt,	1,	
Mr. Mount,	1,	
Mr. Miles,	1,	
Mr. Daniel Yerr,	1,	
Samuel Cameron, (col'd man),	1,	
Mr. Thomas Everitt,	1,	
Mr. J. Eatty,	1,	
Mr. James Taylor,	1,	
Mr. Thomas Pickard,	1,	
Mr. Joseph Gaylor,	1,	
Mr. Wm. D. Hartt,	1,	
Mr. Joseph Kenah,	1,	
Mr. Zebulon Curry,	1,	
Mr. William McKay,	1,	
Mrs. D. Morgan,	1,	
Mr. William Wilmot,	1,	
Mark Deetham, Esq.,	1,	
The Task House,	1,	

The Annual Inspection of the two Battalions City Militia, took place on the Sands near the City on Tuesday last.—The excellent appearance of so fine a body of men attracted universal attention.—We understand they ac-