

POETRY.

For the N. B. Royal Gazette.

A THOUGHT

Given birth to, by a ingering but hopeless Disease of a truly good young Friend.

The tear that oft bedewed his Eye, Was stern Affliction's Token; That Heart, which heaved the heavy sigh, Was now alas! near broken— His purest, brightest hopes were gone; Black clouds absorbed his morning Sun, Shorn of his beams, his race was run, Before his joys could open.

Yet, yet, a blessed Hope remains; A Hope that's more than mortal— This cheers his breast, this sooths his pains, And gilds Death's gloomy portal— With Faith's sublime, but chastened Eye, He views the Treasures of the Sky, Rejoicing feels his Saviour's night, And springs to Life immortal! Dec. 30. T—r.

PARAPHRASE OF THE 146th PSALM.

Oh! praise the Lord of Heaven my Soul; Oh! speak his praise, from Pole to Pole; While living, consecrate the Theme, And dying, die in praising him.

On Wings elate with sovereign power, Th' uncertain Tenants of an hour Depend not thou—nor place thy trust, In man the helpless Child of Dust.

But on the Lord, thy God alone, Who sits on Heaven's eternal Throne, Ground all thy hopes—his promise sure, To endless ages shall endure.

He formed the Heav'ns, the Earth, the Sea, And Nature's vast variety— He gave th' Almighty word "Be made!" And Chaos heard it, and obeyed.

Judgement is his—th' oppress'd he hears, And wipes away their bitter tears— The hungry soul with food sustains, And breaks the helpless captive's chains.

He clears the dark obstructed sight— Again the Eye exults in Light— In him th' afflicted find support, Their Joy, their Rock, their Hope, their Fort.

The Widow feels his tender care, And breathes her grateful soul in prayer, His Providence the Stranger guides— His mercy, for each want provides.

The orphan poor and friendless left, Of each loved parent care bereft, Though weeping for the recent sod, Finds a fond Father in his God.

The wicked who in sin delight, He soon sinks down to endless night; But they who seek their joys above, He crowns with Heav'ns eternal Love.

Th' Almighty Lord enthroned on high; The power who fills Eternity, The God of mercy, Truth, and Love, The great Jehovah reigns above.

Then praise the Lord of Heaven, my Soul; Oh! speak his praise from Pole to Pole, While living consecrate the Theme, And dying, die in praising him. Dec. 30. T—r.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Sientor transport, Lieut. Burney, agent, arrived at Spithead on Saturday, in great distress, having been twenty-three days at sea, bound to Sierra Leone, and obliged to put back to repair damages which she sustained in heavy gales, in the Bay of Biscay. The following narrative, written by an officer, describes her perilous escape from shipwreck, and the sufferings of those on board:—"The Sientor sailed from Gravesend on the 14th September, and on the 19th passed the Land's End. On the 23d and 24th, we experienced a heavy gale in lat. 47, long. 13, 19, when the ship sprung a leak, causing the pumps to be worked every half hour. On the 29th, when in lat. 44, 54, it came on to blow one of the severest hurricanes that was ever experienced; the Captain, who had crossed the Atlantic thirty six times, said he never saw the like; the sea ran considerably higher than our mainmast, and resembled a complete foam; the wind was W. S. W. with the sea rolling from the Northward.—From one A. M. the

