

Doctry.

SOLITUDE.

I could not bear to live alone,
From all the world excluded,
In some retired haunt unknown,
Where man had ne'er intruded.

I could not love the lonely nook,
With only trees before me,
The silence would my pride rebuke,
The sun cease to smile o'er me.

Yea he who lives from man apart,
Scorning each fond emotion,
Can do it but from pride of heart,
And not from pure devotion.

I would not this bright world forsake,
For India's richest treasure,
Feelings no kindred heart partakes,
Can yield but selfish pleasure.

'Tis sweet at times to wander forth,
And gaze on nature's beauties,
The sky, the sea, the fruitful earth,
But man has other duties.

He was not formed alone to pine,
In gloom where wild birds wing to,
Man like the tendrils of the vine,
Requires a stay to cling to.

He was not made to live alone,
The great and good all seeing,
For some wise cause to us unknown,
Made man a social being.

Miscellaneous.

CIRCASSIAN SUCCESS AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27, 1840.

All the world here is now excited to the liveliest interest in Circassian affairs, from the astounding reports of victory after victory that have of late come upon us with such rapid succession that one staggered between incredulity and enthusiasm.

But you are already sufficiently acquainted with the nature of Eastern society in general (and of Circassian, perhaps, in particular) to know the sad neglect by it of dates, numbers, logical or systematic narrative, of almost all, in short, that constitutes the chain of presumptive evidence by which among you one account may be compared with another, and exaggeration and falsehood separated from the truth.

So far as I have yet been able to learn, there had been captured, previously to the departure of our present informants, six forts on the coast to the southward of Ghelendjik, and two between Ghelendjik and the Cuban.

The capture of the two latter (Aboon and Nicolaeffski) must be considered as of great importance; because the line of communication by them, which cost General Wladimiroff and his huge army such great efforts, during two years, to establish, and which has not been maintained without several severe struggles, is thus entirely destroyed. And the capture of Aboon especially appears to have been one of the most extraordinary achievements of the Circassians; for the position of that fort is more formidable for defence than that of any other, with the exception of Ghelendjik, as the very gradual slope of the termination of the hill it was seated on gave its guns a clear range was one of the most important; and the garrison, is believed, together with the military position, lately sent there, to nearly 3,000 men.

But the most desperate exploit was the capture of Tchopseen, whose bastions and battle ments were of more formidable construction than those of most other forts, and whose garrison, together with its military colonists, formed a force of about 2,500 men.

Tchopseen is the first *echelle* to the south-eastward of Pshat. Its fort was seated at the termination, toward the sea, of a ridge that extends down the centre of the beautiful valley, which is closely environed by steep hills, excepting on the east, where another smaller valley joins it; and, as the former of these valleys communicates with others which extend (with the interruption, however, of several defiles) all the way from much beyond Ghelendjik, they formed the chief highway, near the coast, for those going to the southward, who were obliged, by the position of the fort at Tchopseen, to diverge there from the former commodious road and betake themselves to mountain paths, both rugged and circuitous. But two other considerations made this fort a special eyecore. 1. That its greater distance (about one mile and a half) from the sea than others, and commanding the greater portion of the two valleys, suspended much valuable agriculture; and 2, that it had been one of the chief *echelles* of the foreign commerce of the populous province of Shapska.

There was thus drawn down upon it the fearful hostility of old Hajji Ghuz Beg, one of the most daring and enterprising among the many gallant chieftains of that province. But his musters, and those of the neighbourhood, were swollen by others from the northward of Not-watch, till about 7,000 warriors had gathered round the devoted fortress. The sagacious and intrepid Havod-okoo-Mensor had (as usually happens in all large operations) the command in chief; and, having selected parties for storming the ramparts on three sides from the valley, and on the fourth from the ridge, he formed of the mass of his force a cordon entirely round the fortress, so that not a man of its inmates might escape. The sabre and the dagger were the only weapons to be used, and the very earliest of the dawn the noiseless signal for the attack. The carnage was frightful, for the Russians, on being driven from the ramparts by the impetuous assault of the Circassians, retreated fighting, foot by foot, towards their barracks and central defences, where the powder magazine exploded in the midst of them. The prisoners captured in endeavouring to escape formed but a small portion (about 500) of the whole force; the rest all perished by the explosion or the sword!

