

THE  
COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND  
COMMERCIAL-MARITIME JOURNAL.

EDITED BY  
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**MAY-AUGUST, 1840.**

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VOL. II.

" FAR AS THE BREEZE CAN BEAR THE BILLOW'S FOAM,  
SURVEY OUR EMPIRE, AND BEHOLD OUR HOME."

FISHER, SON, & CO.  
NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON; HUNTER-STREET, LIVERPOOL;  
AND RUE ST. HONORÉ, PARIS.

## P R E F A C E.

**THERE** is a heartfelt gratification in the performance of a duty, **and** that gratification is somewhat enhanced when it meets with the approbation of the good. In submitting a second volume of the **COLONIAL MAGAZINE** to the notice of the public, we are enabled to say, that our efforts for the welfare of this vast Empire, have been cheerfully encouraged by communications from every part of the globe. As yet, however, the “ Colonial Magazine and Commercial Maritime Journal ” presents but a faint indication of the wide field of utility opening before us, and which, if Providence spare us in life and health, we trust we may be enabled successfully to till. Various Colonies and divers interests have not yet been touched on; questions heretofore considered trivial, are daily assuming more and more importance : our commerce with foreign nations-our maritime rights-our mercantile alliances and reciprocity treaties, are all topics of vast national interest, which are almost entirely neglected or misunderstood. The settlement of domestic political questions, which has now to a great extent happily taken place, will leave the public mind more free to examine the basis of our manufacturing and commercial power, and statesmen of both parties will be compelled to prepare and inform themselves for parliamentary strife on the battleplain of “ ships, colonies, and commerce.”

At such a period it is obviously of the first moment, that there should be in existence a **journal**, totally free from the influence of either party in the state, and seeking only its support by the protection which it affords to national interests : a journal unidentified with personal feelings or private rights ; not seeking to advance one colony at the expense of another, or **balancing** the West against the East, but fairly and impartially advocating justice to all. We have no personal or private interest to serve. We desire that every colony and dependency of the British empire be placed on a **fair** and equal footing in its relations with the mother-country, that no undue advantage, which it is in the power of the legislature to remedy, be tolerated ; but that, knit in a common bond of union and freedom, the Colonists of **every part of** this vast oceanic kingdom may consider themselves as the children of a common parent, each entitled to an equal division of the affection and care of the ruling state. **As** our **successive** numbers proceed, the means for obtaining this desired union will be developed ; and in its attainment we look to the **welfare** of **each** Colony as **inseparably identified** with the prosperity of England.

## PREFACE.

While, on the one hand, we seek justice for the East Indies, on the other we advocate the most perfect freedom for the West Indies, whose day of prosperity is only now dawning, and who, in the advancing progress of South America, will find an immense mart for their trade, and a valuable site for the developement of their skill and capital. So also with regard to Australasia. We wish to see a generous rivalry between British North America and our more distant settlements in the Southern Pacific ; let each strive to win the favour of intending emigrants, by just laws, by peace, and by a mercantile spirit, which shall enable the poor emigrant to become a rich settler. Again, let the founders of new colonies run the fair race of competition with their elder brethren ; and as each succeeding year pours forth its annual swarms from the hive of Old **England**, let the localities of such settlements be sufficiently attractive to induce the wealth and intelligence of Britain to send forth its colonizing missions on the great and righteous duty of peopling the wastes of the earth.

Of the government (we speak of neither party) we have nothing to say : Instead of fostering the energy of the people, instead of encouraging them to spread themselves over our colonies, and acquiring possessions, instead of affording every facility for the investment of surplus capital within our own reach, and not in foreign lands, every possible obstacle is thrown in the way of British spirit and enterprise ; until the government and the crown are treated with a degree of indifference which it is painful to contemplate. A wise government and patriotic sovereign would take a pride and pleasure in fostering the colonizing spirit of Englishmen ; they would be foremost in directing the efforts of our meritorious **fellow-citizens**,—they would lead, instead of being driven into the only course which, under Providence, can save England from the fate of all old and insulated communities. But a new era is dawning on England; our unceasing efforts for years are now beginning to produce some effect, and each succeeding month will witness the progress of our loved idea, the extension of the power of *Christian* England throughout the world. To the accomplishment of this great purpose, our best energies have been devoted, and although unsustained by any human being, we have had the merciful aid of a gracious Providence in furtherance of our efforts. To that benign and **all-sufficient** Protector we commit our labours, with a full conviction that the good they may contain will be made manifest, and that another unit will be added to the sum of human happiness.

LONDON, August 1, 1840,

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TRUE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

**WHEN** a nation or an individual depend; more upon neighbours and friends, than upon personal exertions, especially at a period of pressing emergency, the result may readily be predicted. *Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera*, is as applicable to the multitude, as to the unit in society, and the neglect of the maxim is sure to be followed by severe suffering, which requires time and energy 'for its cure.

