David Russell Jack Bequest.
C. WARD

The New-Brunswick Courier.

NEW SERIES. {Vol. VI. No. 11} SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1847. VOLUME XXXVII. {Number 15 / Whole No. 1888}

North-Western angle of lot number nine, East of the West branch of Musquash River aforesaid, granted to the said Ebenezer Scott; thence running by the Magnet North eighteen degrees West, fifty seven chains of four poles each; thence North seventy-two degrees East, twelve chains and fifty links; thence South eighteen degrees East, fifty-seven chains; thence South seventy-two degrees West, twelve chains and fifty links, to the place of beginning, containing Seventy acres, more or less,—together with the Houses, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon.

Also—All those certain other tracts, pieces, and parcels of Land, situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Lancaster aforesaid, and being described in the grant thereof from the Crown to one Duncan Barber, as follows, that is to say—The first tract commencing at a marked Spruce Tree standing at the point of intersection of the Western boundary line of lot number Ten, on the West branch of Musquash River, surveyed for the said Ralph M. Jarvis, with the South-Eastern bank or shore of the said West branch of Musquash River; thence running by the Magnet South eighteen degrees East, forty-three chains of four poles each; thence South seventy-two degrees West, ten chains more or less, to the South Eastern bank or shore of the West branch of Musquash River aforesaid, and thence along the shore, up stream, to the place of beginning, including "Shaver's Island" so called.—The second tract commencing at a marked Cedar Tree standing at the point of intersection of the Western boundary line of the said lot number Ten with the North-Western bank or shore of the said West branch of the Musquash River; thence running North eighteen degrees West, five chains; thence South seventy-two degrees West, twenty-one chains and fifty links; thence South eighteen degrees East, fifty chains; thence North seventy-two degrees East, ten chains and fifty links, more or less, to the South-Western bank or shore of the West branch of Musquash River aforesaid, and thence along the shore, up stream, to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, more or less,—the same last two mentioned tracts containing, together, One Hundred acres, more or less.

Also—Of, in, and to all those Fourteen several lots, pieces, and parcels of Land, situate and being in Guy's Ward, on the Western side of the Harbour, in the City of Saint John, known and distinguished on the Plan of Lots laid out by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, dated the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1840, and on file in the Office of the Common Clerk of the said City, by the numbers 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 915, 917, 919, 920, 921—the said lots numbered 900, 901, 902, 903, 920, and 921, being each fifty feet front on the Market place, and extending back one hundred feet—and the said lots 904, 905, 906, 907, and 908, being each fifty feet front on the continuation of Duke-street, and extending back one hundred feet—and the said lots numbered 915, 917, and 919, being each fifty feet front on the continuation of Gilfred-street, and extending back one hundred feet—together with all and singular the Buildings thereon standing and being.

The same having been seized and taken under a Writ of Extent, at the suit of the Queen against the said Justus Wetmore.

C. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Saint John, July 17th, 1847.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

PURSUANT to Notice previously given, a Meeting in Bankruptcy will be held at the Office of Mr. Daniel Jordan, in the Commercial Bank Building in this City, at the time hereafter mentioned:—

In the matter of Joseph Crouch, formerly doing business at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in England, as a General Dealer;—afterwards of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in British North America, Grocer, Commission Merchant, and Auctioneer, and now of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant—a Bankrupt:—on Monday the thirtieth day of August, 1847, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the allowance of a Certificate.

ROBERT F. HAZEN,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in the City and County of Saint John.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Mr. GEO. V. NOWLIN has been appointed by me to act as Deputy Sheriff, for the City and County of Saint John.

CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

St. John, N. B., May 14th, 1847.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership as Attornies at Law.—Office in the Custom House Buildings.

WM. WRIGHT,
FREDERICK COSTER.

St. John, N. B. 21st June, 1847.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal claims against the Estate of James Adams, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, within six months from the date hereof;—And all parties indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZA BUCHANAN,
St. John March 6, 1847. *Administratrix, &c.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. GEORGE MARR, late of Saint Martins, County of Saint John, Shipbuilder, deceased, are requested to leave the same, duly attested, at the Office of John Wishart, Esquire, St. John, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET MARR, *Executrix.*
JOHN MARR, *Executor.*

July 29, 1847.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of CORNELIUS PARLEE, late of the Parish, of Sussex, in King's County, Yeoman, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM H COUGLE,
Sole Executor.

