



POETS' CORNER.

STANZAS ON FORTITUDE.

WHEN things grow cross, as oft they will,
And rubs on rubs are pressing,
A mid prepar'd for ev'ry ill,
Is sure a solid blessing.
Without this strength within to bear
The evils which surround us,
We suffer trifles light as air,
Most cruelly to wound us:
But with this useful armour clad,
Assisted by volition,
We learn to pick good out of bad
In this or that condition.
How many wretches, ev'ry hour,
Grown for a slight affliction,
Depriv'd of a repelling pow'r
By shameful dereliction?
Far different from th' intrepid few
Of calmness ne'er forsaken,
Who though the frowning fates pursue
Are never overtaken.
How many of the blackest woes,
Which now oppress and gull us,
Might we successfully oppose,
If fear did not appal us?
By fear appall'd chill'd reason shakes,
We lose our mental vigour,
And ev'ry harmless object makes
A formidable figure.
So children, taught by nurses, shrink
By night at fancied evils,
And feel their fluttering spirits sink
Alarm'd by ghouls and devils.
Some tempers lapse into the spleen,
In clear or cloudy weather;
But happy we who can, serene,
Endure the approach of either.
To grumbling we should ne'er give way,
In sickness nor in sorrow,
For though the sky is dark to day,
It may be bright to-morrow.
In life, through ev'ry varied stage,
In ev'ry rank and station,
In youth, in manhood, and in age,
While all is in mutation,
He who (with steadiness of mind,
And passions ne'er uneven,)
Is ever to his lot resign'd,
On earth enjoys an Heav'n.

LONDON, July 2.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Papers presented by Lord Castle-
reagh to the House of Commons on Tuesday
last, relative to the payment of the debts of
the Princess of Wales, and the separate in-
come which the Princess of Wales, with the
sanction of His Majesty, settled upon her
Royal Highness in June 1809, have been
printed, and were delivered at a late hour
this morning. They are four in number.
The first is a proposal signed by the
Prince, accepted by the Princess, signing
her name to it, by which the Prince takes
upon himself the payment of 49,000*l.* of
debts contracted by her Royal Highness,
and to increase her income from 12,000*l.*
to 17,000*l.* a year. It is made "an indis-
pensable condition of this transaction, that
the Princess having her debts paid, and her
income increased, shall not exceed her in-
come."
(Signed) GEORGE P. CAROLINE P.

(Signed) WM. ADAM.
The second document is the following:
Paper, to which his Majesty's name is sign-
ed as approving the transaction, and the
Princess's as testifying her consent to
the Act of Parliament, and countersign-
ed by the Lord Chancellor, the Presi-
dent of the Council, the First Lord of the
Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer.
"His Majesty having been made ac-
quainted with the foregoing proposal, for
the purpose of learning his Majesty's plea-
sure how far his Majesty might deem it fit,
as the father of his family, to do any such
act on his part as the proposal has refer-
ence to, thinks it proper, by this writing,
signed by his Majesty, and with his Maje-
sty's approbation to be placed in the hands
of the Princess of Wales, to signify that his
Majesty thinks it reasonable that it should

be fully understood, and that his Majesty
does so understand it, that it would be con-
trary to what the Prince reasonably and
justly made an indispensable condition, and
contrary to the absolute and essential faith
of the transaction, that the Prince (regular
payment of the 17,000*l.* per annum being
continued) should remain liable in any way
for the future, to the debts of the Princess
of Wales; his Royal Highness having libe-
rally undertaken, when thus secured by his
Majesty, being graciously pleased to sign
this writing, and by the signature of the
Princess of Wales, and the confidential Ser-
vants of his Majesty, in manner proposed,
to settle the debts of the Princess of Wales,
to the amount of the sums of 41,000*l.* and
8,000*l.* making in all 49,000*l.* and to in-
crease her Royal Highness's Income to the
net sum of 17,000*l.*; it being fully under-
stood, that if her Royal Highness should ex-
ceed that income, and any demand in con-
sequence thereof should be made on the
Prince or his Revenue, which shall not be
discharged by the Prince when made known
to her Royal Highness (the income of 17,
000*l.* being regularly paid by the Prince's
Treasurer, in equal quarterly payments of
4,250*l.*) in that case, and in consequence
thereof, application shall be immediately
made to Parliament, praying that an Act
may be passed, indemnifying the Prince of
Wales for the future, from being liable to
the debts of the Princess of Wales, the
Prince continuing the income of 17,000*l.*
in the manner specified above.

(Signed) GEORGE R.
(Signed) ELDON, CAMDEN, PORTLAND, St. PERCYVAL.
CAROLINE P.
The 3d is the Princess of Wales's warrant,
appointing her Vice-Chamberlain, Antho-
ny St. Leger, Esq. to receive and appropri-
ate her income.
The 4th is the Prince of Wales's warrant,
authorising his Treasurer, General Hulse,
to pay to her Royal Highness's Treasurer,
the increased income of her Royal Highness.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 27. THE WORLD AT PEACE.

