

POETRY.

(Selected.)

ADIEU TO SCOTLAND.

Land of my soul! what meet farewell,
Shall trembling lips like mine address thee!
Such struggling thoughts my bosom swell,
That words I scarce can find to bless thee.
Fame to thy sons of noble race!
Joy to thy maids of matchless grace!
Peace to my father's dwelling place!
And health to all that love thee!
What child of thine may hope to find
Amid the climes where fate may lead him,
The virtues that he leaves behind,
Thy truth, thy honour and thy freedom?
They shun the blood-stained soil of France,
In Rome they sleep in death-like trance—
Helvetia's mountains knew them once,
And for thy sake I'll love her!
Yet there, even there—thy heath-clad hill,
Thy clear, brown streams—the woods that
lie them,
Thy fairy lakes shall haunt me still,
And mock the lands that would outshine them.
In vain shall Alps invade the sky,
And rivers roll majestic by,
And mightier lakes expanded lie—
Like thine, I cannot love them!
Sounds too there are—as all have known,
Upon the soft resistless stealing,
From voice of friends, the mingled tone
Of Scotia's music—mirth and feeling!
Oh Italy! thy matchless heart
A moment's rapture may impart,
From infancy that loved them!
There is a spot, a darling spot,
Whose charms no other scenes can borrow,
Whose smiles can cheer the darkest lot,
Can double joy and lighten sorrow.
Through marble halls I'll coldly roam,
Unconscious of the princely dome,
And from their state, my lowly home!
Still more I'll learn to love thee.
But for that friend who guides my way,
That tie which death alone can sever;
Unable or to go, or stay,
My heart would linger on for ever.
But duty calls, the sail is set,
And eyes with friendly tears are wet—
Adieu, adieu! Oh! never forget,
Till I return, to love me!

VARIETIES.

HOLYROOD—SCOTCH REGALIA.

The first time I saw Charles the Tenth, was in the Cathedral at Rheims—the crown of France upon his brow, the nobles of that gallant country at his feet. I was then young—attached to the suit of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, whose equipages, plate, and embroidered liveries, dazzled the Frenchmen as much as the splendid diamonds of the Duchesse excited the envy of their ladies. It was, in truth, a gorgeous sight. The hierarchy of the Roman Church, in the imposing costume of their order, ranged round the throne—the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Latite, stood behind the chair, while a Prince of the blood held the sword of France. Who then could have imagined the future!

I saw him next at the *fete Dieu* in Paris. The Priest-directed monarch walked in procession, the consecrated taper in his hand. I smiled at the time, and thought of Henri Quatre. The good people of Paris were pleased at the spectacle. The cynical few—such as Tallyrand—shrugged their shoulders; but the throne of Charles seemed firm.

I saw him next at the palace of Holyrood. The picture gallery there had been fitted up as a chapel. I was admitted, through the kindness of the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the palace, into the apartments of the unfortunate Mary Stewart, which communicates by a passage with the gallery. The altar was erected near the portrait of the Regent Murray. The Cardinal Latite, the companion of Sir Charles's exile, was in the act of elevating the host. The de-throned monarch, surrounded by his family knelt at his feet. The young Duke of Bordeaux was close to his grandfather.

The tone of the scene was sombre. Many years have elapsed since the service of the Catholic church had been celebrated by a cardinal within those walls. Knox had been there, and his reforming hand had swept all traces of Catholic devotion from the now ruined chapel. In the room where the ferocious Ruthven and imbecile Darnley murdered David Rizzio, a shrine painted on marble by Permeagano, still stands, though mutilated by the violence of the reformers.

One of our party hearing that the collar and the ring left to George the Fourth by the Cardinal of York, out of gratitude for his pension, was to be deposited with the rest of the Stuart Regalia, in the Castle of Edinburgh, procured us admittance to witness the ceremony. The iron scene, which like a bell glass, encompasses the table, on which the crown and sceptre are placed, was opened; the presence of a Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland being necessary for that purpose. We entered, and the jewels of the unfortunate Stewarts were placed upon the cushion. The antique circlet which had graced the brows of Bruce, of the gallant James the Fifth, of his lovely daughter, and her pedant son, lay before us. One of our party, a young nobleman of Scotland, took it in his hand, and said, "The jealous warden could scarcely contain himself at an act which he considered scarcely less than treasonable; but when the young Lord placed it on his head, the hot Scot's indignation burst all bounds. Sacrilege would have been in his eyes a venial offence compared to this. Off with it my lord," he exclaimed, in a strong Scottish accent, "I am here to see no insult offered to the independent crown of Scotland. Ye ken the time has been, when the head would not have been over safe that had committed an act of presumption."

