

must follow and relieve them.

When I turn from the contemplation of the crowd, from the vociferous cries of the butchers, and walk down a dark street, I am sure to overtake some poor woman, with a little girl by the hand. The child talks feelingly, while struggling through the mud, and it is about the price of bread, and potatoes, and cabbage; she dreams not of toys or dolls; she has grown beyond the attractions of playthings; poverty, and associations of poverty have made her, prematurely a woman. Life's cup comes unblest to her lips. If she lives to a green old age, she looks back upon the world, unable to call one day free from heart corroding care. Once more I find my fingers playing with the loose silver in my breeches pocket. The recollection of Mrs. Tearful's admonitions rush upon me, and detain my hand. I weigh all her arguments touching my improvidence and want of prudence, let fall the silver—it jingles, the little girl turns about,—her innocent look of soberness, and the melancholy tone of her pale countenance assail my heart. I think of the little Tearfuls—reflect that there are no fears of their being ever like this little one, and then; but I shall not say the amount, it would look like ostentation,—it would serve to no purpose; for very few would follow my instructive example.

The great Lexicographer was wrong when he said, that there was no entertainment in the anecdotes of poverty: human nature is amusing and instructive under every form, and, perhaps, the two extremes, penury and unwieldy wealth furnish matter best calculated to awaken surprise or pity. I prefer the former. The world of fashion is the world of monotony; it is a dead sameness; for all is disguise,—nothing is real,—nothing is natural. Poverty, on the contrary, is explicit, is open; man is there not always virtuous, but seldom in a mask. I dislike to see him wretched, and that is precisely the reason why I so often come in contact with him. Let no one suppose that it arises exactly from a fellow feeling,—from an hereditary propensity. Quite the contrary; I am of aristocratic descent, and boast of abundance of good blood, though I am

SAM TEARFUL.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ALBION.

We have inserted the Speech of His Excellency Major General C. Smyth on opening the Bahama legislature, in which the latter is commended to pass a law granting to people of colour the privilege of sitting with whites on grand and petit juries. We have taken the liberty of putting a few of the expressions in italics, which iron their tone seem to partake more of the character of a military order than the speech of a civil functionary to a legislative body.

This however is matter of opinion, and for the substance of the Message, his Excellency is not answerable, as he is merely executing the orders of his government. Neither is it our purpose to assign the proceedings of his Majesty's Ministers who are acting under the influence of the most benevolent, though we fear dangerous and mistaken motives. We must seriously doubt the policy of FORCING upon a community any measure which runs contrary to the current of all the habits, feelings and prejudices of that community; and we fear that many will prefer loss of property, banishment and self-expatriation, rather than submit to it. Even in the non-slave holding states of this Republic, where the right of all nations and colours are securely guarded, and where there is no lack of kindness and benevolence to the unfortunate African, the proposition of putting white and black side by side in a jury box would not be listened to for a moment. We do not say that such a feeling is justifiable in the abstract, we merely state the fact of its existence—it is bound up with the prejudices and incorporated with the natures of all those where slavery has once existed and cannot suddenly be overcome. Is it not wiser then to treat with palliatives that, which for the present at least, is certainly incurable?

Clouds thicken apace upon the destinies of the West-Indies. We predicted in a former number of this journal, that a reformed Parliament would probably be more or less hostile to the colonies; but we did not then expect to be so soon in possession of proofs of our forebodings. From the CIRCULAR and the RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Anti Slavery Society, and distributed throughout the United Kingdom for the purpose of influencing the elections, some tolerable estimate may be formed of the determined and unquenchable warfare now waged by a large portion of the religious community against the slave holding colonies. These documents we have inserted above, and invoke for them the most attentive perusal from our Colonial readers. In them the principle of indemnification is set at naught—immediate and unconditional emancipation is demanded with a fierceness and recklessness that astounds those who have heretofore believed in the inviolability of property under the British laws. In general terms, we dispute the statement that nothing has been done for the amelioration of the slaves, and shall hereafter present the most incontestible and irrefragable proofs to the contrary.

But it may be said that the documents we refer to have reference only to West India Slavery, and that the North American Colonies are not menaced. To those who are of that opinion, we beg to offer the following passage from Bell's Messenger of the 22d of May last:—

"If we turn to the third branch of our expenditure, the Colonies we see every thing to invite the attention of a Reformed Parliament to exercise reduction and retrenchment.

