

rural access every where, and, had "stratagems or schemes" existed, he of all others was the most likely to have discovered them.

His not assuming his proper character, which was that of a man of some distinction, until his mind was satisfied about us, and his then doing it with frankness, is a proof that such were his original motives. To acquire our tongue, he marked the sound of any English word for the most familiar articles of the table, or terms of conversation, and noted them in symbols of his own language, with their signification, which enabled him, with slight reference to his vocabulary, to manage without having recourse to the interpreter. If he happened to be walking on shore with any of the officers, he would not lose the sound or meaning of a word because he had not his book with him, but scratched it on the leaf of a tree, and transcribed it at his leisure. His first attempt to connect a sentence was rather sudden and unexpected. Rising to go away one evening after his usual lesson, he slowly articulated, "You give me good wine.—I thank you.—I go shore." He delighted in receiving information, and his remarks were always pertinent. The map of the world, with the track of the ship from England to Lewchew, was pointed out and explained to him, which he, as well as others, seemed to trace with peculiar care, and at last, in a great degree, to comprehend, although the subject was, in the first instance, entirely new to them, for they certainly had no idea of the vast extent or figure of the globe. He was gay or serious, as occasion required, but was always respectable; and of *Madera* it might be truly said, that he was a gentleman, not formed upon this model, or according to that rule, but "stamped as such by the sovereign hand of Nature."

They all seemed to be gifted with a sort of politeness which had the fairest claim to be termed natural; for there was nothing constrained, nothing stiff or studied in it.

Captain Maxwell one day invited a party to dine with him; the health of the king of Lewchew was drank in a bumper:—one of them, immediately addressing himself with much warmth and feeling to the interpreter, desired him to state how much they felt gratified by such a compliment; that they would take care to tell it to every body when they went on shore; and proposed, at the same time, a bumper to the king of the *Englees*. A Chinese mandarin, under the like circumstances, would, most probably, have *chin-chinned* (that is, clenched his fists) as usual; he would have snivelled and grinned the established number of times, and bowed his head in slavish submission at the bare mention of his tyrant's name; but it would never have occurred to him to have given, in his turn, the health of the sovereign of England.

(To be continued.)

ABERDEEN, MARCH 4.

In the course of last week, about 1000 register tons of Shipping were launched from different building yards in this place, viz. three fine brigs, the *Resolution*, *Norval*, and *Barbara*, and a beautiful ship of 440 tons, named the *Castle Forbes*, intended for the East India trade, and about to sail immediately on a voyage to Bombay. They all went off the stocks in excellent style, particularly the *Indiaman*, which glided majestically into the water, amid the cheers of an immense multitude of spectators, who hailed with pleasure the prospects of an opening trade to the East, this being the first vessel built purposely for it, at this port; and about to be followed by another of still larger dimensions; indeed the spirit of ship building is now carried to a greater extent than we ever witnessed in the most prosperous periods of the late war. Notwithstanding the many heavy losses at sea, which we have lately suffered, we are informed, that the increase of shipping at this port, within the last five years, amounts to nearly 12,000 tons.

The important question respecting the duties on timber, underwent the final consideration of the Board of Trade on Saturday; and, on both its hearings, a decision was come to, which must prove highly satisfactory to the shipping interest, and to our North American Colonies. After mature deliberation, it was determined that the existing duties on timber imported from the Baltic should be continued, and that no

countervailing duties should be laid on that imported from our own settlements.

The ports are now opened for the importation of wheat, for home consumption, and also of barley and oats, but all other kinds of grain are prohibited. The present importations of grain will probably be confined to the Dutch and Flemish ports, with the lower harbours of the Baltic. It is not unlikely that within the first six weeks posterior to the 15th instant the average price may get so low as not to allow the importation, otherwise by law permitted. It will then cease between the Eyder, in Holstein, and the river Bidassoa, in Spain, but from all other ports the importation will continue till the 15th May, and will be then regulated according to the average.

LIVERPOOL COMMERCE.

The whole import of cotton into Great-Britain in 1817, is estimated at 479,291 packages of various sizes, weighing by computation 121,951,000 lbs. which at an average of 1s. 5d. per lb. would amount to nearly ten millions sterling; a most astonishing sum for the raw material of a single manufacture! The greater part of this immense importation has been brought into this port. This quantity exceeds the import of 1815 and 1816, severally, by about 110,000 bags weighing about 41,000,200 lbs. or upwards of two millions sterling. The greatest part of this increase has arisen from the opening of the East India trade, which in extent and importations, it is thought, will soon rival the trade to the West Indies, as far as respects Liverpool.—*Livp. paper.*

CHARLESTOWN, APRIL 22.

Office of the Museum and Gazette, Savannah, (Monday Ev. 6, P. M.) April 20, 1818.

INDIAN BATTLE.

From the *Augusta Chronicle Extra*—April 18.