Sussex Vale, July 27, 1847.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership as IRON MERCHANTS, under the firm of JARVIS & CO. and will transact business in the premises lately occupied by Mr. E. L. Jarvis, Robertson's Buildings, Nelson-street.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,
G. MURRAY JARVIS.

St. John, N. B., 1st August, 1846.

HOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.

To Parents.—Jayne's Expectorant is, without exception, the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Hooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more than one-half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea spoonful, will certainly cure Croup in infants and young children, in half an hours' time. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually, by always keeping it on hand ready for every emergency.

BOWEL AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8, South Third street, Philadelphia, is willing to guarantee that his Carminative Balsam will cure Diarrhœa, Colics, Cramps, Griping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, and other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and in less than half the time that can be effected by any other means. It is extremely pleasant, and children are fond of it. It is equally as effective for adults as children, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

The following additional testimony in favour of Dr. Jayne's Medicines has recently been received from a physician of high standing in Lauderdale County, Miss., under date of August 9, 1846:—

"Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir,—I am intimately acquainted with some of your preparations, and can safely recommend them. Your Expectorant and Carminative Balsam I have used extensively in my own practice, and I state unhesitatingly that I have used no article, or combinations of medicines, that have better answered the purpose for which they were prepared than the above.

W. W. Johnson, M. D."

Lauderdale Co. Miss.

*** Sold by T. Walker & Son, Saint John.

CARD.

WILLIAM GARNETT,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in the commodious fire-proof building, No. 9, North Market Wharf, Saint John, where he will always be on hand, ready to effect Sales of all descriptions of Household Furniture, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

W. G. pledges himself to give every attention to the interest of those who may favour him with their commands, and all matters confided to his care will be closed up with promptitude and dispatch.

Sales of Real Estate, out door Sales, both in Town and Country, will receive particular attention.

☞ Liberal advances made on Goods, and every facility afforded purchasers. June 19.

Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick

Saint John, October 12, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Notes of this Bank will be redeemed in Canada by the

BANK OF MONTREAL, AT MONTREAL,
And its Branches and Agencies, viz:

Quebec,	Toronto,
Kingston,	Hamilton,
Cobourg,	Bytown,
St. Catherines,	St. Thomas,
Amherstsburgh,	Windsor,
London,	Brockville,
Belleville,	Cornwall,
Picton,	Chatham.

G. P. SANCTON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber will issue Policies against Fire Risks, on behalf of an Insurance Company in the United States, of very high standing.

A. W. WHIPPLE.

St. John, Sept. 26, 1846.

Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD, *Sec'y.*

Saint John, November 11, 1846.

PROTECTION
Insurance Company of Hartford.

SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scovil, Esq. as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, Ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

☞ Office in Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William Street. Sept. 2, 1843.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society, of London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Edward L. Jarvis, Esq. *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq.	William Wright, Esq.
John V. Thurgar, Esq.	Robert F. Hazen, Esq.

Solicitor—George Wheeler, Esquire.
Physician and Medical Examiner,
Wm. Bayard, Esq. M. D.

THIS Society continues to effect Assurance on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province;—and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this Society, before insuring elsewhere.

Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premium, &c. may be had on application to W. J. STARR,

May 30. *Manager & Agent, Nelson St*

UNITED KINGDOM
LIFE Assurance Company
OF LONDON.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

Agent, ALEX. BALLOCH, Saint John.
Medical Officer, LeBaron Botsford, Esq., M. D.
Standing Counsel and Solicitor, *None as yet required.*

THE high estimation in which this Company is held in Great Britain is evinced by the great increase of its Business, and the hitherto unprecedented *division of Profits granted the Assured,* whilst the *unprecedented numerous* highly respectable Persons in this City already participating in its success, bear ample testimony to its merits.

This Company possesses nearly all the advantages of a mutual Insurance, without making the assured liable for Losses, and invites comparison with other similar institutions, without fear of suffering by it in the estimation of the Public.

"The very essence of Life Assurance consists in its converting a contingency into a certainty of enabling a man to accomplish in a few days, or even hours, an object which he may never have realized in any other way during a long life.—Whilst in health is the time to insure, not when, or after, accidents or sickness occur, rendering the risk then liable to be rejected altogether, or charged at an increased rate of Premium."

