

the infusion has been completed, it is found that any farther addition of the herb only affords a very small increase of strength, the water having cooled much below the boiling point, and consequently acting very slightly; therefore it is better to make fresh tea in a second vessel, than to add it to the exhausted and cool leaves.

It is by the application of philosophic principles to the ordinary and even trivial occurrences of life, that science diffuses her benefits, and perfects her claim to the gratitude of mankind; therefore, if one principle of making tea is preferable to another, it should be attended to, however trifling it may be considered.

We need entertain no fear of having our tea too new, as the East India Company have generally in their warehouses a supply for three years; and by an Act of 13 Geo. III. cap. 44, no license can be granted to that Company to export tea, unless there remain in their warehouses a quantity not less than ten millions of pounds weight.

The rapidity with which the East India Company has obtained territories, and the stability of its Government, is unparalleled in the history of any age. Dominion over an extent of more than 300,000 square miles containing a population that exceeds forty millions, has resulted from an establishment in its commencement purely commercial, and confined to a few obscure individuals. Such are the wonderful consequences of commercial enterprise. It is commerce that civilizes mankind, and imparts happiness to the remotest quarters of the globe. The savage of the other hemisphere feels its beneficial effects, while the enlightened European, by its aid circumnavigates the globe in safety, increasing the stock of knowledge, as well as comfort; thus placing modern achievements infinitely above the most glorious of antiquity. We believe very little, if any, of the Imperial tea reaches this country, as it is most religiously preserved for the family of the Emperor and his Court. It grows only on a mountain in Japan, near Ud si, a small village, situated close to the sea, and not far distant from Meaco, where the climate is said to be pure, and extremely favourable to its culture, which is here attended to with a delicacy unheard of in Europe. The mountain is surrounded by a vast ditch and hedges, that render it impenetrable to all approach. The first Purveyor of the Imperial Court keeps Commissioners here, who watch the culture of the shrubs, which are planted in regular avenues and alleys, daily watered and swept to prevent the possibility of dust falling on the leaves. Others are employed to protect the plants from any inclement change of the weather. The persons who are appointed to gather and collect this tea, are previously kept for several weeks in a sort of training, and are not allowed to eat fish, or any gross food, lest their breath or perspiration should affect the leaves. They are obliged also to wash themselves in the river, or a warm bath, twice every day during the time of gathering, which is done with such scrupulous nicety, that they never touch the leaves but with very fine gloves. The whole process of its preparation is attended with the same ceremonious delicacy. It is then packed up in costly vases, and escorted with great pomp by the superintendent of the mountain, and a strong guard, to the Emperor's Court.

There is a secondary sort of this Imperial tea, which comes from China by land to Europe, and is brought by the caravans to St. Petersburg. This is the most agreeable tea we have met with; and, although it is some years since we received a present of it, its flavour is now familiar to our recollection, as being between that of the black and green, and having a soft violet smell, which the teas brought by sea have not, and which was very different from the taste or perfume of those teas which the Chinese make up by putting ornith root and other chaplets into the packages.

The Chinese distinguish four principal tea shrubs, viz.:—the Song-la, the Wou-y, the Poucul, and the Long-an. The varieties of tea which we receive in this country originate from the different sages in which the leaves are gathered, or from the manner in which they are prepared, as each province has a peculiar method of curing the tea. In this country we distinguish them generally into two kinds, green and black, of each of which there are many varieties. Among the green, the gunpowder bears the highest price, and is the strongest green tea imported; it is a small leaf, and rolled up quite round, whence its name is derived. Hyson tea is also of a small leaf and closely curled, of a bluish green colour. It is called Hyson from the name of the merchant who first imported it.

The bloom tea is of a light green or sage colour, of a faint delicate smell and large loose leaf. Singlo tea is named after the place in China where it is cultivated.

(To be Continued.)

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 31, 1829.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, JED. SLASON, ESQ.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE Honorable William Black having been appointed to Administer the Government of the Province, during the absence of His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, he has this day taken the same upon himself: whereof all Persons concerned will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the President.

WM. F. ODELL.

Fredericton, 30th March, 1829.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, }
18th March 1829. }

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.:

2nd Batt. Saint John City Militia.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Charles Tisdale, (dated 17th March 1829.)
John Hooper, Gent., (Rifle Company,) (dated 18th do. do.)

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Ensign James Vernon, from 2nd Charlotte County Militia.
William Hughson, Gent., (dated 17th March, 1829.)
Francis G. Ward, do., (do. 18th do. do.)
E. W. Greenwood, do., (do. 19th do. do.)
Justus Wetmore, do., (do. 20th do. do.)

Quarter-Master Henry Chubb, to have the rank of Captain from 17th March, 1829.

Lieutenant Jabez Squires, 2nd Batt. York County Militia, from his long and faithful services, is promoted to the rank of Captain, and permitted to retire with that rank.

By Command,

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M. F.

