

POETRY.

(Selected.)

(FROM THE ABERDEEN OBSERVER.)

CHARLES EDWARD STUART'S DEPARTURE.

He stood upon the prow and waved a long and last adieu
To his and dale, to rocks and glens, his better fortunes
He knew;

The last of Stuart's noble line, the brightest and the best,
Whose presence cheered each Highland heart, and kindled
Every breast.

He came alone, the noble youth, to win his father's crown,
And many a grey-haired minstrel sang his glory and
renown;
But that same land, from thralldom's yoke his fathers died
to save,
Denied the stranger princely boy—denied him even a
grave!

The eagle of his native home, less noble far than he,
Reigns 'mong her mountain cliffs alone in fearless majesty;
The foxes find a hiding place when danger's call is near,
But none alas! is found for him, the gallant Chevalier.

He now must seek a foreign land, and bear an exile's
doom,

Nor know a place of rest until he find it in the tomb!

But tho' the crown he sought on earth might not to him
be given,

A brighter diadem shall bind his princely brow in heaven!

Stonhaven, January 11, 1830.

TO MISS

I saw a rose, in blushes drest,
'Twas bending on a slender stem,
I wish'd to place it in thy breast,
And went to pluck the lovely gem.
But when I reach'd the parent tree,
The beauties had I meant to take
So much resemblance bore to thee,
I left it growing for thy sake.
A lovely tint of radiance bright
O'ershadow'd it with modesty;
It was a most enchanting sight,
And emblematical of thee.
Such tints as these I oft have seen
O'er spread these lovely lips of thine;
And sweetness tenfold more I ween
Than are ripe clusters of the vine.

VARIETIES.

TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 9.

Lord Ellenborough laid on the Table a mass of documents relating to Indian affairs. The Noble Lord then moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the East India trade, &c.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S LETTER.

Lord Durham—My Lords, I so entirely concur with the motion which has just been submitted, that I should not have thought it necessary to address your Lordships on the present occasion; but I do think it would be a dereliction of duty to remain silent respecting a circumstance to which I now beg to call your Lordships attention. I think I am bound to give the Noble Lord an opportunity of an explanation with regard to the document which has circulated through the Country, and has been a subject of animadversion in another place. I beg to ask whether that document is his? I will not enter into any observations now; but I beg to call upon the Noble Lord, whether the Letter to which I have alluded, purporting to be addressed by him to Sir J. Malcolm, is his?

Lord Ellenborough. I can only say that I have read the letter, as it appears in the Newspapers, and have no reason to doubt that substantially it is the same as the one written by me. (Here.) But there are variations between the letter published here and that published in India—variations of some consequence. I can assure the Noble Lord, had I again a confidential communication with Sir John Malcolm—an officer acting with me—and had I the information given by that officer, I should act as I have done. If I had taken any other course with respect to Sir J. Dewar and Sir William Seymour, than that which I did follow, I feel that I should have deserted my duty, and have been unworthy the trust reposed in me.

Lord Durham—The Noble Lord then avows the sentiments expressed in the letter. At present I am not prepared to submit any motion to the House on the subject; but I do regret that he has avowed those sentiments. I can assure the Noble Lord that his letter has made a great sensation among those who take a deep interest in the affairs of India.

The Duke of Wellington—My Lords, my Noble Friend has stated to your Lordships that the letter is substantially the same as the one he wrote. My Noble Friend is therefore bound to the terms of it; but he is not bound by the opinions which others may entertain respecting the sentiments contained in the letter. What are the sentiments, my Lords, contained in the letter?—that certain Judges in India had not conducted themselves with discretion. If my Noble Friend had known at that time the decision of the Privy Council—a decision of the highest authority—he would have said, properly enough, in conformity with that decision, that those Judges had not conducted themselves with discretion. My Noble Friend, in his letter, considers that the Judge who pronounced that decision might be induced to revise his notions of law; but still he considers him as having acted with indiscretion. But what does my Noble Friend go on to do? Why, in effect, he says—"I will recommend the appointment of two discreet Judges in the company of the indiscreet Judge." And this is to be constructed into an attack upon the independence of the Judges. Since this transaction the East India Company have applied to the Privy Council to have that Judge recalled. The Privy Council have recommended his Majesty to recall him, to answer for his conduct in that very transaction referred to in the letter. The Noble Baron blames my Noble Friend for writing a private letter on such a subject as this. It may be a matter of blame to introduce such topics into a private letter;

but if every word and expression is to be made a subject of censure or ridicule, it is scarcely possible for a Minister to conduct public business at all.

