

of correct moral sentiments, in the establishment of churches, in the training of souls for heaven? And do we not in elements like these, find the basis of a true and abiding glory, which angels can behold with pleasure, and which God himself can approve. "I am led to reflect," said the great Washington, "how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than the VAIN GLORY which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquest." Can we have war without an increase of the people's burdens in the shape of taxation—or without an immense loss of human life—or without the demoralizing effect of large armies—or without innumerable forms of domestic wretchedness? But in vain do we trace any of the ingredients of real glory in either of these items. The writers of contending nations may describe a massacre in glowing language, and claim for their respective countrymen the honors of a glorious victory; the vaulted roof of a cathedral may ring with the solemn notes of a Te Deum, and the praises of a conqueror; and in attending the triumphant celebration, the spectator may be dazzled with the imaginary grandeur of martial fame; but the more appropriate scene of commemoration is the field of battle, drenched with rivers of blood; and the more appropriate music, the groans of the wounded, and the responsive lamentations of the tens of thousands, who on a day like that of Borodino or Waterloo, have lost their husbands, their fathers, their sons, and their brothers. "All this," we shall be told "is very humane," and we may be eulogized for our participation in sentiments so kindly and benevolent. "But the national honor must not be impaired—the national character must be upheld!" And is not this the very argument of the duellist when defending "affairs of honor"—He tells you that it is a chilling thought to be liable to be shot down—to bring misery unspeakable upon his poor wife and family; nay, he will confess that he deprecates killing his antagonist, inasmuch as he knows it will involve his innocent and unoffending widow and children in utter ruin. But his honor, ay his honor is concerned, and the dreadful risk must be run! We should like to see how our sticklers for national honor at the present time, would answer this poor infatuated man. In the case of nations, however, the plea for the necessity of war on the ground of national honor, is a mere flimsy pretext, and serves but to glose over the pride, and revenge, and bloodthirstiness, which inflate a people. We will demonstrate this to the satisfaction of every candid man in the following dialogue:—

A SHORT WAY TO THE POINT.

Socrates and Plato.

S. Is it not desirable that the practice of war should be abolished?

P. Desirable indeed, if possible.

S. Should not means be used for an end so important?

P. Certainly if any means are adapted to the purpose.

S. Is it not a fact that always when propositions for peace are made between nations at war, that they have far greater cause for mutual complaint, than they had when the war commenced?

P. Greater indeed! for every act of war adds to the causes of complaint.

S. Why then is not a war continued till one of the parties is exterminated?

P. Because they are brought to desire a return of peace.

S. But, if after two nations have for years been mutually engaged in distressing and destroying each other, they can then make a peace, honorable to both parties, without any remuneration or even concession on either side—as is often the case—is it not folly to pretend that the war was just and necessary?

P. It may have been rendered necessary by the blindness or insanity of the principal agents; and it may have been as just as the war of Cain on his brother.

S. When injuries, by years of hostilities, have become absolutely innumerable; if the parties can even then make peace, as soon as they mutually desire the blessing; what but the vilest principles and passions could have prevented an adjustment of such differences as existed prior to the war?

P. Surely nothing good could have prevented the adjustment.

S. Is it not then perfectly clear, that public war can always be avoided by real desires for the preservation of peace?

P. It is indeed obvious, that war can be as easily prevented, as ended, if the object be sincerely desired by the rulers of nations.

S. How detestable then those hypocritical pretensions of war-makers when going to war, that they really desired the continuance of peace, and had done all they could to avoid a rupture!

P. And how deplorable the blindness of those nations that boast of their military character, and of their achievements in wars which originated in the most odious passions!

S. What then shall be said of the supposed obligations of subjects under different governments, mutually to hazard their own lives, and to murder each other in wars so perfectly needless?

P. "War is a game which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at." And when their subjects understand the nature of the game, and their obligations to obey the King of Kings, earthly monarchs will abandon this species of gambling.

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.—English dates have been received at St. John, N. B. to February 16th. The principal items of information we give below.

