

Poetry.

TO THE WEST WIND.

I.
O thou West Wind! thou breath of life decaying
Slowly and mournfully o'er yon red sky;
Where the far Day her steep course still delaying,
Sinks in the bosom of eternity;
Her hues of beauty fade, her cheek is cold,
And light and warmth are gone, and yon pale star,
Watcheth her rest, and darkness like a fold
Mantles around her, and first heard afar—
Then nearer o'er the waters hushed and dim
Thou raisest o'er her couch thy gentlest requiem hymn!

II.
Hear me, even now, thou Spirit of the Air!
Thou viewless thing, that as a presence dost give
Life and elastic gladness—Oh, that I were
Like thee, a bodiless essence, and could live
All freshness and all purity; and leave
The passions that do waste this clay behind,
Sorrow and pain, and hopelessness; and grieve
No more for aught of earth, but like the Wind,
Revel before the path of that bright sun,
And pass away like melody when done.

III.
Child of the elements! who so blest as thou?
When the rich twilight fades along the skies
Steeping in hues of heaven the earth's van brow,
Thou wanderest from the gates of Paradise.
The flowers give thee their perfume from above
The dews sink on thy wings and thou goest on
Hallowing each spot thou visitest, while Love
Breathes to thee, bowered in his haunt alone,
A blessing when thou com'st, a sigh when thou art gone.

IV.
I hear thee now—the scattered leaves are sighing—
To thy sweet breath they never more shall feel!
From the seared woods a voice is heard replying,
Where the last lingering tints of autumn steal;
All breathe the decay and sadness, they are dead,
And hope with them lies buried—unlike thee,
Who while man's mightiest works as leaves are fled,
Still wanderest o'er the bright earth wild and free,
Like love, the awakening soul, that liveth on eternally.

V.
Requiem of melody! chaunted as from heaven,
Which through great Nature's temple swells along!
Now while life rests in holiest commune given,
I sit and listen thy inwoven song:
What dost thou teach me? nothing can be known;
Then let me dream awhile from thought oppressed,
Lulled by the murmurs of thy dreamy tone:
Enough that in this bright day I am blest,
That I, like thee at last, shall find my place of rest.

AGRICULTURAL.

Culture and uses of Potatoes.—At the Weekly breakfast given by the President of the Royal Society on the 1st inst., Sir John Sinclair requested permission to lay before the meeting, a statement of the objects he had in view, in wishing that public attention should be more steadily directed than heretofore it had been, to the culture and use of potatoes; and having produced specimens of potato meal, and of the farina of potatoes, he proceeded shortly to explain how these two substances were prepared, and to what purpose they were respectively applicable.

POTATO MEAL.

In preparing potato meal, no material part of the root is lost. The whole, after being merely scraped or peeled, is cut into very thin slices, then carefully dried in any kiln or stove, and then afterwards ground into meal in a common mill. The advantages of this process are—

1st. **Security for subsistence.** As potatoes are a very precarious crop, and cannot be preserved in their natural state, beyond a few months after they are dug, any country in which they form the chief sustenance of the people, must, according to the present system, be extremely liable to scarcity. But when dried and converted into meal, potatoes may be preserved for a long period of time, and the abundant crop of one season may thus be made to compensate for the scanty produce of another.

2d. **Increase of food from the same quantity of land.** Where a family depends entirely on their potato garden for food, such dependence necessarily leads to great waste. The potato is seldom ready for consumption before the month of October, and frequently becomes unfit for food before the month of June or July. The family, however, being obliged to live on their potatoes throughout the whole year, have no resource but to consume one part of the crop, after it has lost much of its nutritious properties, and another part before it is thoroughly ripe. In this way, probably, one sixth of the whole crop is wasted. But as the potatoes may always be converted into meal when in their greatest perfection, this waste may be prevented, and the same quantity of land will thus produce one-sixth part more of wholesome nourishment, at all times ready for consumption.

3d. **Prevention of diseases.** The unwholesome diet to which a population dependent wholly on potatoes is obliged to have recourse, during the months intervening, between the decay of the old crop and the thorough ripening of the new, causes typhus and other diseases of a most infectious and fatal kind; but these diseases would in a great measure

disappear, were the necessity for using the unwholesome food, which principally occasions them, no longer to exist. The low rate at which potato meal can be supplied, when compared with other articles of human food derived from grain, appears from the following result of the experiments by Gen. Disom, in Dumfriesshire, to ascertain their relative proportions:

Wheat,	21.	} Per Pound.
Oatmeal,	14.	
Barley Meal,	14.	
Potato Meal,	1d.	

POTATO FARINA.

The mode of extracting farina from the potato, is to separate, by grating, straining, and repeated washing, the meal from the coarse and fibrous part of the root. The former, which contains the most nourishing portion of the root, is then dried, and becomes exactly in appearance like wheaten flour. The fibrous part may be employed for making household bread or other useful purposes. The advantages of this process are—

1. **Improvement in bread made from inferior wheaten flour.** Flour produced from inferior soils, or exposed to unfavourable seasons, is deficient in that important article, "the gluten;"—but by a mixture of the jelly of the potato, made from the farina, bread as light in texture, and nearly as nutritious in quality, may be produced from flour of the finest quality, the gluten, in which inferior wheat is defective, being supplied by the farina.

2. **Greater quantity of nourishment from the same extent of soil.** An acre of land in potatoes will produce about 2,700 pounds weight of farina, whereas an acre of land in wheat will not produce more than 1,350 pounds weight of flour. It is evident, therefore, that in proportion as farina is used instead of wheat in the composition of bread, the country will become capable of supporting a greater population, and be rendered more independent of foreign relations for subsistence.