Viscount Melville said that, for his own part he must declare his readiness to share in the blame—if blame there were—which had been cast upon his Noble Friend, as to the sentiments advocated in that letter, they being perfectly consistent with those which he felt.

The question was then put, and carried.

The following is the letter referred to in the debate:

Sir—I had not intended to write you until I could communicate to you the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the difference which appears to have taken place between you and the Supreme Court of Bombay; but the Chairs have just informed me that they wrote to you by a vessel which sails to-day, and I am unwilling that you should not receive a letter from me at the same time.

I believe that there is but one opinion in this country as to the conduct of the Supreme Court. Their law is considered bad law; but then errors in matters of law are nothing in comparison with those they have committed in the tenor of their speeches from the Bench. Had Sir C. Chambers lived, I think he must have been displaced. Sir J. Grant seems to have confined himself more strictly to a legal argument. He may have been led by his erring Chief; still there is much to censure in his conduct; and, although I think it will probably not be considered necessary to recall him, his case is by no means decided upon. I am to have some conversation upon it with the Chancellor in a few days. We are so much occupied with the Roman Catholic Relief Bill at present, that we have little time for other matters, however important: to this circumstance must be attributed the delay which has occurred on the part of the Law Officers. There was none in sending the case to them. In the meantime the King has, on my recommendation, made your Advocate-General, Mr. Dewar, Chief Justice. I advised this appointment, because that gentleman appears to have shown ability and discretion during the late conflict with the Supreme Court, and because he appears to take a right view of the law, and to be on terms of confidence with you.

I thought the putting him over Sir J. Grant's head would do more to notify public opinion than any other measure I could at once adopt; and you have him in action two months sooner than you could have any other sent from here. I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.

The Puisne Judge appointed in the room of Sir C. Chambers, is Mr. William Seymour of the Chancery bar. The Lord Chancellor has a good opinion of him, and generally, I think, he appeared to have higher claims than any other candidate. He is a gentleman in his manners, and a man of cultivated mind. He seems to have right notions of his duty, and of the law which has been so strangely misinterpreted. He will rather support Government than use the authority of the Supreme Court as a means of raising opposition. At least, if he is not all this, I have been deceived in him. He will embark in less than two months. He will probably be knighted before he sails; and as it will not be right that the Chief Justice alone should not be knighted we must consider in what manner that can be best effected. I believe it may be done by patent; but my present idea is to empower you, as Governor, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Dewar. This will evidently place the Governor above the Court. It will mark you out as the King's Representative; you may make the ceremony as imposing as you please. I have written to the Herald's Office, to know if the thing could be done according to precedents.

It is as yet undecided, the Law Officers not having as yet given their opinion as to the law whether a declaratory act will be required. Perhaps the opinions of the law officers, and those which I may obtain of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, may be sufficient to induce Sir J. Grant to revise his notions of law. At any rate, no more mischief can happen, as he will be like a wild elephant led away between two tame ones.

As we may not impossibly renew the Charter next year, we may take that opportunity of rectifying the expressions of the Act of Parliament, should they require. Many persons think it would be inexpedient to open a discussion on Indian matters this year, if it could be avoided. But as I tell you, no discussion is yet come to.

You will see that there is no intention of deserting you. You have acted with much firmness and prudence, I entirely agree in the view you have expressed of the dangerous consequences which would result from the extension beyond the limits of the Presidency of the powers claimed by the Supreme Court. Orders have been given for expediting the patent of the Chief Judge.