The golden circlet was then replaced on the table with due humility. The grate was closed, and the massy bolts withdrawn.

Use of the Telescope.—On our arrival at Muscat, we were visited by men of all nations and colours. A good telescope happened to be placed so as to give a complete view of one of the farthest fortifications. I called an Arab to look through it, and he did so for about a minute, then gazed with the most eager attention at me, and, without saying a word, dashed over the ship's side. When the boat he was in got a little distance, he exclaimed, "You are magicians, and I now see how you take towns; that thing (pointing to the telescope), be they ever so far off, brings them as near as you like. We were much amused with his simplicity, but no arguments could prevail on him to return and receive such a lesson in optics as might dispel his delusion.—*Sketches of Persia.*

An American in London, in a letter to the editor of the Richmond Religious Telegraph, thus speaks of that city:

What a city is London! From the top of St. Paul's, an elevation of 414 feet, I have endeavored to estimate its extent. Imagine yourself on the pinnacle of your highest edifice. Survey an area of ten miles square, and, excepting the river that passes through it, crossed by numerous bridges, and covered with vessels of every description, let your city overspread the whole—that is London. Suppose next that you have the whole population of Virginia and North Carolina, or of the two Carolinas and Georgia assembled, and residing in that one city. That is the population of London. It is a congregated world. Men of all nations, of all languages, of all religions, of all trades and pursuits, in every class of society, and of all descriptions of character, are here assembled.—Every department of business and of pleasure is occupied. Every conceivable mode of acquiring or spending property; of redeeming or of wasting time; of doing good or ill, is here exemplified. We have seen the King, and we have seen the beggar: The man of state and robes in the House of Lords, and the creature of crusts and rags in the street, and at each extreme perhaps, and certainly among intermediate grades, we might find all that is excellent and all that is base, the most exalted virtue and the blackest depravity. They are all here. The stages and steam-boats are ever emptying into this great receptacle the precious and the vile of the kingdom. Indeed all kingdoms bring their glory, and their abominations, into this mammoth metropolis.

One's interest in London is heightened by the connection which we trace between the streets and edifices of every part of it, and the history of other times. We recall the names of men, in high or in humble stations; sacred or desecrated, whose lives were a blessing or a curse to their generation. Here they lived. Here they inflicted on they suffered wrong. Here they wrote, they preached, they fought, they died, and there were they buried. In Westminster (west monastery) Abbey "the Kings, the great men, the rich men, the chief captains, and the mighty men," "lie in glory, each one in his own house."—Marble has there preserved the names, and frequently wax has preserved the features, of those who were conspicuous in their day for little else than elevated station, and excessive wickedness. Many for success in war, for political sagacity, for literary attainments, and a few for their piety, have been elevated to a niche, in that house of God, as candidates for immortality. But the genuine register of immortality is not kept in those halls. The names there recorded were more frequently of the great, than of the good, and many of them, the student of history must fear, will not be "found written in the Book of Life."—Better, far better and happier, is a Christian beggar, than an unchristian king.

Prince or pauper, however, there is one event to all. And whether the deserted dust was conveyed in state to Westminster Abbey, or carted unnoticed to the beggar's corner, it matters little. They shall all be made alive, and "the Lord knoweth them that are his." Most affecting it is to think that as the former generations high and low, have all passed away, and are clean gone: So the present generation are passing, and will soon be in the dust beside them.

Feeble as theirs our mortal frame,
The same our way, our homes, the same,
From scenes of duty, means of grace,
To God's tribunal all must pass.

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.—This beautiful pile, the property of the Duke of Newcastle, has been destroyed by an English mob in consequence of its master's being opposed to reform. Upon a high cliff that rises on the banks of the little river Lene, stand the ruined walls of Nottingham Castle, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country.—Its history would be uninteresting to American readers. Two circumstances alone mark it worthy of notice. It was on the height where the Castle stands, that Charles the first raised the standard; at the commencement of the civil war. The other, is that the town beneath its walls, is the birth place of Gilbert Wakefield and Henry Kirke White. The former is well known as the author of some profound theological works in answer to Paine's *Age of Reason*, and several valuable editions of Greek and Latin classics. He is well remembered also, for suffering two years imprisonment in Dorsetshire gaol, for expressing some opinions that were too republican to please the British government. His health, however, received a blow from which it did not recover.

