

POETS' CORNER.

STANZAS ON FORTITUDE.

WHEN things grow cross, as oft they will,
And rubs on rubs are pressing,
A mind prepar'd for ev'ry ill,
Is sure a solid blessing.

Without this strength *within* to bear
The evils which surround us,
We suffer trifles light as air,
Most cruelly to wound us:

But with this useful armour clad,
Assisted by volition,
We learn to pick good out of bad
In this or that condition.

How many wretches, ev'ry hour,
Groan for a slight affliction,
Depriv'd of a *repelling* pow'r
By shameful dereliction?

Far diff'rent from th' intrepid few
Of calmness ne'er forsaken,
Who though the *frowning fates* pursue
Are never overtaken.

How many of the blackest woes,
Which now oppress and gall us,
Might we successfully oppose,
If fear did not appal us?

By fear appall'd chill'd reason shakes,
We lose our mental vigour,
And ev'ry harmless object makes
A formidable figure.

So children, taught by nurses, shrink
By night at fancied evils,
And feel their flutt'ring spirits sink
Alarm'd by ghosts and devils.

Some tempers lapse into the spleen,
In clear or cloudy weather;
But happy we who can, serene,
Endure the approach of either.

To grumbling we should ne'er give way,
In sickness nor in sorrow,
For though the sky is dark to day,
It may be bright to-morrow.

In life, through ev'ry varied stage,
In ev'ry rank and station,
In youth, in manhood, and in age,
While all is in mutation,

He who (with steadiness of mind,
And passions ne'er uneven,)
Is ever to his lot resign'd,
On earth enjoys an Heaven.

LONDON, July 2.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Papers presented by Lord Castlereagh to the House of Commons on Tuesday last, relative to the payment of the debts of the Prince of Wales, and the separate income which the Princess of Wales, with the sanction of His Majesty, settled upon her Royal Highness in June 1809, have been printed, and were delivered at a late hour this morning. They are four in number.

The first is a proposal signed by the Prince, accepted by the Princess, signing her name to it, by which the Prince takes upon himself the payment of 49,000*l.* of debts contracted by her Royal Highness, and to increase her income from 12,000*l.* to 17,000*l.* a year. It is made "an indispensible condition of this transaction, that the Princess having her debts paid, and her income increased, shall not exceed her income."

(Signed) GEORGE P.
CAROLINE P.

(Signed) WM. ADAM.

The second document is the following:

Paper, to which his Majesty's name is signed as approving the transaction, and the Princess's as testifying her consent to the Act of Parliament, and countersigned by the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"His Majesty having been made acquainted with the foregoing proposal, for the purpose of learning his Majesty's pleasure how far his Majesty might deem it fit, as the father of his family, to do any such act on his part as the proposal has reference to, thinks it proper, by this writing, signed by his Majesty, and with his Majesty's approbation to be placed in the hands of the Prince of Wales, to signify that his Majesty thinks it reasonable that it should be fully understood, and that his Majesty does so understand it, that it would be contrary to what the Prince reasonably and justly made an indispensible condition, and contrary to the absolute and essential faith of the transaction, that the Prince (regular payment of the 17,000*l.* per annum being continued) should remain liable in any way for the future, to the debts of the Princess of Wales; his Royal Highness having liberally undertaken, when thus secured by his Majesty, being graciously pleased to sign this writing, and by the signature of the Princess of Wales, and the confidential Servants of his Majesty, in manner proposed, to settle the debts of the Princess of Wales, to the amount of the sums of 41,000*l.* and 8,000*l.* making in all 49,000*l.* and to increase her Royal Highness's Income to the net sum of 17,000*l.*; it being fully understood, that if her Royal Highness should exceed that income, and any demand in consequence thereof should be made on the Prince or his Revenue, which shall not be discharged by the Prince when made known to her Royal Highness (the income of 17,000*l.* being regularly paid by the Prince's Treasurer, in equal quarterly payments of 4,250*l.*) in that case, and in consequence thereof, application shall be immediately made to Parliament, praying that an Act may be passed, indemnifying the Prince of Wales for the future, from being liable to the debts of the Princess of Wales, the Prince continuing the income of 17,000*l.* in the manner specified above.

(Signed) GEORGE R.
(Signed) ELDON, CAROLINE P.
CAMDEN,
PORTLAND,
SP. PERCEVAL.

The 3d is the Princess of Wales's warrant, appointing her Vice-Chamberlain, Anthony St. Leger, Esq. to receive and appropriate her income.

