

From the New-York New World.  
AMERICANISM.

WE plead guilty to Americanism in its broadest sense. We are, by no means, reluctant even, to be charged with the egregious sins of saying "I calculate" and "I guess"—and of writing "talented," "witnessed," and "realize," (words, by the bye, with which it would seem we had indoctrinated the best modern English authors, since they employ them perpetually.) We are ashamed of our country in no respect whatsoever. Our notion is, that when a man gets to be ashamed of his country, he ought to be ashamed of himself.

We have listened to a good deal of late about the unfortunate predicament in which Americans abroad are placed because of the deterioration of State-credits—because Mississippi, or rather one Governor and one Legislature, had prated about repudiating the State-bonds. This is funny—only imagine a gentleman from Maine in Paris, throwing himself into a paroxysm of confusion, and blushing scarlet to the eyes every time he looked his valet in the face, because Mississippi "calculated" that she would not pay her debts just about these times! Of course, every intelligent European is fully persuaded that the travelling native from Passamaquoddy, and all other Americans on their continent, had a direct agency in this business—and therefore ought incontinently to flee the face of civilized man, and row themselves up Salt River as quickly as possible. Nobody in Great Britain, we suppose, knows that our country, our whole country, the General Government of the United States, has about as much to do with the obligations and duties of the several States, as she has with the credit and business of any of her seventeen million of citizens. It is very just and reasonable, certainly, for people to vilify America—including, we suppose, the British provinces in the north up to Behring's Straits and all of South America down to Cape Horn—because a few legislators have their moral visions obfuscated for a season. It is peculiarly handsome, and honorable, and patriotic, and genteel, and fine, and fashionable, for Americans themselves to join in this insensate howl, and confess to strangers that they deserve it all and more. And so they do; they richly deserve more; they deserve to be set in the stocks and pelted by the rabble of an English town for daring to revile the land of their birth—for being so renegade to their faith in the purity and stability of her republican institutions as to allow a whisper against her honor to be breathed in their ears.

We are not indulging in conjecture. We are not supposing what does not really transpire. We fall short of the truth in imputing treason of this sort to Americans abroad; for equally guilty are Americans at home. We have heard men publicly and privately avow that they were ashamed of the country! We have read paragraph after paragraph in certain political newspapers, which told the people that there was good reason for everybody to be ashamed of the country.

*Ashamed of the country!* Is a man ashamed of his religion? Ought he ever to be ashamed of it, however absurd, however misemployed, however trampled upon and "despised of men?" To the true patriot, his country is as dear as his religion. Whatever may be her misfortunes, her he never deserts: if falling, he supports her; if abandoned, he clings to her; if assailed, he defends her; to him she is as the wife of his bosom; confident of her purity, her he never leaves, "through good report or through evil

report." *Ashamed of the country!* Speechless be the tongue that can utter so debasing a sentiment! Palsied be the hand that can write it! We cannot believe, however, that it is seriously entertained. It is one of those false things that are spoken in the bitterness of party spirit; it is of foreign origin—foreign to the heart of every one who breathes the free air of our forest-land. To one expatriated, living in the old atmosphere of the Old World, among decayed and crumbling dynasties, much may be pardoned. He partakes of the prejudices which surround him; the spirit of tyranny contends with the spirit of liberty in his mind, and the latter may for a season be overcome. But, when away from oppressing influences when restored to his country and to himself, he feels and acts again like a descendant of those great men who "Give us manners, virtue, freedom, power."

But for those who dwell among us, and publish the sentiment we condemn, what excuse can be found?

