

GOOD COUNSELS OF CHAUCER.

Flee from the crowd, and be to virtue true,
Content with what thou hast, tho' it be
small;
To hoard brings hate;—nor lofty things pursue;
He who climbs high, endangers many a fall.
Envy's a shade that ever waits on Fame,
And oft the sun that raises it, will hide;
Trace not in life a vast expansive scheme,
But be thy wishes to thy state allied.
Be mild to others, to thyself severe,
So Truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

Think not of bending all things to thy will,
Nor vainly hope that Fortune shall befriend;
Inconstant she; but be thou constant still,
What'er betide, unto an honest end.
Yet needless dangers never madly brave,
Kick not thy naked foot against a nail;
Or from Experience the solution crave,
If well and pitcher strive, which shall prevail,
Be in thy cause as in thy neighbor's clear,
So Truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

Whatever happens, happy in thy mind
Be thou; nor at thy lot in life repine;
He 'scapes all ill whose bosom is resign'd,
Nor way nor weather, shall be always fine.
Beside, thy Home's not here; a Journey this;
A Pilgrim thou; then hie thee on thy way;
Look up to God, intent on Heavenly bliss,
Take what the road affords, and praises pay.
Shun brutal lusts, and seek the Soul's high sphere,
So Truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Last night a Supplement to the Gazette was published, containing copies of the dispatches received on Saturday afternoon from Sir J. Sherbrooke. They were brought by Major Addison, Military Secretary to Sir John, and detail the Military and Naval operations of the armament, which sailed from Halifax on the 26th of August. There is also a dispatch from Adm. Griffith, who commanded the Naval branch of the service. The enterprise has been crowned with the most complete success; and, what must add to the pleasure which every triumph of our arms cannot fail to inspire, an enemy's frigate, the John Adams, was completely destroyed to prevent its falling into our hands. The only show of serious opposition which the Americans made was at Hampden, where the John Adams had sought protection. They seemed to have taken an advantageous position at this point, and amounted to about 14,000 men. The British force consisted of a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, beside one rifle company of 7th battalion of the 60th Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. H. John. Our troops, notwithstanding their great numerical inferiority, and many local difficulties, surmounted every obstacle, and carried the enemy's position with the bayonet. Our loss was very trifling, amounting to one rank and file killed, one Captain, seven rank and file wounded, and one rank and file missing. That of the enemy consists of 80 prisoners taken at Hampden, besides 121 who surrendered after the action, and were admitted to their parole. Amongst the latter is Brig. Gen. Blake. Several American Townships and Deputations have offered submission; and the enemy, as we expected, is willing to sacrifice independence to preserve his life and property. The fort of Castine was occupied by our troops previously to the successful attack against Hampden. At first, the commandant made a show of resistance; but he precipitately evacuated the place as soon as he beheld the preparations for a serious attack. After this and other proofs of luke-warmness manifested by the enemy, none will pretend to deny, that the independence of the United States is more than problematical.

The war thickens round the head of the enemy, and the present blow is only the prelude to a very serious disgrace—to a considerable reduction of his present line of territory. These are the fruits of ambition without genius, and of a martial spirit in the Government, without a corresponding temper, or appropriate resources, on the part of the nation. Is there

an intelligent or liberal person who pities Madison or his party in this dilemma? Does he not, on the contrary, rejoice at so signal an act of retribution? The aggression was wanton, impolitic, and immoral. Success would not have ameliorated the condition, improved the means, or added to the security of the United States; whereas it threatened incalculable mischief to those who were struggling for their dearest rights in the Old World. Never can the American war party wipe away the foul and deep reproach of having been auxiliaries to an adventurer, who was systematically labouring, by force and fraud, to overturn the liberties of mankind. Even the moderate party amongst them will have great difficulty in removing the stain of not having opposed so horrible a conspiracy with more vigour and firmness.