Sir John proceeded to mention many other valuable uses to which the potatoe may be applied, as the rearing and fattening domestic animals—the manufacture of spirits—the dressing of weaver's webs—the preparation of various dyes, &c. adding, however, that the points he had already dwelt upon, were those which it seemed to him most important to illustrate.

VARIETIES.

THE KING'S FISHING APPARATUS.—The case is covered with the best crimson morocco leather, and is three feet long, nine inches broad, and three inches deep; the edges sloped; with double borders of gold ornaments, representing alternately a salmon and a basket. The outer border forms a rich gold wreath of the rose, thistle, and shamrock intertwined by oak-leaves and acorns. The centre of the lid presents a splendid gold impression of the Royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland. The case is fastened with one of Bramah's patent locks, handles, eyes, &c., all double gilt. The interior of the case is lined throughout with the finest Genoese sky-blue velvet, the inner part of the lid tufted. The books (as they are termed) for angling and fly-fishing are the most chaste and beautiful that can be imagined. The angling book is covered with Genoese crimson velvet, the lock surmounted by a diadem of solid gold; the top ornamented with the Royal arms of the United Kingdom, richly worked and emblazoned, and beneath the shield, the rose, thistle, and shamrock. Within the book are an infinite variety of artificial baits of superior imitation, together with angling-rod, landing-stick, &c. richly carved with royal emblematical devices. The fly-book on the outside assimilates to the other, with this difference, that the lid is surmounted with a double G. R. enclosed in a semicircle of a richly embroidered wreath, representing the rose, shamrock, and thistle. This book is full of flies, which although artificial, almost equal the natural insects in imitation.—*Globe.*

The Pruth, so often mentioned of late, is a river of Moldavia, running for the first half of its course in a southeasterly direction, and for the other half in a southerly, till it falls into the Danube, from 80 to 90 miles above its mouth. While the Pruth continues its southeasterly course, it divides ancient Moldavia nearly in half: after taking its southern direction, it is the boundary between that principality and the Russian province of Bessarabia. As the Russian frontier now extends to the Pruth, the principality of Moldavia is no longer bounded by the Dneister, as it appears in most maps, but has the Pruth for its north-eastern boundary; and the Russian armies lie, we presume, not in Poland, but in that part of Moldavia on the left bank of the Pruth, acquired by Russia. The distance to Constantinople from the confluence of the Pruth and Danube, (to which point the Russian frontier extends,) is about 250 miles by water, and 300 by land in a direct line.—[Balt. Am.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Licence from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Hon. His Majesty's Council, I will expose to sale by Public Auction at the County Court House, in Fredericton, on Saturday the 23rd day of August next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon: Lot number 51, containing 100 acres, on the East side of the River Saint John, in the Parish of Kent, County of York, granted to the late George Wall, deceased.

H. G. CLOPPER, Adm'r to the Estate of the late Geo. Wall.
Fredericton, July 16, 1828.

A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company, having been declared at the Annual Meeting of the Stock Holders, held yesterday pursuant to the Act of Incorporation: Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be paid to the Stockholders at the Insurance Office on Friday the 8th day of August next.

THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Secretary.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 7th August next, on the Premises,

ADWELLING HOUSE situated in York-street, now in possession of EDWARD CONWAY, together with the Leasehold of the Lot of Land on which the said House stands, for an unexpired term of 19 years.
GEORGE W. POTTER, Auctioneer.
Fredericton, 1st July, 1828.

Agricultural Implements.

THE New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society, have imported several implements, viz: CORN SHELLERS, MANURE FORKS, HAY FORKS, and HOES.

Which are for sale at the Store of JAMES TAYLOR, Senr. & Co. Fredericton, 21st July, 1828.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the County Court House, in Fredericton, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, all that farm and lot of land in the Richmond settlement, parish of Woodstock and County of York, lately occupied by Isaac Smith, known as Lot No 9 in the Grant to Robert Griffith and others, containing 250 acres, with extensive improvements.

H. G. CLOPPER, } Trustees for all the Creditors of
WM. TAYLOR, } Isaac Smith an absconding debtor,
GEO. E. KETCHUM, }
Fredericton, July 26, 1828. p11w.

ALSO,

AT the same time and place, will be sold, all that farm and lot of land lying in the Parish of Northampton, and County of York, lately occupied by George Tompkins, known as Lot No. 19 in Grant to Jacob Tompkins and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the improvements.

H. G. CLOPPER, } Trustees for all the Creditors
W. TAYLOR, } of George Tompkins an
RICHARD DIBBLE, } absconding debtor.
Fredericton, July 26, 1828. p11w.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Office will continue to issue as usual against loss or damage by fire, on the most reasonable terms, on application to the Agent, JAMES BALLOCH.
Fredericton, June 26, 1827.

TO LEASE

FOR a term of years, a valuable Lot of Land, situated about half a mile from the Market House, on which there is a dwelling house and barn, and a most eligible situation for making Bricks. For particulars apply to JAMES TAYLOR, junr.

GLEBE RENTS.

THE Glebe Rents having become due on the 24th March last, it is requested they be forthwith paid into the hands of Jedediah Slason, Esquire.
GEORGE BEST, Rector.
Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

ALL Persons indebted to the SAINT GEORGE Steam Boat, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is now directed by the Proprietors of said Boat to place all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney to collect,
JAMES SEGEE.

Fredericton, Jan. 28th, 1828.

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