

POETRY.

(Selected.)

LINES WRITTEN IN A CHURCH-YARD;
By H. Knowles, who died when 19 years of age.
(Mist. xvii. 4.)

Methinks it is good to be here;
If thou wilt, let us build,—but for whom?
No Elias nor Moses appear,
But the shadows of us that encompass the gloom,
The abode of the dead, and the place of the tomb.
Shall we build to ambition? Oh, no!
Affrighted he shrinketh away;
For, see! they would fix him below
In a small narrow cave, and begin with cold clay
To the meanness of reptiles a den and a prey.
To beauty? Ah, no!—she forgets
The charms which she wielded before—
Nor knows the foul worm that he frets
The skin which but yesterday fools could adore
For the smoothness it held, or the tint which it wore.
Shall we build to the purple of pride—
The trappings which dizen the proud?
Alas! they are all laid aside—
And here's neither dress nor adornment allow'd,
But the long-winding sheet and the fringe of the shroud!
To riches? Alas! 'tis in vain—
Who hid, in their turns, have been hid—
The treasures are squandered again—
And here in the grave are all metals forbid,
But the tinsel that shone on the dark coffin lid.
To the pleasures which mirth can afford—
The revel, the laugh and the jeer?
Ah! here is a plentiful board,
But the guests are all mute as their pitiful cheer,
And none but the worm is a reveller here.
Shall we build to affection and love?
Ah, no! they have withered and died,
Or fled with the spirit above—
Friends, brothers, and sisters, are laid side by side,
Yet none have saluted, and none have replied.
Unto sorrow?—The dead cannot grieve
Not a sob, not a sigh meets mine ear,
Which compassion itself could relieve!
Ah! sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love, nor fear—
Peace, Peace is the watch-word, the only one here.
Unto death, to whom monarchs must bow?
Ah, no! for his empire is known,
And here there are trophies enow!
Beneath the cold dead, and around the dark stone,
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may disown!
The first tabernacle to Hope we will build!
And look for the sleepers around us to rise!
The second to Faith, which ensures it fulfill'd—
And the third to the Lamb of the great sacrifice,
Who bequeath'd us them both when he rose to the skies!

VARIETIES.

INDIAN CAPACITY.—On the 26th of Feb. a Missionary Meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel at York, Upper Canada. A large portion of the assembly consisted of persons in the higher classes—and at an early hour the House was filled to overflowing. Between 20 and 30 Indian children were present; 4 of whom were from Rice Lake, and the rest from the River Credit. The Indian children exhibited specimens of their improvement in reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, answered a few questions in geometry, and acquitted themselves to the astonishment of the delighted multitude in geography. The children were several times cheered by the assembly during the examination.
What seemed most surprising to all, and almost incredible to some was, that these children had been studying geography only one week. The children showed themselves well acquainted with the first principles of astronomy as far as it is necessary to a general knowledge of geography—readily stated the shape, motions, artificial and natural divisions of the earth—the principal political divisions of the continents—the climates, productions, rivers, mountains and capitals of several countries, states and provinces, and the religion of their inhabitants, especially of those islands of the seas, where missionaries are established. They promptly answered a great number of questions relative to the time and circumstances of the discovery and settlement of America—likewise of Capt. Cook's voyage to the Friendly Islands, and death there.
This is an imperfect outline of the examination in Geography, which Mr. Evans the teacher frequently rendered quite amusing by his apt and pleasant manner of instructing. By some we understand it has been thought impossible to acquire so much knowledge of geography in the short space of a week. But we are authorised by the Missionary and Teacher to state, that not a single Indian scholar, present at the examination, had ever been taught to answer a question in geography before one week previous to the 25th ultimo, namely the 18th of February, when the Infant School system was first introduced into the Indian School at the Credit.
The reasons that we would assign to account for the rapid improvement of the Indian Children are the following: 1. Their strong improving powers of mind: which in our opinion are, in every respect, equal to those of the same number of white children. 2. Their insatiable thirst for knowledge; which stimulate them with unabating vigour to seize upon every opportunity for the acquisition of it. 3. The peculiarly happy talent which Mr. Evans possesses for communicating instruction. 4. The superiority of the Infant School system, to all other systems that have yet been adopted, to instruct children in the elements of Education. This system was first introduced and advocated in England, by Pestalozzi, upwards of thirty years ago. But tho' his ingenuity and works raised him up some admirers, his system was but little known, and his labors were not duly appreciated until 1817 and 1820,—when an examination, by the British House of Commons, was instituted into the state of education, and the systems which then prevailed, especially those which were more immediately connected with the lower classes. By the zealous exertions of a few patriotic individuals, the Pestalozzian system was brought into notice, and established for the purpose of communicating elementary instruction to the children of the poor in the me-