ship kept shipping sea after sea—all hands were at the pumps; the guns were thrown overboard, as well as every thing that could be got at. Now a scene came on, which beggars description; at twelve o'clock the man at the helm gave a signal which was too well understood—the men rushed to the rigging, clinging to it in all parts—a sea appeared which actually darkened the space between us and the sun; it came luffing its head, until, with one horrid rush, it swept our decks, filled the whole of the after part of the ship with water, carried away the bulwarks, and dashed into the rigging; our main top-sail was split into ten thousand atoms, and myself, who was in the back-stays, bruised all over, and Captain Percy, of the Royal African Corps, the Commanding officer on board, was so severely injured, as to be obliged to be carried into the round house. The knees of the ship were started by the violence of the shock. Every passenger on board was compelled to work at the pumps. We then attempted to put the ship before the wind, as our only chance of life, which, thank God, succeeded; but at six P. M. (to add to our misery, one of the pumps choked, and the gale still continued, nos did it at all abate until the next night, having lasted forty two hours. Our perils were not yet over, as we were all obliged for safety to work incessantly at the pumps to keep her afloat, and for these last nine days we have never had off our wet clothes, our cabin being inundated with water, and all our things destroyed. The binnacle was also washed away, the boats stove in, and to add to the confusion, an alarm was spread of fire. Yet, amidst all the dangers, the Captain (Mr. Marshall) and the Agent (Lieut. Burney) lost not their presence of mind, and to them our safety is greatly indebted. We are quite worn out with fatigues and suffering."

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The expedition sent out by Government, to survey the coast of Africa, and that of the island of Madagascar, which has just closed its labours, has not failed to accomplish the objects which the authors of it had in view. It has made some important additions to our geographical knowledge and furnishes the means of correcting the existing charts in a variety of instances. We have had opportunities of communicating to our readers, from time to time, the progress of the Barracouta and Leven, while engaged in the performance of the arduous task, which had been undertaken by their commanders. We, however, had no opportunity of doing full justice to the adventurers, as we were unacquainted with the extent of their labours, and also with that of the mortality to which they were exposed while performing them. We now learn with regret, that the loss of life has been very considerable, not fewer than a hundred and thirty-five deaths having taken place since the ships left England. But this expense of human life has not been incurred for a trifling good. Twenty four thousand miles of coast, but imperfectly known before, have been carefully viewed. Many parts of it had been very erroneously indicated in the maps, and some of them were not less than 250 miles out in latitude and longitude. The labour inseparable from the completion of such a survey of that inhospitable coast was necessarily very severe, but the result is correspondingly gratifying. From the service performed by the Barracouta and Leven, future navigators will sail in those parts with comparative safety. The vast extent of coast which we have mentioned is now perfectly known. Every harbour, every bay, every navigable river, has been diligently explored, and correctly laid down in the charts, which are

the result of this unostentatious but interesting service. The history of the expedition is looked for with considerable anxiety. Some of the proceedings connected with it, which we have no yet communicated, will be read with great avidity, merely as matter of entertainment. To nautical men, and the lovers of science generally, it will of course have a still higher value.

From the St. John Star.

MUTINY. -On Sunday last, James Nixon, Mate, John Dixon, Fergus M' Clements, James Wells, and William Chester, Seaman, belonging to the Brig Peggy, Capt. Joseph Ferguson, of this Port, owned by Graven Calverly, Esq. were committed to Gaol, by Alderman Robertson, on a charge of Mutiny, and taking possession of the said Brig by force, on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th inst. We understand that the Captain was most shamefully abused by the Crew, they having been in such a mutinous state from the time of their leaving the Bay of Morants in Jamaica, that the Captain with the help of only one man, had to do all the ship's work, to bring her to her port of destination. We have heard of no other reason assigned for their conduct, but the shortness of the voyage, being 8 weeks. They were brought down for Examination this day, at one o'clock, but from the shortness of time, we are unable to give further particulars.

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A few months since, M. Moreau, the French vice Council at London, published a sketch of the past and present state of the British possessions in India. From a review of this work in the "Bulletin des Science," we derive the following facts.

