

The correspondent of the Gleaner refers to the invasion of Canada by a brutal foe. This is hardly fair; for, although we fully believe with the Rev. George Burder that "when the love of Christ constrains the heart, the love of man will also predominate, and Christians will not endure the thought of plunging a sword or a bayonet into the heart of a brother man, though he be a Frenchman, a German, a Russian, or an American;" yet as we well know the great amount of ignorance and prejudice which prevails on the subject, we have been sparing of our remarks relative to our Canadian brethren. It has been against national wars that we have cried aloud and spared not. Only let national fightings be regarded by all good men in no other aspect "than that of unmingled hatefulness," and we are not afraid of the sad occurrences of rebellions, or of gangs of fiends in human shape invading a peaceful country. It is the war-spirit which originates rebellions, and encourages brutal hordes of assassins to a attack and destroy their neighbours.

We think our friend has been unhappy in his allusion to the Wesleyan Methodists. "They have fought," he tells us, "in noble defence of their country, and surely there is no people on earth more tenacious of Gospel principles than they." All this may be true, and yet as the Methodists do not profess infallibility, it is not too much to say that on this subject they may be in error. Methodists have held, and do still hold, multitudes of slaves, but it will not therefore follow, that slavery is right. But the question of war is seldom mooted amongst Wesleyans—it is not one upon which much thought is expended—the propriety of killing in some cases is received by them as an hereditary truth, and hence they are at little pains to investigate the subject. But our friend is aware that there are American as well as British Methodists, and that the former are as tenacious of Gospel principles as the latter. Not a shade of difference exists between the two bodies on the interpretation of the Scriptures. Both are established on the rules and doctrines of the Rev. John Wesley. The last year's Minutes of the British Conference of Methodists numbers the American with the British Wesleyans as being one people. Now our friend at Miramichi, who we presume is a British Wesleyan, says, "If war must come, let every man do his duty." Very well; but every American Methodist says the same. And let war take place between England and America, and the awful spectacle will be seen of British Methodists slaughtering their American brethren, and vice versa. Both will engage patriotically in the work of human butchery—both will urge necessity—both will plead their duty to their country, and their wives and children. Now our friend doubtless believes that aggressive warfare is murderous. But in the present case, each of the two governments will endeavour to fix on the other the charge of aggression, which will be generally believed by the people of the respective countries. So that the English Wesleyans will view their American brethren as murderers—while the Americans will view their English brethren in the same light. Thus according to their own views, their gospel principles cannot save them from the crime of murder. And it will be the same with other bodies—Baptists will slaughter Baptists—Presbyterians will kill Presbyterians—Episcopalians will meet in deadly conflict with Episcopalians. During the last war with America, on the frontier there was the case of two religious persons sitting at the table of the Lord's supper together, and the very next sabbath (war having been proclaimed in the interval) they were found imbruing their hands in each others' blood. In the name of bleeding humanity, we ask, can these things be right? Who, but a person deranged or deluded, would think it safe to rush into the presence of his Judge with his heart boiling with enmity, and his brother's blood dripping from his hands!

We shall not however, close this article without stating that there are some Wesleyan Methodists who believe with us, that all hatred, and malice and wrath, are sinful—or, what is the same thing, that all war is sinful. In a work published very extensively in the body, (the Journal of John Nelson, a Methodist Preacher) we have the following passage. "This day a court-martial was held, and I was guarded to it by a file of musqueteers, with their bayonets fixed. When I came before the court they asked, 'What is this man's crime?' The answer was, 'This is the Methodist preacher, and he refuses to take money.' Then they turned to me, and said, 'Sir, you need not find fault with us, for we must obey our orders, which are, to make you act as a soldier.' My answer was, 'I shall not fight; for I cannot bow my knee before the Lord to pray for a man, and get up and kill him when I have done. I know God both hears me speak and sees me act; and I should expect the lot of a hypocrite, if my actions contradict my prayers.'" But we thank our Miramichi friend for his prayer that God may avert the calamity of war. So long as he continues to use this prayer, and does all he can to ward off the miseries and sin of a national conflict, (although we may differ with him on the propriety of purely defensive war) we shall esteem him as a friend indeed. He that is not against us is for us.

