Moetry.

REMORSE AND PUNISHMENT.

From Pollok's " Course of Time." Suddenly before my eye A wall of fiery adament sprung up-Wall mountainous, tremendous, flaming high Above all flight of hope. I prused, and looked ; And saw, where'er I looked upon that mound, Sad tigures traced in fire-not motionless-But imitating I fo. One I remarked Attentively; but how shall I describe What naught resembles else my eye hath seen 2 Of worm or serpent kind it something looked, But monstrous, with a thousand snaky heads, Eved each with double oros of glaring wrath; And with as many tails, that twisted out In harrid revolution, tipped with stings; And all its mouths, that wide and darkly gaped, And breathed most poisonous breath, had each a sting, Forked, and long, and venemous, and sharp; And in its writhings infinite, it grasped Malignantly, what seem'd a heart, swollen, black, And quivering with torture most intense; And still the heart, with anguish throbbing high, Made effort to escaspe, but could not; for Howe'er it turned, and oft it vainly turned,

These complicated foldings held it fast.

I saw, distinctly whispered in my ear

Or tail, transpierced it, bleeding evermore.

And still the monstrans beast with sting of head

A voice, from whence I know not, for no one

These words-This is the worm that never dies.

What this could image much I searched to know,

And while I stood, and gazed, and wondered long,

Fast by the side of this unsightly thing Another was portrayed, more hideous still; Who sees it once shall wish to see't no more. For ever undescribed let it remain! Only this much I may or can unfold-Far out it thrust a dart that m ght have made The knees of terror quake, and on it hung, .. With n the triple barbs, a being perced Thre' soul and body both : of heavenly make Original the being seemed, but fallen, And worn and wasted with enormos wo. And still around the everlasting lance It writhed convalsed, and ultered minic groams; And tried and wished, and ever tried and wished To die; but could not die-Oh, horrid sight ! I frambling gized, and I stened, and heard this voice Approach my ear -- This is cternal Death.

HAMPDEN

The circumstance of the recent disinterment of the bones of the patriot, by my Lord Nugeni, may perhaps give to the following an interest which it would not otherwise possess. It is D Israel.'s character of Hampden. We extract it from the lately published work of the author, on the reign of Charles 1.

" Hampden passed his early years in the lighter dissipations of society. He had taken no degree at the University, but he studied the municipal law at the Inns of Court. "He appears to have retired to a more reserved and melanchely society;" thus Lord Clarendon describes a more select and more studious class of minds, without, however, losing his natural vivacity and "flowing courtesy to all men." Hamp- pers, and even of polished manners, change their characters den at length settled into an independent country gentleman -and a his retirement, but this we can only conjecture, must have meditated on some theory of politics. It is only on this principle that we can account for the extraordinary design England. Anthony Wood asserts that Hampden was " a person of anti-monarchical principles." I would not depend on honest Anthony's account of any man's principles, but in this instance I am of Anthony's opinion. I do not decide so much on the general conduct of Hampden, as from the remarkable intimacy which existed between him, and his cousin, Oliver Cramwell: remarkable, because it enabled the penatrateing sagnesty of the student of Davila to product to Lord Digby, pointing to Cromwell, that "that sloven, if we ever should come to a breach with the King-which God forbid !- in such a case, I say, that that sloven will be the greatest min in England."-Cromwell, in his famous canting answer, full of what he calls " a way of foolish simplicity," at the conference about his "kingship," particularly alludes to Hampden, his former great friend, as having been a " hid instrument to help him on this work." The deep and reciprocical sympathy of these bosom friends most evidently indicates the same counsels, the same conduct, the same great, but concealed design.

"Hampden lives in the unfading colours of the most forcible of portrait-painters, the majestic Blarendon. Who will to present petitions, we may doubt whether this instigation GEO. K LUGRIN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majoria deny that he possessed that greatness of mind and character, and which sufferred no diminution from an early death, capable of inspiring the most elevated patriotism? The feelings plotter. Once, when it was observed to him, that men had of two ages attest the greatness of Hampden's name. Charles the First acknowledged his eminent character, when the King, on hearing of the fatal accident which terminated his career. (he bursting of his own overcharged pistol in the field plied, that " if it were not for this reiterated cry about reof battle,) effered his own surgeon to preserve the life of his ligion, they could never be certain of keeping the people on hostile subject; and such was Hampden's endering fame, that when one of his descendants was deficient in his public accounts at a late period, that public peculator found the name painted. of Hampden was a talisman of patriotism; and in the fervour of that day, he was not prosecuted, in reverence of the name friends, which was fustrated by the sudden death of the Earl W. Wildon, Esq.; Monckton, S. S. Wilmor, Esq.; Sheffel

which he had so unworthily inherited.

