

In the present day, such settlements would not be considered colonies ; they were virtually independent states, maintaining an alliance with those stronger governments which were able to afford them protection, and of no real or permanent use to the mother-country in reference to perpetuity of empire.

Of the Phœnician colonies, Carthage was the most celebrated. The city whence the state derived its name -was built **B. C. 878**, and destroyed **B. C. 146**.

Throughout the greater part of its existence of '732 years, Carthage was engaged in extending its limits beyond the confined spot on the African coast, where the town was first established, or in struggling to maintain an individual supremacy over the distant islands and lands which its adventurous mariners had discovered or its well-skilled troops acquired by force of arms. For many miles in the interior of Africa, or along the shores of the Mediterranean, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, Carthage possessed settlements or tributaries ; Sardinia, formerly a possession belonging to Etruria, was one of her earliest colonies ; and the agricultural resources and mineral wealth of the island rendered its possession very valuable to Carthage. Malta, Majorca, and Minorca, which had been previously under the sway of Tyre, yielded to the supremacy of Carthage. The sole occupation of Sicily was long contested with the Greeks, and its entire possession would, most probably, have delayed, if not averted, the ultimate effects of the Punic wars ; during the very first of which, Sicily and Sardinia were lost to Carthage.

Along the coasts of Spain, on the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, and as far, if not farther south than the Senegal and the Gambia, Carthage acquired settlements, or extended her commerce ; the leading principles of which were, an exclusion of all other nations from any participation in the trade of her distant settlements or commercial allies.

Rome, soon after its foundation, was strengthened by colonies ; the first of which was **Cæania** in Italy, **A. U. C. 4**. Colonies such as these were, from an early period, planted in the neighbourhood of the imperial city ; to -which they served as outworks for defence, and to supply the necessaries and luxuries of life. During the second Punic war, no less than sixty such colonies were established.

On the destruction of the Carthaginian power, and as the soil of Italy became densely peopled, the attention of Rome was still more strongly turned to the extension of colonies. The spirit of conquest, the necessity of providing for a large disbanded and often mutinous soldiery, who could find no other sustenance but in the tillage of the earth ;

the Agrarian laws, by which the senate were obliged to provide all citizens with land ; the augmentation of slaves, and the abundance of money, for which a profitable investment was found alone in the cultivation of the soil, * all led to a rapid augmentation of the Roman colonies. †

The lands of conquered countries were considered the property of the state, and they were parcelled out among the public officers of the government, apportioned to the citizens for whom land could not be provided at home, and distributed among the army. Military establishments were formed in the most fertile or most secure places, whence the wealth of the colony could be obtained, and its possession secured against any rising of the native inhabitants. Colonies such as these extended over Gaul, Germany, Spain, and England, and throughout various parts of Asia and Africa.

Of the extent of territory occupied by these colonies, it is difficult to form an idea: from the foundation of the city to the death of Augustus, 164 colonies had been settled in Italy, and 199 in the Provinces. Augustus himself planted twenty-eight colonies in Italy. But the first foreign, or transmarine colony attempted, was **A. u. c. 710**, when Julius Caesar formed a plan for rebuilding the deserted city of Carthage. ‡

Fifty-seven colonies were established in Africa, exclusive of Egypt, twenty-five in Spain, four in **Dacia**, and five in Britain. At the period of the greatest extension of the Roman world, namely, during the reign of Claudius, the empire was supposed to contain 126,000,000 of people; but of these, the slaves were at least equal to, if not more numerous than the free inhabitants. Very many of the Roman citizens possessing for ostentation 10 to 20,00 slaves ; the price of each of which, in the camp of Lucullus, was 4 drachmas, = 3 shillings.

Included in this census, and numbered among the colonies, were the

* Seneca, at his death, had, it is said, **£600,000** sterling, due to him from colonists in **Britain**.