ropolis. It has since been established and patronized in England upon a more extensive scale, and in some places among the higher ranks. In 1827, it was introduced into the city of New-York; and it has since attracted the notice of the best teachers of elementary education in the United States, and numerous schools in various parts of the Union are now established upon the Pestalozzian plan. It addresses the understanding through the medium of the Senses, through which almost all the knowledge we acquire in infancy and childhood must necessarily be derived. It connects gymnastic, with mental exercises, and so invigorates the physical powers and promotes the health and activity of the body, at the same time that it develops and enriches the mind. It blends amusement with instruction, and thus indulges and pleases the fancy, while it enlarges and matures the understanding.—*York Guardian.*

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—The profession of an auctioneer requires a good deal of natural and acquired art. The subjects which they have to remark on are various—sometimes profound. In the sale of books, what a field—where the reading of the very title pages of some of them; not to speak of the necessity that there exists for expatiating now and then on the subject matter of some of the works; and even in household articles—what a range; and what a knowledge of uses and technicals is necessary. In these two common departments of his trade, what a variety of remarks—from the sale of some learned essay on metaphysics, (not to speak of any but in the English language) down to John Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress; and from new fangled and march-of-improvement articles of domestic use, down to a kitchen fender. While many of the gentlemen of the hammer have often astonished us with their extent of information and wit; some of them are woefully deficient in the former; and the cause of this remark, and, in fact, of this paragraph, is the following occurrence, which took place the other evening in an auction room, within the police barriers:—"The next lot, gentlemen, is a Latin Bible, gentlemen, a Latin Bible—(turning over the leaves)—a very *anti-qui* edition—two from nine and seven; eight from twelve and four, and carry one to five; six from eight and two—very *anti-qui*, gentlemen,—its just two hundred and forty seven years old; and the Latin edition, gentlemen, which must have great interest now, when the foreign apocryphal question is at work." There was no bidding; when a youth, who was standing in the corner of the room, and whose appearance betokened him to belong to one of the learned professions, stepped forward and, taking hold of the proffered book, exclaimed "A Latin Bible! why it's a French one!" How did he of the hammer get out?—why, by a knock-down argument, sure enough: "French! how curious that people who send in books will not be more particular: you know I must go by the catalogue, though it was to call a cow a chest of drawers!"—*English Paper.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Portraits generally tell lies—they are likenesses, but not like: they commonly represent people *en beau*, and give a grandeur and dignity to features of which their owner and his friends were probably unconscious, until the skill of the painter called them forth. Those who judge of the Duke of Wellington's countenance by the highly finished prints sold in the shops, judge erroneously. The Duke has a remarkable countenance, such as having been once seen, will not easily be forgotten—it is very spare, the features are large and prominent, and the face unusually long, and out of proportion to his figure, which is of the middle height, and as lean as if the diet of La Trappe were the ordinary commons of Downing Street and Apsley House. It has been remarked, that most very great men are little and lean; there is not a particle of "portliness," or grandeur of carriage in the outward man of the Prince of Waterloo and Prime Minister of England; no worse personification was ever seen of the abstract idea of a John Bull; nothing to remind a foreigner of the roast beef of Old England, in those tiny and bony features, and small body tightly dressed, in clothes which seem as if they were made for some one even smaller than the man who wears them. Yet his outward appearance is not unexpressive of his habitual character. The Duke is extremely active, but never bustling:—always getting rapidly through business but never in a hurry—cool, quick, decided, perhaps despotic, but beyond all belief cool and firm, in circumstances where almost any other living man would be disturbed and undecided.