It is a thought interesting to humanity,
that the whole Christian world is now at
peace. Within the space of one year, how
rapid has been the change! Europe was a
scene of blood and havoc. All her powers
were, on one side or the other, engaged in
a war, unexampled in ferocity, and in the
extent of its destructive ravages. When
we heard of the numbers that fell in her
frequent battles, the fear seemed to be al-
most reasonable, that complete extermi-
nation alone would put a period to the slaugh-
ter. On a sudden, peace was restored,
and how changed was the scene. The vic-
tors and the vanquished shook hands to-
gether, and joined in festivity and mirth.
The war between the United States and
Great-Britain still remained, to mar the
general tranquillity; and to add to the re-
cords of death. Negotiation, however, had
been invited, and after many delays and re-
movals from place to place, it commenced
at last seriously at Ghent. We have anx-
iously watched its progress. The issue has
been happy and we are now sharers in the
common repose.
But will this state of things continue?
Can the jarring elements of Europe be
brought to unite and harmonize? Are am-
bition and jealousy asleep, or will they a-
gain soon raise the note of war? These are
questions by many anxiously asked, and
which perhaps it would be necessary to en-
ter more perfectly into the views and in-
trigues of European cabinets, than we can
do, satisfactorily to answer. There are,
however, many reasons, why Europe should
not renew the work of destruction. We
will mention some of them.
In the first place, she has long enough en-
dured the calamities of war to be desirous
of repose. She is wearied and exhausted
by her recent efforts. There is not one of
her principal powers, but needs time and
peaceful leisure, to bring its efforts once
more into order, to re-establish its finances,
to revive its national industry, to strength-
en its resources both of wealth and popula-
tion. There must be a common feeling and
consent, that war is to be avoided, as their
common bane.
In the next place, their long community
of suffering, (than which nothing has a
greater tendency to make men friends, and
why not nations?) And their late union in
the accomplishment of a common object, of
the greatest interest to them all, no less
than their delivery from oppression and
bondage; this union in suffering and exer-
tion must, we conceive, have tended to pro-
duce a fellow-feeling, which will not easily
be disturbed. The sovereigns have acted
together, feared and hoped together, fought

together, rejoiced together. Are they such
monsters, as to retire from the feast of friend-
ship, with the mutual pledge still upon their
lips, to plot each other's destruction? It
cannot be.
Again, none of the present sovereigns is
animated by a passion for military renown.
The King of France certainly will not be
suspected of it, and though there may be in
that country many warm spirits, who would
be pleased once more to mingle in the con-
flict, yet the popular sentiment must be too
much against them, to admit of their having
any influence. The Emperor of Russia has
never, we believe, boasted of any military
talent, or expressed any great love for war.
Nor is the genius of the Russian people
war-like. They are neither sufficiently
barbarous, nor sufficiently civilized, to be
stimulated by the desire of conquest and
glory. The Emperor of Austria is certainly
not a general, nor to be suspected of mak-
ing war merely to add a wreath of laurel
to his sceptre. As for the King of Prussia,
we need hardly say, that he inherits little
of the spirit of Frederick, and will be little
likely to disturb the peace of the world.
Sweden only is left, for we suppose Great-
Britain will hardly be suspected of attempt-
ing conquests on the continent, and Sweden
is too small and weak a power to be an ob-
ject of fear to others. Besides, the Crown
Prince, though an able general, has shown
a much stronger love for the arts of peace,
than for the tumult of war.
If, on the other hand, we look for those
important subjects of dispute, which shall
counteract those strong motives for peace,
we find nothing but a few square miles,
more or less of territory. Will the nations
of Europe rush again into war for this?
Will they, for the sake of giving a little ex-
tension to their frontier, and acquiring a
few more turbulent subjects, put at hazard
the safety of their whole empire, and sacri-
fice the lives of their people?—If they can
do this, we shall believe the exclamation
more just than ever—"quam parva sapien-
tia regitur mundus!"
ANOTHER NEW STATE.
A bill was reported by Mr. LATTIMER,
to authorize the people of the Mississippi
Territory to call a Convention for the pur-
pose of forming a Constitution, &c. prepa-
ratory to admission into the Union. Read,
and laid on the table.
MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.
Mr. COLES, the President's Secretary,
delivered several Messages from the Presi-
dent, one of which being marked "Confid-
ential," the doors were closed, and galle-
ries cleared. After a short time they were
opened. The following Report was embrac-
ed in one of the Messages:—
REPORT.
The acting Secretary of state, to whom
was referred the resolution of the House of
Representatives of the 15th instant, request-
ing the President of the U. States to cause
to be laid before that House such infor-
mation as he shall deem necessary to be com-
municated, touching the state of relations
existing between the United States and the
Barbary Powers, has the honor to state,
that, according to the latest accounts from
Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, our relations
with those powers remained upon their for-
mer footing, nor is there any particular rea-
son to believe that any change has since ta-
ken place.
It will appear by the documents ac-
companying the message of the President
to Congress on the 17th November, 1812,
that the Dey of Algiers had, violently and
without just cause, obliged the Consul of
the United States, and all American citizens
then in Algiers, to leave that place, in a
manner highly offensive to their country
and injurious to themselves, and in violation
of the Treaty then subsisting between the
two nations. It appears, moreover, that he
exactd from the Consul, under the pain of
immediate imprisonment, a large sum of
money, to which he had no claim but what
originated in his own injustice.
These acts of violence and outrage have
been followed by the capture of, at least,
one American vessel, and by the seizure of
an American citizen on board a neutral ves-
sel. The unfortunate persons thus captured,
are yet held in captivity, with the exception
of two of them, who have been ransomed.
Every effort to obtain the release of the o-
thers has proved abortive; and there is
some reason to believe that they are held by
the Dey as a means by which he calculates
to extort from the United States a degrading
Treaty.
JAS. MONROE.
Department of State, February 20, 1815.
FRENCH PAPERS
Have been received in New-York to the
last of December; but nothing has trans-
pired from them of much moment. The
Dutch papers say the English Envoys were

