

presupposes every man guilty till he is proved to be innocent. This John Bullism stolidity is very high and mighty and great, we readily admit. John has plenty of money, and much better things than money to be proud of but no man should be proud of sour looks, short answers, or uncoarteous behaviour, because he happens not to be introduced to another man. No man should be proud of keeping a newspaper an hour after it is bespoke, turning it upside down, or reading it back-wards simply because the gentleman who has engaged it is a stranger and in a hurry. This is the affectation of vulgar minds and vulgar men, and the reason they affect this line of conduct is, they may have heard some footman of their acquaintance say, that fashionable people are proud and that proud people are sulky. Now so far from the truth is this, that truly fashionable people, when they happen to be sulky or uncoarteous by nature, go to school to get rid of this defect, as they go to a dancing master to teach them a graceful carriage. Politeness is a part of their system, and one of the many graces cultivated assiduously by them to maintain their order in due respect, as we shall fully illustrate. In the meantime, let no man even though his pockets be full of money, his head full of pomatum, or his hands of rings or trumpery, imagine that he is a gentleman because he stares impertinently at strangers, wears his hat on the top of his nose, or abuses the waiters. The ignorant may tremble, and the servile be overawed, but gentlemen pity and despise him. Let no man say that he is a plain, honest John Bull, who can't stand any nonsense. We cannot afford to have the last social, because we have the first political place in Europe. Plain, honest John Bullism is no excuse for ill manners, but the contrary, inasmuch as it is not the power to be polite that is wanting amongst us, but the will. Civility is the small change of society, and we must have it as well as sixpences and shillings. Sterne understood this, and we should have his words ever in our remembrance:—'All hail, you small sweet courtesies of life, for pleasant do you make the way of it. Like grace and beauty that attract us at first sight, 'tis you that open the door and let the stranger in.'

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

FROM VALPARAISO.—Advices from Valparaiso to the 30th November, received at New York, state that Gen. Gamarra, President of Peru, had penetrated into the Republic of Bolivia, in order to suppress a movement there in favor of Ex President Santa Cruz. Gen. Ballivian, the acting President of Bolivia, therefore declared war against Peru, and according to the last accounts Gamarra would be compelled to retire.  
 Later.—A battle and Death of President Gamarra.—By the British Ketch Comet, which has arrived at New York, we have later intelligence from the seat of war, via Jamaica. A great battle has been fought between Gen. Ballivian and President Gamarra, in which victory declared for the Bolivians, who repulsed the invaders with great slaughter. The battle, it is said, lasted 30 minutes, yet there were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, of the Peruvians, about 3000 men, out of an army 4000; while the loss of the Bolivians, in killed and wounded, was only 150. The Bolivian force amounted to 7000 men. During the action, the President of Peru, Gen. Gamarra, was shot. This result will probably put an end to the war, and restore Santa Cruz to his former dignity.

**WEST INDIES.**

From the Jamaica Chronicle.  
 Great discontent prevails throughout this parish among that class of the people who, in comparison with the laborers of other countries ought morning and evening, to be grateful to the Giver of all Good for the bounty he has shed so abundantly among them. This was foreseen by every discerning man, as likely to result from the sudden transition from bondage to entire freedom. Intoxicated with the change, they are determined to hold fast the intoxicating cup and to despise all moderation. The benefits they have received, and still receive, have made them independant. They have revelled in luxury—they have acquired a pride of their independence, and uncaring of the consequences, they stand upon it on all occasions. They refuse to labor until their unreasonable demands are satisfied. An advance on their wages is the present all engrossing object: they wish with that a domination of rent. Thus they used the two edged sword, and cut both ways. Then how is the employer situated? He sees that markets are depressed, that prospects are any thing but brightening, and that, taken at so unpropitious a period, he looks forward with any thing but the hope of fair remuneration—reward is out of the question—for his labour, his outlay of capital, and the anxiety of mind which invariably attends the man, un-

xious to discharge with faithfulness and integrity his portion of the compact. It is impossible that this can last; for either will the employer or the employed be severe sufferers in the long run. The cultivation of the country must cease—and the British laws will relax, which have hitherto operated for our protection—the foreign competition must gain an ascendancy—the capitalists will abandon her shores—and Jamaica, thus bereft, must return to her almost aboriginal condition.