The Proposals are forwarded by Steam Packet to Board of Directors in London, and the acceptance or rejection of the Risk advised by return mail *immediately following,* thereby affording the greatest possible despatch.

Rules of the Society, Blank Forms of Application, and all information connected therewith, furnished by the Agent, at his Office in Dunn's fire-proof Building, Prince William Street.

Examples of Rates for £100 Sterling, on a single Life.

Age.	An. Prem for 1 Year only.	An. Prem. for 7 Years only.	For Life. Without Profits.	For Life. With Profits.
15	£0 14 2	£0 16 5	£1 9 9	£1 14 1
20	0 18 4	1 0 2	1 13 10	1 18 8
25	1 4 4	1 2 11	1 18 5	2 2 11
30	1 3 11	1 5 4	2 3 10	2 8 2
40	1 10 2	1 13 7	2 19 1	3 3 4

N. B.—No *extra charge* for residence on this Continent.

Bonus or Profit hitherto afforded to the Assured, equal to £2 per Cent. per Annum, from date of Policy.

A List of President and Directors at Chubb's Reading Room. A. BALLOCH,

May 17. *Agent for New-Brunswick.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

THE subscriber, Agent for the above Insurance Company, continues to issue Policies and Renewal Receipts for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in Port, Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of insurable personal property,—against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.—Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the city and vicinity, on which insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (post paid,) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation of the property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819.—Capital, $200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a *Surplus Fund* of more than $25,000, has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the stock bears a high premium. The reputation the Office has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, N. B. July 31st, 1841.

CIGARS.—Just received—A small lot of very choice Havanna Cigars and Manilla Cheroots. THOS. P. CRANE.

July 10.—Hef.

Cheap Books and Stationery.

Just received at the VICTORIA BOOK STORE,

AN extensive supply of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which will be sold cheap for Cash;—SCHOOL BOOKS—the latest and best editions; WRITING PAPERS of every description; Works on *Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Natural History, Gallery of Nature,* and a large assortment of Miscellaneous Works in History, Arts, Sciences, Biography, Divinity, and Christian Theology. *Wholesale and Retail.*

King street, May 12. V. H. NELSON.

A further supply of Stationery
JUST RECEIVED.

By the Prince of Wales, from Liverpool, and Thompson, from Glasgow—

A GENERAL assortment of Foolscap, Pot, and Post PAPERS, plain and ruled; Cartridge, Drawing, Blotting, Tissue, Note and other Papers; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens and Quills, Ink and Ink Powders, Slates and Pencils. With a general assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books. Blank Books of all sizes manufactured on the premises.

In Store—A good assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, of British make.

July 10, 1847. A. FRASER.

NEW
Confectionary Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully notifies his friends and the public in general, that he has now opened in the New Store, fourth below the Commercial Hotel, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of articles in his line, which will be sold at the lowest market rates. From his long experience in some of the first Establishments in Great Britain, Customers may rely upon being supplied with everything of the best materials and workmanship.

In addition to the above, the Pastry Baking business will be carried on in all its branches.—He will be always ready to supply Hotel Keepers and private families on reasonable terms.

Wedding Cake made to order, &c.

P. S.—Orders from the Country punctually attended to, and fulfilled by first return conveyance

May 22—tf JOHN CURRIE.

SLEETH & BARBER,

STONE CUTTERS, &c.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Yard, Princess Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, a quantity of MARBLE SLABS, for Tomb or Head Stones, *which will be neatly LETTERED to order;* also, Blocks of GRANITE and FREE-STONE, for the same purpose.

☞ Door Jambs, Window Sills, Hearth Stones, Stove Pipe Stones, and all other work in their line at all times punctually attended to.

Saint John, N. B. June 12, 1847.

New Boot and Shoe Store,

King Street, three doors below Foster's Corner

THE subscriber respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at his New Store, South side of King Street, where he intends manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand all kinds of work in his line, which for style of workmanship and durability shall not be excelled by any in the City. J. VAUGHN.

N. B.—BOOTS with *Elastic Spring Shanks,* and Boots with *In or Outside Cork Soles,* made in the most improved style and at the shortest notice.

WANTED—Three of the first class Workmen, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. June 5.