Captain Callis, who has just arrived in this place from Fort Hawkins, has politely furnished us with the following highly important intelligence:

About the 6th instant, General Jackson, attacked and burnt the *Michasuckee Town*, with an inconceivable loss on his part. The loss of the Indians is not stated. Previous to and after the action a number of the enemy surrendered themselves prisoners. All their resources, (among which were 1000 head of cattle,) were taken or destroyed. The celebrated prophet Francis, and one of the principal chieftains were hanged.

General Jackson afterwards proceeded to St. Marks, and took possession of the fortress without opposition. It is the impression that this blow has been so decisive, that the war, with the Indians, is now at an end.

The decision which yesterday took place in the House of Representatives, is of the highest importance to the manufacturers of the country. A bill has been ordered to a third reading in that body, and will probably pass on its third reading, to continue, for seven years after the 30th June, 1819, the existing duties on imported cottons and woollens, so that the present duty is established for eight years to come—we may almost say permanently. The fate of the bill in the Senate, of course, is uncertain; but the probability is, that it will pass that body also. If, with the aid of this stimulus, the manufactories cannot be sustained, they must be adjudged uncongenial to our institutions or to our habits. No higher encouragement can be expected to that branch of industry; and it is with much difficulty that so much has been conceded. We hope it is as much as was necessary to foster the existing establishments.—*National Intelligencer*, April 16.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Another private letter from Paris, says, "that after the attempt upon the Duke of Wellington, the assassin succeeded in regaining Brussels, whence he returned to his mistress at Paris. It is from the revelations of this woman, who was in his confidence, that the French Authorities have obtained (it is affirmed) the most circumstantial and positive testimony. The active vigilance of the police was already directed to the assassin's mistress, on account of Marinette demanding a bed in her apartment the night of her arrival in Paris."

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

19TH MAY, 1818.

From a Passenger in the Steam Boat (arrived this morning) we learn that the under-mentioned vessels had ar. at St. John on Sunday last:—

Ship Canada, fr. London,
Dunlop, fr. Greenock, via Halifax,
Elizabeth fr. Dumfries, with 150 passengers,
Brig Henry, fr. North Shields, and
Prince Edward, Aberdeen.

A signal for five square rigged vessels was hoisted yesterday morning when the S. Boat left the Indian House.

On Monday last, pursuant to a writ issued for that purpose, a Poll was opened at the City Hall for the election of one Member to represent the City of Saint John in General Assembly; when no person appearing in opposition, STEPHEN HUMBERT, Esq. (whose seat was vacated last Session) was yesterday declared by the Sheriff to be duly elected.—*City Gazette.*

SAINT JOHN MAY, 16.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, ship *Isabella*, Davies, Port Glasgow—Robertson & Simpson—ballast.

Yesterday, sch'r *Lucy*, M'Lellan, Shepodi—cattle to master.

This morning, sch'r *Duke of Wellington*, Corv, Cumberland—N. Disbrow—cargo grindstones.

CLEARED.

Brig *Amity*, Walker, St. Vincent—A. M'Leod.
Peggy, Andrews, Labrador—Fishing voyage—C. Calverley.

MARRIED] On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WILLIS, Mr. SAMUEL COBB, to Miss SARAH THAIN, both of this City.

—At Burton, on Thursday last, by the Rev. S. R. CLARKE, Mr. L. H. DE VEEB, Merchant, of this City, to Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of the late WILLIAM HUBBARD, Esq. of the County of Sunbury.

—At Kingston, King's County, on the 30th April, by the Rev. ELIAS SCOVIL, C. HATHWAY, Esq. Surgeon, of Burton, to Miss SCOVIL, Daughter of the late Rev. JAMES SCOVIL, of the former place.

DIED] In the Parish of Lincoln, County of Sunbury, after a long illness, Mr ROBERT HUTCHINSON, aged 73—One of the first settlers in the Province.

For the N. B. Royal Gazette.

Importance of Agriculture.

Among the Arts that are necessary for the support and comfort of the human race, none are more important than Agriculture, which while it is the most healthy of all occupations, is also the surest source of wealth to a Nation, so much so that let it possess most other advantages and neglect Agriculture, it can never attain that solid prosperity and independence which Agriculture insures. Indeed Agriculture is the nursing mother of the Arts: where it flourishes, the inhabitants will be virtuous, healthy and happy, where it is neglected, Arts will decay, and the mass of the population be poor and wretched.

The want of attention to this most necessary of all Arts is severely felt in this Province: let our other advantages be ever so great, let our exports increase yearly, unless we can raise our own subsistence, we will remain in a state of dependence, exposed to the impositions of the country that supplies us; a few individuals may perhaps be enriched, but the country in general will grow gradually poorer; for of the three main sources of wealth, Agriculture is not only the chief, but the foundation and support of the others. This points out the necessity of giving all possible encouragement to settlers on new lands, particularly to disbanded Soldiers.