In this affair the Circassians lost 300 to 400 men, but I am happy to say that it was the most dearly bought of all their successes; for the forts on the coast to the southward (which were captured first) were so completely surprised, that the assailants gained the mastery with comparative ease, and the garrison of the two last captured were so terror struck by reports of the fate of those who had resisted, that

they laid down their arms immediately on being summoned.

All the forts, save one which the Circassians mean to maintain, have been entirely destroyed, and their garrisons, artillery, and ammunition, borne off into the mountains. The number of Russians killed and captured is calculated at upwards of 12,000. The heavy pieces of artillery must amount to nearly 150, as each of the forts was mounted with 15 to 20; and as for ammunition, the Circassians, whose ideas have been hitherto somewhat parsimonious in regard to that commodity, now say that they have an abundant supply for ten years to come. In this respect, however, the Russians will assuredly experience a great change upon their again taking the field, for thousands of rifles that were but occasionally and sparingly made use of (for economy) will henceforth come into unremitting operation against them.

Intelligence from Odessa informs us that there has been formed there an extraordinary council of war, of which Rajewski, Commander in Chief on the Circassian coast, is member, for the purpose of devising some more effectual means of fortification; and that immense despatches of troops have been made for all the depots in the south of Russia. But the Circassians state that those first sent by sea did not attempt landing on their coast, but proceeded to the southward, from which some infer that a revolt may have broken out in Georgia. As for Circassia, the reports were that a force of 40,000 men, which was being assembled on the north of the Cuban, would be forthwith moved across that river to compensate for the late disasters, by lying waste the open country towards the Cuban with fire and sword.

[From the Christian Guardian, July 8.]

MONTREAL, June 26.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

MY DEAR SIR,—Mr. Stinson and I arrived in this city this afternoon, about five o'clock. We immediately addressed a note to Mr. Chief Secretary Murdoch, requesting, if it were possible, that His Excellency the Governor General would receive the congratulatory address of our Conference between that time and tomorrow morning, at eight o'clock, as we were anxious to proceed to New York, in order to sail in the packet of the 1st July. A copy of our address had been forwarded to His Excellency a day or two before we left Toronto. His Excellency, with that promptness and kind consideration of the convenience and circumstances of others, which have characterised the whole of his administration, appointed half past nine o'clock this evening to receive us. I need not say I was gratified beyond expression with His Excellency's reply; nor can I ever forget the grateful feelings created in my heart during the deliberate and emphatic reading of it by His Excellency.

I have learned that certain parties in England have made communications to Her Majesty's Government injurious to the character of the Ministers and members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada; and I am inclined to believe, that we are indebted, in a considerable degree, to those representations for the strong and unequivocal expressions of His Excellency's sentiments which will be further remarks; nor are they necessary; comment would but weaken the impression which the perusal of His Excellency's reply must produce. I will, therefore, content myself with enclosing copies of the address and reply for publication.

Yours, very truly,

EGERTON RYERSON.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, assembled in Conference, avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by our present annual meeting, to offer to your Excellency our most respectful and cordial congratulations on your assumption of the Government of the Canadas, and to express our grateful satisfaction in having witnessed the repeated assurance of Your Excellency's gracious intention to frame measures and administer the Government for the equal benefit of all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

In this expression of our feelings and sentiments, we are confident we give utterance to the feelings and sentiments of more than eight hundred congregations under our Pastoral care, including from seventy-five to one hundred thousand souls.

