

Mr. Editor,
"They say Jack Sprag,
Could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean,
Yet between them both, the plater was lick'd
clean."
"British Poets."

I have the ill luck of having a brace of cousins who live but to differ from one another, and speak but to oppose each other's opinions. The one is Andrew Clackabout, the other Zacharias Stillenough; and Andrew is six feet four,—Zacharias three feet two, the former is constantly moving about,—the latter constantly sitting still,—the one drinks whiskey without water—the other water without whiskey; Clackabout lives in Old England, and of course Stillenough in New-England, the one favours monarchy, and the other democracy. Now unfortunately, they had constituted me the umpire of their quarrels, when we all once resided together within the precincts of "auld reeky,"—and many is the dispute, Sir, that has come before me for decision, which would have puzzled even the unyielding Ædipus, and the mathematical Euclid of old, or the wise Dr. Johnson, and the philosophical Sir Isaac Newton, of more modern days. Yea verily I think, that almost some of the Nova-Scotia Editors who know, or profess to know, all things here below, would have looked wise, and scratched their heads in doubt. To give you an instance of one of their arguments, Andrew declared the world was now in its infancy—Zacharias strenuously affirmed that it was now in its dotage.—"Why Zachy," says Clackabout, "the world must be in its infancy, or how could Nature otherwise have formed such a puny pigmy as yourself—how many useful inventions moreover have only just now been discovered, such as casting up Accounts, teaching Sunday Schools, and making epic poems by steam.—Is it not lately too, and only lately, that men have been able to educate bears, or write Reviews? And what above all things proves the world to be in its infancy, is the incapacity of mankind to fly—a thing which will most assuredly come to pass when the world arrives at half its age, for that men will hereafter be born with wings, is as true as that they were formerly born with tails, and that is true for I saw it in Print." "Well Mr. Zacharias Clackabout," replied the diminutive Andrew, "you may talk of pigmies if you please, but depend upon it, when Nature causes such large empty heads as yours to come into this world, it is a certain sign she does not abhor a vacuum, and therefore not abhorring what she ought to abhor, she proves she is getting too old to know what is right, and therefore, I conclude the world is now in its dotage, and there is an end on it."

The cause with all its merits and demerits was left for my decision, I of course, like a true impartial judge, declared that one was right, and that the other was not wrong, and so both were satisfied. This incident will prove to you of what materials they are formed.

Some years have passed since we resided in Edinburgh, and I have since had an opportunity of visiting them both in their new habitations—they still continue to be what they were then. It had been reported that Andrew was busy in collecting materials for a serious work containing tales, remarks, and sketches of character. Zacharias immediately went to work to manufacture laughable stories, bon mots, and stale puns. They have both finished their books, and have given me each a copy to judge of their merits. If you have no objection, Mr. Editor, I shall make extracts from them, and submit them to the criticism of you and your readers. In each, there may be something to amuse one on a foggy day, or a dull evening; and in Andrew's work, now and then you may discover some moral tendency, and some grave reflections.

The first I shall select is:—

"EDMUND SINCLAIR,"

A TALE

By my Cousin ANDREW.

But me scarce hoping to attain that rest,
Always from part withheld, always distress'd.
The howling blasts drive devils' tempest
toss'd,

Sails ripped, seams opening wide, and compass
lost,
And day by day some currents thwarting
force,

Sets me more distant from a prosperous
course.
Vulnus alit venis et cæco carssitur igni.

Virg.

"He who has lived long in the world must spend with a degree of melancholy on the spring time of life when every thing was new and every novelty was pleasing. Memory will bring before him pleasures that are passed, and early friends who have long been separated from him, some by death and others by the vicissitudes of life. Perhaps not one of his juvenile friendships have been ripened in maturer years, and none who were attached to him in youth have been his companions in manhood. And yet his mind dwells with a foolish fondness on those persons who gained his love before selfishness had hardened his heart, and interested motives guided his actions. I must confess for one, that such reflections quite unman me, and that I may not too far betray my weakness, I shall hasten to tell you the simple story which at this time has given rise to them.

