

POETRY.

(Selected.)

THE MOURNERS.

Ye are weeping, O ye mourners;
Ye are sighing o'er the dead,
As if their spirits had not gained
The land to where they fled:
Its glories, dimly shadowed forth,
Dwelt in their hearts, and shone
O'er all the darkened things of earth
Their eyes might look upon!

Ye're weeping—but your burning tears
Untainted are by crime;
Theirs have been wiped by Him, whose years
Were never mark'd by time.
Ye're sighing—but, oh! I know ye not
That they have ceased to sigh;
Their mourning now is all forgot
In heaven's eternal joy!

I know your spirits wander back—
And mine, too, seeks the shade,
The linden trees, and flowery track,
Where we, young dreamers, played!
I know there's sorrow in your souls,
And mine, too, hath a part—
Grief's swelling wave tumultuous rolls
In darkness o'er my heart!

It rolls—but, oh! my prophet eyes
Can pierce the gloomy spheres
That shroud the lights of Paradise
By agonizing fears.
I know that the departed ones
In glory live on high,
Far brighter than those tiny suns
That now are in the sky!

Their graves are with us—we may train
Bright flowers around their sod;
And we may tread, with pleasing pain,
The bowers through which they trod;
And love the lute they loved, and wake
The sighing songs they sung—
Their spirits could a gladness take
From all, in being young!

THOUGHTS OF THE PAST.

"How time has changed the fairy scene."
Ye come, ye come, gay sparkling thoughts
Of childhood's happy hours,
Like echo's ling'ring strain that floats
O'er beauty's rose-gem'd bowers;
Ye hover round like the gentle dreams
O'er infancy's sleep that play,
Or the "sighing sound" of living streams,
As in calmness on they stray.

Ye hover round—a hallow'd light
From the land where spirits dwell,
Ye chase the gloom of manhood's night
With memory's glowing spell;
Ye come, ye come, like the star of eve,
With its mild and placid sway,
O'er the shadowy past a light to leave,
Paled by the thoughts of To-day.

Ye come—but, oh! the "guise of truth"
That was your's in life's gay morn
Hath vanish'd like our days of youth,
Beneath the world's cold scorn;
Ye hover round, and the spirit roams
Back to the scenes of the past,
To kindred souls and cherish'd homes—
Why will not the vision last?

JAMAICA.

We have been favored with Kingston papers to the 19th ult. the Legislature of that Island met on the 9th—The Hon. David Finlayson was again chosen Speaker, but, subsequently in consequence of his advanced age, and a wish for retirement, requested leave of the House to resign the office, which request being granted, Mr. Barritt was chosen, as his successor.

The following is the Speech of his Excellency the Earl of Belmore:—

"Gentlemen of the Council.
"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"It is with the deepest sorrow I announce to you the demise of his late most Excellent Majesty King George the Fourth—a Prince whose great qualities formed the delight, and secured to him the dutiful attachment of his people, whilst the energy and vigour of his Councils, and the wisdom of his Government commanded the admiration and respect of surrounding nations, raised the British Empire to its present unrivalled height of glory and renown.

"Under so grievous a calamity, we however have the consolation to know, that another Prince of the same illustrious House has succeeded to the Throne, whose earliest years were devoted to the service of his country, and whose matured judgment, and accurate knowledge of public affairs, peculiarly qualify him for a firm and efficient discharge of those high duties which have devolved upon him, and afford a cheering promise of a happy and prosperous reign.

"It affords me much pleasure to inform you, instructions have been given to the Department of the Customs to carry into execution the arrangement contained in the Act, passed during the last Session, entitled "An Act to provide Salaries, in lieu of Fees," the Custom House Officers, by a duty on "Shipping," and in the Resolution of the House of the 19th of December.

"It will, of course, be necessary to provide for the retrospective payment to the Officers of the Customs of their salaries for the period during which no provisions has been made for them, so soon as the duties levied by the Officers of the Customs, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,"

shall have been paid to the Receiver General.