New Leather & Finding Store,
Sign of the Sole of Leather,
No. 20, North Side of King Street.

SOLE LEATHER, both Foreign and Domestic—oak and hemlock tannage; Upper Leathers, Neatch, Kipps and Calf Skins; Morocco, Kids, Binding and Lining SKINS—by the skin, half skin, or dozen.

Webbing,	Awls, Pincers,	Hook Bills,
Galloons,	Shoe Threads,	and Scivers,
Prunella,	Steel Tacks,	Nippers,
Linings,	Heel Plates,	Hammers,
Laces,	Peg Brakes,	Buckles,
Hardash,	Patent Screws,	Iron Nails,
Brushes,	Long Sticks,	Brass do.
Blacking,	Size Sticks,	Knives,
Varnish,	Colts, Bristles,	Steel Kitt,
Pinches,	Cork Soles,	and Wheels.

Patent Peg AWLS; Counter size Sticks, &c.
Boot Trees, Crimps, Clamps, and Lasts.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ *City and Country Orders promptly and faithfully executed.*

JAMES J. CHRISTIE.

May 22. Sign of the Side of Leather.

Cotton, Wool & Machine Cards
AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHITTEMORE'S MACHINE CARDS; also, Cotton & Wool HAND CARDS of every description; also, Hatters' and Clothiers' Jacks, Comb Plates and Card Clearers, constantly on hand, and for sale at the Old Establishment, **50, North Market Street, Boston, Mass.**

April 10. 6¶

DANIEL GREEN, Junior,

RETURNS thanks to his friends and customers for their patronage since his commencement in business, and at the same time informs them that he yet continues (but far more extensively than heretofore) his manufacturing business in all its branches, and the same care and attention he has ever evinced shall be paid to their orders. They are also informed that he has made an extensive alteration in having made arrangements with the first establishments in New-York and Boston, by which he will be enabled to keep constantly on hand an extensive supply of new and elegant FURNITURE in every variety and at lowest market rates, comprising

Sofas, Sofa Beds, Bureaus, Couches,
Wash Stands, Lounging Chairs,
Rocking and Nursing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat ditto,
Centre and other Tables, Desks,
Some of the finest specimens of cane-seat Chairs ever imported here.

The above have been personally selected by the subscriber with great consideration and care.

On hand—One large Extension Table,—a new article, serving either for a Dining or Centre Table; 100 Looking Glasses of every size; CABINET TABLES, Feather Beds and Hair Mattresses.

☞ Every article manufactured by him warranted, and that of American manufacture warranted for one year, and repaired (if broken during that time) free of charge. Furniture bought of him will be delivered free of charge. *May* 1.

JOHN J. HOGAN

WOULD inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received from some of the best Manufacturing Establishments in Boston, a varied and well selected assortment of Warranted

CABINET FURNITURE,

purchased by himself; among which are:—The richest and most fashionable patterns of Mahogany Parlour, Drawing Room, and Rocking Chairs; Sofas, Couches, and Divans, covered with rich figured hair-seating and spring seats; together with a large assortment on hand of his own manufacture, (all of which he warrants to be superior to any he has ever heretofore offered for sale) will be sold at a very small profit for cash.

☞ *Just received:*—A large assortment of neat cane-seat Rosewood and Maple Chairs; Looking Glasses, &c., and a few cheap Sofas, Bureaus, &c.

Warerooms—*Prince William Street, two doors south of the Bank of New-Brunswick, and directly opposite the Bank of British North America.*

☞ Undertaking carefully attended to, on reasonable terms. April 24.

AMERICAN SATINETTS—Just rec'd, 20 pieces American Satinetts.

July 10.—Hef. THOS. P. CRANE.

ADAMS HOUSE,
No. 371, Washington Street,
BOSTON.

THE undersigned respectfully ask the attention of the British Travelling Public, to the above new and splendid Hotel.

The ADAMS HOUSE was erected during the past season to supply an obvious demand for increased and superior accommodations in this City. It is located on *Washington Street,* within five minutes' walk of the great Southern and Western Railroad Depots, and the business sections of the City. It is adjacent to the Park; and the Cupola commands a beautiful view of the Harbour and the adjoining Towns.