We gratefully acknowledge the benevolent exertions which your Excellency has employed to promote an equitable and satisfactory settlement of the ecclesiastical affairs of this Province; and now that the Judges of England have decided in favour of the lawful and equitable claims of other Protestant denominations than the Church of England to participate in the advantages of the Clergy Reserve provision for the support of the Protestant Clergy, we hope the objects of your Excellency's unwearied efforts will be speedily realized, and that this long agitated question will be finally set at rest.

We are thankful that, at a juncture so critical and eventful in the history of these Provinces, the administration of their affairs has been entrusted to a statesman of your Excellency's acknowledged abilities and great experience, and liberal principles; whilst, on the other hand, it must be gratifying to your Excellency to know, that the comprehensive powers with which your Excellency has been invested by our beloved Sovereign, have been, and will be exercised in behalf of a people, the great body of whom are anxious, with your Excellency, to strengthen and perpetuate the connexion between the Parent State and these important Colonies.

Taught by precept and example, from infancy, to "Fear God and honor the King," it will continue to be, as it has heretofore been,

our aim and employment to inculcate these essential duties upon the Congregations committed to our care—whose universal determination and zeal in rallying to the maintenance and defence of the constituted authorities during the late unhappy insurrection, and the disturbances which ensued, has furnished the strongest possible proof that they yield to no class of Her Majesty's subjects in sentiments and feelings of loyalty to Her Majesty's Person and Government.

Our earnest prayer to Almighty God, is, and will continue to be, that your Excellency may be protected and prospered in all your deliberations, "that all may be so ordered and settled by your endeavours upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations."

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, assembled in Conference, this twentieth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty.

JOSEPH STINSON, President.

EGERTON RYERSON, Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received, with great satisfaction, your Address; and I am sincerely thankful for the kindly sentiments expressed to me personally by the body in whose name you offer it.

During my administration of the affairs of Upper Canada it was my anxious desire to make myself acquainted with the opinions, with the conduct, and with the affairs of that portion of the people of the Province of whom you are the Spiritual Leaders; and I have been most happy in being able to bear my testimony to their loyalty and good conduct, not less than to their zeal, energy, and self-devotion in the pursuit of your conscientious labours. This testimony will, I feel no doubt, render vain the attempt which I regret to find is made by some of your own Society, to represent you and those committed to your charge as disloyal to your Sovereign and adverse to British Institutions; and I am confirmed in this belief by the Address which I now acknowledge being concurred in, and presented by the Official Representative in the Canadas, of the British Wesleyan Body, whose testimony is thus unequivocally added to mine.

It is not my province to enter into any questions which may concern the management of the internal affairs of your Body. Still, it was with regret that I learned, when in the Upper Province, from the Representative of the London Society, that differences of opinion prevailed amongst you—and I shall be glad to find that they have been satisfactorily arranged. My course, however, is clear. Whilst I administer the affairs of the Canadas, it is my duty to look to the wishes and to the feelings of the people of that country; and you will find me ever ready and willing, whenever any question connected with the Executive Government may arise, to support the reasonable views and maintain the just rights of your Society, as expressed through your recognized authorities within these Provinces.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF QUEBEC.

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Quebec took place this day, in the Reading Room of the Exchange, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most appropriate manner of testifying to the Honorable Samuel Cunard, on his expected arrival in this city, the high sense they entertain of the benefits conferred on the British possessions of North America, by the introduction of Steam Navigation between Great Britain and her Colonies, which has been carried into effect mainly through the spirited exertions of that gentleman. The requisition for the meeting was only published yesterday evening, but notwithstanding this short notice a large number of the most wealthy and influential men of Quebec, the majority belonging to the mercantile community, had assembled at the appointed hour, (eleven o'clock) and, shortly after, the meeting was organized by Charles F. Aylwin, Esq., being called to the Chair, and the appointment of W. B. Meyer, Esq., to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, having alluded to the terms of the requisition which he observed was signed by a numerous and respectable body of merchants, stated that in other places the people felt themselves equally interested in the new line of Steam Packets, though not living under the same Government, as the citizens of Quebec, and had manifested their feelings in a conspicuous manner. He (the Chairman) was in Boston when the Unicorn arrived, and great disappointment was felt there in consequence of Mr. Cunard not being in the vessel, but the inhabitants of that city had greatly honored his son. The present meeting was to devise some means for showing that the citizens of Quebec entertain an equally high sense of the important advantages to be derived from the gigantic undertaking in which Mr. Cunard has embarked.