"I hail this proceeding as an auspicious omen of that perfect harmony and good understanding between the Parent State and this Colony, which the conciliatory disposition of his Majesty's Government cannot fail to produce. And when you learn that it is unconditional, and without any allusion to the reasonable expectation which is entertained, that the Colony will, at some period, reimburse to the Commissariat the advances made for the subsistence of the Forces employed for your defence, it manifests such perfect reliance on the justice and liberality of this new Assembly that I earnestly hope you will devise the means of relieving the Parent State from so heavy a burden.

"I have now to inform you, that the Slave Act of last Session has been disallowed by his Majesty in Council.

"My anxious desire, to avoid any interposition which could prevent the labours of the late Assembly being brought before his Majesty's Government induced me to give my assent to that Act—the fate of which I clearly anticipate.

"I shall, without delay, submit to you a despatch from the Colonial Office, assigning in detail the objections of his Majesty's Government to this Act; and also, an extract of a report from the Lords of the Council, to his Majesty, recommending its disallowance. You will perceive by these documents, that I am expressly instructed to pass no Law restraining the liberty of religious worship.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"I resort to you, with confidence, for such supplies as the public service may require.

"Gentlemen of the Council.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"In all my communications with you, I shall ever act with perfect candour and sincerity, and should I be so fortunate as to succeed in promoting your welfare and prosperity, the object of my constant anxiety will be amply gratified.

Answer of the House:—

JAMAICA. 88

To His Excellency Somerset Lowry, Earl of Belmore, Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the Territories thereon, depending in America, Chancellor, and Vice Admiral of the same.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

"May it please your Excellency.

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Assembly of Jamaica, thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of this Session.

"With great sincerity we join your Excellency, in expressions of sorrow, at the demise of our late most excellent Monarch King George the Fourth.

The accession of his late Majesty's Royal Brother to the Throne is our sole consolation under this grievous affliction.

His Majesty William the Fourth has long been the friend and advocate of these colonies, and we have no doubt he will continue that protection and favour as King, with which he honoured us in a less exalted station.

We are happy to learn from your Excellency that the arrangement contained in the Act to provide salaries in lieu of fees to the Custom House Officers, by a duty on Shipping, and in the resolution of the House of the 19th December last, will be carried into execution by the department of the Customs. The House is pledged, by that resolution, to provide for the retrospective payments to the Officers of the Customs of their salaries, whenever all the duties levied by the Officers of the Customs, under the Act of the 6th George 4th, shall have been paid into the public chest, and that pledge the House is ready to redeem.

"We unite with your Excellency, in the hope that in future, perfect harmony will exist between His Majesty's Government and the House. We cannot, however, lead your Excellency to expect, that the House will reimburse to the Mother Country the advance made for the subsistence of the Troops, during the time the Colony did not provide for them.

"The disallowance of the Slave Act disappoints the just expectations of the House; we considered that his Majesty's Government would at length be convinced of the expediency of accepting for the Slaves the concessions and melioration contained in that Act.

"We shall cheerfully grant for the exigency of the Government, such supplies as the public service may require, and the poverty of our constituents can afford.

"In all your Excellency's communications with the House you have hitherto acted with perfect candour and sincerity; and you have thereby given us the best assurance, that to promote our welfare is the object of your Excellency's constant anxiety. It shall always be our earnest desire to continue our good understanding with your Excellency, and to lighten as much as in our power, the cares of your administration.

For which his Excellency was pleased to return his thanks.

November 15.

The following Messages and Documents were laid before the Assembly on Friday last.

MR. SPEAKER,

I am commanded by his Excellency, the Governor to bring down to the House the copy of a despatch from Sir George Murray, relative to the future subsistence of his Majesty's Troops in this Colony.

The experience of the last two years has convinced his Majesty's Government of the absolute necessity of placing this

service on a fixed and permanent footing, not liable to be interrupted whenever any difference of opinion may take place, between the different branches of the Legislature.

The despatch of Sir George Murray so fully explains the intentions of his Majesty's Government, that few observations from his Excellency are necessary. Still he is anxious to call the most serious attention of the house to this despatch, and to the great advantage the colony will derive from the control of the expenses of the Army being placed in the hands of Government, the regularity with which the Service will be conducted and the trouble of examining the details of expenditure avoided.

