

is sensible that in many important points there is a coincidence of opinion between us, while at the same time I feel it impossible to accede to your proposal, I wish to state at some length, the motives which influence me in that determination. To Parliamentary Reform my father and brother were, as you well know, zealous friends; and all my own early prepossessions were in favor of such a measure. I saw with abhorrence the ascendancy, which unprincipled and worthless characters often acquire through the influence of corruption. I lamented the public advantages so often sacrificed to the interests of individuals. I was struck with the glaring manner in which the practice of our Constitution appeared to deviate from its theory; and I flattered myself, that if the representation of the people were put on a proper footing, these abuses would be eradicated;—that if the representation were equalized—the right of suffrage extended—the duration of Parliament shortened—bribery could scarcely be applied with effect; that the influence of corruption being thus removed, the real friends of the country would obtain the preference naturally due to worth and talents; and that, the House of Commons being so composed, every abuse would speedily be checked or thoroughly reformed.

Such, Sir, were the views upon which I was led to approve the proposal of a great and radical change in the constitution of the House of Commons. I believe that through a similar strain of reasoning, my father and brother had been led, as well as many other men of distinguished worth, to the same opinions. Of the correctness of this practical conclusion, I have since seen reason to doubt—not that my feelings of abhorrence and contempt for corruption and venality have undergone any change—in these sentiments I do not fall short of those honored relatives with whose opinions you were well acquainted; but I have had an opportunity, which they never had, of seeing the practical application of those principles, from which we expected consequences so beneficial. With grief and mortification I perceived that no such advantages had resulted; as from theory I had been led to anticipate.

I allude to the observations which I had occasion to make in the United States of America, where a system of representation is established, approaching as nearly as perhaps is practicable to the theoretical perfection at which you aim; and where that system is combined with a general diffusion of property, of itself calculated to check, in a great degree, the force of corruption. A very short acquaintance with the Legislative proceedings of America may afford conviction, that universal suffrage and frequency of election prove no bar to the misconduct of representatives; and that a political adventurer, raised to power by popular favor, is fully as likely to abuse that power as is the purchaser of a rotten Borough.

There is no ground for the idea, that in that country public affairs are managed with a higher regard to the public welfare than in our own. The Parliament of England, with all its corruptions, cannot be accused of proceedings approaching, in disgrace, to the infamous and bare-faced jobs, which have been transacted in many of the Legislatures of America. It is evident to the most careless observation, that the state of public morals is there worse than in England—that political integrity is less respected—that corrupt motives have not the same degree of check from feelings of honor as they have among Englishmen. To sum up all, there is no room for comparison between the two countries in that great test of a good government, the administration of justice.

When I consider that a country thus deficient in the most essential points of practical good government, has a Constitution framed upon the very principles, to which the advocates of Parliamentary Reform look, as the foundation of every prospect of amendment in our own, I cannot avoid the conclusion that these principles are fallacious. The reasonings which have occurred to me, as to the source of the fallacy, would lead me into too great length; but I think the observations to which I have already referred, sufficiently justify the opinion that Parliamentary Reform in England would not have the effects which its most sincere and zealous friends anticipate.

Fully as I am impressed with the opinion that Parliamentary Reform is not the road to any practical public benefit, I am very far from thinking that there is nothing which requires reform in our Government. I am well convinced, that there are many corruptions of the most pernicious tendency, which may and ought to be eradicated. But we have to consider, how that object is to be effected, without endangering benefits of still greater importance.

The advocates of a radical and entire Reform have not, perhaps, fairly considered the extreme difficulty of guarding every avenue to abuse, and how often the measures which are taken for repressing it in one quarter, serve only to open for it some new channel still more pernicious. We have a Government in which, with all its corruptions, there is much essential good; though particular cases of hardships may undoubtedly be quoted, yet it would not be easy to find either in the past or present state of the world, a parallel to the great mass of public happiness, which has grown up in England, under those institutions of which we complain. The protection which our Government affords, to the personal liberty of the subject, the purity of the distribution of justice, and the security in which every man may enjoy the fruit of his industry, are surpassed in no country in the world:—hardly can we find one that bears the least comparison to our own. Let the value of that which we possess be fairly appreciated; and then let us consider coolly, whether the blemishes of our Government are of such magnitude, as to warrant the application of remedies, which, if they do not cure, may kill.—*Whithall Evening Post.*

COLONEL WARDLE.

One of the zealous advocates for Parliamentary Reform, not satisfied with his popularity obtained as the patron of the celebrated Mrs. Clarke, on the 20th of June last made an elaborate Speech in Parliament on the Public Expenditure—in which he proposed a number of very extraordinary reductions—which are thus properly commented upon and exposed in *Bell's Messenger* of June 26,

MR. WARDLE'S ECONOMY.

