

state, that without your being able to make the slightest impression on our North American Provinces, with regard to which we might entirely rest on the defensive, and laugh at all your exertions, we could, by the ambition of your commerce, and refusing you peace for a long period of years (all which, under judicious management, might be effected at a comparatively trifling war expenditure) ensure such embarrassment, and ultimate ruin, to your commerce and resources, as to make your navy retrograde in such a manner, as to lead to the probability of your being unable to cope with a third rate Naval power, at the end of 50 years, in place of "sweeping your coasts of Bermuda and all such places"—all such places, no doubt meaning Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Canadas, and the West-India Islands.

The concluding paragraph of this rancorous production, is truly the climax of presumption and vanity.—The Author, after stating, in page 359, Vol. 2, that England had proposed to America to bring forward some plan regulating right of search, says—"We have a plan for the protection of our Seamen.—The Pennsylvania, and her five noble Sisters, whose frames are now providing, furnish a hint of the outline"—"If England wishes to discuss any question connected with a right to impress men out of American ships, the sooner she does it the better, for, in a very few years more, it will not do even to talk about."

In giving us the above modest little outline, the author has omitted letting us into the secret of the magical means to be adopted, in manning those Leviathans about to be created for the destruction of Britain's Naval supremacy. But we now remember that in page 81, Vol. 2, he proposes compulsory drafts of Seamen from the merchantmen to the ships of war.—We fear, however, from what he mentions regarding the habits of the American seamen when on shore, that his proposition of impressment, which is its proper name, would by no means go down with his acute Yankee neighbours; (we are sure the author is no New Englander.)—Such a law, we imagine, would lead the free republican, to prevent his children from entering a service, from which they might, by the sovereign congress, be transferred to a state of the most rigid controul and discipline in the world—an United States Man of War.—His endeavouring to make the Yankees believe, that this transfer is the same for a sailor, as making another citizen a Militia man, (with no discipline at all) will not, he may depend upon it, go down with that reflecting people.

Deeply is it to be lamented, that too many Americans labour, in their writings, to produce the worst feelings of enmity between Great Britain and the United States, in proof of which we shall further quote the following cruelly calumnious and utterly groundless assertion, contained in "Reid's Life of General Jackson."

"Booty and Beauty was the watch word of Sir E. Pakenham's army on the 8th of January; English writers may deny the correctness of this charge, it certainly interests them to do so, but its authority is too well established to admit of a doubt."

The officer who was at the head of the American Engineer Department at New Orleans, likewise alludes in his work, to the report current in the United States, relating to "Booty and Beauty," and says, that although he does not consider it authenticated, yet that the British Government should come forward to refute it.

It would undoubtedly be derogatory to the Government of Great Britain to take any notice of a report, that no one, possessing knowledge of the British character, could for one moment believe—but when it is stated, in the "Life of General Jackson," that its authenticity is too well established to admit of doubt—it then becomes proper to declare, that such an assertion is utterly devoid of truth.

It appears that some Americans have yet to learn, that no British General would dare so to act, and that no British officer would serve under one who would be guilty of such atrocious barbarity, as the giving out of a parole and countersign, calculated to excite the soldiery to acts of plunder and rapine.

The troops who were employed on the southern coast of the United States, had shortly before formed part of the army under the Duke of Wellington, a Commander who had happily succeeded in eminently lessening the horrors of war.

Such indeed was the admirable system introduced, that nothing like a feeling of personal hostility existed between the soldiers of the contending armies.

On our troops going to America, they were prepared, and expected, to carry on the war there, in the same civilized and generous manner, that they were accustomed to do in Spain and France; but to their surprise, they found they were opposed to men possessing very different feelings, and who, on all occasions seized every opportunity of firing at sentries and other individuals, whose destruction, or murder it may be called, could not in any manner contribute towards the general result of the campaign.

The American Engineer, before mentioned, gives an account, in his "Historical Memoir," (page 123) of the cold blooded murder of three British Sentries, by a Tennessean, in the following words:—

"One single incident, which occurred about that time, will suffice to give an idea of the dread in which the British were of the Tennesseans, whom they denominated *dirty shirts*. An old inhabitant of Tennessee, obtained from his officers, leave to go on what they called a *hunting party*. He stole along through ditches and underwood, till he got near a British sentinel whom he immediately killed; and having seized his arms and accoutrements, he laid them at some distance from that place, and went to post himself in a different direction. When it was time to relieve the sentinel, the corporal of the guard finding him dead, posted another in the same place, where the guard had hardly left him, when the Tennessean shot him down; and having conveyed his arms and accoutrements to the spot where he had left those of the man he had killed before, he again went to the lie-in-wait in another place. The corporal, in his next round, had again to relieve a dead sentinel, and the man who took his place soon shared the fate of the two others; the Tennessean taking the same care to secure his arms and accoutrements, then posting himself in another place. At last the corporal, amazed to see that in one night three sentinels had been killed at one post, determined to expose no more men in so dangerous a spot. Our Tennessean seeing this, returned to camp with the spoils of the slain, and received the felicitations of his comrades!!!"