We have always endeavoured to impress upon our countrymen the object, time and circumstances of the aggression. It was aimed at our very existence, or at least, at such a reduction of our power as would render life intolerable, and at a moment too when Great-Britain, by her riches and peculiar energies, constituted the sole bulwark against a general overflow of the most intolerable tyranny. At that great and awful crisis, when we deserved the prayers, the cheering and the aid of every independent state upon earth, the Americans had the unparalleled insamy to attempt to cripple our resources, and divide our attention. This was a prominent object of the attack; and we deserve, in some future season of distress, to see the injury repeated, unless we make the enemy pay a forfeit commensurate to the evil intended. If we had not the means at hand to enforce it, we should instantly set about creating them, and repine at no sacrifice, which the execution of so urgent a duty might require. We hope such another opportunity, when an enemy may think himself justified in trying to tumble us down from an eminence we had reached at the term of so many honorable labours, will not again offer itself; but should it recur, the enemy would again seize it to renew the attempt. Any man possessing the least knowledge of the sentiments of the mass of the Americans towards this country, will reject the idea of trying to conciliate that people. Under their present form of government, they will remain our implacable enemies, and, after the revolution of a few years, may become very dangerous rivals. The continuance of the present confederated system would be brim-full of mischief to our trade and power in the western hemisphere, whilst it might interfere with our interests much nearer home. Our western colonial system must eventually sink under the increase of American improvement. Not only justice, therefore, but self-preservation, imposes upon the British Government very stern duties at this juncture. They must take a comprehensive view of our situation, and be guided by it in their policy. They must regard the origin of the union, its rapid prosperity, and the progress, even in this generation, it is likely to make. That augmentation, also, would be a progressive drawback upon ours. If their hostility has been so very annoying to our trade at this epoch, when they are in the very infancy of their naval power, how formidable must it not become, when it shall have acquired more maturity!

This subject teems with ominous presentiments. Let us shew the unfavorable side of the question at once, that, in the application of the remedy, we may act according to the extent of the evil. We are in the habit of speaking boldly and explicitly on the subject, because we flatter ourselves with having taken a large and dispassionate view of its merits. The American union offers such a mass of future and retrospective ills to the imagination of an English Statesman, that if he feels strongly for his country, he will turn a large portion of the energies of his mind, to effect its dissolution. Yes, the extinction of a

confederacy, which wounds so much our pride, and is inconsistent with the continuation of our prosperity, should form at this moment the commanding object of our arms and policy. Fortune, as if to stimulate our Government, has created an occasion favorable to its execution. The misconduct of the American Executive—the impolicy as well as injustice of their measures, has excited a spirit of despondency and indifference in the country. The whole system is loose; and a vigorous shock would probably fever the parts for ever. The advantages to us of such an event would be beyond all calculation. If the Ministry also do not employ all the resources, which are so profusely placed at their disposal, to attain this most important of national objects, their genius is inadequate to the circumstances in which the country is placed; and they will forfeit the honor they acquired in the conduct of the French war. Their success in that will be ascribed to extrinsic causes; and the public judgment would be correct; for men, who are unable to point the British thunder at a juncture of such moment, must renounce to others the fame of having overthrown French tyranny. Their conduct hitherto in this war is entitled only to measured approbation; but if they aspire to unqualified applause, and to erect a lasting monument to their fame, they must pour such a storm along the American coast, as will tear up from the root every vestige of a political association, which was founded upon our distractions, and stamped our policy with indelible disgrace. Every appearance in the political world promises to crown the enterprise with success; but how often has prostration induced Fortune to turn her back upon her favourites! Who can say that in another year the circumstances may be equally promising? We cannot count one adversary amongst the States of the Old World. They all acknowledge the justice of our quarrel; even France makes this confession; and she is perhaps the only Power, that would feel serious regret in the event of our success. We shall not quarrel with her for this feeling; but great as the interest is, which she notoriously feels for the Americans, she is so shackled by circumstances, that she cannot interfere effectually in their behalf. An American war once before proved fatal to the Bourbons; and we are convinced it would produce again the same effect. Another war, in raising to the surface the bad passions which superabound in France, would infallibly produce another revolution, attended too with horrors, compared to which the former would be slight in point of duration and character. France wants repose; and we know she dare not violate it with impunity. From no other quarter have we any interference, much less opposition, to apprehend. They have all more serious concerns to adjust, which demand their undivided attention. What a moment, therefore, for an English Ministry to give one of those terrible blows, which not only incapacitates an adversary, but would furnish a glaring satisfaction for the wanton rebellion of the Americans against a Country whose only offence was her mild and equitable rule. That insult must, be wiped away. We have means in abundance for the purpose. The attempt will receive the hearty concurrence of the great majority of the country. The Opposition is a mere shadow, which can only alarm children or childish old men; and their resistance to any object is sure to marshal the great body of the people in its support. The Ministry can therefore commence this grand enterprise with facilities at home, such perhaps as were never equalled. And what is the resistance abroad, which may not be easily surmounted? Plant only a British army in sufficient strength in some neutral point of the United States, and we shall see the provinces who are already half subdued by their fears, hasten to make separate terms with our Government. In that case we have only to guarantee the independence of