The two points in his general character, which most distinguish it from that of other men, are undoubtedly his decision, and his noiseless activity. To both these, but more particularly the former, his military and political greatness are chiefly owing; the latter is the quality which appears most remarkable in the ordinary routine of his lofty station. The Duke is to be seen every where, he appears to have time for every thing; at home or in war, amusement is not relinquished for business, nor is business ever neglected for amusement. I remember one day last spring, which I devoted to exhibiting the London lions to a college chum, who had come from Dublin to qualify himself for the Irish bar, by devouring the contents of sheep skins, in the substantial form of roast mutton, at the Inner Temple; we had the fortune at several stages of our day's peregrination, to cross the march of the Prime Minister; and an account of our several meetings may give some idea how he spends a small part of his day.

Any man who expects to make any thing of his day in London, must get up early. We started therefore from the Salopian, at seven in the morning, to take a round of St. James's Park before breakfast, and had got but half way from the entrance opposite the Horse Guards to Story's Gate, when we met the Duke, snuffing the morning air. Presently he disappeared in the direction of Downing Street and probably attended to business at home until eleven, when he went to the House of

Lords, which was his regular custom at that, the busiest period of the session.

A little before three, we found ourselves admiring the beautiful entrance to Hyde Park, and though there are so many objects in the immediate vicinity, which may well claim to divide the attention; the nearest, and unquestionably the most beautiful of all, is that in days of yore yeelped Apsley House.

A shower disturbing our dream of architectural delight, we took refuge in that ever ready asylum, a hackney coach, and as the lad let down the steps, a horseman rode briskly out from the scaffolded mansion of the Duke, and with umbrella aloft, dashed into the park down Constitution Hill. "Have I not seen that man somewhere before?" said my companion.

"Yes—you saw him this morning; it is the Duke of Wellington, he has been surveying the works going on at his house; a Cabinet Council has been summoned for three o'clock to-day; it now wants five minutes of that hour, and he will trot into Downing Street just as the Horse Guards begin to chime the 4 quarters."

At half past seven we were in the pit of the opera. Malibran was to sing, and the pit was filling fast, but the boxes were all empty, save one.—"Who is that early comer?" said the Templar, "who sits more than half hidden by the curtains in that box to the left, almost over the orchestra?" "We shall see presently; there—he turns his head; it is the Duke of Wellington."

The opera had not proceeded more than half an hour, when my companion, who had attended, I believe, much more to the Duke's box than to the stage, informed me that he had disappeared. "No doubt he has—Lord Winchester has given notice of a motion for to-night in the House of Lords, and the Duke has gone to be present at it—perhaps we had better follow his example, as you have seen the opera before, and may not again have so good an opportunity of witnessing a debate in the Lords."

"Who in the world can that be," said my friend, "who forgets to take off his hat, and comes here with a thing over his shoulders, which I suppose he intends for a cloak, but I think it is his wife's old blue petticoat, cut short! See how he pushes on as if he intended to take the body of the house by storm.—And now he is lifting up the bar sure enough, and going into the house."—"As well he may, I know his walk now, it is the Duke of Wellington, and why he thought proper to come in that way he knows best himself—there now, you see him sitting down on the treasury bench, without speaking to, or looking at any body."

The Duke's conversational manner is more indicative of the man, than the manner of his speeches. Instead of "filling up" the conversation, as the phrase is, with questions, or replies, in which the fruit of the sense lies but scantily scattered beneath the leaves of the words, he suffers pauses or gaps of absolute silence in the colloquy, and then bursts forth with his thought, in the abrupt and rapid manner we have before mentioned. Apart from military affairs, in which it will be readily conceded that no man sees farther or more clearly than the Duke, I should be inclined to say, that his mind is deficient in extent and profundity of observation. No man grasps with more firmness, clearness, and certainty, that which his mind reaches at all; but habituated, as he has been from his profession, to act promptly and decidedly upon the knowledge he had received, he does not (it would seem) trouble himself to ponder upon remote consequences in his political deliberations.

