

## POETRY.

### Selected.

#### "THE POET'S WIFE."

I saw her in her father's halls,  
Amid the fairy scene;  
The banners on our ancient walls,  
Were decked with laurel green.

The beautiful—the brave—the fair—  
The grave—the gay—the young,  
Did to my father's halls repair,  
When I was twenty-one.

And in that crowd one lovely crest  
Pre-eminently shone;  
All eyes upon her seemed to rest,  
All hearts her beauty own.

I saw her tread the mazy dance,  
The envy of each eye;  
I gazed upon her till by chance  
The beautiful maid drew nigh.

When in a voice so sweet, so clear,  
Greeting she gave to me;  
'Twas rapture to my soul to hear,  
Those tones of melody.

She sang—it seemed as though a spell  
Did o'er my senses steal;  
Oh! that a poet's pen might tell  
What none but poet's feel!

I listened with a new delight  
That voice—its magic thrill,  
Touched every nerve, and in night's dream,  
I heard—I heard it still.

Her song upon my slumbers broke;  
It fell upon my ear,  
Like sounds in sweetest accents spoke—  
It seemed to hover near.

That lovely face and fairy form,  
Now cheer me through the day,  
And o'er me shed from night till morn,  
Their bright and beautiful ray.

And years have passed—and mine has been  
A day unclouded life;  
For she who graced that splendid scene,  
Is now the poet's wife!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### INSTALLATION OF LORD STANLEY.

The Installation of Lord Stanley as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, took place on Wednesday, at two o'clock, in the Common Hall. His Lordship, besides the Dean of the Faculty (Sir Archibald Campbell), and the Principal and Professors, was accompanied by His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Hamilton, Sir James Graham, the Hon. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Campbell, of Blythwood, Mr. Ewing, Mr. P. M. Stewart, &c. After the customary formalities had been gone through, Lord Stanley rose amidst great cheering. He said the custom of the University required that he should, on the present occasion, address a few words to those by whom he had been placed in such a distinguished situation. He did so with mingled but sincere feelings of diffidence and gratification. He felt diffident because, when he looked at the long list of those who had preceded him, when he found the list adorned with the genius of a Campbell, the splendid talents of a Brougham—(cheers), the critical acumen of a Jeffrey, and the philosophical research of a McIntosh—when he reflected on the mighty grasp of mind of an Adam Smith, and a Burke, he felt that they must see how immeasurably he fell below them—(cries of "No, no," and cheers)—when he looked at the station which the University had held in the history of science, and of literature, for four centuries,—to the names of the Professors adorning their rolls, and of those who had been sent forth from their halls to enlighten mankind, and to spread the benefits of science—when he found their chairs filled with such men as Smith, and Reid, and Jardine—when their Theological chair was occupied by a Black, their mathematical chair by a Simpson—when he saw that they had sent forth such men as Hunter, and Bailey, and Watt, he felt the more deeply the honor they had conferred in placing him in a situation to which he could have no claim. He found on looking back to the history of the University that it had struggled, with no large endowments, with but little means; yet with that strict economy which was practised, that impartial devotion to extend the means of its usefulness which had been displayed; it had been able to secure to itself a larger share in the extension of knowledge than could have been expected from its means and influence. To what was he to attribute the honor conferred on him? Was it personal regard or private friendship? At the time of his election there was only one individual connected with the University with whom he had a private acquaintance. There could be in his case no local recollection; though he was not altogether an alien to Scottish blood. He could claim a lineal descent from a name which had made no mean figure in the annals of Scotland, and had been favorably known in their earlier history—(great cheering.) But it was not to these grounds he attributed the present mark of distinction, and he felt it the more gratefully as it was a mark of their approbation of, and concurrence in, the great public principles he was known to entertain—(cheers), that it was not the individual they had intended to honour, but the principles he had professed—(loud cheering). They were pleased to see a zealous advocate for, and supporter of, those measures which would remove the blemishes which deformed the beauty and marred the efficiency of our institutions—(cheers); and a zealous opponent of those who adopted or supported measures not calculated to reform but to destroy our institutions. He was the more gratified to see these principles so advocated, by those who from their period of life were more likely to fall into the error of hastily correcting abuses; and was proud to see that they had taken up the matter with a temper disposed