† Seneca assigns the following reasons for the formation of colonies by the ancients : —“ *Ure omnibus eadem causa relinquendi quarendique patriam fuit. Alios excidia urbium suarum, hostilibus armis elapsos, in aliena, spoliatos suis, expulerunt : alios domestica seditio submovit : alios nimia superfluentis populi frequentia, ad exonorandas vires, emisit : alios pestilentia, aut frequens terrarum hiatus, aut aliqua intoleranda infelicis soli eiecerunt : quosdam fertilis oræ, et in reajus laudata, fama corrumpit : alios alia causa excivit domibus suis.*”—*Consol. ad Helvium*, c. 6.

‡ It is recorded that Julius Cæsar removed to the colonies 80,000 citizens, without giving them the privileges of the Italian colonies.

free states, which, through fear, or in hope of some ulterior advantage, attached themselves to the Roman empire ; but, although the alliance was at first nominal, many sunk into a degrading servitude to the ministers of the Roman senate, whose policy was never to grant to a dependency the full rights of a Roman citizen. The limited extension of the rights of Roman citizens to those colonies that formed part of the empire, is shown by the following censuses of the imperial city for upwards of 500 years, during which period many colonies had been formed.

Before Christ, 566, citizens 84,700 ; B. c. 507, citizens 130,000 ; B. c. 497, citizens 150,700 ; B. c. 476, citizens 103,000 ; B. c. 387, citizens 152,583 ; B. c. 294, citizens 270,000 ; B. c. 265, citizens 292,226 ; B. c. 252, citizens 297,897 ; B. c. 247, citizens 251,212 ; B. c. 220, citizens 270,213 ; B. c. 192, citizens 243,704 ; B. c. 179, citizens 273,244 ; B. c. 169, citizens 212,805 ; B. c. 164, citizens 327,032 ; B. c. 147, citizens 322,000 ; B. c. 69, citizens 450,000 ; B. c. 50, citizens 320,000 ; B. c. 29, citizens 4,101,017 ; and in the year 8, B. c. during the reign of Augustus, 4,233,000 citizens.

The colonies sent out by the senate were composed either of Roman or Latin citizens. The *Coloniæ Romanæ*, enjoyed only to a limited extent the *jus Romanum* : they were not permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, and the dignity of magistracies, of military commands, &c. were denied to them : they were permitted solely the *jus quiritorium*, namely, personal liberty, honours of gentility, dignity of family, &c. ;-- and they were compelled to furnish such contributions as the senate and emperors chose to demand.

The *coloniæ Latinæ* possessed rights and privileges of their own ; were empowered, to a certain extent, to form their own laws ; and whoever became an edile or prætor in a Latin town, enjoyed *ex officio* the rank of a Roman citizen : but these Latin colonies had also to furnish tribute to the parent state. Their rights were styled *jus Latii*. It was not until after the Servile war, that the privileges of Roman citizens were granted by the *lex Julia* to all the Latin colonies, which will account for the rapid increase in the Roman census between 50 and 29 B. c. as shown above.

According to Ulpian, there were other colonies possessing little more than the name, and whose privileges were comprised in the *jus Italicum* : they were free from the taxes and tributes paid by the *coloniæ Latinæ* and *Romanæ*. Such, it is said, were the colonies of Tyre, Berytus, Heliopolis, Palmyra, &c.

Most of the colonies furnished quotas of troops for the Roman legions, the natives of each colony being drafted into regiments, serving in distant settlements.

As the Carthaginians looked on their colonies solely with a view to commercial advantages, so the Romans considered them valuable in a military capacity, outposts for the protection of the imperial city ; defraying the cost of incessant warfare ; furnishing annual tributes ; providing rewards for those who had distinguished themselves by their military prowess ; and for satisfying the wants of clamorous and discontented citizens, who complained of the unequal operations of the Agrarian law : and so few were the benefits conferred by the conquerors, and so little were they under moral or religious restraint, that forty years after the conquest of Asia, according to Plutarch and Dion Cassius, 150,000 Roman citizens were massacred in one day by the order of Mithridates ; an event evidently owing to the rapacity and tyranny of the rulers. And, after more than 400 years' occupation of England, except in their roads (which were made for the more complete subjugation of the islanders) we find little or no traces of their rule.