It is with deep regret that I have heard that the Company and the country are so soon to lose your services in India. I could not ask you to stay one hour to the danger of your valuable life; but I am confident you will stay till you have re-established the authority of Government in the opinion of the natives. I trust indeed that the unbending firmness you have displayed will have prevented much of the evil which might have been expected to flow from the conduct of the Judges.

I feel satisfied that you will act with the same firmness under all circumstances, and at the same time with moderation and discretion. You may thus depend upon the support of the Board of Control, which I have, the honor of presiding over,—I have, &c.

ELLENBOROUGH.

Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B.

I am going to send you a very excellent new Bishop, whenever Dr. James resigns—Mr. J. M. Turner. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and, indeed, all the Bishops I have seen, are quite satisfied that Mr. Turner is as fit a man as could have been selected. He will be mild and firm. He is a very good and pious man, without worldly notions, and really devoted to his high calling.—E.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Missions.—It is well known that the Society of Friends are withheld, by certain peculiarities in their religious views, from either sending out any of their own members as Missionaries, or from contributing to the Mission supported by other Religious Communities. It would appear, however, that the principles by which this intelligent class of Christians has been hitherto actuated in this respect, is beginning to be impugned by individuals of their own Body. In No. 2 of the "Friends' Monthly Magazine," a new periodical published at Bristol, several respectable members of the Society have advocated the cause of Missions. Among others, Mr. W. Davis has endeavoured to incite his brethren to a decided participation in this Christian work. This gentleman being well known to many of our Bath readers, from the active part which he took in the Charitable Institutions of this city, during a residence here of many years, we feel pleasure in presenting them with a transcript of his letter on this interesting subject.

MR. DAVIS'S LETTER.

To the Editors of the Friends' Monthly Magazine. I am pleased to observe, by your Prospectus, that an agreeable channel of communication is about to be opened between "Friends" as it will afford opportunities for the discussion of subjects interesting to the Society; I trust also that such a work will receive due encouragement.

It is our privilege to live in an age remarkable for beneficence: in which the degraded moral condition of the Heathen, in distant parts of the globe, has been largely made known through the public press, as well as by other means. The deplorable state of idolatry and superstition into which millions of human beings are sunk, has called forth the sympathy and pious exertions of Christians of various denominations, who have engaged in missions, for the purpose of instructing and enlightening them.

Bible Societies, Missionary and Tract Societies, have rapidly sprung up in most parts of this kingdom; and benevolent persons have cheerfully offered themselves to go among savages and heathens, for the benign purpose of spreading the Gospel of Christ.

But while other Christians have been thus beneficially engaged in this great work, (for "the fields are white already to harvest") it may be well for "Friends" to inquire what part they have taken in the culture of this boundless moral vineyard. Alas! it must be confessed, that, as a Society, they have done nothing; although benevolent individuals have, here and there, cheerfully imparted of their substance for missionary undertakings.

The Public, who have always favourably estimated the character of Friends for general philanthropy; particularly for their persevering endeavours toward the abolition of slavery, and for the part they have taken in promoting the education of the poor; are at a loss to account for their apathy, in neither contributing to the missions undertaken by others, nor sending out any of their own.

Some of our members may, however, know the reasons assigned why Friends do not unite with missions undertaken by other societies; namely, that our peculiar views respecting the Christian Missionary forbid it; it being a fundamental principle with us, that the Gospel should be preached freely, and that the preachers of it should receive their commission to preach from the Holy Spirit only.

But would it not be uncharitable in us to doubt, that a great proportion of Christian missionaries do go forth under this precious influence? for what else could prompt them to such perilous undertakings, or support them under their deep sufferings and privations, of which we, who are surrounded by the comforts of life, can form but a faint idea?

To suppose that these devoted servants of the Gospel are actuated by motives of interest, would be absurd, since many of them do not obtain a sufficiency of food and clothing for the wants of nature; and some have esteemed themselves happy to lay down their lives in the cause.