The necessity of thus adverting to such acts on the part of the Americans, is greatly to be deplored, but, unluckily, the tone assumed by some of their writers, being such as is calculated to inspire their countrymen with detestation of the British character, it becomes proper, at the same time that the cruelly calumnious charge, made against the memory of one of the most amiable of Generals, is repelled, to show to the Americans, that one of their own officers, in an almost official work, appears not to disapprove of the barbarity of the Tennessean above alluded to, who, he states, "received the felicitations of his comrades!!!"—And it may be affirmed, that had an act of so atrocious a nature been committed by a French or British soldier, while opposite to each other as enemies, the unanimous feelings in the army to which he might have belonged, would have been that of horror and detestation of the individual, whose savage conduct would not but have been considered as reflecting disgrace on their whole body.

From what is known of the honourable character of the officers of the American regular army, and of the liberal feelings and sentiments they have ever evinced in their intercourse with British officers, we may be assured of their condemnation of a system, likely to produce feelings of rancour and hatred, between the soldiers of two nations, who should mutually regard and esteem each other.

The author of "Notions of the Americans" like many of the rest of his countrymen, not satisfied with giving General Jackson that praise as an officer, to which, from his conduct, he is fully entitled, appears to consider him as one of the ablest soldiers of this age, for the defence of his lines at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815.

The perusal of the London Literary Gazette of 12th April, 1828, will, we think, lead him to change his opinion respecting the transcendent merit he ascribes to that officer, for resisting that particular attack.

In the above mentioned publication, it is proved by the manly and frank admissions of General Jackson himself, by his chief Engineer, and by his Aid-de-Camp, that the result of the attack of the 8th of January, had given us the uncontrolled command of General Jackson's position, and that it was such as would have obliged him to abandon his lines, had we only availed ourselves of the irresistible means, that the success of Colonel Thornton's attack, on the right bank of the Mississippi, had placed in our

hands.—Thereby proving, in the most striking manner, the commanding influence of the talents of the British leader, the successful issue of whose general plan of attack, had placed his adversary in a situation that would have compelled him to fly, notwithstanding the disastrous calamity that befel the column on the left bank of the river, through the misconduct and disobedience of one individual.

But, unfortunately, the lamented fall of that gallant soldier, "at the moment that the arms of Victory were extended towards him," led to the abandonment of the imposing and commanding attitude, in which he had succeeded, by his operations, in placing his army.

Although it has been amply proved, in the above mentioned periodical work, that the result of Sir Edward Pakenham's combinations, had completely placed General Jackson in the power of the British Troops, yet it must be admitted, that from the moment of his (General Jackson's) arrival at New Orleans, he evinced a decision and energy of character, highly worthy of a Military Commander.

Finding the Legislature of Louisiana composed of the most discordant materials, and the jealousy of its members leading them to thwart him in all his propositions, he did not hesitate, on his own responsibility, to supersede the civil authority of the State, by the declaration of Martial law:—a measure the most bold and judicious.

Up to that period he experienced opposition in every thing, but after it, he was necessarily the Dictator to the State.—and from the character of this Officer, it cannot be doubted, but that he will, in the event of his elevation to the Presidential chair, of which there is every probability, pursue the same energetic and determined line of conduct, should any of the States composing the Union, attempt to thwart as they have often done, the measures of the General Government.

The author of "Notions of the Americans," seems to dwell, with much complacency, on the certainty, as he supposes, of the increasing population of the United States, rendering her superior, in power and resources, to England.

He has, however, omitted in his calculations, the probability of the increase of the population of the far more extending British Empire, to such a degree, as to render her, and her confederated family, able to dictate laws to the World.

The future Colonial policy of Great Britain is not more clear, then certain of insuring her being placed at the head of the greatest, the most populous, and the most extended confederacy of Independent Nations, that can ever exist,—commanding the waters of the whole Globe, and firmly bound to each other, by the affectionate ties of Parent, Children, and Brethren.

British North America, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and New Holland, "furnish a hint of the outline," of the magnificent and irresistible confederacy, of hundreds of millions of kindred people, at the head of which, Great Britain will find herself, one day, proudly placed. X.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of George Hayward, sen., late of the Parish of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

DAVID MITCHELL,
SAMUEL HAYWARD, Administrators.
Lincoln, January 20, 1829. 6.w.

ALL persons who have unsettled Accounts, and are indebted to the Subscriber, will please to call and settle them satisfactorily, or they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination.
Frederickton, April 22, 1828. JEDEDIAH SLASON.

THE Glebe Rents having become due on the 24th March last, it is requested they be forthwith paid into the hands of Jedediah Slason, Esquire.
GEORGE BEST, Rector.
Frederickton, April 8, 1828.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn by the subscriber, in favour of Christie, and endorsed to Stephen Cameron.—Said note is dated in February, 1824, and payable the 10th day of June following, which conditions have been complied with.
JONATHAN HARDING.
Maugerville, Dec. 15, 1828.