The first years of my life were passed in the country, and in this retirement I anxiously sought for a friend, and my search was not in vain, for near the village where I was born there resided a family by the name of Sinclair—Edmund, the second son, was about my own age, gentle and mild in his manners, independent in his principles, and romantic in his opinions, he soon ac-

quired an ascendancy over my affections. Reserved as he was, few knew his worth, but of the few who had discovered it, none valued him more highly than myself. I loved him with that earnest attachment which age may teign but youth alone can feel.—Sitting now as I am, by the dying embers of the fire, a stranger in a strange land, without any to shed a tear for my sorrows, or smile when I am happy, who can wonder that recollections stray back to those early scenes where Edmund with his book or pencil and I with my fowling piece or fishing rod, sauntered along some murmuring brook, or climbed some rugged hill? His was a mind where genius and poetry had taken up their abode—exquisitely alive to the beauties of earth and Heaven, untaught in the deceitful ways of the world, he viewed every object with rather a melancholy sensibility or a too lively interest.—And forgetting that Providence has placed us in this world to perform certain duties, and endure certain trials, he spent his time sometimes in reading, and often—too often for his after happiness in lonely and mournful musing.

But let me not with the fault of most biographers draw a character instead of writing a history.

Seclusion from the world in early life is certainly a great misfortune.—The mind becomes enthusiastic and romantic from want of intercourse with mankind, diffidence, which is natural to some by this means is rooted, and the manners (a man having no model to imitate or study from) acquire each successive day a greater degree of awkwardness. Edmund's friends were fully sensible of this, and resolved to send him from his favourite haunts and his useful pursuits in the great theatre of life. Inclination and duty were long at variance in his breast—he would take me to his little study, and speak with that foreboding of evil which young persons always have, when they are for the first time about to leave home. "Here" would he say, "while the unbidden tear was in either eye," here is my all—when I bid adieu to you and this retirement, I bid a long farewell to friendship and happiness." But days passed on and the hour of departure arrived. The stage coach which was to convey my friend to Edinburgh, was at the door—here was his mother charging him to take care of himself, and above all things to take care of his health and put on his flannels early in the winter—there was honest Frank the old steward, depositing package after package in the coach—Carlo licked his master's hand, as if he was sorry to part with one so dear—all the servants came to bid him farewell, for his amiable disposition had endeared him to all. "God bless you Mr. Edmund," appeared to be spoken with real sincerity, and the forced smile of the party addressed, could but ill conceal the sorrow within, at the thought of parting with so many old and dear friends. He squeezed my hand, and bade me write him soon and often. To those who have travelled—to those who forget what their sensations were when they left the native spot which gave them birth—to those who can part with old friends as unconcerned as with an old coat—to those, I say, and perhaps to many others, this scene may appear trivial and ridiculous; but there are some, and I confess myself among the number, who recall such little incidents with a sadly pleasing pain."

I give you this short extract at present, being afraid that you scarcely would afford room for a longer, but next week I shall send the remainder of this tale.

Your humble servant,

HARRIET COPLESTON.

TRADE BILLS.

From the Washington National Journal, an official paper of the U. S. Government.

To men of intelligence, who have attended, for some few years to the course of British commercial legislation, it must be apparent that the object of the Board of Trade, and the Government of Great Britain, is to render that island the emporium of the commerce of the whole world. The only obstacle she has had to encounter, in perfecting this new system of universal monopoly, is in the regulation of her colonial trade, so as to render it subservient to her grand design. The United States have often pressed the British Cabinet to place the West-India and British continental American ports on the same footing, with regard to this country, as the British ports in Europe are placed by convention; that is, upon a basis of equality, in relation to admission and duties. The Colonial Inter-course Bill, recently enacted by the British Parliament, may be considered as tending to smooth the way to such equality; but the manner of it is more exceptionable, as it is more uncertain in its duration, than an agreement to the same effect, by treaty, would be. That this Act of Parliament has been passed exclusively with a view to benefit the navigation and trade of Great-Britain, is obvious from its provisions. They contain exceptions which must operate to the disadvantage of the productive industry of large and valuable classes of citizens of the United States. "Dried or salted fish, beef, pork, or bacon, whale oil or fins, sugar, molasses or rum, of foreign production," in all of which our fishermen, graziers, agriculturalists, and manufacturers, and merchants, are, more or less, deeply interested, cannot be carried direct to the colonies in vessels of the United States, upon the same terms that they may be conveyed in British ships. The act, moreover, establishes a line of ports with the privilege of the warehousing system, commencing at Quebec, in Lower-Canada, and running through Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, Saint John in New-Brunswick, to Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, inclusive. The intention of this extension of the warehousing system, cannot be mistaken. It is, by the means of British capital, to concentrate as well the manufactures and productions of Great-Britain and her colonies, as the productions of the United States, at the maritime points