Mr. Wakefield died in 1801.—There seems almost a political justice in the destruction of the Castle of one of the very aristocracy,

against whose undue power, the humble yet powerful advocate of reform, born and nurtured in the vale below, made an appeal that shook their very walls.

Henry Kirke White is too well known, to require any thing further than the briefest notice. His talents that lifted him from obscurity; his pure and excellent heart, his devotion to science, and his thirst for fame, have everywhere found their share of eulogy and affectionate remembrance. Lord Byron's beautiful lines will be readily recalled by our readers.

So the struck Eagle, stretch'd upon the plain,
No more thro' rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather, on the fatal dart,
And wigg'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.

Keen worn his pangs, but keener far to feel,
He nurs'd the pinion which impell'd the steel;
While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest,
Drank the last life drop of his bleeding breast.

Albany Daily.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—To give any thing like a detailed account of his various productions is impossible within our limits. His works are a library of themselves. Among his contributions to the periodicals of the day, was a noble tribute to the memory of Lord Byron. This article, which appeared in *Blackwood's*, was as beautiful in style as it was in feeling, written in the generous spirit of a great mind doing justice to an equal—but envy, like cunning, is the vice of petty natures. Of the secrecy observed about the writer of works so popular, we can only observe, that, at least, an author may be permitted to say, "I will do what I please with my own"; besides, Sir Walter was much too acute not to know the attraction of mystery. The confession at last was any thing but voluntary; it was the inevitable consequence of poor Constable's failure. If we look at the quality which Scott has written, it would seem incredible; but when we also look at the quantity, and remember the vast mass of material that he must have accumulated, it adds wonder to applause. People are very apt to talk of the luxury of literary pursuits—the pleasure of an author. The pleasure of literature is like the pleasure of any other business to the professional writer; and those who talk of literary ease know nothing of the mere manual exertion of writing, the absolute bodily fatigue, to say nothing of the wear and tear of mind, whose powers are in continual requisition.

Hardly earned are both the honours and profit of literature; and well does Sir Walter Scott deserve his share of both.—Equally appreciated at home and abroad, never has an author received more tokens of universal admiration. His works are translated into most known languages; and Mrs. Charles Gore mentions, in her Hungarian Tales, that in one of the inns the head of "Valter Skote" is hung up as a sign. Abbotsford, the place in which he has taken so much pleasure, is, as Hallock beautifully says of Robert Burns' grave, one of the

"Shrines to no code or creed confined,
The Delphian vales, the Palestinian,
The Meccas of the mind."

The rank of Baronet, with which our author has been honoured, is the first instance of such a distinction being conferred on literary merit. His conversational powers are very great; perhaps his style of telling a story is unrivalled in its dramatic effect. His memory is very extraordinary, and dwells to this day with delight on its early tales of legendary lore. We heard a little anecdote of him, with which we cannot do better than conclude. Walking with Wordsworth last summer, he was detailing his many literary plans. "Why, you are laying down work for a life," said his companion, "No, no, not for a life," rejoined Sir Walter, "but for twenty years; I have twenty years' mind and health in me yet."

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.
In the Senate, a bill providing indemnity for spoliation, committed by the French prior to the year 1800, was, by unanimous consent, read a second time by its title, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilkins, Webster, Chambers, Brown, and Dudley.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate, the number of vessels, and their tonnage and cargoes, which have cleared from any of the ports in the U. S. to any port or place in the British American colonies, since the President's proclamation of 5th October, 1830, distinguishing those, if any, which cleared for such port or place, and a market, or for a British port or place, and some other port or place; distinguishing also, American from foreign tonnage; and also the entries of all vessels from any British colonial port, with their cargoes, since the above proclamation, distinguishing the tonnage as above, and designating the British port or place from whence the cargoes were imported.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate of the amount of American and foreign tonnage (distinguishing them) which has been cleared from and entered from the Swedish and Danish West Indies since the President's proclamation of the 5th October, 1830, with the kind and amount of the cargoes.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether, since his proclamation of 5th October, 1830, British vessels have cleared from the United States for any port in the British continental colonies in America, and have sailed directly to the British West Indies, by virtue of clearances previously obtained from the custom houses in those continental colonies, thus performing voyages circuitous on paper, but in fact direct.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate what are the duties paid on British and American vessels, respectively,

and their cargoes, in British ports in the West Indies and the other British American colonies; distinguishing between the West Indies and the other colonies, and between American and British vessels, and the produce of the U. S. and of the colonies.