The House has been constructed after the most approved plans, with all the modern inventions that minister to the comfort and convenience of the Traveller, and the Constructor's long experience in Hotels has enabled him to introduce many improvements, which are, as yet, peculiar to this Establishment. It is built of Quincy Granite, and contains *One Hundred and Fifty Rooms,* conveniently arranged in suits and single apartments, well ventilated and supplied with an abundance of pure soft water.

The Furniture was made to order from the best patterns, with special regard as well to comfort and convenience, as luxury and splendour.

Our Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and we pledge ourselves that the *first* rarities of the season shall be found upon it.

We have devoted unusual attention to the selection of servants, and our guests may rely upon prompt and polite attendance.

Travellers from the British Provinces, and Passengers by Steamer, will find this House peculiarly adapted to their wants.

☞ Porters will be in readiness, on the arrival of the St. John Steamers, to take charge of Baggage, and provide Carriages for our guests.

The Proprietors trust by strict attention to the wants of guests to merit a share of patronage, assuring all who may favour them with a visit that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to render the Adams House second to none in the Union.

L. & W. T. ADAMS,
L. Adams, Jr. } *Proprietors.*
Wm. T. Adams. } 3¶

Adams House, Boston, June 12, 1847.

Information Wanted

OF THOMAS KERLEY and WIFE, and his neice Mary Kerley, who sailed from Limerick, Ireland, on the 29th of April last, in the "John Hawkes," bound for Miramichi, in the Province of New-Brunswick. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by his brother Martin Kerley, to whom please address letters, at Westford, Massachusetts. July 24.

The Courier.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

MR. ROBERT SEARS' REPLY TO THE LETTER OF THE REV. MR. TIMPSON.

We are confident that no apology to our readers will be considered necessary for devoting so much space in this week's paper to the brilliant Letter herewith published. We are charmed with the spirit of fervent love, humanity, and patriotism, with which it glows; and have no doubt that it will be extensively copied and circulated in Europe and America, and exert a most healthful and powerful influence on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. S. has handled the subject with considerable ability; and whatever may be the result of his labors and deliberations, he will ever possess the proud consciousness that he has faithfully discharged his duty to his country and the world.

It has given us sincere pleasure to observe of late years, a great improvement in the tone of the American Press, towards the Parent Country; and we have no doubt that the extensive circulation of Mr. Sears' peace principles, &c. as inculcated in his various works, has contributed, in a measure, to this desirable result. Be this as it may, and notwithstanding the venomous abuse of defeated factions, or the appeals to popular sentiment, on either side, there is no doubt "better times are coming," and that the hearts of the two countries begin to beat quicker towards, and more in unison with, each other. "Blood is thicker than water;" and Anglo Saxons, whether in Europe or America, cannot but think of each other with fraternal feelings, when unexcited by passions, which, however violent, must needs be only temporary. The whole American Continent, is rapidly becoming more and more European in people; and the great influx of foreigners must affect in a great degree the character of the country. The tide of emigration is now fairly setting in upon the shores of the New World. Emigrants come no longer by thousands, but by tens of thousands; and the cry is "still they come!" We are living in an eventful age of the world. We cannot always judge of the furute by the past; but one thing is certain, that all these millions, coming over from the old world, leave their "father land," behind them; and whatever may be their peculiarities or prejudices, we should from motives of good policy, as well as from a love of the principles of peace, desire to live with them upon terms of amity and friendship.

We have no doubt that every impartial reader of the differences—we mean the *newspaper differences,* between England and America, will accord to the latter all the honor of *superiority* in invective and abuse. As we may be accused of prejudice and self love in making this assertion, we append a short extract from the *New York Tribune,* which is more than sufficient to answer our present purpose. It supports the position we have always taken, when we have had occasion to speak of the low and abusive language of America towards Great Britain:—

"We degrade our own nation, not England, by retaliatory language. A proud people does not condescend to notice the assaults of the envious and disappointed; they are happy in their self-respect, not from the reflection of foreign opinion; it is only the vain, who, conscious of no real worth, are seeking everywhere abroad the material of self-esteem they cannot find at home; whose cuticle is so delicately thin as to feel from the puncture of a gad fly the pangs by which a giant dies! Besides, an American loving his country, cannot but blush with shame when he calls to recollection the language of the English Parliament towards us, as compared to that of an American Congress towards England. A member of the House of Lords, or the House of Commons, when he speaks of this or any other foreign country, remembers he is a gentleman and *respects* himself; on the other side, language was applied to England and Englishmen, during the pending of the Oregon question, in Congress, in the whole presence of the Nation, most foully disgraceful to the persons who used it, and the country whose representatives the speakers were: language not elsewhere to be met with than perhaps in the purlieus of St. Giles."