Educated at a military school in France, and advanced to rank in his profession at an early age, he very soon distinguished himself for his skill in strategy, and for the fearless boldness of his tactics. He had studied the various duties of an officer with unwearied assiduity, nor was he less remarkable for caution in difficulty, and strict attention to the discipline and organization of the troops under his command, than for the quickness and the energy with which he availed himself of every possible advantage. The French, and other enemies at home and abroad, have ventured to insinuate that his successes were only a series of fortunate accidents; perhaps there never was a man against whom such a charge would be more obviously groundless. Cicero enumerates good fortune among the indispensable requisites of a great General, yet we know not the instance in which the Duke's success can be on any reasonable grounds ascribed to accident. He inspired in others the confidence he felt himself, because that confidence was known to result from a rational consideration of his own and the enemy's resources, and not from heady rashness or presumption.

I have reason to believe, that the Duke's mode of judging on general subjects is sometimes chargeable with that fault which frequently belongs to those who are more remarkable for cleverly using the knowledge they have, than for knowing very much. He is apt to draw general conclusions, from particular instances, that have happened to come within his own observation; and is too easily satisfied of the good or evil of a system, by his knowledge of the good or evil of its effects in a few isolated cases.

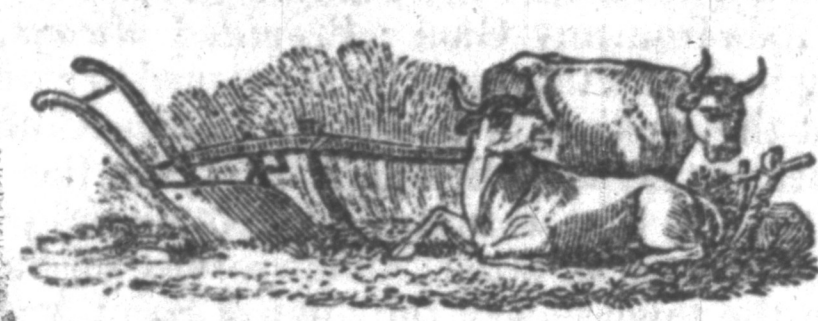
The Duke's peculiar habit of applying himself exactly to the matter before him, without the least reference to other things in connexion with it, which most men would think it necessary to touch upon, for the sake of avoiding bareness and abruptness of style, is strikingly apparent in his epistolary correspondence. His letters, without being absolutely laconic, contain the whole matter which it is necessary they should contain, in a wonderfully small compass, and are as clear and decisive as they are compact. His letter to Dr. Curtis indeed, is one of the inexplicable things, which even he himself can only account for, by giving it the name, which he would not suffer poor Mr. Huskisson to bestow on his unfortunate epistle, videlicet, a "mistake"—but even this letter was candid and concise enough in style, whatever might be its merits or demerits, in another way; and, generally, it must be allowed, that the Duke's letters are almost perfect models for business-correspondence; the great improvement in the style of modern diplomatic communication is mainly attributable to him.—*Dublin Literary Gazette.*

AFFECTING CIRCUMSTANCE.