Mr. Holmes rose and said: Mr. President, my attention has been directed to a paragraph in the President's message at the commencement of this session, and from its indefinite character, I shall be compelled to make it the basis of some resolutions of inquiry. The paragraph to which I allude will be found on the fourth page of the message, which is as follows:—

"Of the claims upon England, it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of things to which their prosecution and denial gave rise, has been succeeded by arrangements productive of mutual good feelings, and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relating to the colonial trade, which has been in force, short period during which it has been in force, will not enable me to form any accurate judgment of this operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized, has employed, to the 30th September last, upwards of 30,000 tons of American, 15,000 tons of foreign shipping, in the outward voyage, and in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of trade between our territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, which may prove more than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination made to favour the trade of the northern colonies with the West Indies."

It seems then to be admitted, that we on the Atlantic, have sustained a loss, which it is supposed is to be made up in the agricultural interests of our interior waters. The amount of this loss, and particularly its proportion to the state of Maine, which I have the honor in part to represent, is one subject of my inquiry. Thirty thousand tons of American shipping is but a pittance of what has hitherto been concerned annually in this trade. The President's proclamation opening the trade to the British, was of the 5th October, 1830, and about two months after I believe (for this I speak from recollection,) the trade was open to us. Up to the 30th September, this trade had been open to the British a year, minus five days, and to us ten months, and during these periods, the American outward tonnage had been thirty thousand, and the British fifteen thousand, and the inward had been American something less, and British twenty thousand only. Now what can the President mean? Before Mr. McLane's arrangement, this trade had formed a regular channel; our products had been transported in our own vessels to St. Bartholomew, a Swedish Island, and St. Thomas, a Danish Island, where they were deposited, and where they were taken by British transportation to their islands for consumption. In the year ending 30th September, 1830, this transportation stood thus:

Outwards. American Tonnage Foreign.

Sweedish W. Indies, . . . 19,960 . . . 000	
Danish . . . do. . . 52,335 . . . 000	
British . . . do. . . 2,395 . . . 000	
Newfoundland . . . 1,523 . . . 000	
Br. Amer. Colonies, . . . 117,171 . . . 14,267	
Tons, . . . 193,584 . . . 14,267	

The tonnage employed to supply the Swedish and Danish West Indies for their consumption, must have been trifling indeed. Nearly the whole of this 193,584 tons of American, and 14,267 tons of British shipping must have been employed in furnishing the British American colonies. Now, if in twelve months for the British, and ten for the American navigation, only 30,000 tons of the former, and 15,000 of the latter have been employed in the outward, and much less of the former, and about one-fourth more of the latter in the inward trade, what a dismal falling off do we here witness? If the Atlantic States have, by this "arrangement," suffered such a diminution of their tonnage for more than an equivalent to the inhabitants on the lakes, and on the St. Lawrence, and is it right that our interests should be thus sacrificed to theirs, it is but fair that we, the sufferers, should know what that equivalent is: whether it is commercial or political.

Further, sir: In recurring to the negotiation in this affair, it seems that, on our part, every thing was yielded, and in the humblest terms of concession. The Earl of Aberdeen triumphantly quotes Mr. McLane upon himself, thus: "It (the measure of the American Congress) concedes in its terms all the power in the negotiation of the colonial trade, and authorizes the President to confer on British subjects all those privileges, as well in the circuitous as the direct voyage, which Great Britain has at any time demanded or desired." So it seems we have yielded every thing, permitted, nay solicited Great Britain to prescribe the terms, and the consequence has been, as every one might have expected, a dead loss to our negotiating interest.

I have, sir, another inquiry which I wish to propose. It has been intimated that this trade has taken this course—our productions are subjected to a much higher duty in British W. Indies than in their North American provinces.—We are excluded from carrying from these provinces to their West Indies. To avoid this duty chargeable from our ports direct to the W. Indies, the British vessel obtains a clearance from Halifax or St. John, and clears from a port in the United States to a British continental port, sails directly to the West Indies, enters under this clearance from Halifax or St. John, and thus avoids the high duty on our products from our ports to the West Indies direct. If such a practice is going on, it at once, and totally, excludes our participation in the whole trade.

