

plexion of the present times. In fact, to judge from the tenor of the whole of his communication, it would appear that Jonathan is too knowing to forego so many advantages with which we are at all times ready to overload his nation. Not having had the advantage of perusing the multitude of letters and tracts alluded to by the author, I must content myself with continuing in ignorance of the numerous and serious evils which Great Britain wondrously inflicted on herself and her North American possessions by her unvarrantable kindness to those whom she once designated rebels; and I fully anticipate that many beside will continue to grope in ignorance of the same facts, unless our author will be pleased to overcome his fastidious disinclination to enter upon a theme so disgusting. Equally as difficult is it for me to comprehend that a great nation should for nearly fifty years pursue a line of policy tending to national bankruptcy, in order to benefit those whom it had once proscribed as rebels. I do not mean to assert, that the diplomacy of Great Britain in every instance merits approbation, for it is undeniable, however well intended the concessions of the Ministers of the day may have been, that they have too frequently acted in reference to American and Colonial affairs, in absolute ignorance; superinduced by a ridiculous ill humour and contempt, entertained towards the new republic. But that for a long period of years, a ruinous and destructive policy should be invariably pursued, is contradictory to common sense and to experience. That the tendency of the Free Trade Bill, has been constantly injurious to the interests of the Colonies, is equally as opposite to experience, for the statement in the Novascotia papers of the trade of that Province is a splendid reply to an assertion so unfounded. We, like the Americans, are perfectly ready to grasp all the advantages arising from a liberal policy, but grumble at participating in the temporary losses incident to the change:—we quaff with delight the well filled flagon of nectarian good, but we afterwards frown with horror on the giver, at having perceived that it was not unmingled with bitterness.

The great increase of American tonnage, and speculation adduced by the author, as proof of the bad policy of England, must be accounted for in far other causes. The worst conduct ever pursued by England, was the originating of the revolutionary war, and had the principles which now actuate the government, been substituted for those which humoured the whims and peculiarities of temper of George III. the author need never perhaps have designated the Americans as rebels. He grievously complains of allowing the Americans to participate with the India Company in the Chinese trade, but I beg to ask what right or authority had Great Britain to prevent them from trading with an independent people, who chose to admit them into their ports? However some may differ in opinion as to the expediency of opening the West India Islands to the Americans, yet I believe none but our author chooses to question the policy of allowing them a free internal communication with the Continental colonies. A full and unrestricted interchange of commodities, is unquestionably the most beneficial conduct for these Provinces to avow, and as the international use of a common highway, can prove no other than beneficial to the country through which it passes, the more business is encouraged upon it, the more profit will be reaped by those who inhabit its neighbourhood.

I have now to advert to a very objectionable passage in this article under notice; one, if uncontradicted, might prove exceedingly mischievous in its effects. He says—'proscription, exclusion, and taxation have been the rewards we conferred on those whom we considered as loyalists.' I am happy to perceive that he has confined this observation to the past time alone, and therefore it is to be presumed that he had no intention to attach so monstrous a crime to the present generation. But in the name of every thing that is sacred and patriotic, for what alleged offences have our loyalists been proscribed?—from what places or profits have they been excluded? Here I am sorry to observe of so pleasing a writer, that he uses words, and their different combinations, for their sound, with little regard to their sense;—he studies an harmonious arrangement of language, forgetful of the consequences of inattention to truth.

To what other object are we to attribute his asser-

tions, that the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in the House of Commons, his intention to abolish British shipping, with it British ascendancy, ruin the Colonies, particularly New Brunswick, promote the interests of foreigners at the expense of British subjects, and in fine, place the whole Empire in subordination to a Russian despot!!! Such observations if made for any other purpose than for their sound, certainly require no attention or reply. They are calculated alone for the arena of Bedlam Hospital.

The real object of Lord Althorp in proposing an increase on Colonial Timber duties, was unquestionably an arrangement partly financial, and partly conducive to the gradual extension of the free trade system, and however we may justifiably entertain suspicions of a Minister who possesses a direct interest in the imposition of the duty, unbending rectitude is the undoubted meed of Lord Althorp's views. Besides, evidence now lies on the table of the House of Commons, the truth of which we have the best opportunities of determining, that the American white or yellow Pine, forms no better timber than the substance of a cabbage stump. However we may respect such evidence, and however it may be falsified by experience, yet we have taken no pains to convince the people of England of their delusion, other than by sending them abundance of the materiel for ocular demonstration. It is a well known fact, that our timber is depreciated in intrinsic value, whether truly or falsely, it is beyond question our interest to elucidate; but that is a point about which we gave ourselves no concern, so long as we had a prospect of continuing to pocket the proceeds, and the natural consequences of our neglect; now show us the foolishness of our own conduct.

In our endeavours to convince the people of England of the impolicy of their views in prohibiting our timber in preference to that of the Baltic, let us not offend common sense and common prudence by saying with this writer, that by suffering for a time the pines to grow in our forests, the English will render themselves subject to the mercy of the Northern Powers for the supply of timber. When we undertake to convince them, with regard to our affairs, let us use sound incontrovertible argument, not such as rely solely on rhetorical powers for effect, destitute alike of truth, of common sense, and of common justice. I am as sincere a friend to the cause as any other person here, and every person in this Province is more or less directly or remotely interested in the timber trade,—but let us not forget justice in the pursuit of our proper advantages.