The 4th is the Prince of Wales's warrant, authorising his Treasurer, General Hulse, to pay to her Royal Highness's Treasurer, the increased income of her Royal Highness.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 27.

THE WORLD AT PEACE.

It is a thought interesting to humanity, that the whole *Christian* world is now at peace. Within the space of one year, how rapid has been the change! Europe was a scene of blood and havoc. All her powers were, on one side or the other, engaged in a war, unexampled in ferocity, and in the extent of its destructive ravages. When we heard of the numbers that fell in her frequent battles, the fear seemed to be almost reasonable, that complete extermination alone would put a period to the slaughter. On a sudden, peace was restored, and how changed was the scene. The victors and the vanquished shook hands together, and joined in festivity and mirth.

The war between the United States and Great-Britain still remained, to mar the general tranquillity, and to add to the records of death. Negociation, however, had been invited, and after many delays and removals from place to place, it commenced at last seriously at Ghent. We have anxiously watched its progress. The issue has been happy and we are now sharers in the common repose.

But will this state of things continue? Can the jarring elements of Europe be brought to unite and harmonize? Are ambition and jealousy asleep, or will they again soon raise the note of war? These are questions by many anxiously asked, and which perhaps it would be necessary to enter more perfectly into the views and intrigues of European cabinets, than we can do, satisfactorily to answer. There are, however, many reasons, why Europe should not renew the work of destruction. We will mention some of them.

In the first place, she has long enough endured the calamities of war to be desirous of repose. She is wearied and exhausted by her recent efforts. There is not one of her principal powers, but needs time and peaceful leisure, to bring its efforts once more into order, to re-establish its finances, to revive its national industry, to strengthen its resources both of wealth and population. There must be a common feeling and consent, that war is to be avoided, as their common bane.

In the next place, their long community of suffering, (than which nothing has a greater tendency to make men friends, and why not nations?) And their late union in the accomplishment of a common object, of the greatest interest to them all, no less than their delivery from oppression and bondage: this union in suffering and exertion must, we conceive, have tended to produce a fellow-feeling, which will not easily be disturbed. The sovereigns have acted together, feared and hoped together, fought together, rejoiced together. Are they such monsters, as to retire from the feast of friendship, with the mutual pledge still upon their lips, to plot each other's destruction? It cannot be.

Again, none of the present sovereigns is animated by a passion for military renown. The King of France certainly will not be suspected of it, and though there may be in that country many warm spirits, who would be pleased once more to mingle in the conflict, yet the popular sentiment must be too much against them, to admit of their having any influence. The Emperor of Russia has never, we believe, boasted of any military talent, or expressed any great love for war. Nor is the genius of the Russian people war-like. They are neither sufficiently barbarous, nor sufficiently civilized, to be stimulated by the desire of conquest and glory. The Emperor of Austria is certainly not a general, nor to be suspected of making war merely to add a wreath of laurel to his sceptre. As for the King of Prussia, we need hardly say, that he inherits little of the spirit of Frederick, and will be little likely to disturb the peace of the world. Sweden only is left, for we suppose Great-Britain will hardly be suspected of attempting conquests on the continent, and Sweden is too small and weak a power to be an object of fear to others. Besides, the Crown Prince, though an able general, has shewn a much stronger love for the arts of peace, than for the tumult of war.

If, on the other hand, we look for those important subjects of dispute, which shall counteract those strong motives for peace, we find nothing but a few square miles, more or less of territory. Will the nations of Europe rush again into war for this? Will they, for the sake of giving a little extension to their frontier, and acquiring a few more turbulent subjects, put at hazard the safety of their whole empire, and sacrifice the lives of their people?—If they can do this, we shall believe the exclamation more just than ever—"quam parva sapientia regitur mundus!"

ANOTHER NEW STATE.

A bill was reported by Mr. LATTIMER, to authorize the people of the Missisippi Territory to call a Convention for the purpose of forming a Constitution, &c. preparatory to admission into the Union. Read, and laid on the table.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. COLES, the President's Secretary, delivered several Messages from the President, one of which being marked "*Confidential*," the doors were closed, and galleries cleared. After a short time they were opened. The following Report was embraced in one of the Messages:—

REPORT.

The acting Secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting the President of the U. States to cause to be laid before that House such information as he shall deem necessary to be communicated, touching the state of relations existing between the United States and the Barbary Powers, has the honor to state, that, according to the latest accounts from Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, our relations with those powers remained upon their former footing, nor is there any particular reason to believe that any change has since taken place.