Alexander Simpson, Esq., as a mark of respect to Mr. Cunard, begged leave to propose the following resolution:—

"That the Honorable Samuel Cunard be, on his arrival at Quebec, invited to a Public Dinner."

William Patton, Esq., seconded the resolution, and said that he thought the proposition was the one most likely to suit the views of the citizens of Quebec generally, in this matter. It had been suggested by some gentlemen that a piece of plate be presented to Mr. Cunard, but he (Mr. P.) thought that by dining together in company with that gentleman, we should better attain our object. We not only wish to pay Mr. Cunard a compliment but we were desirous of making Her Majesty's Government aware of the fact that we are alive to the importance of the undertaking now so happily being accomplished.

The resolution then passed unanimously. Hammond Gowen, Esq., begged leave, in submitting the following proposition, to express a hope that Quebec will not be behind Boston in showing every honour to Mr. Cunard. He (Mr. G.) had no doubt that Quebec would

show itself in a proper manner on this occasion:—

"That a Committee of sixteen Gentlemen be now nominated to wait on the Hon. Samuel Cunard, on his arrival, to ascertain when it will be convenient to accept the invitation, and to make the other requisite arrangements for the said dinner."

This resolution was seconded by Thomas Gibb, Esq., and carried unanimously.

ANECDOTE OF A SAILOR.—The following anecdote is so creditable to our countryman, the late lamented Admiral Sir F. Maitland, that we cannot withhold it from our readers. When in command of the Loire, Capt. Maitland agreed with Captain Dixon of the Apollo, that they should share between them whatever prize money should fall to their lot. Captain Dixon's life was a short one, and he left a widow in circumstances far from affluent. Mrs. Dixon was one morning waited on by a gentleman, who tendered for her acceptance a bank check for £25,000; surprised and hesitating, Mrs. D. objected to receive so munificent a sum. Captain Maitland's answer was quite characteristic, and does him infinite honour.—"My agreement with my friend Dixon was not an agreement for life; it was to continue during the war; this money, Madam, is therefore fairly yours."

STAMMERING.—Stammering is occasioned by an over effort to articulate; for when the mind of the speaker is so occupied with his subject as not to allow him time to reflect upon his defect, he will talk without difficulty. All stammerers can sing, owing to the continuous sound, and the slight manner in which the consonants are touched in singing; so a drunken man can run though he cannot walk or stand still.—Gardner's Music of Nature.

LAND FOR SALE, BY ROBERT RANKIN, & Co.

WHAT Valuable LOT and eligible stand for business, situated in Fredericton, between M'PARRSON & COY'S, and the Market House: A valuable LOT of LAND, containing 400 acres of Land, and improvements in the Parish of Northampton, near the Woodstock Ferry. A Lot of wilderness LAND in rear of JOHN DIBLEE, Esq. in the Richmond Settlement, Parish of Woodstock, containing 200 acres. A Lot of 100 acres, in the Salmon River Settlement, County of Carleton, granted to SMITH, joining JOHN WATSON'S. A Lot of 200 acres, in Hanwell, granted to BARRY.

A Lot of 100 acres, in the Parish of Brighton, granted to READER GRAY. Also,—That valuable FARM, with extensive improvements, situated in the Parish of Perth, County of Carleton, lately owned and occupied by George Morehouse, Esquire, containing Six Military Lots of 100 acres each, in the whole, 600 acres with 10 per cent. allowance. Also,—Lot No. 50 in Block No. 4, near Eel River, in the Parish of Woodstock, joining Reuben Dickinson's.