New York, May 29th, 1847.

Rev. Thomas Timpson,—*Dear Sir:*—I feel truly obliged by your prompt and friendly attention to the commission with which I took the liberty of intrusting you, in forwarding to Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, a specimen copy of each of my various publications.

Your observations upon the skill and taste displayed in the manner in which the different parts of the works have been executed, are extremely complimentary. We, Americans, whose advantages, in some respects, are inferior to those enjoyed by the inhabitants of older countries, but who are resolutely determined, in due time, not to be outdone, in works of art, by any modern nation, are fully prepared to appreciate the favourable judgments of enlightened and impartial foreigners. The comparatively trivial incident which has occasioned these remarks, has suggested a few thoughts which I flatter myself will not be deemed unworthy of consideration; and which, will meet, I am convinced, with a cordial response, in your generous nature.

You are a native-born Englishman. I am a British American. In my own individual capacity, without the solicitation or suggestion of any man, I transmit to your Sovereign a specimen of the skill and taste of this country. You, on your own responsibility, became the medium of this communication; and we both learn that the Queen graciously accepts the Present. In this slight circumstance, little as it is in itself, we behold a display of spontaneous good will. It is the act of peace and friendship, of two individuals: but it is the act of peace and friendship.—So far as it goes it is a step in the right direction. We are taught in the best and oldest book, "Despise not the day of small things." Great events have often sprung from the most trivial causes. It is not permitted us, short-sighted mortals, as the best of us are, to call things either *great* or *small.* Look, for example, at the machinery of human life; a slight circumstance is permitted by the Divine Ruler to derange or alter it: a giant falls by a pebble; a girl at the door of an inn changes the fortune of an empire. In a watch the mainspring forms a small portion of the works, but it impels and governs the whole. The history of the world, is but a record of the influences of slight circumstances, in the destiny of individuals as well as of nations. Sir Walter Scott, walking one day along the banks of the Yarrow, where Mungo Park was born, saw the traveller throwing stones into the water, and anxiously watching the bubbles that succeeded, Scott inquired the object of his occupation. "I was thinking," answered Park, "how often I had thus tried to sound the rivers in Africa, by calculating how long a time had elapsed before the bubbles rose to the surface." Here was a slight circumstance, but the traveller's safety frequently depended upon it. If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter, said Pascal, in his epigrammatic and brilliant manner, the condition of the world would have been different. The Mahomedans have a tradition, that when their prophet concealed himself in Mount Shur, his pursuers were deceived by a spider's web, which covered the mouth of the cave. Luther might have been a lawyer, had his friend and companion escaped the thunder-storm at Erfurt; Scotland had wanted her stern reformer, if the appeal of the preacher had not startled him in the Chapel of St. Andrew's Castle; and if Mr. Grenville had not carried in 1764, his mercantile resolution, as to the expediency of charging "certain stamp duties," on the plantations in America, this Western World might still have bowed to the British sceptre, without a single slave to pollute its soil! Cowley might never have been a poet, if he had not found the Faerie Queen in his mother's parlour; Opie might have perished in mute obscurity, if he had not overlooked the shoulder of his young companion, Mark Oles, while he was drawing a butterfly; Giotto, one of the early Florentine painters, might have continued a rude shepherd boy, if a sheep drawn by him on a stone had not attracted the notice of Cimabue as he went that way.

But to return to our subject. Few incidents, of the same littleness, in themselves considered, have occasioned more remark, and secured more general approval, than this American Present to a British Queen. It has been noticed in every section of our Union; in nearly all our countless periodicals; and the Press throughout the entire British American Possessions has smiled approbation. Your English papers have not been silent. Sir, to come at once to the thought which has been revolving in my mind for a long period; and of the sincerity of which my numerous publications furnish the most abundant evidence, I am fully convinced that the time has come when not merely our own advantage, but the interests of the human race, demand the formation of a much closer bond of union between Great-Britain and the United States.—Never, in my humble opinion, were these two nations so prepared for a perfect truce and combined action—never was the opportunity far discharging it so bright and promising, and never was the call, both within and without, at home and abroad, so urgent and so plain.