A reformed Parliament has commenced its labours, the first object of which will be doubtless, to secure to that illustrious Institution, a closer connection with the body politic;—if therefore we can operate on the feelings, inclinations, and prejudices of our father stock, we shall be beyond all fear of fluctuations in Government schemes and policy.

The British nation has been over-reached in its negotiations by the arts and subtleties of cunning diplomatists, the consequence of relying too firmly—judging by its own chivalrous feelings—on the apparently honorable sentiments of its antagonists:—our Statesmen renowned for energetic courage, stupendous talents, and Roman patriotism, have often succumbed to the wiles of men destitute of every noble idea. The British nation has frequently been seduced from the true path of its own interest and renown, by the beady current of its own generous disposition of mind;—but when did that nation ever flinch from the due execution of the pledges made in its name by any of its accredited agents?—no matter by what authority, or how far exceeding their delegated powers, the country would be devoted to inevitable and desolating ruin, ere any resort to subterfuge or chicanery would be adopted. A British subject in the Colonies, feeling himself protected and cherished by a nation and a government partaking of so honorable a character, feels the inherent pride of man, and glories in his birthright. At the bare mention of the British Isles, the blood flows within his veins with redoubled ardour, and his heart responds to the feeling of honour. The tide of wealth may flow,—the laurels of conquest may bloom;—the palm of victory may shadow the brows of its warriors;—the pride of ancient and venerable glory may irradiate the national crown;—but genuine virtue—and uprightness of conduct, can alone confer on the

State, that consideration and respect, which bind the nations of the earth to her in the common bond of Interest and Affection, and crown a people with universal sway.

July 23, 1831.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING AUGUST 3, 1831.

The Courier arrived with the Southern Mail on Saturday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

THE Quebec papers contain European dates a few days later than we were previously in possession of, but they furnish nothing of moment.

TEA WHEAT.—The general opinion entertained by the people of this country respecting the introduction of this valuable grain is, that it accidentally came from China in some chests of Tea. Now a very little examination will effectually destroy this idea, for the climate of Canton, whence the tea all comes, is too warm to raise wheat of any kind, and no tea is produced in those parts of China where wheat is grown. The fact is this, several persons have recognised in this grain the LAMMAS WHEAT, which has been long sown in England as a Spring Corn.

On Saturday morning, the 23rd ult. at a quarter after four o'clock, a fine vessel was launched from the yard of WILLIAM ABRAMS, Esq. and considering that she was laid down only last fall, the despatch used in getting her off, and the beauty of her appearance, confer great credit on Mr. JOHN HARLEY, the architect. Her burthen is 470 tons, but as her cabin is on deck she is calculated to carry about 800 tons of Timber. This is the seventh vessel built by that gentleman for Mr. Abrams; one of which is now employed as a packet between Halifax and the West Indies. She completed her first voyage from this port to Halifax in only two days, and on her arrival there she was greatly admired by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, and many other experienced naval Officers, who examined her hull and witnessed her sailing.—COMMUNICATED.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—Sunday last was distinguished by the consecration of a Chapel of this denomination, in Chatham.

The service of the day was opened by the Rev. Mr. M'Nutt, at half past 9 in the morning, pointing out the efficacy of public worship, and the inestimable advantages resulting from a regular attendance thereon. This exalted duty was concluded in the evening by an energetic and eloquent appeal delivered by the Rev. Enoch Wood. The liberal sum of £17 2s. was collected.

The Building thus avowedly dedicated to the Service of Almighty God, is a handsome and unassuming edifice of modern architecture, is very creditable to the mechanical skill and faithfulness of the Contractors Messrs. Frost & Rainnie, it being finished in a style inferior to none of the Wesleyan Chapels in the Provinces,—while it is divested of all superfluous ornaments, it is neat and commodious and capable of containing upwards of 600 persons.

The Montreal papers state, that the Royal William, steamer, unfortunately got on shore near Montreal, and every exertion was making to get her off, which it was expected would be effected without damage to the boat. The Captain of the Rambler, which vessel arrived on Sunday evening, in 8 days from Quebec, reports that they had succeeded in getting off the Royal William, and that she may be expected here the latter end of this week.

The Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held in and for the County of Gloucester, on Monday, the twelfth day of September next.

It has been stated to us, on authority which leaves little doubt of the truth of the report, that His Honor the President received instructions from the Colonial Secretary by the last English mail, to appoint an Agent for Emigrants in this Province. The appointment we think cannot take place too soon, nor the intentions of Government in this respect be too speedily carried into effect.—St. John Courier.

SADDLERY & HARNESS.

The Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public in general, for the Liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in the above Business, and hopes by strict attention to solicit a further continuance of their support and patronage.

On Hand—Finished and in a forward state, upwards of two Hundred HORSE OLLARS, assorted, double and single Carriage, Gig, Sleigh & Sled HARNESS, SADDLES, Bridles and Martingalls: best polished Steel and common Bits, assorted Woolen & Linen Rollers and Girths: Gentlemen's Body Belts, Shammy Patent and Morocco Leather; Fur Trimming for Ladies Coats, &c. Also Carriages, Gigs, and Sleighs lined and trimmed in the neatest manner.

Cash given for Hides.

GEORGE LEFSON.

July 25, 1831.