Political selfishness was the predominating feeling of the Romans ; colonies were founded, and dominion extended for no great moral or useful purpose. The colonies, as they grew in power, threw off the yoke of their military tyrants : there was no binding link to connect distant parts of the empire ; and centuries of conquest, slavery, and crime, were terminated by the complete destruction of the “ mistress of the world.”

The breaking up of the Greek and Roman empires was followed by the individual sovereignty of some of their colonies. Venice, by her possessions in Greece and in the Ionian and Ægean Seas, was enabled to maintain her freedom for many years, to rise into commercial opulence, and to be “ Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottomanite.”

Having thus briefly traced the progress of colonization among the states of antiquity, we may proceed to examine that important epoch in the history of mankind, when the knowledge of the mariner's compass (the prelude to maritime commerce) led to the discovery of a western continent, and the navigation by the Cape of Good Hope ; enlarged the ideas, and aroused the dormant faculties of the Saxon race, who now exercise such a predominating influence over other parts of the world, and whose descendants will probably, in the course of ages, people the whole habitable globe.

Heretofore all trade had been carried on by land, or by frail vessels skirting the coasts of adjacent shores, crossing from island to island by circuitous, hazardous, tedious, and expensive routes. Now, however,, the trackless ocean became the high road of daring navigators, the

distant parts of the earth were brought comparatively into close communication ; with the acquisition of new and useful foreign products, wants multiplied wants, and from this era of colonization may be dated the origin of maritime commerce, and the numerous beneficial results which have flowed from its progress and civilizing influence. The nautical skill and daring spirit of Prince Henry of Portugal was rewarded by the discovery of Madeira and Western Africa in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The politic and thrifty Henry VII. of England gave employment to navigators, in the hope of adding to his wealth, and extending his dominion.* But to the noble-minded Isabella of Spain, and the profound speculations and unwearied perseverance of Columbus, is Europe indebted for the knowledge of a new world. On the 11th of October, 1492, St. Salvador was discovered, and in the three subsequent voyages of Columbus, a trade was carried on in gold, &c., with various parts of America. Between 1508 and 1510, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, were colonized. Mexico was conquered by Cortes between 1519 and 1521. Peru, Chili, and Quito, were added to the crown of Spain between 1529 and 1535, by Pizarro and his generals. In 1536 New Granada was placed in subjection. In 1564 the Philipines were acquired, and from 1572 a regular intercourse maintained between Acapulco and Manilla.

The object of the Spaniards in the establishment of these colonies was neither that of the Egyptians, Grecians, Carthaginians, or Romans: the *auri sacra fumes* overruled every consideration of humanity, of policy, or justice ; the natives were worked to death in the mines, shot like wild beasts if they offered the slightest resistance to their merciless oppressors, or hunted with blood-hounds if they attempted to escape from the demons in human form who wantonly sported with their tortures.

Language would fail to convey an adequate idea of the atrocities perpetrated by the Spanish colonizers on the Indians, whose rapid extermination led to the introduction of Negroes from Africa. One series of crimes thus begat others, and that dreadful stain of slavery which has been east on the professors of the Christian faith for three centuries will, it is to be hoped, prove a fearful beacon on all future occasions of colonization. That no blessing could result from such conduct, the present state of Spain exemplifies ; while of her vast possessions in the Floridas, Mexico, Darien, Terra Firma, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Chili, Peru, and California, she does not now possess an acre.

* Maps and sea-charts were introduced into England in 1489.