At all times the two countries should have felt themselves essentially One. The great period of the Revolutionary War should not have been deemed an exception. Why did the Colonies revolt? Why did they take up arms against the Government of our fatherland? Because that Government—not the people of England—trampled on their rights.—In making this resistance what did they more than imitate that same noble example which induced the British People, themselves, in more instances than one, to arrest the encroachments of a would-be despotic Monarchy?—The Revolutionary War in America began in a British struggle for British Rights. It is cowardly not to apply the lash even to the backs of our own rulers when they deserve it; and it would be wrong in the people of England to keep up a prejudice against America for offences of a character corresponding precisely with her own. England and America stand before the world, professedly, as two of the most enlightened and Christian nations, on the face of the globe. Let us, then, rather "provoke one another to love and good works," than to that continued jealousy, bickering, and wrath, which have too often appeared in our public prints, on both sides of the ocean. We have the same origin—we speak the same language; and we rejoice in that common brotherhood and business intercourse so necessary to the happiness and prosperity of both. Perhaps our boasted "Anglo-Saxon race" might never have achieved the freedom and resisted the arms of Old England, but for the spirit and *spunk* infused among us by Old England herself.—It was Hampden and Sidney who kept alive the love of liberty in the breasts of American ship money in England, and the tea tax at home, were in principle the same. Chatham was as much the friend of the Colonies as of the Mother Country. We claim more than original political association with England. We ask them not for an acknowledgement of kindred blood with us—we can at once go back to the sources from which we and they both sprung—to the times, when we were bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh—we are of equal origin. We are of as pure Anglo-Saxon blood as they. True, we branched off from the parent trunk; but still are the sapling transplanted to a more favoring soil and a kinder meridian.

I will not insult the common sense of any Englishman of the present age, by supposing him capable of lamenting the ultimate acquisition of American Independence, which grew out of this struggle for what our first ancestors, your countrymen, taught us so highly and so justly to value.—A common ancestry, we might have had a common destiny, but for the conduct of your countrymen who had remained at home to those who crossed the sea. Had England been true to herself, we might still have been of one government; but it is better, undoubtedly, as it is. We can still be united—we can still be of assistance to each other—for we have the same interests and the same hopes.—Let any person peruse the journals of America, after the arrival of any one of the Steamers, and he will not fail to discover, that no blame falls on England, but what is felt here—we rejoice with her, and we weep with her. And in turn, (however interested politicians, and the hireling editors of political presses may tell to the contrary) England rejoices in our prosperity, and feels, in a measure, equally our good or evil fortune. The failure of that great experiment, in the working out of free institutions, in which we are engaged on this side of the Atlantic, would be, I am persuaded, a grievous disappointment to the great mass of the inhabitants of your much-favoured land. Americans—if they have a fault—it is that of *boasting.* They have the most elevated conceptions of their own country; and indulge in the loftiest anticipations of the future. But they are not alone in this *constitutional sin.* All nations, more or less, have the same feelings,—as the history of the world sufficiently proves. But the fulfilment of these splendid anticipations depends in a great degree upon the future conduct of the people themselves; upon their adherence to the principles of their fathers—cultivating industrious, frugal, and moral habits; and above all, upon the universal diffusion of useful knowledge among all classes.

This last truth should sink deep into the hearts of both old and young. The citizens of this Republic should never forget the awful responsibilities resting upon them. They constitute the oldest nation on the Western hemisphere—the first on the list of existing republics. They stand forward, the object of hatred and jealousy to some, of admiration to many, of wonder to all; and an impressive example to the people of every country. To them is committed an experiment, successful hitherto, the final result of which must have a powerful influence upon the destiny of mankind; if favourable and happy, the whole civilized world will be free; if adverse, despotism and darkness will again overshadow it. Your people and ours, on the great question of civil and religious liberty, are One. In our inmost nature we have and always will be slaves." Essentially one is our inherent love of freedom, we are one in language, in literature, in the arts, in commerce, in philanthropy, and in religion. A leading political paper,* in alluding to England has the following remarks:

"Our fathers came over with William the Conqueror, or fought the good fight at Hastings, under their native Saxon Princes; our names are inscribed in the Domesday Book, on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and in the Charter at Runnymede. We shared, through our ancestry, in the glorious fields of Cressy, of Poictiers, and of Agincourt; rallied round the Maiden Queen, the high and haughty Elizabeth, when, with all the old English blood of Tudor in her veins, she met her assembled armies at Tilbury, to lead them against the approaching Armada, and told them that she would die at their head before she would suffer the desecration of her soil by hostile foot—for she held it 'foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any other Prince of Europe, should dare set their feet on *her* territories!' In all the rich harvest of these glories, we, descendants of those Englishmen, equally share.