the party who shall conclude a distinct treaty, and bind them by its provisions not to form a future member of the League. It is of course understood, that if one or more of the States should express a desire to return under the British sceptre, their wish would be complied with. But the confederacy we must dissolve. We shall in no other case have satisfaction for the past, or security for the future.

(London Packet.)

The Paris papers which have been received to the 9th inst, contain accounts of the solemn entry of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia into Vienna, accompanied by the Emperor of Austria, who went out to meet and receive them with distinguished honours. No less than one thousand cannon were fired on the occasion, and the whole ceremony was grand and imposing in the extreme. This does not certainly indicate that mutual distrust and disagreement, which some persons would have had us expect among the Allied Sovereigns.

The Kings of Denmark and Wurtemberg were present at this august assemblage.

It is to be hoped, too, that the Congress will interfere and compel Ferdinand to perform some of the promises which he made to the Spanish nation, both in 1808 and at the beginning of the present year. The present state of Spain is a disgrace to Europe. The troops which have been ordered to America have refused, it is said, to embark. A regular warfare is carried on against the Guerrillas, to whose efforts Spain is so much indebted for her liberation. The celebrated Mina is spoken of as acting a principal part in opposition to the Government. The arrest of the brave General Alava, and the resignation of Sir Thomas Dyer, are marked incidents tending to show the state of public opinion in Spain. Several even of the public Ministers appear to have retired from their appointments. The re-establishment of the Inquisition turns out to be by no means a measure of mere form. No less than 3000 are said to have taken place in one night; and the prisons are not large enough to contain the state prisoners. This state of things cannot continue long, especially if, as is asserted, the Government is in want of money to pay its troops. It is to this want that we may perhaps attribute the late sacrifice of the British merchants' interests to those of the Philippine Company. That Company is the only one in Spain which is rich enough to advance money to the Government; and it is not improbable that it would exact as a condition of any loan that it might make the prohibition in question. From the memorial of the British merchants at Cadiz to Sir H. Wellesey, it would seem that they have to complain of a downright injustice. They say "we have actually paid to the Spanish Government the enormous duties on the goods on hand, persuaded that no restriction would, under any circumstances, attach to the goods thus legally admitted;" and certainly such a persuasion was most natural. The payment of an import duty is a clear purchase of the right to sell within the kingdom. To come afterwards with a restriction on the sale, is a palpable breach of contract between the Government and the merchant. We observe, also, that a recent treaty between France and Spain is alluded to, which places the manufacturers of the former country on a favourable footing. This is surely a measure which, after the events of the last six years, we had little ground to expect. Let our Ministers look to it, that their acquiescence in measures of gross impolicy and injustice be not looked upon by the Spanish Statesmen as a sign rather of weakness than of moderation.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership between ROBERTSON and HARDENBROOK, Sail-Makers, was dissolved by mutual consent, the 1st inst. ROBERT ROBERTSON, ROBERT HARDENBROOK, St. John, Dec. 10, 1814. (3w.)