Mr. Wardle seems to have fallen into a very considerable error,—that of confounding economy with the mere act of saving,—with the simple notion of curtailment. This is surely not a proper notion.—Every saving is not economy, nor even, in the long run and general point of view, is every curtailment a saving.

Political economy, in its general character and principles, does not differ much from domestic economy.—The State is only a larger house, a more ample family, in which the due arrangement of revenue and expenditure becomes more difficult, in proportion to the magnitude of the concern.—Let us adopt therefore, this analogy, and endeavour to infer from it, what is the suitable notion of political economy, as merely to simple act of a prudent saving, and a wise curtailment.

Economy in private life, where the resources are ample, necessarily takes into its view the rank and station of its objects. It provides in the first degree for necessities, then for comforts, and finally for elegancies. It does not exclude a liberal provision for these several respective points; it does not necessarily confine necessity to what is barely necessary for food and lodging.—It does not limit comforts to clean linen and a substantial table, and in a certain rank of life it pushes its idea of elegancies even to the verge of luxury.

Such is the proper notion of economy among the rich and great in domestic life; it consults the wants and decumums of station, or in other words, it is a liberal provision for the satisfaction of those wants, which either nature or artificial society have given or induced.

Let us now apply this idea to the State. The state must surely be put upon the footing of the richest possible individual. Its domestic economy, therefore, does not exclude a due attention, not only to wants but to enjoyments, not only to necessities and comforts, but to elegancies, and even in a degree to luxuries. Let the same notion be extended to political economy, and let it not be understood that we save in the State in a manner in which we would not save in our own families. Mr. Wardle's plan, as it appears to us, errs against this principle. It is rather a curtailment, a mere act of cutting off expenditure, than wise and prudent economy.

Suppose for example, the Duke of Portland, in some saving fit, should dismiss all his retinue of servants, carriages, and even his house, and substitute in their stead a kitchen-wench and errand-boy—a market cart, and furnished lodgings—what a noble saving there would be in his annual expenditure. Suppose, even Mr. Wardle, giving up his splendid establishments in London and Wales, should take Miss Taylor's first floor, or even should share in a house with Mrs. Clarke, only keeping her at a proper distance; here likewise would be a noble saving of annual expenditure. But would the neighbours either of Mr. Wardle or the Duke of Portland give either of them the credit for economy in such curtailments? Surely not—economy being something else than mere curtailment.

Our limits will not permit us to follow up this subject into a length—we can only, therefore, briefly observe, that such appears to us to be the character of Mr. Wardle's plan.—You have so many dragoons—dismiss them all, and you save their pay—you have so many Life Guards—they are a set of lazy rascals; pack them off, and carry the saving to net revenue. You have twelve Judges for England; and I do not know how many for Wales—dismiss three of the English; and as to Wales, Sir Watkins Wynne and myself will set on the Bench for nothing. As to your foreign soldiers dismiss them all in a body—our army is already too great—Sir Arthur Wellesley has more than he knows what to do with; and what a flagrant shame to pay a shilling a day to foreigners, who merely sell us their lives and military service. Let the Germans make hay, and the Italians go to the Opera where they will earn their pay, instead of robbing us so much at a dead loss. As to the militia, it is a harvest time and they may earn a good deal of money—and it being likewise VACATION, the judges, king's counsel, and sergeants might as well do some conveyancing. And as to clothing the militia—why not let them clothe themselves, or fight naked.—At a word, a great coat and a pair of breeches would be sufficient for them. All this plan of Finance may be very wise, but we confess that we do not see it. Mr. Wardle, in this respect seems to us to have been somewhat too hasty.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 21.

Arrived on Sunday, H. M. ship Goree, Capt. Simpson, 35 days from Lisbon, via Bermuda.

It is with much satisfaction we announce the reports received in town by the Goree. Previous to her departure from Lisbon, intelligence had arrived at that place from the English and Spanish Armies, which created the liveliest hopes of a speedy discomfiture of the enemy in the Peninsula, and restoration of the legitimate sovereignties of those countries, where doubts of the return of their national independence, at some periods, must have been entertained by the best of politicians.

As far as we have been able to select from these reports, which are only verbal, is, that General Cuesta had left Oveido with an intention of investing Madrid with a force of upwards of 30,000 men. Joseph Bonaparte, with the small remains of his force, on information of the patriot General's intentions, had left Madrid with a view of losing no time in accelerating his retreat towards the Pyrenees, but General Cuesta moving in a N. W. direction would obviate the progress of the enemy in that course, and had caused him to occupy a position about 12 leagues from Madrid where his most impotent Majesty, Joseph Bonaparte, was waiting the reinforcement of the forces under Sebastiani, who had left La Mancha to form a junction. The whole of the enemy's force, in this quarter, when joined are estimated at between 14 and 16,000. Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the whole of his forces, British and Portuguese, amounted to upwards of 30,000 were proceeding towards Madrid, by forced marches, and it was determined between the British and Spanish Generals that no operations should be commenced by either army until a junction had been

formed. General Cuesta, in his communication to General Sir A. Wellesley, had assured him, that although he was confident he was an overmatch for the enemy, he should remain passive until both armies should be concentrated.—Sir A. Wellesley was within a few day's march of the Spanish General.