If the two last named Lots are not sold by the first of May, they will then be re-sold for one year.

800 acres of wilderness LAND, on Little River, Queen's County, granted to ESTABROOK.

For particulars apply to WM. J. BEDELL, at Fredericton. Fredericton, March 9, 1840.

NORTHUMBERLAND STAGE.

BETWEEN FREDERICTON AND MIRAMICHI. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has obtained since he commenced running the above Stage, and now wishes to inform the public that he has commenced running on this line twice a week.

A Stage will start from Fredericton every Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M., and arrive in Miramichi, on Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Passengers and Luggage for Douglastown and Chatham, will be conveyed there on the arrival of the Stage at Newcastle.

A Stage will start from Miramichi on Monday and Thursday, and arrive at Fredericton on Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. This Stage will leave Hamilton's Hotel, in Newcastle, on the above mentioned days, at 7 A. M. The Subscriber will be in Chatham and Douglastown, every Wednesday and Saturday, to deliver and receive Letters and Papers. He has made arrangements with Mr. M'Beath to carry Passengers to the upper Ferry, where he will be in readiness to receive them.

FARE from Fredericton to Newcastle, 40s. do to Douglastown & Chatham, 42s. 6d. The same from Miramichi to Fredericton. Each Passenger will be entitled to take with him 40lbs. of Luggage. All extra Luggage to pay 24d. per lb.

The Subscriber has on the above line, teams not inferior to those in any part of the Province, which will be attended with experienced drivers at all times.

JAMES M. KELLY.

May 26, 1840.

N. B. All Petitions for Land, Timber or Logs, will be strictly attended to, and answers brought back the same week;—charge for each Petition 5s. All Instalments paid, and receipts brought back, free of expense.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL lots of LAND advantageously situated at the Restook Falls and adjoining the Disputed Territory.

Also,—A valuable and extensive Mill Seat at the same place. For particulars enquire of R. EGGAR, Fredericton.

N. B. Abundance of Limestone may be found at these Falls. Any person desirous of establishing Lime Kilns on any part of the above places, will be charged only a nominal rent for the first five years, with other privileges.

FOR SALE.

FOUR BUILDING LOTS, each 40 by 132 feet, fronting on Westmorland Street. Enquire of

JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.

Fredericton, May 13, 1840.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, June 5, 1840.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date

A John Alexander, Jacob Allen, J. B. Andrew, Wm. Anderson, James Adams.

B John Burton, Lawrence Bent, Benjamin Brimer, Walter Britt, Hannah Brown, James Barnes, Martha S. Blair, John Brown, Day Barr, Thos. Buchanan, Michael Blither, D. Berton, Converse Brown, Thos. Poole, Bloome, Alexander Browne, Michael B. B. ney, (2.)

C Denis Crowley, Luisa Conner, William Canble, Henry Carvill, Odier Carman, Patrick Cassidy, Francis Conly, John Cambridge, Francis Coleman, Daniel Clough, Alexander Cameron, Eleanor Carrick, Wm. Chalmers, George Coulthard, Geo. Albert Clarke, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Copland, (2.) Stephen Carman, Richard Carman, (4.) John Cambers.

D Horatia Drake, John E. Dow, William Doherty, Andrew Dorcap, Walter Dunn, Jas. Doak, Wm. Dunfy, Timothy Dwyer.

E S. P. Esterbrooks, George Esty, Daniel Esty.

F John Fryer, Isaac Fishay, Barnard Feeney, Celia Flynn, Alexander Forbes, Daniel Ford, Wm. Falkner.

G Catharine Gemmans, Jas. Goodwin, Thos. Gill, Michael Gowley.