specified, in order to secure preferences to British bottoms, in the transportation of them, and to give to British merchants a ready opportunity of availing themselves, not only of the occasional rise of prices, in our own market, but of that in those of the West Indian Archipelago, Mexico, Columbia, Brazil, and La Plata. Should the government of the United States acquiesce in this project, it will manifestly operate to the benefit of the British North American possessions, to the detriment of the substantial part of the trade of the Eastern, and a portion of that of the middle, Western, and Southern States of the Union. It will likewise promote, to a large amount, the employment of British and Colonial tonnage; which, it is a notorious fact, notwithstanding the commercial prosperity of Great-Britain, has not kept pace with that of the United States.—Another, and a political motive, may be discovered for the passage of the Colonial Inter-course Act.—The erection of new and independent governments in Spanish America, presents a new aspect of affairs, which must, at no very distant period, materially affect Europe. It is, probably, the policy of Great-Britain, therefore, by a gradual repeal of her colonial restrictions, to raise up a power more directly in the vicinity of the new American nations, that may enable her to exercise a more immediate and decided influence with them, in counteraction of that of the United States. We are, in some degree, justified in this view of our subject, by an observation which was made by Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, in the discussion of the new British Tariff, of the 17th June last. He said that "he was inclined to give every encouragement to the productions of the West Indies, and to endeavor to raise new articles, there, and to make them less dependent than they had hitherto been on the United States." Although enacted in July last, the British law is not to take effect until the 5th of January next; a postponement which, we presume, was intended to ascertain the effect it would have on our Government. We are not in possession of all the information necessary to a complete development of all the bearings, commercial and political, of the Act of Parliament in question; but have taken the liberty to offer the preceding reflections, for the purpose of exciting a timely consideration of the subject, preparatory to the approaching meeting of our National Representatives, to whose wisdom, we anticipate, it will, in one shape or another be submitted.

LONDON.

LAUNCH OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.
PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 14.

At about one o'clock, or a quarter of an hour before the Princess Charlotte was let off the slip on which she was built, a most dreadful accident happened, as the public were crowding over the bridge across the Dock, wherein it was intended to bring the launch. There are three docks, all of which were dry, and every preparation to receive the launch was made. Under each bridge there are flood-gates to let the water in or keep it back: the comber now filling two feet above the usual height, the weight of the water carried away the flood-gates on which the middle of the bridge rested, and the whole of the crowd passing thereon fell into the dock, and were hurled over and over, the water falling three or four and twenty feet before it came to a level—the whole mass of people hurried away to death in a moment.

As the bridge is upwards of eighty, or nearly ninety feet, as appears to me, across, and about four feet six inches wide, you may judge how many persons it would hold, closely wedged together, and all pressing to be over first, to get a good standing place. I judge there might be nearly one hundred and fifty on at the time it gave way; the number lost it is as yet impossible to ascertain. Eleven are now dragged up, but as there happens to be two ships in the basin or comber, and they cannot work the engine to pump out the water, until these ships are properly shored up, all the labourers are ordered into the dock-yard all night, to proceed as fast as possible to forward the work, and get the water out.

There were 100,000 persons there altogether, and never was such a scene of woful countenances; every body dull; all in dread that their nearest friends had perished; mothers crying and in hysterical fits; children frightened, and, in fact, all looked like ghosts.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

German papers arrived this morning. The following is an extract:—

AUGSBURG, SEPTEMBER 7.

The news from Western Greece, which we have received to-day by the post, is in substance as follows:—A Greek corps, which, after having gained some advantages over the Turkish troops from Thessaly and Negropont, had assembled at Lidoviki and Salema, suddenly quitted those positions and marched to Kosima; thence it took the road to Missolonghi, where it effected its junction with the garrison of that place, which had just repulsed a third attack made by Redeschid Pacha. The Greeks, thus reinforced, sallied out of the town and pursued the Seraskier, who was forced to retreat to Vrachori.

Several of the Captain Pacha's frigates and corvettes, which had taken refuge in the Gulf of Lepanto, have been burnt by the Greek fire ships.—Globe.

A letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated the 5th instant, states that the government had received an express from their Council at Leghorn, announcing that the Bashaw of Tripoli had fitted out a cruiser of twelve guns to seize Sardinian vessels, in consequence of the non-payment of fees for the Consul. The Christian, 44 guns, was in consequence detached for the protection of the trade.

The English brig Britannia, Neale, which loaded at Enos, with provisions for the

Turks in the Morea, has been carried into Napoli di Romani by the Greeks, and her cargo condemned. The English Consul refused to interfere in her behalf.