From the London Colonial Gazette.  
**CASE OF THE CREOLE.**

The following document comes to us under the seal of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.  
 Extract of a Letter from Judge Jay, to Joseph Sturge, dated New York, 6th January, 1842.  
 "You will have heard before you receive this, of the affair of the Creole, one of our coasting slavers. She left Virginia for New Orleans the last of Oct. with a cargo of 135 Slaves. While on the voyage the slaves, or a portion of them rose on the crew, and after a slight struggle became masters of the vessel. There were twelve white men, only one was killed. The wounded, including the captain, were humanely treated by the Negroes, who dressed their wounds. The vessel was carried into Nassau, where all the slaves were liberated, except nineteen concerned in the mutiny, who were confined by the authorities to await the orders of the Home Government.  
 Our slave holders are in great wrath and mean if possible, to terrify your Government into a surrender of the nineteen murderers, that they may be suspended from Southern gibbets in terrorem. They will no doubt be demanded in peremptory terms by our Minister in London. In my opinion this surrender would be most disgraceful to Great Britain, most cruel, wicked, and pusillanimous.  
 Admitting them to be murderers, by what law is your Government authorised to send to the United States 19 human beings to be put to death? The law of nations does not require it. We made a treaty with you in 1794, by which each party agreed to surrender murderers; but that treaty expired, and since then we have refused to surrender murderers at the request of your Government—as in the case of the two Bambers, who fled to this country from Ireland—and in the case of one Holmes, who committed a very atrocious murder in Canada; also in the case of the Amistad Negroes, we refused to surrender the alleged murderers to the Spanish Minister. If you cannot surrender them as murderers, can you as fugitive slaves? If you surrender these men, on what plea can you afford protection to the 12,000 fugitives in Canada? Have we a right to claim favours we do not reciprocate? There is no law authorising the surrender of a foreign fugitive; and so far have we been hitherto from claiming the surrender by you of a foreign fugitive as a right, that we once offered to agree to surrender fugitives from your West India Islands provided and on condition that you bind yourselves by treaty to surrender such Slaves as might flee into Canada.  
 I mention these facts that you might see that the claim we shall prefer for the surrender of the Creole Negroes, is as contrary to international law as it is to the law of Almighty God. There is not one of the slaveholders who are not thirsting for the blood of those negroes, who would in similar circumstances have scrupled to take human life. Do let your Government and people understand the true state of the case. I do hope your Ministry will listen to the dictates of justice, humanity, and national honour."

**THE PORT OF AMOY.**

This celebrated port of the Celestial Empire is situate in the province of Fokien, and, in the mandarian dialect, is called Hea mun, which is pronounced by the natives Ha-moy. It is stated by Davis to be a fine shelter for any number of large ships; and the town itself is represented to be the emporium of the commerce of the province. The province itself, however, is the most barren in all China, not only yielding nothing for exportation, but being dependent even for the necessaries of life on the neighboring island of Formosa. Still the merchants of Amoy are characterized as the most worthy and enterprising in the empire, having found connexions all along the coast, and established commercial houses in many portions of the Eastern Archipelago. Most of the Formosan colonists are emigrants from the district of Amoy, with capital supplied

by its merchants; and in proportion as the island has flourished, so has Amoy increased in wealth and importance. The port was resorted to formerly by Europeans, but was abandoned when foreign commerce was restricted to Canton. There are temples in the place, particularly one of great celebrity, dedicated to the god Fo, or Budha (who according to the homilies of the priests exists 'in forms as numerous as the sands of the Heng-ho.') This temple contains a statue of the god of colossal size. During the south west monsoon the merchants of Amoy freight their vessels at Formosa with sugar, which they dispose at different ports to the northward, returning home with cargoes of drugs. They maintain commercial relations with Manilla, Tonquin and Cochinchina and Siam; and many of the junks annually go to procure goods of British manufacture. The port had not always been closed against European vessels: as according to the records of the East India Company, we find that 'the king of Tywan, on taking Amoy in 1676, issued a proclamation inviting both Chinese and foreign merchants to trade thither, exempting them from the payment of all duties for three years.' In consequence of this, numerous vessels went; but the exemption was soon revoked. The town was then taken by the Tartars, six years afterwards; but the Europeans still resorted to it until 1734, when the exactations of the Mandarins deterred them from continuing so unprofitable a trade. Since that time many attempts have been made by English ships to induce the Chinese to trade, but without success. The recent events will probably produce more favorable results.