By the Goree a report, similar to that received by the Lord Sheffield from Liverpool, in an extract of a letter from Leith, of the 6th ult. and published in the Chronicle of Friday last, has also been received, stating that the Austrian army under the Archduke Charles had obtained another victory over the French about the beginning of June, and that the loss of the French was immense. This intelligence the Goree obtained from a vessel at sea.

The Hon. Colonel Dillon was presented to His Majesty on the 31st May, "on his appointment to the 101st regiment, and on his return from North America.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, September 4, 1809.

ARRIVED—Tuesday, H. M. S. Eurydice, Capt. Bradshaw, and Three-masted Schooner Holly, Lieut. —, from Digby, having under convoy four Transports with H. M. 101st Regiment on board, bound for the West-Indies.—Wednesday, Ship Bee, Stonehouse, London via Halifax.—Friday, Ship Oscar, Innes, Aberdeen.

Capt. Innes, spoke on the 2d August, in lat. 47, 15; long. 32, 45, the Eliza Ann, Joseph Stell maller, from Philadelphia bound to London, all well.

Sailed on Tuesday last, H. M. Sloop of War Columbine and L'Observateur, for Halifax—and Government Schooner Hunter on a cruise.

DIED] Suddenly, at St. Andrews, on Sunday evening the 27th ult. Mrs. DOROTHY CALIFF, wife of Surgeon CALIFF, and only daughter of the late Rev. Jedidiah Jewett, Pastor of the first Church in Rowley, Massachusetts, in the 74th year of her age.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,

Has Received by the Brig ANN, from LIVERPOOL, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, Among which are the following Articles: SUPERFINE and Second Cloths; Callimere; Serges; double Rose Blankets from 6-4 to 10-4; Pelisse Velvets; Cotton and Silver Cords; striped Cotton Waistcoating; Fancy, Silk and Cotton Vests; Patent Cords; Red, White and Yellow Flannels; Cotton Umbrellas; plain and striped Callimere; Cotton Cambrics; Rattinets; Wildbores; Holland Shirt Buttons; Suspenders; Tapes; Bobbins; Bar and Round Iron; 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d Nails; a few Crates and Boxes of Glass and Earthen Ware.

Also, For Sale, a few Hhds. BROWN SUGAR, and a few Puncheons of JAMAICA SPIRITS.

HE HAS LIKEWISE RECEIVED

By the Ship Bee, Capt. Stonehouse, from LONDON, A Consignment of the following Articles, Which will be Sold by the Package or Piece on reasonable terms, for Cash or short Credit:

Superfine and Second Broad Cloths; Callimere; Serges; ounce Threads from No. 9 to 50; Sewing Silk and Twist; Lustring and Sattin Ribbons; Silk Gloves; Umbrellas; Cutlery assorted; Men's Silk Hats; Boy's Leather Caps; plain Cotton Chambrays; Counterpanes; Cotton Shirting; Pins and Needles; Buttons; Stationary; Printed Calicos; Dimities; Black and White Cotton Cambrics; Ladies long Silk and Cotton Gloves; Men's Leather Gloves; Souchong and Bohea Teas; India Cottons; Bandano Handkerchiefs; Nails; Paints and Oil; Sole Leather; and Leather Shoes.

Saint John, 4th September, 1809.

NEW AUCTION ROOM.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is duly authorized by MARTIN HUNTER, Esq. President of His Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

To transact Business here as an AUCTIONEER, and humbly solicits a share of their favor and patronage.

Any favors as an Auctioneer, or in the Commission line, will be punctually attended to.

He has now on hand, the residue of several consignments from England and Scotland, which he can offer on such terms, either by Wholesale or Retail, as cannot fail to be worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.

ROBERT SMITH.

Frederickton, 23d August, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO such Persons as are in possession of TREASURY NOTES of Four Dollars each, from No. 1 to No. 400, that they bring them to this Office within thirty days from this date, in order that they may receive payment for the same with the interest due thereon.—All future interest on said Notes will cease after the above-mentioned time.

All Persons indebted at this OFFICE, are requested to make immediate payment.

Wm. S. OLIVER, Province Treasurer.

Province Treasurer's Office, St. John, New-Brunswick, 14th August, 1809.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

A good FARM of about 500 Acres at the upper part of what is commonly called the VILLAGE, on Hammonds River, at the distance of only 18 miles from the City.

CALEB WETMORE.