The British East India Company was incorporated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1600. The charter has been many times renewed; the last time in 1813 for 25 years, ending in 1830. The charter of 1712 granted to the Company the monopoly of all the commerce of Britain with India and China, and this privilege was continued until the renewal in 1813, when all British subjects were allowed to participate in the trade with India, the company still retaining the whole of the China trade. The funds of the company in 1621, were divided into 4000 shares of £100 each; the number of shares has since been augmented to 60,000. They are now worth from 267 to 300 pounds. For the last 50 years, the annual dividends have varied from 8 to 12 per cent. The number of stockholders in 1822 was 2002. The debts of the company in 1822, amounted to 180 millions of dollars. The revenue in 1824, was 140 millions of dollars; and the expenditures exceeded 113 millions.—This excess was occasioned by the expenses of the war with Burmah.

The East India Company had at first nothing but supercargoes to manage their affairs; afterwards they sent out factors and established factories. They had built a fort at Madras before 1653, and in 1670, King Charles II. gave them Bombay, which he had received from Portugal as a part of the marriage portion of Queen Catharine. In 1689 they obtained permission to buy territories of the Princes of India, and in 1690 they purchased three villages on the right bank of the Hoogly, and founded the city Calcutta. Other acquisitions were subsequently made, but in 1745 they had only 10 settlements in India. Since that time they have acquired many extensive provinces & kingdoms—some by purchase, but more by conquest; and this company of merchants have now more people under their dominion than any sovereign on earth, except the Emperor of China. Their subjects are estimated at between 70 and 80 millions, and

their tributaries and allies at upwards of 30 millions. The army of the Company in 1822, amounted to 203 454 men, nine tenths of whom were natives, and only one tenth Europeans.

The company export from India to Europe vast quantities of cotton, spices, indigo, and sugar; and from China 25 millions of pounds of tea per annum. They commenced the culture of indigo in Bengal in 1779, and for the last 10 or 12 years have exported about 5 millions of pounds annually. The average price in Bengal is 6 shillings per pound. They first planted mulberry trees in 1780, and in 1821 exported 1,057,000 pounds of silk.

It is estimated that England has received for India, since the year 1000, in net profits 150 millions of pounds sterling.

The British have always been victorious in the east; every war has extended their possessions, and they are now the undisturbed masters of India. Recently the King of Burmah has been terrified into submission, and a large portion of his territories been added to the empire of the East India Company.

BOW STREET.

Topsy Julia.

Miss Julia Johnson was charged by a watchman with infesting his base in a state of wretched drunkenness. "It was King street, your honour, that same I'm now spaking about," thundered Phelim O'Donoghue, and she wouldn't come out of it anyhow, because the beer had got the best of her, an' she couldn't, your honour; an' so I gathered her up, with her silks an' satins, an' put 'em altogether in the watch-house, your honour."

"Did she abuse you?" asked his worship. "Fait an she hadn't sense enough for hat, your honour!" replied the strong-lung'd Phelim.

Miss Julia's "silks and satins" gave manifest proof that she had not been able to keep her feet; and as she had nothing but tears to offer in her defence, she was adjudged to be drunken and disorderly, and ordered to find sureties for her better behaviour in future.

Arithmetical Question.

A company at a tavern spent 6s. 1d. and each of them had as many farthings to pay as there were persons in company. How many persons were there?

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or otherwise, are hereby particularly requested to make immediate payment, for the sums due by them are absolutely required to enable him to satisfy his creditors. GEORGE K. LUGRIN. 3 Oct. 1826.

The N. B. ROYAL GAZETTE, is published every TUESDAY, by GEO. K. LUGRIN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, at his Office in Queen Street, over Mr. SLOOT'S STORE, Fredericton, where Blanks, Handbills, &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this Paper is Sixteen Shillings per annum (exclusive of Postage)—the whole to be paid in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding Fifteen Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first, and One Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received.

Agents for the Gazette.—St. John, H. N. B. LUGRIN, Esq.; St. Andrews, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq.; Miramichi, J. A. STREET, Esq.; Westmorland, E. B. CHANDLER, Esq.; Sheffield, JAMES TILLEY, Esq.; Gagetown, C. P. WATSON, Esq.; For Woodstock and Northampton, THOMAS PHILLIPS, Esq.