Plutarch to interest us by the charm of his details, our seats in the cabinet, driving away the ministry of Charles, country dues not want for subjects, particularly in the revo- some by flight, some by intimidation, some by compounding. lutiony ago which now engages our attention. But the Lte- Hampden here acted a remarkable part.—Tie patriot derary genius of these times had not reached to the philosophy manded to be instituted the governor of the prince. I would of biography; heroes were not wanting, but the immortalis- not infer, notwithstanding this egotistical complacency, that ing pen. The great character before us, found no friend in the great mind of nampden would not have sown the seeds that day to send down to us the slighest memorial of the man, of patriotism in a patriot King. He might have taught 'the and curious collectors in physiognomy or in politics, cannot Prince' the business of life as well as its pleasures; even even show us his portrait.

peculiar manner which he observed in speaking in Parliament, other he might have educated a root-and-branch reformer. He considered that to speak last, in an able debater, was an The attempt at the governorship of the Prince is said to advantage almost equal to a victory. Hampden invited his have been intended as a means to keep the son as a hostage opponents to exhaust their arguments in the first opening of for the father .- Thus the monarch was to be the only person the debate : and if he found those of his own side worsted, his in the kingdom bound up hand and foot on a throneless dextrous sugacity brought down less controvertible ones. The throne. He was to be a phantom of state, whose title was to single opinion of Hampden had that weight in parliament, hold the people in subjection to the sole will and absolute that however the majority inclined, they suspected, if he were power of the great and ambitious mind, which frames a new not in their number, the force of their own reasonings, and government,-or to use nampden's own express words, the would not trust to their own conviction; they either adopt- monarch was "to commit himself and all that is his" to ed his opinions, or adjourned the debate. And at the rext the care of nampden and his friends. The future monarch meeting, the artful orator, or the active partisan, had mus, was to become a royal nampden : the English nation was to tered new forces, and thus by " perplexing the weaker, and have been nampdenised; and the British Constitution was tiring out the acuter judgments. Hampden rarely failed to to terminate in some political empirism. Is it possible that attain his ends." He excelled in the most subtile arts of nampden resembled the Abbey Sieyes in his facility of draw. debate. An admirable scholar, skilful not only in the choice ing up constitutions? Were the English people to be the and weight of his own significant expressions, but dextrous victims of forms of government mutable as the passious of when a question was about to be put contrary to his purpose party would dictate, or puppets of the Commonwealth of Utoin neutralizing its object, by slipping in some qualifying term pia?"-London paper. or equivocal word.

rible ambition was not concealed under the public virtues and of Hampden, in Francis Osborne's works on "government," powerful faculties of the patriot mampden? 'It belongs not sect. 31. It is curious to observe, that Lord Clarendon has to an historian of this age, scarcely even to an intimate friend, not omitted some notice of it in his character of this patriot. positively to determine,' said our inimitable philosophic nume; Either his lordship borrowed it from Osbo ne, or this pecubut some has himself determined it, by his acute penetration liarity of Hampden's must have been notorious in his day. in the note to his text, which like the postscript of a mistress, The other is furnished by Sir Philip Warwick.

contains the real purport of the letter.