[After noticing the particular supplies, originally granted to the troops, with the mode of granting them, the Dispatch concludes:—] JOURNAL.

"Such was the mode in which the Colony provided its supplies for the troops, whose assistance it desired, until the arrival of the year 1829, when the Assembly put a stop to the greater part of the supplies, in consequence of the dispute upon the question of the salaries payable to the Officers of the Customs.

"Down to the period of the latest information, the evil has continued to increase. From the official reports for last year, which have been communicated to me by the General commanding in Chief, it appears that, at Maroon-Town, the Barracks and Hospitals are actually tumbling to pieces: "The Hospital badly situated," wretchedly adapted for the comforts of the sick, and far too small for the numbers now quartered there." That at Stoney Hill, "the Barracks is much out of order, particularly the Hospital," that at Fort Augusta "the Hospital is raised only a few inches from the ground, and, in heavy rains, the whole of the yard is several inches under water;" and that at Falmouth and Luces, the establishments are in a most ruinous state. Indeed, unless something is done to them shortly, they will not be habitable."

"In this state of things his Majesty's Government have found it necessary to take the entire subject into their full and final consideration, and to consult with the highest military authorities, respecting the effectual manner of guarding against the occurrence of the evils which I have recapitulated, and of securing for the future the accommodations, and, above all, the health of the troops; and I would willingly hope that, at the present conjuncture, when a new Colonial Assembly is in its commencement, and more especially after the proof which the Mother Country has given, in the present arrangements respecting the Revenue Officers, of its desire to conciliate the Colonists of Jamaica, that the retrospect, contained in this despatch, will have its due effect with the Members of the Colonial Legislature, and to determine them with a more cordial concurrence than was to be attained from former Assemblies in the requisitions of His Majesty's Government on behalf of the British troops.

The careful and deliberate examination, which his Majesty's Government have felt it their duty to make into the whole of this subject, has thoroughly convinced them, as they trust it will also fully satisfy the Legislature of Jamaica, that the repetition of the mischief complained of can be prevented only by the grant of a fixed sum, to be annually paid into the military chest, and appropriated to the support of the Garrison, under the authority of his Majesty's Government.

"If, unhappily, however, which I should be most reluctant to anticipate, the new Assembly should be of a different opinion, and should adhere to the narrower policy of its predecessors, the only remedy which it is in the power of his Majesty's Government to apply, and which they would then be under the actual necessity of applying, is to diminish the amount of the Garrison lately maintained in the Island of Jamaica.

"It would be a matter of great concern to his Majesty's Government should they find themselves thus obliged for the purpose of placing the Garrison upon a scale commensurate with the peculiar means of the Mother Country, to reduce it considerably below the amount of Force which the Colonists have been accustomed to deem necessary; but it is to be presumed that the Colony would be fully prepared for such a measure, since a distinct declaration was made in a despatch from my predecessor, dated the 17th of February, 1828, that, "under the financial circumstances of the country, it would be impossible that so large a force could subsist in Jamaica without the usual supplies from the Colony." On reference to that despatch, and to the other documents which have been, from time to time, laid before the Assemblies, the Colonists would also perceive that this alternative has not been offered until after ample communication with them upon the subject of it.

"If then the measure, which I have here proposed, of a fixed grant, to be annually paid and appropriated as before mentioned, shall not have been adopted by the Legislature in its approaching Session, one Regiment will be withdrawn from Jamaica before the commencement of the year 1831; and you will be prepared also for the withdrawal, in the approaching spring, of all the other European forces, except those which shall be absolutely necessary to guard the Naval and Military Arsenals in the Harbour of Kingston, and those which it may be found practicable to accommodate in Barracks and Hospitals adequately constructed and maintained.

"For the execution of this measure the necessary instructions will be transmitted by the General Commanding in Chief to the Gen. commanding the troops in Jamaica.