The Portuguese system of colonization originated in an adventurous maritime spirit, which led to the discovery of Madeira in 1419 ; of Cape Bojador, in 1439 ; of Cape de Verd, in 1446 ; the Azores, 1448 ; and the 'Cape de Verd Isles, and Sierra Leone, 1449.

In 1484 the Congo was visited, and the Cape of Good Hope discovered : in 1498, Vasco de Gama landed, 20th May, in Calicut, on the shores of Hindostan ; and subsequently forts and settlements were established at Mozambique, Sofala, Melinda, &c., on the eastern shores of Africa ; at Ormuz and Muscat, in the Persian Gulf; at Goa, Diu, and Damaun, on the Malabar coast ; at Negapatam and Meliapor, on the Coromandel coast, and at Malacca. In 1500 Brazil was discovered ; in 1511 the Spice islands were colonized ; about 1520 Ceylon was occupied ; and in 1517 a trade was opened with the Chinese, and in 1542 with the Japanese. Although the hope of obtaining gold did, to a certain extent, encourage the progress of Portuguese discovery and colonization, yet it must be admitted, that the predominating feeling was a desire for adventure ; a hope of attaining fame and honours from a patriotic sovereign ; and in some degree a religious spirit, which prompted many to seek the conversion of the heathen, and to extend the faith of the cross. To the chivalry of the Portuguese character, at that period, must be added the nautical skill and commercial enterprise of the nation. Of this latter quality, in particular, the Spaniards became exceedingly jealous ; and on the union of Portugal with Spain, in 1589, the colonies of the former were quite neglected in favour of the latter ; the policy of Spain being to confine the trade of the colonies to certain ports, and even to prohibit one colony trading with another. Seville was for a long time the only port in Spain with which colonies were allowed to hold intercourse.

Although a papal decree had divided the eastern and western worlds between the Portuguese and Spanish, a new competitor for dominion sprung into existence in consequence of the bigotry and tyranny of Spain. The Dutch, while struggling for independence, were the carriers to Lisbon from the colonies of Portugal, and were witnesses of the value of the colonial trade. In 1584, Philip II, prohibited the intercourse of the Dutch with Lisbon ; these orders being evaded, were renewed with greater strictness in 1594 ; and a number of Dutch vessels seized in the harbour of Lisbon, and destroyed. By these means the Dutch, instead of remaining carriers, were compelled to seek colonies for themselves, John de Witt urged his countrymen to get the start of England ; declared that colonies were advantageous for men who had been unfortunate in trade ; that they offered a field for exertion

to men of abilities, and were a good substitute for hospitals and other charitable foundations. An association was soon formed to trade to "remote parts." The first expedition of four vessels sailed for India, 20th March, 1602. Batavia was established, 1618 ; a trade to Japan opened, 1611 ; a West India Company established, 1621 ; settlements formed and conquests made in Brazils, 1630 to 1640 ; Ceylon taken from the Portuguese, 1640 ; St. Eustatia, Curaçoa, Saba, and St. Martin colonized, 1632 to 1649 ; and Surinam, Essequibo, Berbice, and Paramaribo acquired, 1667. Other Dutch settlements were formed in Asia, on the African coasts, and on the continent of North America, by an attention to commerce chiefly ; and Holland soon rose superior, in maritime power and political consideration, to her former masters.