A conspiracy had been discovered at Napoli, headed by a Turk attired in the European costume, who professed great interest in the cause of the Greeks. He raised troops, and had in his corps thirteen other Turks. Their plan was to spike the cannon at Napoli as the Turks advanced. After being put to the torture, the traitor made a full confession, and was burnt alive.

FROM THE TIMES, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Constitutionnel contains a copy of the act by which the Greek Government offered to place the ark of liberty under the protection of England, and enters into a long discussion as to the probability or improbability of our accepting the sacred deposit. On that subject we have nothing to add to our former observations: we subjoin the document itself. Nothing was wanted to throw ridicule on the whole transaction but the protest of two foreigners, a Frenchman and an American, to this free, unclaimed, and unaccepted deed of submission:—

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, AUG. 2.

The clergy, the representatives of the people, the civil officers and the military officers, both of the navy and army, of the Greek nation:—

Considering, that authorized by the inalienable rights of nationality, and on those of private property, as well as on the ruling principles of religion and the independence of nations, and moved by the sentiments implanted in man for the preservation and safety of his own existence, the Greeks have taken arms to appeal to the justice of their case; that during the space of more than four years they have struggled with perseverance against the combined land and naval forces which have come from Europe, Asia, and Africa; that, in the midst of the most imminent danger, they have sometimes destroyed the very superior forces of their enemy, and sometimes even entirely annihilated them; and that, though destitute of the resources necessary for this great enterprise, they have at length succeeded in sealing their rights at the expense of the most precious blood of the nation, and in convincing the civilized world what can be effected by a people truly resolved to re-conquer its independence.

Considering that the very result of this unequal struggle have only confirmed, in the mind of the nation, the resolution which it has irrevocably adopted to establish its political existence.

Considering that the agents of some of the continental powers, in spite even of the principles of Christianity which they profess, have not observed a conduct conformable to the rules laid down and established by themselves, and that this illegal conduct has given rise to a variety of political disputes divergent in their nature and character.

Considering that some of these agents endeavour, by the intrigues of emissaries, whom they send into the interior of Greece, to excite among the Greeks sentiments contrary to the spirit and forms of Government—sentiments which suit only the intentions and interests of those agents.

Considering that the commanders of the naval forces of some Government oppose a number of unjust persecutions and obstacles to the regular proceedings of the Greek marine, and to its movements, though conformable to the rules of the laws of nations, all in violation of the neutrality declared by the sovereigns at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona.

Considering, with lively grief, that the Christians themselves arm against the disciples of the gospel to succour the followers of the Koran, and that a multitude of European Officers, contrary to all principles of peace and all sound morality, hasten from distant countries to instruct the latter, and lead in person the armies of the barbarians, who come to lay waste, with fire and sword, the land which covers the mangled bones of a Cimón, and a Samado, a Leonidas and Bozzari, of Pilopemen and Nicelas.

Considering that the Government of Great-Britain, happy in guiding a free people, is the only one who observes a strict neutrality, without deigning to follow the manifest violations, and of those distinctions so contrary to reason, which others have practised in Greece, at Constantinople and in Egypt.

Considering that the indifference of the British Government is not sufficient to counterbalance the persecutions which others exercise against the Greeks, and to which they daily give a greater extension.

Considering that if Greece has not hitherto been able to prevent the enterprises of its enemies, or to take offensive measures, it is not in consequence of a diminution of its strength, or of a relaxation of its first resolution, but arises from the reasons above-mentioned, and because the Government has not yet been able entirely to prevail over and to subdue all private passions.

Considering that in this extraordinary contest the Greeks must either prove victorious, or bury themselves in the ruins of their country, on account of the deplorable consequences which the nature of the contest has brought with it, and its long duration, two causes which have rendered this alternative inevitable.

Considering, lastly, that since a special favour of Providence has placed the forces of Great-Britain so near us, Greece ought to take advantage of it in time, and founding its hopes on the justice and humanity which animate the great power.

For these reasons, and in the intention of placing in safety the sacred rights of the liberty of the state and of our political existence, which is sufficiently consolidated, the Greek nation prescribes, resolves, decrees, and approves, as follows:—

"Art. 1. By virtue of the present act, it voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence, under the absolute defence of Great-Britain.

"Art. 2. This fundamental act of the Greek nation shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorial, addressed in duplicate to the Government of His Britannic Majesty."

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 22.