It would be absurd, in the present state of mankind, for England to calculate on the friendship of the great nations of the earth, or that they would passively behold the advancing power of **this** country, and take no measures either to restrain the augmentation of that power, or, if possible, to procure its downfall. The reasoning with which we previously essayed to prove that it is for the substantial interest of all nations, that England should be the paramount kingdom of the world, (No. I. page 7,) will, we imagine, have little effect on the selfish and short-sighted feelings **and** views of countries, which stop not to consider the gigantic efforts made by England, for the preservation of peace throughout the world, and for the social happiness of mankind.

England has performed —**ay**, more than performed -her duty to those nations ; in the exercise of an **almost** quixotic generosity, she conceded, by treaty, all the advantages which had cost millions of treasure and the unpurchasable blood of many of her bravest sons : the reward she has received is implacable hatred-undisguised hostility-and an inveterate enmity to every thing of British interest, whenever or wherever it can be opposed.,

It is well that this inimical opposition is being clearly demonstrated ; it will compel attention to the intrinsic sources of our own power, and it will produce one of the very few benefits resulting from war, namely, a concentration of purpose—and a nationality of object, which is essential for binding together human society; and giving to it that force, energy, and perseverance, which is indispensable to the attainment of any great object. When England begins to aid herself, Heaven will in return aid England, and an amount of good will be **produced**, which, though primarily beneficial to the British empire, will ultimately be the means of conferring substantial blessings on every human being—no matter his creed, colour, or denizenship. We have long foreseen the storm that was brooding on the political horizon; the rivalry which was rising into competition with the manufacturing **skill**, maritime supremacy, and political strength of England, has for years been expected by us ; and we have endeavoured, in reality, to call into existence a new power, which should restore the balance, and give **to** England a yet higher grade than she has ever yet possessed in **the** social scale. That power is, her *colonies*—and although for years we toiled, unsupported and unheeded, we have at last gained the **ear** of public opinion ; and the force of **circumstances**, and the undying principle of truth, will consummate and crown individual efforts, by **making** a nation participators in the mighty work of national regeneration.

**If the** government of this great empire would merely give free scope to the energy, intelligence, and enterprise of England, by encouraging the formation of public associations, for the establishment of new colonies, and for advancing the improvement of those we now possess, it would be impossible to estimate the vast results which would arise for **the** benefit of the world. Whatever promotes the **wealth and power** of our country, is a direct advantage to every **civilized** and semibarbarous or savage nation ; for it tends more and more to the preservation of peace and the extension of commerce. But, unfortunately, the government of England has, for many years (whether Whig or Tory ruled) been behind the influential portion of the **community** in colonial enterprise ; its great aim seems to have been to thwart and crush individual efforts, and combined operations for the advancement of the nation. Instead of fostering and encouraging the singularly acute minds of merchants and others, who seek new fields **for** British commerce, the delays of office, the apathy of officials, and the want of comprehensiveness in the leaders of departments, have, **in** many instances, destroyed measures which, if carried with **energy**

into effective operation, would have produced the most lucrative advantages to the state, and to those engaged in such undertakings.

We do earnestly implore the Government of England, (without reference to party politics,) to join heart in hand with the enterprize of our countrymen, for the establishment of new colonies in every **part** of the globe. During the glorious reign of Elizabeth, the surest road to distinction and honours was, by the discovery of heretofore unknown lands, and by forming plantations thereon. Then public companies were organized in various parts of the kingdom : the noblest peers and wealthiest commoners vied with each other in a generous emulation for an expansion of the realms of their sovereign. We should rejoice to see the same spirit again arising—to witness the real aristocracy of the land co-operating for the useful purpose of providing happy homes for the rapidly augmenting population of the United Kingdom. This is the true policy of England- to make corn grow on heretofore waste soils, and to render vast territories, which were hitherto uninhabitable, the abode of numerous and independent yeomanry.

While we would urge on the government a vigorous and determined manifestation of our naval power, and an immediate demand of reparation **for** the least injury to our commerce, whether on the coast of Sicily, or on the shores of Western Africa,—whether by the weak or the strong, by the apparent friend, or by the concealed foe,—we would also urge the early and active attention of the ministers of the crown **to** every associated body, public company, or private individual, who may be desirous of affording their time, their industry, and their capital in furtherance of the great and paramountly national objects of advancing England in the high and hallowed career of arbitress on earth **of the** destinies of mankind. Let England feel and act in unison with **the** doctrine of responsibility to the supreme Disposer of events—let her moral conduct be in accordance with her physical power—let her desire be peace even while prepared for war—and **while** sedulous of **not** offending or injuring others, let, however, no fair and just occasion **be lost** which may enable her to extend her maritime supremacy and colonial dominion.

For ourselves, we frankly acknowledge that our sympathies are with Britons wherever they may be situate ;—whether on the steppes of Central Asia, combating against the designs of Russia—or seeking to maintain a footing on the dangerous shores of China,—whether suppressing rebellion on the vast lakes of America, or struggling to found a new empire in the distant islands of the Southern Pacific. There or elsewhere our heart and spirit is with our countrymen, and our fervent