to weigh well the consequences and evils of an opposite course, while they yet were anxious to correct abuses. By doing so they repaid the fostering care of the University; they had rallied round her institutions and had not aided those who would promote destruction under the pretence of reform—(cheers and slight hissing). He, perhaps, owed an apology for introducing such topics—(yes, no). The times were pregnant with the din of political strife, which would be heard even in the repose of Universities; for they could not now be cloisters, or exempted from the effects of those movements which exerted an influence on our social system. One who was not the least distinguished of those who had preceded him, had availed himself of a similar opportunity for pressing on the younger among them, the inestimable importance of improving the few years they had to spend in preparatory study, and for advising them to press forward with zeal in the prosecution of their studies, and of improving the time of life devoted to the pursuit of science. It would, however, be presumption in him to advise them in presence of those learned men, the worthy successors of those who had preceded them, and to exhort, he hoped, would be needless. They had every facility afforded them, and every incentive for turning their time of study to the best account, in their public examinations, and in the prizes which formed even a public incentive to generous rivalry. In the University and in their Professors there was not one department which had not its appropriate organ; and in every department facilities were afforded by their museum, their libraries, their collections, especially in the medical department, which were all largely open to them. But the strongest incentive to their exertions was the spirit of the times in which we lived. The youngest among them would require no argument as an excitement to lead them to see that it was of the utmost importance, not to allow themselves to be passed in their career. It was truly said that knowledge was power, but it was equally true that ignorance was degradation; and if they allowed themselves to be passed, when they came into public life they would find that they would lose caste among their associates, and fall into a rank and class much below what they might have had a right to claim among their fellow citizens. There was one point only in which he would wish them to follow the example of an eloquent predecessor. In fitting themselves for the pursuits of life, he would press on them the necessity of not abandoning their after life what they had been, as it were, compelled to devote themselves to in early days—the study of the classics; they were not to think that in their study they would hurt their progress in some more active profession, for whether in political or in forensic pursuits, they would find the great benefit in their practice of the art of persuasion—indeed in all the learned professions—of the study of the ancient Poets, so as to transfer into their style the grace of their expressions, the harmony of their rhythm, or the force of their diction; the high sentiments of noble and generous principle, or the masculine thoughts embodied in their works, which has been in all succeeding ages followed at a distance, but with no hope of rivalry. The next point was one he did not well know how to treat, but it formed a most important part of education. It was absolutely necessary in their pursuit of literature or science, not to forget those considerations which were to guide their conduct and form their heart—(great cheering.) He did not speak of these polemical or controversial discussions which may be necessary for those who were preparing themselves for the work of the ministry, but the study of the Scriptures which was imperative on all—(cheers.) Protestants took from the Scriptures their rule of faith, and it should equally be the rule of their practice—(cheers.) Perhaps he was going beyond his province—(no, no.) Whether in the calm of retirement, or in the bustle of an active profession, it was to Scripture principally they were to look for their every day comfort and happiness. These institutions will continue to be upheld in the love and affection of the country. But they were not blind to their defects; they did not wish to stop reform; they wished to see the institutions kept up; but they wished also by reform to disarm their enemies, and to conciliate their increasing friends. But it was not the ecclesiastical institutions alone he would wish to reform, but the whole of our civic institutions. He would reform them for amendment, but not alter for the sake of destroying. On these principles it was that he acted with the Government of Earl Grey in favour of a reform which gave to the loyalty, the intelligence, and the wealth of Scotland, a power which they had not before—(cheers.) These powers were intrusted to the people, because the people loved their institutions, and were their best defenders. Would to God that the great man, whose name he could never mention but with respect and reverence, had been enabled to remain in office to guide the great political machine in its first vibrations, consequent on the change; to guide it by his steady hand, untrifled with by his friends or his opponents. He would have stood forward no less the champion of the people's rights, than those of the Crown and the Aristocracy. But into whatever hands the helm of the State may fall, let no man believe that he can check the spirit of improvement, of diligent inquiry and investigation which is now going on—(cheers.) It will not be put aside by palliatives, it must be met by an honest spirit, and with a determination to do what is right, and no more—(cheers.) The machine must move for good or for evil, for it cannot be stopped: like the fire it may purify, but if its impetuosity be unrestrained, destruction and wreck must be the consequence. He must be a happy man who has the power, and who knows how to turn to its legitimate channel, the spirit of the age, and to direct its energies, if placed at its head; but, if he thinks to resist its

force, it will sweep him away before it. He hoped to see the Government, by whatever hands it might be wielded, going onward in this way. These were the opinions he entertained; he would uphold and purely amend and improve, if he could; but would maintain our institutions in their integrity, not destroy them. He again thanked them for the honor they had conferred on him. It was his first duty to uphold the privileges of the University; and it was equally his duty to see that his public conduct hereafter should be such as that his successors might not have to say of him that he had dishonored those who had gone before him, or brought disgrace on the University (cheers) He then intimated amid great cheering that the Principal had granted the students a holiday in honor of their Rector.

The Hall broke up at three o'clock.

## CONGRESS.

IN HOUSE, Saturday, February 7.  
RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Donelson.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives extracts from certain despatches received from the Minister of the United States at Paris, which are communicated in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 31st ultimo. Being of opinion that the residue of the despatches of that Minister cannot, at present, be laid before the House, consistently with the public interest, I decline transmitting them. In doing so, however, I deem proper to state that whenever any communication shall be received, exhibiting any change in the condition of the business referred to in the resolution, information will be promptly transmitted to Congress.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
Washington, 6th Feb. 1835.

[Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.]  
Paris, Dec. 6, 1834.

The Chambers were convened on the 1st instant under very exciting circumstances. The Ministers individually, and the papers supposed to speak their language, having previously announced a design to enter into a full explanation of their conduct, to answer all their interrogations, and place their continuance in office on the question of approval by the Chambers of their measures.

This as you will see by the papers, they have frankly and explicitly done, and, after a warm debate of two days which has just closed they have gained a decided victory. This gives them confidence, permanence, and I hope influence enough to carry the treaty. I shall now urge the presentation of the law at as early a day as possible, and although I do not yet feel very certain of success, my hopes of it are naturally increased by the vote of this evening. The conversations I have had with the King and with all the Ministers, convince me that now they are perfectly in earnest and united on the question, and that it will be urged with zeal and ability. Many of the Deputies, too, with whom I have entered into explanations on the subject, seem now convinced that the interest, as well as the honor, of the nation requires the fulfilment of their engagement. This gives me hopes that the endeavours I shall continue to make without ceasing until the question is decided, may be successful.

The intimation I have conceived myself authorized to make of the serious consequences that may be expected from another rejection of the law, and of the firm determination of our Government to admit of no reduction or change in the treaty, I think have had an effect. On the whole I repeat, that, without being at all confident, I now entertain better hopes than I have for some time past done.

[Mr. Livingston to the Secretary of State.]

EXTRACTS.

Paris, Dec. 22, 1834.

Sir—Our diplomatic relations with this government are on the most extraordinary footing. With the Executive branch I have little to discuss, for they agree with me in every material point on the subject of the treaty. With the Legislature, where the great difficulty arises, I can have no official communication; yet deeply impressed with the importance to my fellow citizens of securing the indemnity to which they are entitled, and to the country of enforcing the execution of engagements solemnly made to it, as well as of preventing a rupture, which must infallibly follow the final refusal to execute this convention, I have felt it a duty to use every proper endeavour to avoid this evil. This has been, and continues to be a subject of much embarrassment.

My last despatch (6th Dec.) was written immediately after the vote of the Chamber of Deputies had, as it was thought, secured a majority to the administration; and it naturally excited hopes which that supposition was calculated to inspire. I soon found, however, both from the tone of the Administration presses, and from the language of the King, and all the Ministers with whom I conferred on the subject, that they were not willing to put their popularity to the test on our question. It will not be made one on the determination of which the Ministers are willing to risk their portfolios. The very next day after the debate, the ministerial Gazette (Les Debats), declared, that satisfied with the approbation the Chamber had given to their system, it was at perfect liberty to exercise its discretion as to particular measures which do not form an essential part of that system; and the communication which I subsequently had with the King and the Ministers confirmed me in the opinion that the law for executing our convention was to be considered as one of those free

questions. I combated, this opinion, and asked whether the faithful observance of treaties was not an essential part of their system, and, if so, whether it did not come within their rule? Without answering this argument, I was told of the endeavors they were making to secure the passage of the law by preparing the statement mentioned in my former despatch. This, it is said, is nearly finished, and from what I know of its tenor, it will produce all the effect which truth and justice can be expected to have on prejudice and party spirit.

The decision not to make it a cabinet question will not be without its favorable operation. Some of the leaders of the opposition, who may not be willing to take the responsibility of a rupture between the two nations, by breaking the treaty, when they are convinced that, instead of forcing the Ministers to resign, they will themselves only incur the odium of having caused the national breach. In this view of the subject I shall be much aided, if, by the tenor of the President's Message, it is seen that we shall resent the breach of faith they contemplate.

It is on all hands conceded that it would be imprudent to press the decision before the next month, when the exposition will be printed and laid before the Chambers.

On the whole, I am far from being sanguine of success in the endeavors which I shall not cease to make for the accomplishment of this important object of my mission; and I expect with some solicitude the instructions for my conduct in the case of the probable rejection of a law.

I have the honor to be, &c.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

\* The paper here referred to by Mr. Livingston, is a memoir to be laid before the Commission which may be appointed to examine the law, intended to contain all the arguments and facts by which it is to be supported.

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose and said: I move, Sir, that the Message and the extracts from the despatches accompanying it, be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report forthwith on that part of the Message of the President of the United States, which relates to this subject.

This motion gave rise to a debate, in which Mr. Adams, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Archer, Mr. Clayton, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Lytle, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Hamer, Mr. R. M. Johnson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Evans, Mr. E. Everett, and Mr. Gilmer, took part.

The Debate ended in a reference of the Message and Documents, without instructions, to the Committee of Foreign Relations.—Atlas.