The Gallic nation was not an idle spectator of these contests for maritime supremacy. Francis I., with the ardour of an enterprising mind, encouraged maritime discovery ; and the persecution of the Huguenots, under the reign of his successor, Henry II., aided the advancement of colonization. In 1552, Gaspard de Coligny, who had early embraced the reformed faith, was appointed Admiral of France ; and, with the hope of rivalling every other power of Europe, projected a grand scheme of colonization, extending from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. But these noble ideas were too far in advance of the age, and Coligny perished on the night of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In the middle of the seventeenth century, Colbert, minister in the early and best part of the reign of Louis Quatorze, made great efforts for the extension of the French colonies ; Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Grenada, &c., were purchased from private individuals. In 1661, France possessed Canada, Nova Scotia, &c., and Louisiana ; Cayenne was colonized in 1664 ; St. Domingo settled in 1697 ; Pondicherry in 1670, and the Isle of France and Bourbon, in 1720. The views of France, in the formation of these and other colonies, was not chiefly commerce, like the Dutch, nor territorial and maritime power, like the Portuguese ; nor gold and ambition, like the Spaniards ; they embraced all these in a more or less degree and a proportionate stimulus was derived advantageous to colonial progress. The other Continental European nations made but little effort for the formation of colonies. A Danish East India Company was formed in 1618, and Tranquebar and some other small places acquired ; in 1621 St. Thomas, in the West Indies ; and subsequently, St. John and St. Cruz were obtained from France. A Danish West India Company was formed, but dissolved in 1764. Sweden made some attempts at colonization, and for a time disputed with the Dutch for the territory on the banks

of the Delaware, where they confined themselves chiefly to husbandry ; but in 1655, the Swedes and Finns resigned their claims to the Dutch, and retired. In 1731, a Swedish East India Company was established, and in 1784 St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, was annexed to the crown of Sweden.

Italy alone, of all the maritime states of Europe, seems to have taken no part in this colonial crusade, probably owing to the breaking up of the Venetian power ; and to the great change which the route round **the** Cape of Good Hope made in the commerce of Asia, which had heretofore arrived in Europe via the **Persian** Gulf and Red Sea. Venice also, probably, found that her own colonies in the Mediterranean and **Ionian** Seas required all her attention against the Turks.

If Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Italy, deemed the possession of colonies and the extension of maritime commerce essential to their prosperity, how much more must England have done so, by reason of her insular position—her growing marine, and increasing manufactures. Fortunately, there was at that eventful period a monarch on the throne of England, who had the rare power of discerning the future, and the faculty of providing for coming events. Elizabeth clearly foresaw, that if England were to **maintain** a prominent position among the nations of Europe, she could only do so as a maritime power, the permanence of which depended on the acquisition, growth, and culture of colonies. Encouragement and facilities were offered for the discovery of heretofore unknown regions, and the planting (as it was then termed) of new settlements. In 1591, English vessels found their way round the Cape of Good Hope ; in 1660, the first East India Company's Charter was granted ; and in 1606, the London and Plymouth Companies **were** established, the former for the southern and the latter for the northern half of the **American continent**.

In 1583, **Newfoundland** was acquired, and during the 17th century the following British colonies were founded in North **America** :— Virginia, **1607** ; New York, 1614 ; **Massachusetts**, **1620** ; New Hampshire, 1623 ; New Jersey, 1624 ; Delaware, 1627 ; Maine, 1630 ; Maryland, **1633** ; Connecticut, 1635 ; Rhode Island, **1636** ; North Carolina, 1650 ; South Carolina, 1670 ; Pennsylvania, **1682**, **In 1623**, Nova Scotia **was** settled on, and in 1630, New Brunswick. Various settlements were also made in the West Indies : the **Bermudas**, **1611** ; at **St. Kitt's**, 1623 ; Barbadoes, 1625 ; Nevis and the Bahamas, **1628** ; Antigua, 1632 ; Montserrat, 1632 ; Anguilla, 1650 ; Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards in 1655 ; and the **Virgin Islands** colonized in 1666. Establishments were formed on the West Coast, of

Africa, from 1630 to 1660 ; at St. Helena in 1650 ; and in Hudson's Bay in 1670. Bombay was acquired from the Portuguese in 1661, as a portion of the Infanta Catherine's portion on her marriage with Charles the Second. A presidency was named at Madras in 1653 ; and a factory at Calcutta in 1656.