to leave Ghent in about ten days after sign-
ing the Treaty; and the American in about
a fortnight. This, if true, indicates that
they did not contemplate any commercial
arrangements. Mention is also made of the
rise of Messrs. HOPKINS' American Loan
Stock. This may allude to the Stock which
has been sent to Europe for sale; or to Six
Per Cents, which the HOPKINS may have pur-
chased in England.

FOREIGN TONNAGE.
A bill from the Senate to abolish the Dis-
criminating Duties on foreign tonnage and
merchandise [on condition of reciprocal
regulations being adopted by all or any
foreign powers] was read twice.

"Madison's Night Caps."
The tar and other barrels which have
been placed over the tops of the masts of
our forlorn shipping during the long reigns
of Embargo and War, have been univer-
sally called "Madison's Night Caps."—
The jovial riggers and jolly sailors, when
now relitling these vessels for sea, have rare
spirit, and crack many a joke, in taking off,
and dashing to pieces these ensigns of "Free
Trade and Sailors' Rights." Their gene-
ral cry is, "Have a care, below—Of
comes Madison's Night Cap."

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS inform their
Friends and the Public, that they
have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP; and that
the AUCTION AND COMMISSION Bu-
siness hitherto carried on by the late AN-
DREW CROOKSHANK, Esq. will in future be
conducted by them, on the same liberal
terms, under the Firm of
CROOKSHANK & JOHNSTON.
And they assure those who may be pleased
to favor the present Concern with their pa-
tronage, that no exertions on their part shall
be wanting to merit a continuance of the
same.
ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,
HUGH JOHNSTON, Jun.
St. John, 28th February, 1815.

NOTICE.
A. R. HENDERSON.
INTENDING to leave this Province by
the first of MAY next, requests all those
indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M'CALL,
deceased—late Firm of M'CALL and HEN-
DERSON, or A. R. HENDERSON, would call
and settle their accounts, to prevent the
disagreeable necessity of employing an At-
torney.
TO LET, From the First of May next.
The STORE at present occupied by A.
R. H. its advantages for Business are so
well known, that description is unnecessary.
—For terms apply to Mrs. M'CALL.
St. John, 25th February, 1815.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership of DENNIS RUTHERFORD
& DAVID RUTHERFORD,
having been dissolved by mutual consent
on the 8th day of March, 1811, of which
Notice was then given; but owing to the
absence, first of one Copartner, and after-
wards of both, many of the concerns of the
said Copartnership yet remain unsettled—
FURTHER NOTICE is now given, to all
Persons having demands upon the said Co-
partnership, to present the same for adjust-
ment to DAVID RUTHERFORD, (one of the
Copartners assigned for that purpose) with-
out delay; and all Persons indebted to the
said Copartnership, are required to make
immediate payment to the said DAVID RUTHERFORD:
DENNIS RUTHERFORD,
DAVID RUTHERFORD.
DIOBY, 10th Jan. 1815. 3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
At PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY the 20th day of
September next, at the Court-House
in the Town of Saint Andrews, at eleven
o'Clock in the Morning, a Farm Lot No.
39, containing 130 Acres in the first divi-
sion of Lots in the grant to NEIL M'NICOL
and others in the Parish of St. George,
with all the buildings and improvements
thereon.
ELISHA ANDREWS,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Saint Andrews, 6th March, 1815.

THOMAS NISBET,
HAS received of Brig ADA, from JA-
MAICA, a supply of excellent MA-
HOGANY, which will enable him to fur-
nish those who may favor him with their
Orders, with handsome FURNITURE,
in the most approved style, and on the most
reasonable terms.
St. John, 4th March, 1815.