A British paper states that the Great Western steamer will in future convey the mails to Halifax. We hope the statement will prove to be correct.—Lord Durham has presented his Report on the affairs of British North America. The *London Spectator* says that it is, "without any exception, the most interesting state paper that we ever saw; and will prove, we venture to predict, scarcely less important in its consequences. The report is one continued censure of the system and practice of our Colonial Government; and this occurs without any apparent design; growing as it were, naturally out of the circumstances described, and depending far less on argument than on the force of an accumulation of naked facts."—Lord Normanby is said to be the successor of Lord Glenelg, as Colonial Secretary. Lord Morpeth takes a seat in the Cabinet for the first time.—Mr. O'Connell, in his place in the House of Commons, used the following language:—"He could not read in the newspapers the quantity of bloodshed by sentences of court-martial and on the gallows in Canada, without protesting against one and the other. Having in this country almost abolished the punishment of death, why should we now extend the system over the waters of the Atlantic. It might be said that the victims were American banditti, who invaded Canada, and so they were; but the punishment of perpetual transportation to our colonies, which was a horrible slavery, would have been quite sufficient instead of capital punishment."—Lord Melbourne has promised to introduce a measure calculated to put an end to the discontent in Canada.—The Duke of Wellington's speech relative to the affairs of Canada has been viewed as sanctioning a declaration of war against America. We cannot think the noble Duke had any such intention. Every one knows that war with the United States would be to all intents and purposes, a horrible civil war: But when at the head of the British Government, the Duke remarked, "I have probably passed a longer period of my life in the occupation of war than most men, principally in civil war; and I must say, that if I could by any sacrifice, even that of my life, avoid one month of civil war in a country to which I was attached, I would cheerfully make the sacrifice."—An increased demand for private and public ship-building, it is said, has made a considerable rise in the price of British timber.—The Belgium affairs were still unadjusted. The armies of Holland and Belgium were in a state of the highest preparation, and drawn up along the frontier in face of one another.—It appears that Don Carlos has been forced by the remonstrances of the foreign cabinets, to abandon the savage system on which he has lately carried on the war.

BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.—The aspect of affairs in Maine has altered much for the better. The prospect at this moment seems to be fair for a pacific termination of the difficulties in that quarter. We congratulate all the lovers of God and man on the blessed change. Sir John Harvey has withdrawn Her Majesty's forces, disbanded the militia, and ordered the 11th Regt. to return to Canada. The arrangement entered into between Gov. Harvey and Gen. Scott, we sincerely hope, will not prove adverse to the interests of our sister province. Every humane person, we think will admit, that it cannot prove so unfortunate to New Brunswick, as to have lost the flower of her youth, and produced distress unspeakable in all the families of the land, by a bloody conflict. For the chief particulars of the arrangement referred to, we quote from the *Gazette* of Wednesday. In the last remark of the *Gazette* we fully concur, and hope that Maine will yet see it her duty to withdraw her civil posse.

The Mail received yesterday, brought intelligence which surprised us. Certain propositions, made by Brigadier General Scott, of the Army of the United States, to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, have been acceded to.—The Militia Force of New Brunswick, which had been called into actual service, has been disbanded, and the 11th Regt. which had been sent from Quebec has been ordered to return thither.—"Great Britain holding possession of a part of the disputed Territory, and the Govt. of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding, in fact, another portion of the same Territory to which her right is denied by Great Britain.—With this understanding the Governor of Maine is, without unnecessary delay, to withdraw the Military force of the State from the disputed Territory—leaving only, under the Land Agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and prevent future depredations"—and this arrangement is made "in the hope of speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation, between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, of the Boundary question."

We should have been glad if the terms of the memorandum signed by Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, at Washington, had been strictly adhered to, and that both parties had been wholly withdrawn from the Territory.—*Gazette*.

The Session was closed yesterday by His Excellency Sir Colin

Campbell. From the Speech delivered on the occasion we extract the two leading items:

"You have shown, by your munificent grant of £100,000, for the service and equipment of the Militia, that you consider the support of Her Majesty's authority and Government, and the defence and prosperity of Her North American Dominions; as inseparably connected, nor can anything in your power be more conducive to either, than your perseverance in making this the great leading principle of your conduct."