At the beginning of the **18th** century, Gibraltar was taken (1704). During the middle of this century Cape Breton (1758) ; Canada (1759) ; Prince Edward Island (1763) ; the Falkland Isles (1765), and Tobago (1763), were captured ; still later, St. Vincent (1783) ; Grenada (1783) ; and Dominica (1783), and Trinidad (1797,) were taken from the French and Spanish. Penang was purchased in 1786 ; New South Wales colony established, 1787 ; Ceylon taken from the Dutch, 1796 ; and large accessions of territory were obtained by cession and conquest on the Peninsula of India, particularly from Mysore, in 1799.

At the beginning of the 19th century, we acquired Malta and GGZO, (1800) ; next Demarara, Essequibo, and Berbice, 1803 ; then the Cape of Good Hope, 1806 ; Heligoland, 1807 ; Mauritius, 1810 ; the Ionian Islands, 1810-1814 ; Singapore, 1819 ; Malacca, 1825 ; Swan River, 1829 ; and South Australia, 1835.

Although somewhat later in the field of enterprise than the surrounding continental nations, we advanced with sure but certain strides in the obtainment of colonial dominion in different parts of the globe ; the North American continent, and some of the West India islands, at first engrossing public attention. In accordance with the national character, the useful rather than the showy and specious was the main object in view : agriculture was rightly judged to be the basis of a nation's wealth ; and the fertility of the soil and a congenial climate induced large bands of adventurers to plant themselves on the shores of the North American continent. With the growth of maritime commerce and the discovery of tropical countries, arose a taste in Europe for foreign commodities, and hence the formation of sugar, and coffee, and spice plantations, in the West Indies and other places. But agricultural industry, whether under the temperate or tropical zones, was not the only object contemplated ; it was rightly judged, that to possess **extra-maritime** products ourselves, would call into employment, and retain in that employment, a large amount of shipping ; that the cultivators of the colonies would, by their industry, acquire wealth, enabling them to consume the manufactures of wool, linen, and iron, and that every item of colonial wealth became in the aggregate a portion of the riches of the kingdom. But in the acquisition of colonial dominions England was not solely influenced by these views ; in many instances

it will be observed, [see History of the British Colonies,] that she had to struggle with France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, &c. and in the progress of war was compelled in self-defence to strip those nations of their colonies, as the only effectual means of weakening their power and of augmenting her own. It should also be stated, that political and religious differences at home led to the voluntary or compulsory expatriation of many individuals of free and powerful minds, who sought on the shores of a new world that civil and ecclesiastical liberty which they could not obtain in England. Thus proprietary governments were formed in North America and the West Indies, by the adherents of the monarchy or republic ; but, unlike the Greek settlements, allegiance was maintained and protection sought from the parent state.

This general view of the progress of colonial dominion by ancient and **modern states**, will be sufficient to sustain the proposition advanced in the commencement ; namely, that colonization is a principle inherent in our being—that it has been the means by which the earth has been peopled and cultivated, and that however diverse may have been the motives which prompted men to disperse themselves over various countries, the original decree of Heaven is in course of fulfilment.

[In our next Number we shall proceed to **consider the effect which the possession of colonies has on a nation in a political, commercial, and social point of view.**]

THE MARITIME RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

COMMERCIAL AND STEAM MARINE.

THE prosperity of this **United Kingdom**, and its possessions at home and abroad, is so intimately, so completely dependent upon our maritime ascendancy, that the first question which suggests itself in entering on our task is the real state of our naval resources ; for unless these are preserved intact, not only is our commercial success, but our domestic security, at stake, and we shall ere long find war forced upon us by jealous rivals, our trade broken up, and with it the sources of our wealth ; our colonies **despoiled**, our ports blockaded, and even our native soil polluted by the **tread of foreign invaders**.

The investigation of a question of **such vital importance** should be conducted in a fair and **candid spirit** ; above all things, party bias should by no means be tolerated in discussing a matter which **equally concerns** the interests of men of all political persuasions.