The Porte has received very alarming news from the Archipelago, which, being most intimately connected with the affairs of Greece, may have more serious political consequences than was at first believed. The Government at Napoli has, in its despair, applied for English protection, and sent deputies to implore Great-Britain to give them succour. As Commodore Hamilton, who is at anchor before Napoli di Romani has several times openly taken the part of the Greeks, the intelligence has excited a sensation here that it would be difficult to describe.—This was still more increased by the information which was received at the same time, that the N. American squadron, so long announced by the Greeks, has arrived off Hydra, and has taken possession of the island of Porros, situated opposite to Hydra. The Divan has since had several extraordinary sittings, and the consternation that has been excited is evident. The French Ambassador, Count Guilleminot and the Russian Charge d'Affairs, M. Minziacky, sent expresses to their Courts. At Missolonghi the Turks have been defeated both by sea and land.

From the London Courier, September 24.

On three different occasions, within the last two or three months, we stated unreservedly, that there would be no dissolution of the Parliament this year, notwithstanding the confident assertions which were made to the contrary in various quarters. Within the last fortnight these assertions were renewed with increased confidence, and, we admit, on better grounds than before existed. The question as to the expediency of dissolving Parliament this year, did certainly again occupy the attention of his Majesty's Ministers, a portion of whom were strongly in favour of the measure; but there were considerations closely connected with two great political measures, to the discussion of which the present Parliament stands in a manner pledged, during the ensuing session, which made the other portion as strongly declined to the proposed measure. And thus the matter stood, we believe, at the commencement of the present week, when Mr. Canning, Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, and other members of the Cabinet, arrived in town. Mr. Canning, we understand, was decidedly of opinion that no dissolution ought to take place in the present year. There was no necessity for the measure; and, under existing circumstances, it was likely to produce an excitement of party feeling throughout the country which it was desirable to avoid. Ultimately, though not, as we are informed, without considerable discussion, the views of Mr. Canning and his friends prevailed, and it was resolved that the Parliament should not be dissolved this year.—We believe we may add, that this resolution was taken before the meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday.

Assistant Commissary General's Office,
Saint John, N. B. 1st Nov. 1825.

WANTED for the use of the Engineer Department at this Station, the undermentioned supplies, viz:—

LUMBER.

10 Planks, 3 inch thick, 22 feet long and 15 inches wide,

284 Feet 2 inch Plank,

256 Feet Pine Boards,

1 Stick round Timber, 6 feet long & 8 inches diameter, small end,

IRON,

36 Pounds 9 inch Spikes,

6 Pounds 6 inch ditto,

35 Pounds 4 inch ditto,

10 Pounds 20d Nails,

15 Pounds 12d ditto,

1 Knob Lock, 10 inch complete,

1500 Fine Brads, 2 inches long,

84 Screws, 2 inches long,

48 Ditto 1 inch ditto,

1 Iron Grate, 3 feet 6 inches long,

1 Iron Back, 4 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. wide,

40 Pounds Bar Iron,

1 Iron Bar 2 feet 4 inches long,

2 Pounds Tacks,

1 Iron Bolt 16 inches long with key,

3 Padlocks, Hasps, and Staples,

4 Iron Catches with Plates,

24 Iron Staples 3 inches long,

12 Hooks, 6 inches,

4 Pairs HL Hinges, 15 inches,

3 Pairs HL Ditto 9 inches,

3 Pairs Hooks and Hinges, 20 inch,

8 Thumb Catches, large,

BRICKS, LIME, SAND, & HAIR.

2500 Bricks, 9 Hogsheads Lime,

29 Barrels Sand, 2 Bushels Hair,

PAINT, OIL, YELLOW OCHRE, LAMBBLACK, WHITING, GLUE & PUTTY.

32 Pounds White Lead,

3 Gallons Paint Oil,

35 Pounds Yellow Ochre,

40 Pounds Whiting,

35 Pounds Glue, 56 Pounds Putty.

LEAD.

16 Pounds Sheet Lead,

PUMP BOXES.

2 Pump Boxes.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY the 5th instant, for the whole or any part of the above, and payment made in British money on the delivery thereof to the Engineer Department, who on approval of the said Articles, will grant the proper receipt.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a Root and Shoe Maker, of steady habits, capable of taking charge of a Leather and Shoe Store. Apply to J. MOFFAT, North Market Wharf, October 29.

SHIP TIMBER.

ADVANTAGEOUS contracts for procuring a quantity of SHIP TIMBER may be made by applying to Sept. 24. BOWMAN & WHEELER.