We deem the following to be so just a tribute, not only to the virtues and talents of the illustrious individual whose recent departure from the Province has been the occasion of it, but also to the virtues and talents of those persons whose "cordial, zealous, and faithful co-operation" in all the proposed measures of that individual for the good of the Province stands so conspicuously on public record; that we have unfeigned pleasure in making the extract; and particularly so, because they are the very sentiments, in substance, which we ourselves should have considered especially due at the present time, (though far better expressed,) to the individuals whose noble exertions it so justly eulogizes.

St. JOHN, March 25.

We always entertained a high degree of veneration for His Excellency, as His Majesty's Representative, and also on account of the excellence of his private character, and of his ardent and unwearied zeal, to promote the public welfare; and on various occasions we expressed our warm approbation: but our respect for the delicacy of his mind, and our own view of the fitness of things, always kept us at a distance from any thing which might possibly be construed into adulation. A part of that restraint is now removed, His Excellency is departed from our shores, he is now out of sight and of hearing of what we may say; neither parasitical nor interested motives can be attributed to us, we are therefore to a certain extent at liberty to express the honest, candid, unbiassed sentiments of our minds.

When His Excellency arrived in this Province, all was bustle and activity, and the pleasing and promising appearances of things, induced all persons generally to believe that the Country, was fast progressing in a career of unexampled prosperity. At that time His Excellency, saw through the delusive appearance, and at the very first meeting of the Legislature, and while the same appearances still existed, he expressed his view of the precarious and uncertain foundation on which they rested and strongly recommended, a more diligent and careful cultivation of internal and stable resources.

When the bubble burst, and when calamity of no

ordinary kind overwhelmed the mercantile part of the Community, and threatened to bury in one common ruin, not only the fond anticipations of the future, but the labours and exertions of the past; His Excellency, although by the eminence of his situation, he was placed above the reach of being personally affected by these circumstances; yet he affectionately sympathized with the sufferers, and by his advice, by the prudence of his measures, and by the timely and judicious application of such funds as were under his controul: he contributed greatly to mitigate the distresses, and to sustain the depressed spirit of the Country.

The lively interest which upon all occasions, he manifested in the Agricultural operations of the Country, and his indefatigable exertions, to raise the reputation of husbandry as a calling and in various ways to improve the whole system of rural economy, have given birth to Agricultural Societies in the several Counties of the Province, and have given a new and powerful impulse, to that branch of Provincial industry. Having himself, a mind well cultivated and enriched with various knowledge, he was the friend and patron of education, and never failed to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, to make suitable provision for the promotion of education among all classes.

In fine, whatever could in any way promote the interests of New-Brunswick, either in its internal concerns, or in its relations with the Mother Country, or with other Colonies; and whatever had a tendency to raise the character of its people, in the scale of intelligence or of moral excellence, was to him an object of unceasing solicitude and care. Had his lot been cast among us in more happy times, his burden would have been much lighter, and his labour less arduous; but adverse as the times were, he faithfully occupied his mind to develop and he indefatigably laboured to call into exercise all the resources of the Country. And if, by common consent, the meed of fame be awarded to that commander, who in opposition to powerful circumstances which he cannot controul, best sustains disasters; and in the face of an overwhelming enemy, makes a safe and good retreat;—then is that Governor entitled to the respect and gratitude of a Country, who in times of unparalleled distress and difficulty, sustained its spirit, calls its resources into existence or into exercise, and by a discreet, prudent and zealous administration of its affairs, lays a solid foundation for future and permanent prosperity.

In writing thus, we have no intention of arrogating to His Excellency, as if he, alone and unaided, had originated and sustained all useful measures; our ideas fall very far short of this. We are perfectly aware that a cordial, zealous, and faithful co-operation of various departments and individuals was necessary, and being satisfied that such co-operation has been rendered, we do most cheerfully give honor to whom honor is due, in every department.

The good understanding, harmony, and unanimity, which has existed between His Excellency and the Legislature, and other public officers, reflects great credit upon the loyal principles and upright intentions of the people generally, and has materially contributed to promote the general good.—We are therefore only to be considered, as an echo of the public voice, unequivocally expressed by various authorized organs, consentaneously bearing testimony to the general usefulness of the Administration of His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS.—City Gaz.

A large portion of this impression is occupied with the Addresses which were presented to His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, at St. John, on the 21st inst., and with His Excellency's respective Answers thereto. His Excellency embarked on board the Revenue Cutter, for Digby, on the 24th inst., with a favourable wind.

European dates are to the 27th January.—Their principal substance is comprised in the following extracts:—

HALIFAX, MARCH 25.

The Boston papers have furnished London dates to the 27th January.

Lord Dalhousie.—Lord Dalhousie was making preparations for India, in which country he has received the appointment of the Forces.

Accounts had reached Boston just before the James left, that Stephenson, the banker, & Lloyd, his clerk, who arrived at Savannah in the brig Kingston, were arrested.

Lt. Gen. Sir J. Lyon, Gov. of Barbadoes, and the