Late papers from Newfoundland, state that very great distress prevails in that island. The Governor has authorised the Commissioners of the Poor, to expend the sum of £200 from the Treasury. The Irish Society has relieved 560 families by the distribution of bread and oatmeal, to the amount of £196.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are glad to find that the report of a breach of the compact by the Americans (relative to the disputed territory) is without foundation.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 10th.—To the wisdom, prudence, and dignified firmness of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, aided as he has been by the exertions of the British Ambassador at Washington, this Province, the Home Government, and the United States are under Divine Providence, indebted for the preservation of the amicable relations still subsisting between the two countries; and also for the prevention of the unnecessary sacrifice of human life, which would have been the inevitable result of a ruthless and sanguinary border warfare.

Connected as His Excellency is with the history of the British Provinces in North America, it must be a happy reflection for him that his wise policy and timely measures of precaution have actually been the means of preventing two nations—descended from a common stock—speaking the same language, and both the protectors and promoters of liberal institutions, from being plunged into a bloody and awful war. It is only those who know by experience the miseries entailed upon the wretched inhabitants of an invaded country, who can form even a conjecture of the inestimable advantages of Sir John's spirited, and at the same time forbearing conduct.—Woodstock Times.

From the Canadas we have no news of particular interest. Some more burnings and other depredations, it is said, have taken place on the Missisquoi frontier.

PUBLIC HOTEL.—At 2 o'clock on Saturday last a Meeting of the Subscribers for an Hotel took place, when the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to select a site and superintend the erection of a suitable building.

COMMITTEE.—Hon. T. N. Jeffery, Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. J. B. Uniacke, C. W. Wallace, James Tremain, Joseph Starr and W. Lawson, Junr. Esqrs.

The Subscription List still remains open. The gratifying information was communicated, that more than the limited amount of Stock was subscribed—and it was then thought advisable, further to open the speculation to the amount of five hundred pounds.—Times.

A Testimonial of respect was presented to the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, prior to his embarkation for England, by the congregation of St. Paul's Church. Such a mark of respect was alike worthy of the congregation and of their devoted Pastor.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. A. McKenzie lectured last evening on Meteorology.—Mr. A. McKinlay, (President,) will conclude the lectures of the Session, next Wednesday evening,—subject Natural Philosophy, with experiments. The evening of the first Wednesday in May, is that on which the election of officers is to take place.—Nov.

"Description, of Eve" by Maria, in our next, "A Sketch," by J. P. Laskey, will also meet with attention.—For the poetry on the origin of wars, from the Christian Observer, our friend will please accept our thanks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 13th.—Schr Venus, Belong, Wilmington, 15 days—tar, staves, &c. to S. Binney.  
Monday, 15th.—Schr Queen Victoria, Babin, Arichat, 2 days—mackerel and salmon; Barbet, Richards, Torbay—ballast; Reward, Forrester, Kingston, Jam. 34 days—to H. Lyle.  
Wednesday, 17th.—Packet Ship Halifax, McClear, Liverpool, 44 days—dry goods and iron, to W. A. Black & Son, and others; Am. barque Hazard, Chadwick, New York, 9 days, bound to Stettin—put in leaky; H. M. S. Hercules, Capt. E. Barnard, Kingston, 24 days—with the 37th Regiment; brig. Falcon, Dixon, Pernambuco, 38 days—hides, to J. V. N. Bazalgette.  
Thursday, 18th.—Sloop Prickle, Campbell, St. John's, N. F., 12 days—fish, to the master.  
Friday, 19th.—Am. Schr. Eclipse, Welden, Philadelphia, 20 days—flour, & corn, to Bauld & Gibson, J. Esson, & others; Schr Defiance, Currie, Boston, 7 days, "naval stoves, rice, etc. to H. Fay, and others; Passenger Mr. H. Fay; Schr Esperance, Arichat, dry fish; Brig. Flotilla, Thompson, Baltimore, 14 days, flour, bread; etc. to S. Binney; Brig. Placid, Harrison, Ponce, 25 days—sugar to Jas. A. Moren; Brig. Sarah, Williams, Havanna, 22 days—sugar to J. Leishman & Co. Am. Brig Acadian, Jones, Boston, 3½ days—general cargo, to D. & E. Starr, & Co. & others; Passengers—Messrs Gibson, J. E. Fairbanks, G. Esson; Brig. Lady Chapman, Gilbert, Magaree, 22 days, sugar and molasses, to J. & M. Tohin.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into Co-Partnership under the firm of VIETS and LONGLEY. They beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will in future conduct business under the above Firm; and respectfully invite their attention to their selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, etc. etc. which they will dispose of Cheap for prompt Payment.

Digby, April 1, 1839. B. VIETS, N. F. LONGLEY.