"I will not conclude, however, without adding that even should the withdrawal of the troops unfortunately be rendered thus unavoidable by the policy which the Legislature, in its next Session, may pursue, still if, at any subsequent time, the circumstances of the Colony should be deemed by the local authorities to require the restoration of the Garrison to the same amount of force at which it has been heretofore maintained, the Colonies would find no indisposition on the part of His Majesty's Government to comply with their desire, provided that, by adopting the measure heretofore pointed out, they would then enable His Majesty's Government to reconcile such a step with a sense of duty to his Majesty's troops on the one hand, and on the other with a due consideration for the financial means of the Mother Country."

Varieties.

ANTIQUITY.—An ancient British stone battle-axe or celt has recently been found by Mr. Thomas Pitt, of Huddersfield, on the south of the Mount, and above the Meltimers, near the Pike Law, one of the highest points in the beautiful and romantic district called Holmfirth, near Huddersfield. It measures more than seven inches in length, and about three inches in breadth the broadest part. Its weight is two pounds ten ounces. In shape it nearly resembles the common axe used at the present day; the cutting edge is wedge shaped, and about three inches broad on the face; the other end is rounded, and about five and a half in circumference.

COAL.—We proposed last week to stay the waste of all small coals burned at the pits. That such waste is impolitic, and may hereafter become a national misfortune, will appear from the following remarks, quoted in a Liverpool paper:—"In the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle: It is stated that the quantity of iron annually manufactured in Wales is about 27,000 tons of which about three-fourths is made into bars, and one-fourth sold as pigs and castings. The quantity of coal required for its manufacture, on the average of the whole, including that used for engines, workmen, &c. will be about five and a half tons for each ton of iron; the annual consumption of coals by the iron works will therefore be about 1,500,000 tons.—The quantity used in the melting of copper ore imported from Cornwall, in the manufacture of tin plate, forging of iron for various purposes, and for domestic uses, may be calculated at 850,000 tons; which makes altogether the annual consumption of coal in Wales, 1,850,000 tons. The annual quantity of iron manufactured in Great Britain is 690,000 tons. If such be the immense consumption of Coal and iron in this country at present who can calculate what it will be in a few years, when the kingdom will be covered with rail-roads, and when we bear in mind that upwards of 4000 tons of iron have been laid down in the double line of rail-way between this town and Manchester, a distance of about thirty miles only. Small coal and clay, now wasted, would easily supply this demand. The reduction of duty only is wanted.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND MR. COOPER.

There are two things which I admire in Sir Walter, his capacity and his simplicity; which indeed I am apt to think are much the same. The more ideas a man has of other things, the less he is taken up with the idea of himself. Every one gives the same account of the author of "Waverley" in this respect. When he was in Paris, and went to Galignani's he sat down in an outer room to look at some book he wanted to see; none of the clerks had the least suspicion who it was; when it was found out, the place was in a commotion. Cooper, the American, was in Paris at the same time; his looks and manner seemed to announce a much greater man. He strutted through the streets with a very consequential air; and in company held up his head, sewed by his features, and placed himself on a sort of pedestal to be observed and admired, as if he never relaxed in the assumption, nor wished it to be forgotten by others, that he was the American Walter Scott. The real one never troubled himself about the matter. Why should he? He might safely leave the question to others. Indeed, by what I am told, he carries his difference too far; it amounts to an implied contempt for the public, and misprison of treason against the common wealth of letters. He thinks nothing of his works, although "all Europe rings with them from side to side."—Hazlitt's Conversation of Northcote.

NAPOLEON'S CHAIR.—When the late Mr. Huskisson was in office, he was presented with the chair which the exiled Emperor usually sat in during his dismal sojourn at Longwood. This relic Mr. Huskisson appeared to set a great value on, and a place was appropriated for it in his library. He had also a small brass plate affixed to the chair, on which the period when it was presented to him, and some other particulars, were engraved, to which the following lines from "Byron's Ode to Napoleon" were added:—

"Nor till thy fall could mortals guess
Ambition's less than nothingness."