With a pertinacity and wilfulness, that can be accounted for in no way except in that which we have suggested—the mad fury of party spirit—the slanderers seize upon every occasion for detraction. If the legislature of a distant State fails to provide for the discharge of the interest upon its debts, they send forth lamentations over the dishonesty of the American people. If a mob in a western city forcibly enter the offices of a few swindling money brokers—banded together under corporate names—and tear up their counters and break open their specie chests, they tell us ruin is at hand, because of the lawlessness of the American people. If one or two slaves at the South be unjustly seized and hung through some ungrounded fear of a servile insurrection they tell us the judgment of heaven will soon overtake the iniquity of the American people. If certain banks refuse to pay hard money, struggle on for a season and break, to the loss of all who have trusted them, these general libellers swear that cheating and defrauding are peculiar attributes of the American people. No wickedness can be perpetrated, no injustice done, no evil threatened, though in the remotest and obscurest corner of the republic, which these indigent falsifiers do not charge home upon the American people. "We," they say, "are guilty; we have done this, and we shall be eternally disgraced in the eyes of mankind." They speak in the plural, as if, by calling themselves all the vile epithets in the vocabulary, they could better substantiate their charges against their countrymen.

It is high time that this habit of self-abasement were condemned. We are more sused and degraded by these *Jeremiads* of our own people than by all the abuse of the enemies of our Government. The British press has for years thrown its hurtless arrows against our shield. It has waged a war of words with relentless but feeble fury. It has blustered and bullied, raved and ranted. It has grown tired at last. Its tone has become completely changed. The policy of the present ministry, or some equally potent reason, has compelled the Tory newspapers to recant; their language is now as mild as it was ferocious; they speak kindly of us; instead of bravado we are favoured with expostulation; instead of dictation we have entreaty; they seem to be making the experiment whether the Democratic nature cannot be more easily persuaded than forced: what high words and scolding have failed to effect, they hope to bring about by wheedling and flattery. Negotiations for enduring amity are

in progress, and we sincerely hope they may be successful. The minister plenipotentiary that will shortly arrive, understands the temper of our Government and the character of our people too well, to suppose that threats will avail; conciliation will be attempted, and, if proffered in a tone of respect, will be effectual.

Thus it appears, that our importance as a nation is such that the other most powerful nation in the world desires to keep peace with us. This is cheering; for we are kindred in blood and should be kindred in feeling. It is proof also that we have inspired foreigners with respect; *shall we not therefore show that we respect ourselves?* Let us do so; let us frown upon this incessant cavilling and fault-finding; let us not be enduring evil and misery out of every paltry mishap that occurs; let us not interpret temporary depression into irretrievable ruin. Let us be proud and thankful that we are Americans—proud that we enjoy the blessings of freedom—thankful that the bounties of Providence are so lavishly bestowed upon us. Let there be a better spirit—a spirit of cheerfulness and hope. Throw away this gloom and despondency. Be not so

Over-exquisite  
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.

The real adversities of life are numerous enough without this perpetual creation of imaginary ones. Our real sins are sufficient without this constant self-accusation for faults, of which we, as a nation, are clearly innocent.

For ourselves, as we look into the future, we can see light fringing the edges of the darkest clouds, and reflected back upon the present. We can contemplate our country, our beloved country—and we thank God that America is our country!—having cast aside the obstacles that opposed her progress, going with a dignified and noble mien on her march of happiness and of honor, asserting and verifying to the world the great problem that man, brought from the darkness of error into the light of truth, is ever capable of governing himself, and, therefore, worthy of the birthright and heritage of Freedom.

#### School Master Wanted.

WANTED, for the Parish of New Bandon, at Fortien's, in the County of Gloucester, a person capable of teaching a School in that District. A satisfactory character and capabilities for such a situation will have to be produced. Apply to Mr J. FORIEN, on the Bathurst Road, or to  
JOHN RITCHIE, } Trustees.  
GAVIN KERR, }  
Gloucester, Jan. 27, 1842.

#### Immigration Notice.

All persons having any Lands either wilderness or improved, FOR SALE, will please give an account of the same, with the situation and capabilities thereof, and the probable price of the respective Lots, to either of the Secretaries of this Society, in order that the said Lands may be offered to Emigrants wishing Lands for actual settlement.  
EDWARD WILLISTON,  
Recording Secretary.  
Newcastle, January 24, 1842.