That Agriculture is the most ancient as well as honorable employment needs no particular proof, for if we consult the Scriptures, we shall find the Patriarchs tending their cattle or employed in the labors of the field, and being at the same time Kings, Priests and Husbandmen. The ancient poets have described the most exalted Heroes and Kings, as at times engaged in Agriculture, and Queens employed in domestic affairs, and the labors of the loom. In ancient history there are many instances of Nations rising to wealth and importance, by an attention to Agriculture and rural economy.† The saints among the Magi were obliged to work out their Salvation by pursuing the labors of Agriculture, and it was a maxim among the Persians, that he who cultivated the ground with diligence, acquired more religious merit than he could have gained by the repetition of ten thousand prayers: and their Kings laid by their grandeur once a month to eat with Husbandmen. In China the Emperor in the beginning of spring, goes to plough in person, attended by his court: the ceremony is attended by a sacrifice which the Emperor as High Priest, offers to ensure a plentiful crop for his people.

Nothing that is said above is intended to detract from any branch of trade that is carried on. A trade is necessary, and as far as lumbering can be pushed without hurting the farming interest, so far it will no doubt be beneficial: if we had a set of men exclusively for it, or at least to take it to market, and could furnish them with provisions from our own soil, we should no doubt soon feel its good effects; but as things go at present, the timber is wasting and the country is not benefited; buying provisions, sinks our profits.

It must indeed be allowed that the crops for the last few years have failed; that the hopes of the farmer have been blasted, and that they had to resort to other means to procure food; true! and this may again happen; but have not all countries been at times, visited with unfavourable seasons? the fertile country of Egypt, was afflicted with a seven

† See the account of Syracuse during the second Punic war, in Rollin's Ancient History, as one proof among the many that might be given.

year's dearth; and the peculiar people of God, were frequently exposed to famine. If we take a survey of mankind and compare and balance advantages, we may perhaps find that we possess more than a middling share of the bounties of Providence; the latitude of forty-six is not unfavourable to vegetation or animal life, and the seasons appear to be improving. Upon the whole, there is no doubt, by making a proper use of the means Providence has placed in our power, we shall have a share of its blessings; and we have it from undoubted authority, "that while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not cease."

BRUSSELS, MARCH 17.—The number of vessels that perished in the storms of the 4th and 6th of this month is estimated at 140, between the Helder and Calais only.

GENOA, FEB. 25.—The commander of the squadron of the United States of America in the Mediterranean, has required the Dey of Algiers to give orders to the cruisers not to take liberty in future of visiting American vessels, under any pretext whatever, because, as the plague prevails in the territory of Algiers, it is as much to be feared that the contagion might be spread by these visits. He added, that in case of refusal, he had orders, to give chase to the Algerine vessels, and to sink them. If all the maritime Powers would hold the same energetic language, there would not be so much reason to fear that these cruisers would communicate the plague to us, and their piracies would cease of themselves.

GERMANY.

The following is an extract of a Letter from Paris, dated March 2:—Rumour spreads afresh to day, that the Emperor Alexander, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, will have a conference at Vienna much sooner than was expected. The time is even said to be early in March.—It is said that there is a dispute between the Cabinet of St. James' and that of the Tuilleries. England demands of France the right of visiting her vessels under pretence of the Slave Trade, and she offers reciprocity; but France refuses to acquiesce, because the balance would be against her.—It is rumoured, that the negotiations on the subject of the private claims do not as yet take the most favourable turn. Several conferences have already been held, at which the Dukes de Richelieu and of Wellington were present: and according to the news circulated in the Diplomatic Circles, they have hitherto agreed upon nothing. The claims of the Allies, and above all, of Prussia, are, it is said, exorbitant."

Public Auction

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the store of the Subscriber, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, (immediately after the sale of the property of Mrs. King.) THE two unsold LOTS of College Land, in the rear of those sold on the 10th ult. belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable GEORGE SPROULE; containing about 8½ acres each. Payment made easy to the purchaser.

J. KENAH.

Fredericton 16th May, 1818.

NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as are intitled to receive the out Pensions residing within this Province, will forward their Applications and Documents to Captain JENKINS, the Town Major at Fredericton, who is authorised to receive and transmit them to Head Quarters at Quebec.

Fredericton, 11th May, 1818.

Waterloo Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement heretofore afforded him in his Business, and informs them, that he has taken the House recently occupied by the late Mr JOHN M'LEOD, where his old Friends and all other Persons who may favor him with their custom, will receive every degree of attention, and will be accommodated with entertainment on the most reasonable terms.

Passengers coming from Saint John in the Steam Boat or Sloops, will find Lodging at any hour of the night.

Stabling for Horses, at least equal to any in the County of York.

JAMES VAN HORNE.

Fredericton, 12th May, 1818.

Jerusalem Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. WM. TAYLOR, in Poplar Street Fredericton, which he intends to improve (under its old name,) as a House of entertainment.

Every possible attention will be paid, and every exertion made to render his accommodations agreeable—and hopes by assiduity, to merit and obtain a share of Public Patronage.

M. M. BURNS.

Fredericton, 11th May, 1818. 3w.