Several Friends have endeavoured to advocate missionary undertakings by their writings. I have before me two pamphlets, one of them entitled, "An Appeal to the Society of Friends, on behalf of Missions, by a Member," (printed by Hatchards.) The other, "An Address to the Society of Friends, on the employment of means for disseminating Christian Knowledge among the Heathen, by a Member of the Society." (Printed by Harvey and Darton.)

The observations of the writer of the "Appeal" are so judicious, and so much to the point, that I shall make no apology for presenting some of them to the reader. In page 11 he says,

"It behoves us seriously to consider, both individually and collectively, those scruples which have hitherto prevented us from uniting with our fellow-Christians. It is because we think that they are not rightly called to the great work of declaring among the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ, that we refrain from coming forward with our substance, to help on their way these servants of the crucified Redeemer? Where shall we find a spirit of Christian benevolence more genuine, of faith more fervid, than is portrayed in the following lines, written by the wife of a Missionary, when on the eve of embarking for a distant land? "My heart often sinks within me, when I think of living among a people whose tender mercies are cruel. But when I reflect upon their miserable state, as destitute of the Gospel, and that it is easy for our heavenly Father to protect us in the midst of danger, I feel willing to go and live among them; and it is our daily prayer that it may please God to enable us to continue in that savage country; Farewell to the refined Christian Society! Farewell to the privileges and conveniences of civilized life! We shall enjoy these advantages no more: but *Burmah* will be a good place to grow in grace, to live near to God, and be prepared to die. O my dear parents and sisters, how little do you know how to estimate your enjoyments, in your quiet homes, with all the comforts of life! How little do you know how to prize dear Christian society, as you have never been deprived of it! How little can you realize the toils and perplexities of traversing the ocean; and how little can you know of the solid comforts of trusting in God, when dangers stand threatening to devour! But the privation, these dangers and toils, and these comforts, are ours; and we rejoice in them, and think it an inestimable privilege that our heavenly Father, has given us, in allowing us to suffer for his cause."—*Judson's Letters.*

"Perhaps in no instance shall we discover more apostolic spiritual mindedness and firmness, more entire dedication to God, and devotion to his service, than in many of the Missionaries of the United Brethren. In 1773, in order to collect the benevolent purpose of converting the Greenlanders to the faith of Christ, Matthew Stach, and his cousin Christopher Stach, proceeded to Copenhagen early in the spring of that year. In entering upon their arduous labours in the Christian vineyard, these devoted servants literally obeyed the injunction of Christ to his disciples, when he sent them to Preach the Gospel, 'take nothing for your journey, neither staves nor scrip, neither bread, neither money, neither have two coats a piece.' There was no need of much time, says one of them, or expenses, for our equipment. The congregation consisted chiefly of poor exiles, who had not much to give, and we ourselves had nothing but the clothes upon our backs. They travelled on foot, and on reaching Copenhagen, Count Pless, first lord of the bedchamber, kindly interested himself in their behalf with the king, who condescended to write a letter in their favour, with his own hand, to M. Egede, the Danish Missionary at Greenland. On their arrival there, they experienced the greatest difficulty in procuring subsistence: they now and then earned a little by writing for the Danish Missionary, till the stock of provisions at the colony began to fail. By this time, however, they had not only learned to be satisfied with very mean scanty fare, but had also insured themselves to the eating of seals flesh, mixing up a little oatmeal with train-oil. Those who know the nature of train-oil may form some idea of the hardships endured by them, yet even this was a delicacy compared to some of the fare which hunger obliged them to use.

"These Missionaries were plain men, who knew only their native tongue, and who had first to learn the Danish language, in order to acquire a knowledge of one of the most barbarous dialects upon earth, to become useful to the Greenlanders. Such, however, has been their success, that nearly the whole population of Greenland has since become Christians.—The state of society is wonderfully changed; and instruction, through the medium of the Danish, as well as Moravian teachers, is at least as universal in that inhospitable climate as in our own country.