#### Dissolution Notice.

The Co-partnership lately existing between the Subscribers as Attornies, Solicitors, &c. having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st day of December last; their business will hereafter be conducted in their separate names at their respective offices in Newcastle and Chatham.

C. A. HARDING.  
J. M. JOHNSON, JUN.  
Miramichi, 15th January, 1842.

#### CAUTION.

Whereas GEORGE WASHINGTON DWYER has been in the habit of Settling Accounts in my name, and otherwise injuring my business; this is to caution all persons not to have any settlement with him on my Account, as he is not authorized by me so to do.  
WALTER STEEL,  
Chatham, Feb. 22, 1842.

## AUCTIONS.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Subscriber's Store, in the Town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, for payment of the debts of the late JAMES HINCHLIFFE, of Chatham aforesaid, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Surrogate Court for the said county, the

LANDS AND PREMISES following—That is to say—All that Piece of Land, situate in St. Paul's Village in the said Parish, with the Dwelling House and other Out Buildings thereon, bounded above by Lands occupied by Robert Shaw, below by the Lands of the late William Douglas, deceased, southerly by the Queen's Highway, and in front by the River, containing 3 Acres more or less: Also the easterly Lot of Marsh situate below Canadian Point in the said Parish, containing about 3 Acres, being the piece of Marsh Land conveyed to the said James Hinchcliffe by John Ledden.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs STREET & KERR. By Order of the Administrator.

WM. LETSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, February 4, 1842.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of March next, at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, on the premises, situate in the Town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, for payment of the debts of the late WILLIAM NEWPORT BARRON, of Chatham aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the said deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Surrogate Court for the said county, the

LANDS AND PREMISES following—That is to say—a Piece of LAND fronting on St. John Street, in the Town of Chatham, being the Building Lot conveyed by James White to the deceased, with the Dwelling House and other improvements thereon, at present occupied by Mrs Barron.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs STREET & KERR.

By Order of the Honble Joseph Cunard, Administrator on said Estate.

WM. LETSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, February 1, 1842.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Subscriber's Store, in the Town of Chatham, for payment of the debts of the late NIEL MCGRAW, of the Parish of Glenelg, in the county of Northumberland, Farmer, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a License from the Surrogate Court for the said county, the

LANDS AND PREMISES following—or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the debts due, viz: two LOTS of LAND, lying on the South Side of Black River, bounded below by Lands occupied by Alexander Campbell, and above by Lands owned by Donald McRae, each of which extends in front Eighty Rods, and together contain 400 acres. There are between 30 and 40 acres of Cleared Land on the Lots, and a Dwelling House and Log Barn on the lower Lot.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs STREET & KERR.

By Order of the Administrator.

P. WILLISTON, Auctioneer.

Miramichi, February 1, 1842.

#### TO LET

For One or more Years.

The STORES, WHARF and Dwelling HOUSE, lately occupied by Richard Blackstock, Esq. situate in the Town of Chatham. The DWELLING HOUSE is pleasantly situated—is well finished, and is capable of accommodating a large family—it would also answer well for a Boarding House. There is an excellent BARN and other OUTHOUSES near the House—which will be rented with, or distinct from the house.

The STORE is Four Stories high, fitted up very conveniently for carrying on an extensive Retail business.

The WHARF is now occupied as a Ship Yard—for which it has peculiar advantages. The Wharf, with the extensive Store standing thereon, will be let distinct from the other premises, if required.

The situation and advantages of this Property as a stand for Business, are too well known to require further description. For Terms and other particulars, apply to

STREET & KERR.

Chatham 30th August, 1841,

Printed & Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES A. PIERCE, at his Office Chatham, Miramichi. Price—15s per annum, if paid in advance, or 20s half yearly in advance.—Advertisements not exceeding 15 lines, 5s. the first, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion, and if from persons with whom we have not an account, must be accompanied with the cash, otherwise they will meet with no attention.