One other inquiry is embraced by the resolutions which I intend to offer. It appears by Mr. McLane's despatches to the Secretary of State, that Mr. Herries, President of the Board of Trade had presented a proposition for a modification of the tariff on importation into those British colonies, in which he had exhibited a schedule of the present and proposed duties.—Mr. McLane, in his letter of the 22d November, 1830, indulges a hope of a relaxation of the proposed duties, and this is the last we hear on the subject. Part of my purpose is to ascertain what are the duties now chargeable in the British colonies.

On the whole, sir, this subject is involved in too much mystery. Maine, it is feared, has lost a valuable portion of her territory in exchange for Rouse's Point in New York. If, in addition to this, a large amount of her tonnage is to be dismantled to benefit this and other large States, let us know how, why, and wherefore, and for this purpose I offer the resolutions.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, then moved that the resolution be printed for the use of the Senate, which motion was carried in the affirmative.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

In the Senate Mr. Poindeux, submitted a resolution, directing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of fixing a rate of duties on Foreign imports, not exceeding twenty per cent, *ad valorem*, on any one article imported into the United States, nor lower than ten per cent, *ad valorem*; so as to produce a net revenue of \$15,000,000 annually. In the House, a Message was received from the President on the subject of tonnage duties at Martinique and in the ports of the United States on French vessels bound from that island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. An act of Congress passed in 1828, provides that French vessels from Martinique and Guadeloupe, laden with the produce of those islands, may enter the ports of the United States subject only to the duties which would be imposed upon American vessels coming from those islands and laden with the same cargoes. A French vessel called the *Victorie*, having lately arrived at New York from Martinique, in ballast, was charged with foreign tonnage duty; and the Minister of France supposing that this case came within the spirit of the law of 1828, applied for a return of the duties. His application to the State Department was referred to that of the Treasury for its decision, which being unfavourable to the application of the minister, was communicated to him with the assurance that the case should be laid before Congress, that they might decide whether it was expedient to extend the provisions of the law to vessels arriving in ballast. Such is the object of the present message.

NOTICE.

The Corporation of Christ's Church, Fredericton, having resolved to enlarge and repair the said Church:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Committee appointed for that purpose, will receive Tenders from any person desirous of contracting for the work.

The addition to extend back about 25 feet and to be completely finished, corresponding in every particular with the Church as it now stands (except Painting, which will be a separate Contract). The whole roof to be new Shingled with 18 inch shingles of the best quality.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr. Clapp's Office in Fredericton, where Tenders will be received until the 4th February next.

Plans and Specifications may also be seen at Messrs. E. Barlow & Sons in St. John.

GEORGE COSTER,
JEDDIAH SLASON,
H. G. CLOPPER,
G. E. KETCHUM,
Committee.
Fredericton, 16th January, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ's Church, in the Parish of Fredericton, hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they are ready to receive applications in writing for a renewal of Leases (all arrears of Rent being previously paid) of the Blocks No. 1, 2 and 3, in the upper part of the Town, the original Leases of which determined on the 24th December last.—In which applications must be particularly set forth the extent and probable value of the several improvements, and whether the respective applicants derived their title by a lease or assignment; and if by assignment, prove and if of such assignment will be required. The applications to be sent in to the Church Wardens without delay.

Fredericton, 4th January, 1832.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, and possession on given, the first day of May next, that well known tract for any kind of public business, or a Country Seat for a gentleman retiring from business, in Gagetown, County of Queens, now occupied by Thomas Tilley and Robert Wetmore, Esquires, nearly opposite the Court House; containing six acres of land under cultivation, with a good Dwelling House and Barn thereon, and between 80 and 100 Apple and Plum Trees, most of which bear. The said land is highly fully situated; and to suit purchasers it will be sold in whole or in part. The terms of payment will be made convenient, as credit will be given for part of the purchase money. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JAMES TILLEY.
Sheffield, January 7th, 1832.

STATIONARY.

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and a fresh supply of CUTLERY and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Also—

STEEL PENS.

Book-Binding done to any pattern on the shortest notice. Pocket-Books and Port-folios made and repaired.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.
6th Dec. 1831.

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JAMES BALLOCH, Agent.

THE FIRM of Hector & Joseph Sutherland.

of this place, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HECTOR SUTHERLAND.

JOSEPH SUTHERLAND.

Fredericton, 27th July, 1831.

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

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