"Can any thing be a clearer proposition than this—that no colony is worth having which cannot maintain itself. A state, like a parish, may be so much impoverished by its out-door paupers as by those whom it supports within its own limits. But which of the colonies pays the charge of its civil and military government? We will venture to say, that not one of them indemnifies the parent state for this first and most important of services. Even Canada, with all the advantages which we afford by reduced timber duties, is insolvent on this head. She taxes herself and us to, and is yet incapable of maintaining her own civil and military establishments. It is the same with them all."

Now when it is considered that Bell's Messenger has a circulation of 10 or 12,000 copies, that it is a paper very generally consulted in all matters of trade, commerce, and political economy, and that it is by no means the only journal in England holding similar sentiments, are there not grounds for apprehension? Who will say that the Timber Question will not be broached again even within a year? The Northern Provinces not cursed with the evils of Slavery are now prosperous and happy, nevertheless they must

sympathize with their fellow subjects in the torrid zone whose fortunes are at the lowest ebb; and whose lives are daily and hourly in danger of the assassin knife of those whom the sin of their forefathers oblige them to hold in bondage. The advantageous nature too, of the commerce now carried on between the northern and southern colonies should not be overlooked. The demand for Lumber and other productions of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, in the West Indies is very great, and a most saleable and profitable return of the southern staples are always made. This trade is greater than is commonly imagined, but we shall endeavour to obtain its exact extent and lay the same before our readers. Interest then, as well as feeling ought to unite those two portions of the empire. It is gratifying to observe that the St. Andrews herald, a paper always distinguished for its loyal and sound constitutional principles, has responded to our sentiments; the New-Brunswick Courier also appears to view the subject in its proper light.

We are not alarmists,—on the contrary we think that all danger may be arrested by judicious and strictly constitutional means. A sincere and thorough union of the West India and North American interest in London—for it is in London that the battle must be fought, is the first step; and we do not see why this cannot be immediately accomplished between the North American Colonial Association recently formed, and the West India body. This once accomplished, and Sir Robert Peel, or some other decidedly popular and influential member of Parliament being induced to place himself at the head of the united colonial party, and a good newspaper established, the work is done. By these means the people of England could soon be made fairly to comprehend the inestimable value of the colonies in every possible light in which they are viewed, and such perspicuous and erroneous articles as those we have inserted to-day would soon cease to mystify the public mind and to disgrace the British Press.

Viewing with pain and grief the existence of slavery; we should rejoice at its extinction, if done by honest and constitutional means. Let a fair and equitable compensation for the loss of property be once voted by the British Parliament, and we join the standard of the abolitionists; but until this be done we trust His Majesty's Government will restrict its benevolence to the process of amelioration and preparation in conformity to the plan laid down by Mr. Canning.

ORIGINAL.

ON CLASSICAL AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF IDEAS.

I have often experienced in this country the most unpleasant impressions arising from the disappointment occasioned by the want of *ivy, laurel, may, hawthorn*, and other plants indigenous or common to our 'father land.' None but men of genius, conversant with the classics of modern as well as of ancient times, can fully appreciate the disappointment of those ideal associations in which they have indulged, super-induced by the habits of youth, or by the practice of the people among whom they have been raised. What idea can a New-Brunswick American possibly entertain of the "ivy crowned Bacchus," the victors '*laurel crown*,' St. Andrews *thisle* in *December*, the *shamrock* in *March*, or the flowery garlands of *May-day*. Christmas to an old countryman is shorn of half its enjoyments in the want of *holly*, and the absence of the *misleto* allows many a pretty lass to pine for a kiss during that merry-making season of the year. The miserable substitute of an ear of red Indian corn for the sacred symbol of the Druids, conjures up none of those pleasing associations which delight the antiquary and man of education, and contribute in so eminent a degree to the zest of hilarity and youthful glee. An Englishman of sentiment feels a considerable degree of disgust,—if not a feeling nearly allied to horror—at beholding a Church at Christmas,—dressed out with *spruce and fir boughs*,—and all the recollections of his youth from his cradle to the moment of his departure from his native chalk-cliffs rise in rebellion against a country which produces no *holly*.—All these notions, foolish as they are, cling to the hearts even of men of sense, because they are intimately interwoven with the remembrance of by-gone days, and connected with former youthful enjoyments. Those who have a desire or an interest in perpetuating the link which binds the colonist to the mother country, could hardly alight on a more happy expedient than the regular institution of those rational enjoyments and annual national festivities to which people at home are so partial,—and in fact the privation of which in this country forms the great part of an Englishman's regrets. The man of chaste and fine feeling can never take umbrage at seeing a funeral in the country conducted in the most simple manner, yet the prejudices of country, and former habits excite a degree of contempt for a miserable attempt at show and parade, in depositing in his last home the carcass of some man who was accidentally powerful, and who may be followed by a few without one emotion of passionate sorrow, or even one kind feeling of regret.—Some may think that this is all as it should be, for when a Briton leaves his native shores to reside in this his land of adoption, he should