TENACITY OF VEGETABLE LIFE.—The Journal of the Royal Institution affords a very curious fact to be added to that already known upon this subject. "At the Medico-Botanical Society," says the journal, "Mr. Houlton discovered a bulbous root, which was discovered in the hand of an Egyptian mummy, in which it probably had remained for 2000 years.—It germinated on exposure to the atmosphere; when placed in earth it grew with great rapidity!"

ANTI-PROFESSIONAL AFFECTIONS.—The Bath Directory boasts of a lawyer named "Physic," a doctor called "Law,"

a person named "Rant," and an actor called "Church."

ARC OF THE MERIDIAN.—The Emperor of Russia has assigned 10,000 rubles per annum for the continuation of the researches necessary to ascertain the exact measure of the degree. M. Struve is charged with superintending this work, which will last forty years. Two officers have been sent to Finland to make observations in conjunction with those of M. Struve.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—A letter from Algiers, Sept. 4, says:—"The day of our arrival was very remarkable; for some minutes during an eclipse of the moon all the inhabitants of Algiers, were on the terraces striking upon kettles, and uttering loud cries to deliver the moon from the power of the dragon."

POTATO CHEESE.—In many parts of Saxony cheese is made in the following manner from potatoes:—Take the best potatoes and boil them; when cold, beat them into a mortar into a pulp adding a pint of sour milk to 5lbs. of potatoes. Keep the mass covered for three or four days, and then beat it again. Make it into small cheeses, which are to be placed in baskets, to let the superfluous moisture escape. Dry them in the shade, and pile them on each other for 15 days; after which they may be put away in any manner in a dry place. They have a very pleasant flavour and will keep good for years, improving with age.

MISS WHITWELL.

VERY respectfully begs to offer her sincere thanks to those families who have hitherto encouraged her efforts by their kind support and approbation and to announce to the public in general that her seminary for the Education of young Ladies will re-open on the 24th January 1831.

TERMS.—Daily pupils from four, to eight dollars per quarter.—Boarders Thirty Pounds per annum. A quarters notice is requested previous to each young lady leaving the school. Miss Whitwell begs leave to state to Parents and Guardians that it will be her most anxious wish and care to train up her pupils to a knowledge and application of those just principles which under the unerring guidance of Religion are best calculated to insure their temporal and future happiness; and to cultivate in their young minds a taste for those elegant and mental acquisitions which adorn society, make the domestic circle graceful and attractive, and ought ever to form a part of the character of a lady.

With a view to these two leading objects, Miss W. has formed her present system, which she trusts study and experience might mature into general usefulness.

Masters will be procured in each polite branch, when a sufficient number of pupils are obtained.

Fredrickton, 28th Dec. 1830.

FOR SALE.

THE House in which the undersigned now resides; it is an excellent stand for mercantile business, or from the number of apartments it contains, is well adapted for a boarding House. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE K. LUGRIN.

August 11, 1829.

PROSPECTUS.

AGREEABLY to the wishes of several most respectable Gentlemen, I propose publishing early in July next, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, a compendious History of the Northern part of the Province of New-Brunswick. It shall comprise an Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive account of the large and commercial counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, and Kent. No exertion will be spared to obtain the most correct information relative to the commerce—Internal Resources—present condition—and future capabilities of these counties.

The soundings, currents, anchorages, and other maritime features of the Ports of Restigouche, Bathurst, Caraquet, Little Shipigan, Grand Shipigan, Richibucto, Baie du Cheval, and Shediac, shall be fully and faithfully delineated; and, to enlarge the utility of the work, it will be embellished by illustrative charts of the Miramichi, the Baie de Chaleur, and the Richibucto. Notwithstanding the extensive intercourse, which for many years, has existed between the Mother Country and this Colony, the British Public have but a very imperfect knowledge of the resources, and other local attributes of its Northern Coast.

To supply this deficiency, by forming a local, as well as commercial intimacy, is the primary consideration of the Author.

With an humble hope that mutual advantage may be the result of the intended essay, this proposition is respectfully submitted to such Merchants, Ship Owners and other Gentlemen as may approve of it.

By their

Very obedient Servant,

ROBERT COANLY.

Price Ten Shillings.

Miramichi, November, 1830.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—16s. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.

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