**United States.**

**THE CAROLINE—SPECIAL MESSAGE.**

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1842.  
 To the House of Representatives,  
 In my Message of the 5th December I suggested to Congress the propriety, and in some degree, the necessity, of making proper provisions by law, within the pale of the Constitution, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the parties, of all such cases that might arise in State Courts involving national questions, or questions touching the faithful observance and discharge of the international obligations of the United States from such State Tribunal to the Federal Judiciary. I am urged to repeat, at this time, this recommendation, by the receipt of intelligence, upon which I can rely, that a subject of Great Britain, residing in Upper Canada, has been arrested upon a charge of connection with the expedition fitted out by the Canadian authorities by which the 'Caroline' was destroyed, and will, in all probability, be subjected to trial in the State Courts of New York. It is doubtful whether, in this state of things, should his discharge be demanded by the British Government, this Government is invested with any control over the subject until the case shall have reached the court of final resort of the State of New York, and been decided in that Court. And although such delay ought not, in a national point of view, give umbrage to Great Britain, yet the prompt and instant rendering of justice to foreign nations should be placed among our highest duties. I cannot therefore, in consideration of what properly becomes the United States, and in anticipation of any demand from a foreign government for the discharge of one of its subjects, forgo the duty of repeating my recommendation to Congress for the immediate adoption of some suitable legislative provision on this subject.  
 JOHN TYLER.

BOSTON, March 12.  
 Our readers will find in our summary of the Congressional proceedings of Tuesday, two important messages from the President of the United States. One of these messages relates to the finances of the country—and sets forth the deplorable condition of the Treasury—the impossibility of meeting the demands upon it—and the urgent necessity for funds to meet the expenses of the Government—and suggests the propriety of making speedy provision by law for the extension and increase of the loan, or for an authority to issue Treasury Notes to the extent of the emergency.

It is to be hoped that this message from the President will serve to quicken the action of Congress in relation to important measures, which should be adopted without delay. Or if, as has been intimated, the majority of the members are determined to do nothing for the relief of the Government or the people, but to block the wheels of Government—let them boldly avow it—that the country may not be deceived. President Tyler has done well in directing public attention to the culpable inactivity of the National Legislature.—Mercantile Journal.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the depressed state of trade in New York:

"Trade in all its departments has been rather dull during the winter, and now when

the spring is about to open, upon which high hopes had been fixed that it would be more brisk than last autumn, accounts have come in from the country which overthrow all such expectations. The recent auction sales of dry goods have been at heavy sacrifices to the importers. A large sale of French goods the other day produced but about 100,000 dollars upon a cost of 140,000 dollars. The sales within a day or two have not been quite so bad. On English goods the loss is less severe. The importations of sugar and some other articles of heavy goods, have resulted after the same fashion. As to the great staple of cotton, it has been declining for these two years; so that almost every body who has touched it has lost money. The very low prices of beef and pork which ruled last fall, seemed to warrant the expectation of a profit on packing provisions: But prices have continued to give way, and the expected profit has turned into severe loss. As to Bank stocks, State stocks, and all sorts of stocks, they have as a general thing tumbled headlong; and now even the Exchequer bills of the National Treasury are not paid at maturity, and so the climax of pecuniary dishonor is elapsed."

**SCHEDIASMA.**

MIRAMICHI:  
 TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.  
 The Courier with the Southern Mail, arrived on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock.

**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.**

Under our Legislative head will be found a number of extracts from the Journals and the Saint John papers, detailing the proceedings of the Legislature. On the 17th instant the Assembly granted the sum of £15,675 to be expended on the Bye Roads, and £2,627 on the Great Roads throughout the Province, to be expended as follows:

<b>BYE ROADS.</b>	
For the County of York	1480
Carleton	1480
Queen's	1380
Gloucester	1050
Westmorland	1630
Charlotte	1630
King's	1580
Saint John	1180
Kent	1010
Sunbury	825
Northumberland	1555
Restigouche	825
	£15,675
<b>GREAT ROADS.</b>	
Saint John to Nova Scotia line	250
Do to Saint Andrews	120
Fredericton to St. John, Nerepis	100
Nerepis to Gagetown	20
Dorchester to Shediac	15
Shediac to Petitediac	12
Richibucto to Chatham	50
Newcastle to Bathurst	80
Bathurst to Campbellton	400
Fredericton to Woodstock	400
Woodstock to Arestook	200
Fredericton to Fingerboard	50
Belleisle to Saint John	40
Fredericton to Newcastle	300
Do to Saint Andrews	200
Salisbury to Hopewell	60
Shediac to Richibucto	40
Woodstock to Houlton	20
Waweig to Saint Stephen	10
Oromocto to Gagetown	15
Oak Bay to Pel River	75
Arestook to Grand Falls	70
Fredericton to Bend Petitediac	100
	£2627

**UNITED STATES.**

The Saint John Observer states, that the news by the Acadia, relative to the Slaves on board the Creole, detained by the British authorities at Nassau, caused great excitement at Washington, and a Cabinet council was immediately held. Several of the American journals speak confidently of a war. Much joy was manifested by the citizens of Boston on ascertaining that the Caledonia was safe.

**PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.**

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen Sheriffs, for the current year:

- John M. Johnson, Northumberland
- Le Baron Drury, Kent,
- Henry W. Baldwin, Gloucester,
- James Paul, Restigouche.