"Hampden has been des r bed by our last authority, Dr. Lingard, as by preceding writers, to have been, ' quiet, courteons, and submissive." At first he was one of the party who had prepared themselves for voluntary banishment; but whether this great man bore his faculties so meekly, may be a subject of future inquiry. I have been informed of papers, in the possession of a family of the highest respectability, which will show that nampden had long lived in a state of civil warfare with his neighbour, the Sheriff of the County ;hey mutually harrassed each other. It is probable that these for CASH. papers may relate to quarrels about levying the sixpence in the pound on Hampden's estate for which he was 'cessed.' It is from the jeulousy of truth that we are anxious to learn, whether the supence was refused out of pique to his old enemy and neighbour the sheriff, or from the purest unmixed patriotiem? I must own too, that it is with difficulty that we can from a notion of Dr. Lingard's 'quiet, courteous, and submissive' gentleman, in him, who, in the breaking out of in the civil wars with Charles the First, made Davila's histore of the civil wars in France his manual. I ampden, at least. meditated on what he had resolved should happen. And never was these a man of the 'quiet' temper and 'submissive' disposition of Hampden, who was a more intrepid hero. when he drew his sword to shed the blood of half the nation ! Clarendon has declared, that ' no one was less the man he seemed to be, which shortly afterwards appeared, when he pared less to keep on the mask. The truth is, as we ourselves have witnessed in Revolutionary France, and as may be observed in the same characters which have appeared in the same scenes in the yet unwritten history of the terrible revolution in South America, that man naturally of calm temas if by magic, in the madness of their political passions. And this striking fact in the history of man, was noticed even by Lord Clarendon himself; who, though he was severe upon he individual nampden, was perfectly just in his deep knowwhich he aimed at, of overfurning the whole government of ledge of human nature. Alluding to the first meeting of the Long Parliament, which ela'ed many of the members, he tells | HAT well known establishment, in the Parish a us, that ' the same men who, six months before, we observed to be of very moderate tempers, and to wish that gentle Ball, or Barristers Inn, now in possession of Benjamb remedies might be applied, talked now in another dialect of things and persons. They must now not only sweep the house clean below, but must pull down all the cobwebs which hung without the Furniture at Private Sale, until the 24th dif in the ton and corners, that they might not breed dust, and so of December next; and then, if not previously disposed the make a foul house hereafter; and to remove all grievances, were for pulling up the excesss of them by the roots.'t And we must add ' the branches'-they naturally began to lop Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For particulars, pless "the branches; for such was the radical spirit of nampden, to apply either to James Miles, or Jedeciah Slason. that he joined a party who were distinguished by the popular

political designation of ' Root-and-branch Men.' "The integrity of nampden's principles, and his self-devotion in the public cause, to say the least, lost something A to the Subscriber, will please to call and settle them satisfic of their purity in their progress. Whatever might have been torily, or they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to cold the integrity of the patriot, it was involved in dark intrigues, without discrimination. and degraded by an ambition which often betrayed the partisan and the demagogue. When we view nampden at the head of his Buckinghamshire men, inciting several thousands were patriotism or insurrection. His repeated journeys to at his Office in Queen Street, over Mr. Sloot's Store, where Blanks Scotland, his secret conferences at home, indicated the active Handbills, &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice. grown weary of such perpetual renewals of alarm, concerning the state of religion, while the civil grievances appeared much less to occupy their attention, the subtle intriguer retheir side." Was this a lesson which he had learnt in Davila? It was not unworthy of 'the prince' whom Machiavel has

of Bedford, we can view only a scheme of political ambition. JAMES TILLEY, Esq.; Gage-Town, T. R. WETMORE, Esq.; Wolf " In must be confessed, that though England has had no! The men of the people' hastened to take possession of their stock and Northampton Thomas Phillips Liq.

Lord Bolingbroke would have promised this; but as in one "The only anecdote we find to record of Hampden, is the case the tutor might have brought in a Stewart, so in the

" How often has the inquiry been agitated, whether a ter- " "I discovered this Trait in the parliamentary character "tClarendon, i. 298."

> GEORGE & W. D. HARTT, HAVE on hand EIGHT YOKE OF PRIME

for the Timber business, which they will sell reasonable

Fredericton, October 20, 1828.

Q.

He

**

BITD

too.

FRE

to

Ex

Q

of.

An

Sto

the

rec

ind

by

per

Red

Jo

ape

or.

rig

Bal

THE SUBSCRIBER

AS lately received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, the followng articles, viz.

Brandy, Gin, Rum, Superfine, Fine, and Rye Flour, Corn, Meal, Chests of Tea, Sugar, Barrels Coffee, Boxes of Chocolate, Soap and Candles,

Mackarel, Herrings, &c. Logether with an assortment of Dry Goods, all of the best qualit JAMES BALLOCH,

Fredericton, August 19th, 1828.

PAINTS AND OIL. THE SUBSCRIBERS

MAVE on hand a quantity of Vertitian Red, Yellow, Black and White Paints, and prepared Oil, ill he first quality; which will be sold very low for prempt payment.

FISHER, WALKER & Co.

Fredericion, 5th August, 1828.

FOR SALE,

Fredericion, known by the name of the Goldet Creighton. The above property will be offered with a will be offered on the premises at Public Auction. Fredericion, Oct. 14, 1828.

A LL persons who have unsettled Accounts, and are indebit

JEDEDIAH SLASON. Fredericton, April 22, 1828.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE is published every TuesDAY,

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

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

AGENTS FOR THE GAZETTE. St. John, H. N.H. LUGAIN, Esq ; St. Andrews, JAMES CAN "In that projected coalition of the patriots with the King's BELL, Esq.; Dorchester, E. B. CHANDLIE, Esq.; Kent,