Astwo young men (says a late Oxford Paper) a short time since were returning home from an evening party between eleven and twelve o'clock, and passing by the church-yard of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, in this city, they observed by the light of the moon, a person stretched out at full length upon a grave. Supposing him one who had made too free with the "rosy god," and expecting from the inclement state of the weather, that if he remained there long he would perish, they very humanely roused him, when he called out, "Don't disturb me, lads, for I'm determined to spend the last night I have in Oxford, with my father and mother." The young men still believing him to be under the influence of liquor, resolved if possible to ascertain the cause of his being in this "dreary abode of death." They persevered, and discovered to their astonishment, that the man was a sailor, perfectly sober, and a son of the late Mr. Cowderoy, many years superintendent of the picture gallery, in this University. He had been to sea, and for many years had not received intelligence respecting his family. As he was returning to his native place after a long voyage, he made arrangements in his mind how he should dispose of his time, and promised himself that no inducement whatever should prevent him from spending his last night with his father and mother. On his arrival here he was grieved and disappointed at finding that his parents had long since descended into the tomb. Having ascertained their burying-place, he scaled the iron paling of the church-yard, and chose this cool and singular way of performing his promise, and paying respect to those who were the authors of his existence.—

"Ev'n from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
Ev'n in our ashes live their wonted fires."

NOTICE.



THE Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society have resolved to give Premiums at the half yearly Meeting which will be in June next.
To the person who exhibits the best hay Forks not less than six in number.
To the person who exhibits the best Manure Forks not less than six in number.
To the person who exhibits the second best.
To the person who exhibits the best Hay Rakes not less than six in number.
To the person who exhibits the second best.
To the person who exhibits the best Timothy Seed and gives an account of his method of gathering and cleaning it.
Three Devonshire Bulls are ordered to be purchased and sold by public auction for the benefit of the Subscribers.
March 7. [3w.]

Fashionable Dancing.

MR. McLEAN, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a School for teaching the above elegant accomplishment, in all its various branches, in the Grand Jury Room, on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P.M. Parents and Guardians may depend on the strictest attention being paid to the genteel address and easy deportment of those entrusted to his care.
N. B. Quadrille Parties attended.
Fredericton, 6th April, 1830. p15.

TO LET,

FOR ONE YEAR
THAT Dwelling House situated in Carleton-street, adjoining the property belonging to the late Samuel Grosvenor.—Please inquire of the Subscriber, who offers for Sale, a few boxes of T.E.A. puncheons of M.U.M. Jamaica Spirits, and one puncheon of Molasses;—he also continues as Agent to insure Dwelling Houses, Barns, Mills, &c. against loss or damage by Fire, on moderate terms.
6th April, 1830. JAS. BALLOCH.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Wm. Peters & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and as William Peters one of the Firm is now authorized by special agreement to receive all debts due, and discharge all demands against the said Firm.—All persons will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM PETERS,
WM. WILMOT,
S.A.M. PETERS.

Fredericton, 31st March, 1830. [3m.]

AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 22d day of June next at 11 o'clock, forenoon.—The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at the Market-house in Fredericton, by virtue of a Licence from His Honor the President, for that purpose obtained,
THAT well known FARM situate in Kingsclere, belonging to the Estate of John Barker, late of said Parish, deceased, containing 500 acres, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon.
WM. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
Fredericton, 30th March, 1830.

AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 20th inst. the Subscriber will Sell by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises.

THE House and out Buildings, situate in Saint John-street, belonging to the Estate of Peter Hamill, late of Fredericton, deceased, with the unexpired Term of the Lease, for the Land on which the same are erected.

Conditions made known at time of Sale.
At the same time and place will be sold several articles of Merchandise.

WM. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

Fredericton, 1st April, 1830.

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT commodious House in Kingsclere, the property of the Subscriber, opposite the Baptist Chapel.—There are four Rooms on the lower floor; five rooms in the second story, and two rooms finished in the attic; with a good well, and every other convenience in out houses. It will be either rented in whole, or in part, as may be agreed upon, and possession given on the 1st day of May next. He also offers for sale, a New Frame for a two story Building of 32 by 16; together with doors and door frames, &c. &c. Enquire at the premises.
6th April, 1830. ROBERT WELLS.

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE GENERAL AND THE COLONEL.

DOCTOR F. GOURAUD, Surgeon Dentist, before leaving Saint John, offers his Elegant Span of dapple grey HORSES for sale, either separate or together.