"Our fathers stood by Hampden when he suffered scoffs, contumely and imprisonment rather than pay the illegal extortion of Ship-money; followed the God-given Cromwell to the field when he took up sanctified arms against a faithless and a perjured King, and fought and triumphed with him at Marston Moor, Naseby, and Worcester, driving out Tyranny and establishing Liberty.

"We have equal heritage in the fame of Chaucer, of Spenser, of Shakspeare, and of Milton! They were our countrymen, and wrote in our language—spoke our thoughts.

"Leaving England to people another continent, we brought with us the same household gods, the same institutions, and the same love of liberty that she worshipped and defended: We have adhered to them, and flourished under their saving guidance."

I know that in all points the resemblance is far from complete. You have a Monarchy. We are a Republic. But, if I rightly understand the "signs of the times" I am convinced that public opinion is nearly as efficient in your country as in this; and although you retain the forms and titles of the older and the feudal time, you have so drunk into the spirit of the age as to place the Government, virtually, in the hands of the many, and to wrench it from the hands of the few. Nothing is plainer, than that the tendency of things in Great Britain is to rule by the voice of the majority.—Your tendency and our attainment are, in this respect, essentially one. But then we tolerate *Slavery!* Alas, we do. You will not suspect me of entertaining the slightest sympathy with that enormous evil. I look upon it as the unutterable reproach of America—our weakness and our curse. But slavery is not American.—It is no necessary element of our constitution. It is no ingredient of Republicanism. It is an accident, capable of removal. Slavery can perish, and our Union survive. Slavery must perish before our Union is strong. I have hopes for our country in this respect. I am for no revolutionary plans. "Peace, and good-will towards all men," is my motto. I connect myself in this matter with no political or religious sect whatever. I go for the greatest good of the greatest number. My plan is that of argument and persuasion, action and prayer. Other agencies are at work. The day, I trust, is not far distant, when the planter will discover that his temporal interest will be best promoted in the abandonment of the system, and when the stripes and the stars will float in the breeze unstained and unendangered by this dark and unnatural blot.

Many, then, and precious, too, are the points of affinity between England and America. Ought they not to be cherished? Ought not every legitimate effort be made to develope, strengthen, and mature our essential oneness? Should any parent love and honor his full-grown son more than England should America? If filial affection and filial co-operation is a virtue in any case, surely it is in ours, towards our father-land. We are related, essentially and tenderly related. Let us act worthy of such ties. We are mutually entitled to each other's respect. Let us discharge the obligation. We can unite. Let there be no attempt to keep us apart.

It has often occurred to me as one of the noblest enterprises that could be effected in this world, if your country and ours could be induced to enter into a solemn agreement—

First:—All disputes that may arise between us shall be settled by arbitration, if not by amicable adjustment, without an appeal to arms. It is idle in the nineteenth century, with our recognition of Christian principles, and the universal brotherhood of man, for warriors or statesmen to contend for the necessity of a code of blood to sustain national interests, defend national rights, or settle national differences.

Secondly:—That both countries shall continue in every way that shall commend itself to their united judgments, to engage in a mission of benevolence towards the entire human race. If interested politicians on either side of the Atlantic refuse to give honor where honor is due—if they deny that the English are brave, or accuse the Americans of boasting too much, of what consequence is it?—The facts are all recorded, like a sun-beam in the page of history; and generations yet unborn will rise up and proclaim, that no two nations of the past or the present age ever produced more gallant officers of distinguished skill and conduct—or soldiers who excelled in bravery and indomitable perseverance, than those of Anglo Saxon lineage!—Will not this be *glory* enough for each?

You have truly remarked, that the motto of every Christian in both countries should be, "England and America for the world