It will appear by the documents accompanying the message of the President to Congress on the 17th November, 1812, that the Dey of Algiers had, violently and without just cause, obliged the Consul of the United States, and all American citizens then in Algiers, to leave that place, in a manner highly offensive to their country and injurious to themselves, and in violation of the Treaty then subsisting between the two nations. It appears, moreover, that he exacted from the Consul, under the pain of immediate imprisonment, a large sum of money, to which he had no claim but what originated in his own injustice.

These acts of violence and outrage have been followed by the capture of, at least, one American vessel, and by the seizure of an American citizen on board a neutral vessel. The unfortunate persons thus captured, are yet held in captivity, with the exception of two of them, who have been ransomed. Every effort to obtain the release of the others has proved abortive; and there is some reason to believe that they are held by the Dey as a means by which he calculates to extort from the United States a degrading Treaty. JAS. MONROE.

Department of State, February 20, 1815.

FRENCH PAPERS

Have been received in New-York to the last of December; but nothing has transpired from them of much moment. The Dutch papers say the English Envoys were to leave Ghent in about ten days after signing the Treaty; and the American in about a fortnight. This, if true, indicates that they did not contemplate any commercial arrangements. Mention is also made of the rise of Messrs. HOPES' American Loan Stock. This may allude to the Stock which has been sent to Europe for sale; or to Six Per Cents, which the HOPES may have purchased in England.

FOREIGN TONNAGE.

A bill from the Senate to abolish the *Discriminating Duties* on foreign tonnage and merchandize [on condition of reciprocal regulations being adopted by all or any foreign powers] was read twice.

"Madison's Night Caps."

The tar and other barrels which have been placed over the tops of the masts of our forlorn shipping during the long reigns of *Embargo* and *War*, have been universally called "*Madison's Night Caps.*"—The jovial riggers and jolly sailors, when now refitting these vessels for sea, have rare spirit, and crack many a joke, in taking off, and dashing to pieces these ensigns of "*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.*" Their general cry is, "*Have a care, below—Off comes Madison's Night Cap.*"

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform their Friends and the Public, that they have entered into COPARTNERSHIP; and that the *AUCTION* AND *COMMISSION* Business hitherto carried on by the late ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Esq. will in future be conducted by them, on the same liberal terms, under the Firm of

Crookshank & Johnston.

And they assure those who may be pleased to favor the present Concern with their patronage, that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

ROBERT W. CROOKSHANK,
HUGH JOHNSTON, Jun.

St. John, 28th February, 1815.

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

A. R. HENDERSON.

INTENDING to leave this Province by the first of *MAY* next, requests all those indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M'CALL, deceased—late Firm of M'CALL and HENDERSON, or A. R. HENDERSON, would call and settle their accounts, to prevent the disagreeable necessity of employing an Attorney.

TO LET, *From the First of May next.*

The STORE at present occupied by A. R. H, its advantages for Business are so well known, that description is unnecessary.—For terms apply to Mrs. M'CALL.

St. John, 25th February, 1815.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership of *DENNIS RUTHERFORD & DAVID RUTHERFORD*, having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th day of *March*, 1811, of which Notice was then given; but owing to the absence, first of one Copartner, and afterwards of both, many of the concerns of the said Copartnership yet remain unsettled—FURTHER NOTICE is now given, to all Persons having demands upon the said Copartnership, to present the same for adjustment to DAVID RUTHERFORD, (one of the Copartners assigned for that purpose) without delay; and all Persons indebted to the said Copartnership, are required to make immediate payment to the said DAVID RUTHERFORD.

DENNIS RUTHERFORD,
DAVID RUTHERFORD.

DIGBY, 10th Jan. 1815. 3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY the 20th day of September next, at the Court-House in the Town of Saint Andrews, at eleven o'Clock in the Morning, a Farm Lot No. 39, containing 130 Acres in the first division of Lots in the grant to NEIL M'NICHOL and others in the Parish of St. George, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

ELISHA ANDREWS,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 6th March, 1815.

THOMAS NISBET,

HAS received per Brig IDA, from JAMAICA, a supply of excellent MAHOGANY, which will enable him to furnish those who may favor him with their Orders, with handsome FURNITURE, in the most approved style, and on the most reasonable terms.

St. John, 4th March, 1815.