The GENERAL, is a fine Stud Horse of an Arabian Breed, will be six years old next May,—well broken for the use of the saddle as well as for the harness, and very gentle, and well worth the notice of any Gentleman wishing to keep an elegant Horse;—or of a Farmer, who may wish to have one which would pay for himself in one season.

The COLONEL, will be also six years old next May,—well broken for the use of the saddle as well as for the harness, and very gentle.

The Doctor also offers for sale, his Travelling or Pleasure CARRIAGE, constructed for one or two Horses,—either tandem or abreast.

Also, a Double Set of Harness, nearly new,—made to be used with one or two Horses, either tandem or abreast.

The whole are offered at private sale,—Application to be made to Doctor F. G. at his house, Corner of German and Princess-street, Saint John, N. B. (Letters post paid.)

The Editor of the Royal Gazette, Fredericton, the Herald, at Saint Andrews, and of the Papers printed in Saint John, are requested to give two publications, only, to this Advertisement, and send their bills to the Doctor for payment.
St. John, N. B. March 31, 1830.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause of "THORLEY versus BYRNE," whereby an enquiry is directed whether the Society called in the Will of the Testator the Honorable CHARLES CRAWFORD, the North American Indian Institution, and intended by him, now exists, or has ceased to exist; and if it has ceased to exist, when it so ceased to exist, and under what circumstances. Any person or persons concerned or interested, in the said Society (which is mentioned in the said Testator's Will to have been established at Fredericton, New-Brunswick, in the year 1814, and to which Society a Legacy is thereby given) are on or before the 1st day of May 1830, to come in before FRANCIS PAUL STRATFORD, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and make out the identity of such Society, and that the same now exists, or has ceased to exist, and if it has ceased to exist, when it so ceased to exist, and under what circumstances; or in default thereof the said Society will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Order.
Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1829.

Assistant Commissary Generals Office,
St. John, N. B. 30th March 1830.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at noon, from persons desiring to enter into Contract to supply the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz:—

Fredericton	St. Andrews	Port
500	50	15
500	50	15

WOOD, Cords - - 50
COAL; Chaldrons 350
For such quantities of best PORPOISE OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for one year from the 25th June next, at St. John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors.

For such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be required for one year from the 25th June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of St. John, Fredericton and Saint Andrews.

For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at St. John, on or before the 24th June next, sixteen Barrels of Prime Mess Irish Pork, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 24th June 1831.

For the BAKING of BREAD for one year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of Saint John from Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores; the Bread must be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer.

The rate of fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood, Coal, Oil, and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made in British Silver Money, or if the amount due upon any of these Supplies exceeds one hundred pounds sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissariat to pay in Bills of Exchange at the rate of one hundred pounds for every one hundred and one pound ten shillings due upon the Contract.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Beef to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality of Ox or Heifer Beef.

That no Crooked or Rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to market, the Cord to be English measure, viz: four feet high, four feet in width, and eight feet long. The Coal to be of the best quality of Liverpool or Newcastle—and none other will be received.

No Tender will be noticed, unless accompanied by a letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at St. John, signed by two respectable persons offering to become bound with the party tendering for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Tenders to be written upon the back, "Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be. Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office, on the 11th May next, at twelve o'clock.

Terms of the Contracts may be seen and every information obtained, on application to the Commissariat Office, at the respective Posts throughout the Command.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—16s. 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. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash, and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,	Mr. Peter Duff,
SAINT ANDREWS,	Mr. George Miller,
DORCHESTER,	E. B. Chandler, Esq.
KENT,	J. W. Weldon, Esq.
MIRAMICHI,	Edmond Baker, Esq.
KENT; (COUNTY OF YORK)	Geo. Moorhouse, Esq.
WOODSTOCK, and	Mr. Jeremiah Connell,
NORTHAMPTON,	James Tilley, Esq.
SHEFFIELD,	Doctor Barker,
GAGETOWN,	Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell,
KINGSTON,	Mr. Asa Davidson,
HAMPTON,	Mr. Samuel Hallett, Jr.