relinquish the feelings, and sever the ties, which bind him to old recollections and prejudices:—that he should adopt the manners and institutions of the people with whom he has resolved to assimilate;—in fine, to become in every respect a New-Brunswicker. But this reasoning will not apply altogether to this Province; for being a young country, public opinion may imbibe a bent, and manners receive considerable alterations from men of genius and enterprise, and whose countrymen may form a considerable portion of the population. There can be no doubt that it becomes a wise man to relinquish former habits and prejudices, on his adopting another country, the national customs of which have received their full direction, and to acquire the manners of men of sense in the community of his adoption,—or, to do in Rome as Romans do.

However all this may be, I hope to see the day, when the laurel, the holly, the ivy, the vine, and all other plants which not only contribute to classical associations of ideas, and elevate the national feelings, but to the not less useful and luxurious wants of man, may be propagated on every farm, and may mantle on every cottage window.—May the laurel be raised to have a moral influence in exciting our youth to repel with a vigorous arm, and a daring spirit all unjust aggressions, or to form a crown to wreath around the native poets brows:—in the want of the olive, may the palm of Peace bloom eternally over the land, and fill it with its fragrant!

W.

"Partibus immoti; Rectum tantum, petimus."

Uninfluenced by either party or faction; we resolutely demand our chartered rights.

When serious apprehensions are entertained that the North American Colonies, will be exposed to a renewal of that hostility, from which they have so recently escaped, the Press of these Provinces is imperatively called upon to assume the advocacy of the people.

Although esteeming our Connexion with Great Britain, our greatest honour; and deeply impressed with a grateful sense of the numerous favours we have received at her hands, we cannot forbear remonstrating with her upon the evils, she has inflicted upon us, by her experiments in commercial policy. To detail those evils and exhibit their effects upon the colonies, were a task from which the mind shrinks, because it is painful to be obliged to censure those whom we desire to esteem.

Very easily could we expose the numerous and serious evils which Great Britain, has inflicted upon herself and her North American possessions, by her unwarrantable kindness to the United States; but we shall be silent, merely because we have no particular inclination, either to reproach the government, or disgust our readers. Indeed the several ably written letters and tracts which have already appeared on the subject, save the troublesome investigation; and glad should we be, that we can shelter ourselves under so plausible an excuse, for while persuing the enquiry, we would find little to approve of, and much to condemn. It is enough for us to say what has been satisfactorily proved by others; and corroborated by 40 years experience, that the admission of Americans, into the West India ports, has invariably transferred to them millions of British wealth, which their exclusion, has as uniformly withheld, and deposited in the pockets of British and Colonial merchants.

The disposition of a great portion of mankind is such, that in the same degree as they receive favours, they have no right, either to ask, or to expect, do they become both importunate and greedy; and never did this propensity more ungraciously develop itself, than in the conduct of the Americans, during the first six years of their independence. During all this time her diplomacy of this spirited people, was little else than a successful mendicancy. Each year was distinguished, by some commercial favour, England was as silly to grant them, as they were mean to beg from her. The consequence was they grew rich by asking, and we impoverished ourselves by giving; for in the year 1789, only six years after the ratification of peace, we find them in possession of, the colonial carrying trade; and their shipping advanced from 127,329 tons, to 325,649 tons, while British tonnage to their ports, declined during the same period, from 216,914 tons, to 27,093 tons.