"The following anecdote will illustrate, a little, the self-devotion of these servants of Christ.—Count Pless, in one of his conversations with them, asked 'How they intended to maintain themselves in Greenland? Unacquainted with the situation and climate of the country, they answered, 'by the labour of their hands, and God's blessing,' adding 'that they would build a house and cultivate a piece of land, that they might not be burdensome to any.' He objected that there was no timber for building, in that country. 'If that is the case,' said the brethren, 'then we will dig a hole in the earth, and lodge there.' Astonished at their ardour in the cause in which they had embarked, the Count replied, 'No, you shall not be driven to that extremity; take the timber with you and build a house; accept these fifty dollars for that purpose.' (Vide a Sketch of the Church, and Missions of the United Brethren.)

The writer of the "Appeal" proceeds.—"What, my friends, shall we think of these instances of self-denial? What but the spirit of God could prompt them to such sacrifices as these? or what, under their manifold trials, could support them but the omnipotent arm of Jehovah? We dare not dispute the call of such missionaries as these; animated by a heaven-born desire to do good to their fellow-creatures, and burning with zeal for the Redeemer's glory, they have sailed to the remotest climes, penetrated the most forbidding regions, and made themselves familiar with the most barbarous and inaccessible of mankind. Their cool and determined courage, their persevering and invincible patience, their undaunted and undeviating fortitude, and, above all, their fast and firm confidence in the never-failing promises of Jehovah, have enabled them to surmount difficulties, and to brave dangers, the bare mention of which is enough to appal the stoutest heart, and to unnerve the strongest resolution. Already we witness as the effect of their pious and disinterested labours, some of the noblest triumphs of the cross; and the kingdom of Emanuel appears to be breaking forth upon the left, and the name of Jesus is rendered precious in multitudes of languages and dialects, heretofore hardly to be pronounced by European tongues."

Numerous other extracts might be given, equally appropriate, from this interesting little pamphlet (to which the reader is referred,) but I fear to trespass farther upon the limits of your magazine: on this account, therefore, I shall defer to a future number, the offering some suggestions as to a plan when I apprehend may be adopted by friends, of general applicability, to foreign countries, without in any manner violating our peculiar testimonies and opinions.

I am, respectfully, &c.

Taunton, Tenth Mo. 1830. W. DAVIS.

Eligible Situation to Let, for one or more Years.

Two Offices and a commodious Cellar in the Brick Building formerly occupied by the Hon. Thomas Baillie. The apartments may be adapted for a convenient Store. For further particulars, application to be made to

E. W. MILLER, Esq.

Frederickton, December 5, 1829. tf.

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.

And to the person who exhibits the second best, not less than six in number.

To the person who exhibits the best Manure Forks not less than six in number.

And to the person who exhibits the second best, not less than six in number.

To the person who exhibits the best hay Rakes not less than six in number.

And to the person who exhibits the second best, not less than six in number.

All these emplements must be made by the person exhibiting them.

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.]

Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 30th March 1830.

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

Frederickton	800
St. Andrews	50
St. John	15
Cambridge	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 Frederickton, 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, Frederickton 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.

NEW GOODS.

BY the Isabella from Greenock, and Pyrenees from London, the subscribers have received, in addition to their recent importation; White and Grey Shirting Cottons; Plaids; Camblet; Carpeting; Checks; and Homespuns; Serow Augers; black, blue, whitened-brown, and all coloured Threads; Pot, Foolscap, Post and fine Gilt Writing Paper; Goose Quills; Silk Braces; Worsted, and Cotton Yarn; India, Book Muslin; Gros De Naples; black Silk; and Kid Stocks; Gentlemen's Beaver, Black, Kid, and Buck Gloves; Fashionable Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; 16 and 44 Black Crape; Sewing Silk; Ribbons, &c., &c., all of which will be sold very cheap for prompt payment.

FISHER, WALKER & Co.

Frederickton, 20th October, 1829. tf

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT commodious House in King's street, 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. Cth April, 1830. ROBERT WELLS.

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.

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