"The very extensive appropriation for Roads and Bridges, cannot fail to be of general benefit, to the Province, but demands a more exact attention in the expenditure,—and unless my endeavours to obtain a faithful application of these means are seconded by you, in your respective Counties and Towns, I cannot hope for success. I regret, however, to observe, that you have omitted to make an adequate provision for altering and improving the main Post communication between New Brunswick and Canada, as recommended to you."

The money vote for the Delegation to England has not been sanctioned by the Legislative Council.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Doctor Toulon continued his Lectures on the Preservation of Health, last evening. That lecture, as those which preceded it, by the Doctor, was replete with interesting information, delivered with much clearness and elegance. Next Wednesday evening—the Morality of Shakspeare Dramas, by J. S. Thompson.—Nov.

There will be a funeral Sermon for the late Mrs. Marshall preached in the old Methodist Chapel Argyle Street, on Sunday evening next at 7 o'clock.

The Old Chapel will be closed morning and afternoon. The New Chapel will be closed afternoon and evening.

DIED.

On Monday last, Harriett, the beloved wife of Rev. John Marshall, Wesleyan Missionary, aged 43.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 30th.—Schr Morning Star, Boudrot, Arichat; 3 days—coal, sailed for Boston.

Sunday, 31st.—Brigt Emily, Barron, Savannah La Mar, 25 days; logwood, pimento and hides, to J. L. Starr; Otter, Dill, Ponce, 17 days; sugar to Saltus and Wainwright; Rob Roy, Smith, Guyana, 28 days; sugar and molasses to Frith, Smith, and Co.

Monday, April 1st.—Whaling barque Rose, Hall, Pernambuco, 34 days; 2400 barrels black and sperm oil, to S. Cunard and Co.; American schr Counsellor, Pearce, Philadelphia, 16 days; flour and meal to D. & E. Starr & Co. and W. Pryor & Sons.

Tuesday, 2d.—Brigt Hypolite, Morrison, Barbadoes, 24 days; ballast, to C. West & Son; schrs. Welcome Return, Van Imburg, do 21 days; do.

Wednesday, 3d.—Schr Dove, Marmant, Arichat, 3 days; fish, bound to Boston.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FOR SALE.

40 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, now landing from the brig Susan Crane, and for Sale. Apply to the master on board, Collins' Wharf, or to T. ROSS. April 5.

SCOTT'S VENEERING, STAVE AND SIDING MILLS.

THE Subscriber having established the above Mills at Hillsborough, Bear River, Nova-Scotia, for the sole purpose of sawing Mahogany, Boards, Plank and Veneering of every description, and Staves for wet and dry Barrels, Hogshead, ditto ditto.

Also, Siding from 5 to 18 feet long, and 4 to 10 inches wide, joint edge thick the other thin.

The Machine for sawing Staves and Siding is of a different construction from any now in operation.

The Staves and Siding are much smoother than any ever sawed; the Staves will be sawed bilging, or straight and edged to suit purchasers; N. B.—The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a good supply of wet and dry Barrels, Hogsheads, do. do.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

For orders apply at the Mills at Bear River, or to Mr. Henry Blakslee, Agent, North Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

Halifax, April 5th, 1839.

ANNUALS FOR 1839.

A. & W. MACKINLAY have received per the CLIO, from Liverpool, the following ANNUALS, viz.

Friendship's Offering,
Forget Me Not,
The Keepsake,
The Book of Beauty,
The Oriental Annual.

Likewise, The third number of Petley's Illustrations of Nova Scotia, containing the following views:

View of the Cobequid Mountains,
Fredericton, N. B.
Windsor from the Barracks,
Stream near the Grand Lake,
Indians of the Mic Mac Tribe,

With an additional view to be given gratis to all those who subscribe for the first two numbers.

4w March 5.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE PROPERTY owned by Joseph Hawkins, situated in Upper Water Street, adjoining Mr. Davis's butcher. For particulars apply to J. Hawkins. April 5.