The Globe gives the first part of the debate from which we copy an extract from the first remark made by Mr. Adams:—

'For himself,' said Mr. Adams, 'he desired action; and in the mean time, between this and the close of the session of Congress, anything more favorable should turn up, action on the part of the House could do no wrong. Let the House say to the nation, and to the world, that they would sustain the President in the proposition he made. Let them say to the world, and if their declaration went to Europe, and if it should be found that the French Chamber of Deputies had made the appropriation, it could do no harm; but it would show that that house felt what was due to the dignity, the honor, and the interests of the nation.'

Mr. McKinley, of Alabama, said he was pleased to see the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) evince so becoming a spirit on the occasion; and if he would delay his motion till a reasonable time was given to hear further from France, he (Mr. M.) would go with him for instructions to the committee on Foreign Affairs, provided they would not make a proper one without.

Mr. Sutherland expressed his approbation of the exalted and patriotic sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Adams) but he confessed in the present instance he could not go with him, to the extent which he in his remarks seemed to indicate. Give me, said Mr. S., the vantage ground, and all advantage which long suffering and forbearance can give, in such a contest as this. But, he asked, shall we gain this ground by precipitation? Shall we not rather injure a just and honest cause? Let us hear once more from France; for she is, after all, our ancient friend and ally. He still cherished the hope, that on the receipt of the President's message, she would be inclined to render us justice. Ten or fifteen days at the utmost would bring us intelligence from that country; and he fervently hoped with a message worthy of France.

Since the above was in type, we have received the second speech of Mr. Adams, on the French Question, of which the following is an extract:

But here lies the important difference; the Senate had taken up the subject: their committee had considered and reported upon it; the Senate, too, had deliberated, and their deliberations had ended in a determination to dodge the question. Might not the House come to a like conclusion, and dodge the question, as the Senate had done? The Chair here called Mr. Adams to order and reminded him that it was not permitted to speak disrespectfully of any act of the other branch of the Legislature. At a subsequent stage of the discussion, Mr. Adams, like Sir Walter Raleigh, in the play of the Critic, 'shook his head' at remark of Mr. Evans of Maine—as much as to say, the French armada is in sight; but you cannot see it, though I can.

## A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A circumstance occurred in this city, some four or five years ago, the details of which are remarkable, so far as they are known, and have given rise to a multitude of conjectures and hypothetical explanations of a still more startling character. But a few of the leading facts in the case have transpired; and these, it must be confessed, are of such a nature, as to lead irresistibly to the belief that much yet remains untold. The circumstances, so far as they have come to our knowledge, are briefly these: About the time mentioned, a young Englishman, of singularly elegant appearance and manners arrived in New York by one of the Liverpool packets. His appointments indicated the possession of wealth, and his deportment and language were highly accomplished. A few weeks after his arrival here he was arrested for debt, the amount laid in the writ being exceedingly large, and committed to prison, where, being, unable to give security for his appearance, he remained in custody until within a few months. The plaintiff at whose suit the action was brought, is said to have been the father of the defendant, and it is averred that no steps were taken on the part of the prisoner to reduce the amount of the required security; or, if such steps were taken, a veil of secrecy was thrown over the whole transaction. The deportment of the prisoner during his long incarceration was cheerful, and he submitted to the privations of his lot with unshaken fortitude. In the course of the past summer, several gentlemen of wealth and standing voluntarily came forward and made the required arrangements for his liberation, upon the limits, and the captive emerged from his imprisonment of more than four years. How his wants were supplied in prison is not known, except perhaps to one or two individuals; but whatever his means of support may have been while there, it would seem they were withdrawn on his liberation, for, after vainly attempting to gain a subsistence by the exercise of his literary attainments, the young Englishman embarked in an humble branch of mechanical industry, in the prosecution of which he was more successful. A few weeks since, while busily employed at his trade, he received a letter informing him of the death of his father, by which event he became entitled to a baronetcy, and an estate of ten thousand pounds sterling per annum. At the moment when this intelligence reached him, he was engaged in fulfilling an order in his line of business for a country merchant, and it is said, that without displaying any excitement at this unexpected good fortune, he quietly put the letter in his pocket, went on with his work, and until the order was completed, made no change in his habits or arrangements. That done, however, he closed his shop, wound up his concerns methodically, called in all his debts, and we are informed, is now on his way to England, to possess himself of his inheritance. These are the facts of the case, so far as they have become known even to the few who are at all acquainted with the matter. Other circumstances of a still more extraordinary character, are suggested in explanation of the mystery; but as these, however plausible, appear to rest only in conjecture, we do not feel authorized to repeat them.—New York Mirror.

Lord Lyndhurst, the present Lord Chancellor of England, is a native of Boston. He left that place the day previous to the battle of Lexington in company with his father, Sir John Copley. The widow of the late Gardiner Greene of Boston is sister to his Lordship.—Ibid.

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

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