H Michael Harley, Catharine Harvey, C. L. Hatheway, Mrs. G. F. Hatheway, John Hammond, Thos. Herbert, Robt. Hearnden, Thos. Martin (2.)

I & J Rees Jones, Leonard Inch.

K Conel Kerby, Wm. Keddie, John Kelly, John Kerr, Charles Kewers, Joseph Kite, G. G. Kitchen.

L Leonard Lewis, James Lonergan, James Logan, Martha Lyttle, John Little, William Lindsay, Jane Leoughry, (2.) James Langen, Law Library Committee.

M & Mc. Mary M'Callum, Edward M'Donald, Allen M'Kenny, John Mann, William M'Kenzie, John M'Quinn, R. MacIn, Adam M'Farlin, Andrew M'Geehan, John Mulberry, William M'Kay, Patrick M'Glenney, Robt. M'Ackleaur, Alexander M'Caslane, Alexander M'Donald, Cornelius M'Geehan, John M'Dermott, Philip W. Cornacub, Alexander Mackintosh, Wm. M'Kenzie, Thos. M'Donnel, Catharine M'Gee, Angus M'Donald, Wm. Marithew, A. M'Lean, Jacob Milers, Miles & Smith, (4.) Joseph Merithew, John M'Sorley.

N Elenora Nicholson, John Nicholson, (2.)

O Richard O'Hane, Michael O'Conner.

P Wm. Patterson, Chas. Pearle, Thos. Panton, Marcus Peters, Elizabeth Parker, John Pepparel, Jeremiah Pickard, Richard Power, John Purdy, Thos. Peppers, (2.)

Q Patrick Quinn.

R Michael Roche, Robert Risborough, (2.) Mary Raper, Wm. Routledge, Samuel Rowen.

S Joseph Slentford, (2.) J. B. Smith, James W. Smith, Morris Sterrill, Stephen Smith, James Smith, Jane Slarrette, John Sloan, Elizabeth C. Strange, Joseph Sprague, Harriet Savage, Wm. Sweeney, Samuel Smile, John Stryker, Wm. G. Stratton, Thos. Strange, Wm. Stone, Woodford Smith, J. B. Smith (2.)

T David Torrens, (2.) Sarah Taylor, Thos. A. Taylor, John Thompson, Wm. Thomas, (2.) Rufus Tapley, (5.)

V Stephen Vernau.

W Ebenezer Webster, Christopher Williamson, W. P. White, Daniel White, Alexander Wilson, Ralf Wilson, Thomas Wheeler, Robert Welch, Mrs. Precilla Wheeler, Geo. Woods, George Wier, Catharine Welch, Letter directed to the Wheeler's, Nicholas Wheeler, (2.) John Wivell.

Y Michael Yerxa.

N. B. On inquiring for Letters, please remark if you have seen them advertised. W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SEDGWICK, of Southampton, in the County of York, deceased, are required to present their accounts duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN R. PATTERSON, Executor. Southampton, 29th July, 1840.—6wpd.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS.—Sixteen Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage. Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted for four shillings and sixpence the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each succeeding insertion.

Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS.

SAINT JOHN,.....Mr. Peter Duff.
SAINT ANDREW,.....Mr. Wm. M'Lean.
DORCHESTER,.....E. B. Chandler, Esq.
SALISBURY,.....R. Scott, Esq.
KINGSTON,.....Mr. David Davidson, Esq.
HAMPTON,.....Mr. Samuel Hallett.
GAGETOWN,.....Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell Jr.
SUSSEX VALE,.....J. C. Vail, Esq.
KENT,.....J. W. Weston, Esq.
NEWCASTLE (Miramichi),.....George Kerr, Esq.
CHATHAM (Miramichi),.....Mr. W. Simpson, Esq.
KENT (County of York),.....Wm. Hallett, Esq.
BATHURST,.....H. Baldwin.
WOODSTOCK,.....William Watts, Jun. Esq.