AUCTIONS.

CONGO TEA.

BY EDWARD LAWSON,

To-morrow, Saturday, at half past eleven o'clock precisely, at M. G. Black's Wharf, just landing, ex Ship Halifax from Liverpool, 80 CHESTS first quality CONGO TEA. April 19, 1839.

BY RIGBY & JENNINGS.

[To-morrow, Saturday, at their room at eleven o'clock.

- 20 BBLs Flour,
- 20 do Herring,
- 20 do Apples, Nova Scotia,
- 4 Bags Nuts,
- 6 Bbls Onions,
- 4 do Oatmeal,
- 2 Stoves,—second hand,
- 1 Ullage Cask Brandy,
- 2 Puns. Molasses,
- 1 Waggon,
- 1 Set Waggon Wheels,

—ALSO—

Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Beds & Bedding, Bedstead, Chest of Drawers, &c. &c. &c. April 19th.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

BY W. M. ALLAN.

On Thursday, the 25th April, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, (in the house partly occupied by W. Milligan, Esq.) north end of Brunswick Street.

COMPRISING AMONG OTHER THINGS,

2 HAIR SOFAS—2 Mattresses—6 chests Drawers—1 elegant Secretary and Book Case—Dining, Card, and Pembroke Tables—Carpets, one quite new—1 large mahogany 4 post Bedstead—6 birch post do—12 superior mahogany Chairs, 2 arm Chairs do. 12 common mahogany Chairs—1 Easy Chair—2 China Vases—Chimney Ornaments—Mahogany and other Wash Stands—

A FINE-TONED PIANO FORTE, BY CLEMENTI:

5 feather Beds, blankets, sheets, etc.—Window Curtains—Bed Curtains—3 sets of Venetian Blinds—3 Franklin Stoves—1 Hall Stove—1 superior large Cooking Stove—Globe and Hall Lamps.

A large quantity of Cut Glass, comprising,

Decanters, Liquors, Wines, Tumblers, Custards, Jelly and other Glasses—Celery glass, Sugar basin, etc.—2 China Tea Sets—Breakfast and Dinner Set—Silver Spoons, table, tea, gravy, etc. 1 Silver Soup Ladle—1 Silver Tea-Pot, sugar bowl, and cream pot—2 sets of Castors. Also, Looking glasses of different kinds—2 Mahogany Writing Desks—1 leather travelling do—2 Ladies' Work boxes—2 Siberian Squirrel MUFFS AND TIPPETS—1 Coffee Urn; Also

A SUPERIOR SLIPPER BATH.

5 sets of Fire irons, etc. 2 copper Coal Scuttles; set of Dish Covers; 1 Fowling piece, twist barrel, percussion; 1 Fishing Rod, with line, net, etc. complete; 2 pair of Skates; 3 sets of Bookshelves; KITCHEN UTENSILS of all kinds; Garden tools; Harness; Sashes for Hobbeds, with other things too numerous to mention. Catalogues will be prepared, and the articles may be seen on the day previous to sale.

Also, to be Sold at a future Sale, to be duly announced.

A most valuable Library of 1200 volumes, comprising a large variety of the best Literary, Historical, Medical, Scientific and Theological Works. April 12.

CORN BROOMS, &c.

BY J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

At his Room, to-morrow, Saturday, 20th April, at eleven o'clock: NOW LANDING from Boston, a lot of CORN BROOMS and PALM LEAF HATS.—Also from Store, A few puns. Molasses, cask of Vinegar, Qr. casks of Wine, chests of Congo Tea, boxes Window Glass, kegs of PAINTS, and a lot of Slop Clothing suitable for the season fisheries.

Also,—Landing Ex brig Acadian, a sup. Rotary Cooking Stove.

DISCONTINUATION.

W. & J. MURDOCH,

AFTER the 1st of May ensuing discontinue their RETAIL business. They cannot withdraw without thanking the community for the liberal support they have received.

WHOLESALE.

W. & J. MURDOCH, after the 1st of May ensuing, TIRELY for WHOLESALE, and solicit a continuance of that Business, which will still be conducted on their usual liberal terms. SPRING IMPORTATIONS expected to be received in a fortnight. April 19th.

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, Hogshhead, ditto ditto.

Also, Siding from 5 to 18 feet long, and 4 to 10 inches wide, one 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, Hogshheads, 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 Blaklee, Agent, North Market Wharf, St. John, NB Halifax, April 5th, 1839.