

POETRY.

THE DRUNKARD.

GO self-polluted, loathsome wretch,
Thou scourge of human kind;
Go waste thy substance and thy health,
And brutalize thy mind!

Go haunt the taverns night and day,
Thy time thus spend in vain;
Go league thyself with every vice,
And barter peace for pain.

Go, live accurst to social joys
Till life a burden is;
Go, court disease, and death and shame,
Then mock thy miseries!

Go, like a demon to thy home,
Destroy each comfort there,
And from thy sorrowing family,
Wring out the bitter tear!

Enough! enough! if aught remains
Of virtue in thy soul,
Forsake thy folly madd'ning course,
And spurn the treacherous BOWL.

MEMORABLE ANECDOTE.

At the battle of Waterloo,—Major —, of the 42d Highlanders, preferring to fight on foot, in front of his men, had given his horse to hold to a little drummer-boy of the regiment. After some hard fighting with the French horse cuirassiers and lancers, and receiving several severe wounds, he fell, from loss of blood, near a brave private (Donald Mackintosh) of his corps, who was mortally wounded at the same instant. The little drummer had left the horse to assist poor Donald; a lancer seeing the horse thought him a fair prize, and made a dash at him; this did not escape the watchful and keen eye of the dying highlander, who with all the provident spirit of his country, "ruling strong even in death," groaned out "hoot mon, ye munna tak' that beast, 't belongs to our Captain here." The lancer understanding little of his dialect, and respecting less his writhing gestures, seized on the horse; Donald levelled his musket once more, shot him dead, and the next moment fell back and expired himself. An officer of the cuirassiers observing our poor Major still bestirring himself, rode up, from his charger aimed to dispatch him with his sword. The Major seized his leg, and still grappled with him so stoutly, that he pulled him off his horse upon him. Another lancer observing this struggle, galloped up to relieve his Officer, and attempted to spear the Major, who, by a sudden jerk and exertion, placed the Frenchman, in the nick of the necessity, in his arms before him, who received the mortal thrust below his cuirass, and in this condition continued lying upon him with his sword in his hand for near ten minutes. The Major unconscious that he had received a death wound, expected all this time to receive his own at his hand; at last the French officer raised himself—ran or staggered a few yards, and then fell to struggle or to rise no more. Another private of his regiment now came up and asked his Major what he could do to assist him. "Nothing, my good friend, but load your piece and finish me!"—"But your eye still looks lively," said the poor fellow, "if I could move you to the 92d, (fighting hard by) I think you would yet do well." With the aid of a fellow-soldier he was moved as the man proposed; and soon seen by an intimate friend, colonel Cameron, commanding the 92d, who instantly ordered him every succour possible—a blanket and four men carried him a little in the rear. While they were raising him, Colonel Cameron exclaimed, "God bless you!—I must be off—the devils (meaning the lancers) are at us again.—I must stand up to them." He did so, and in a few minutes, stretched dead in the bed of honor, finished his mortal career of glory in the bold defence of his country. It is a pleasure to add, that the brave Major is still alive, wearing the honorable decoration and marks of 16 wounds received in this unequal and arduous conflict, & lame from a severe wound received before at the storming of Badajoz.

Advertisement Extra.

Wanted, for the annoyance of the public a few more of those villainous characters called Gossips; to be eternally troubling themselves about every one's business except their own—ever ready at all times and places with a stock of impudent falsehoods and tales of petty scandal—making matrimonial engagements between young Gentlemen and Ladies without their knowledge or consent; and disgusting every member of decent society with "their gross insinuation" and unwarrantable suspicions, that some one either is or will be in love.

A premature promise.

A French Gentleman, apprehending, himself on his death bed, earnestly entreated his young wife not to marry an officer of whom he had been jealous. "My dear soul, (said she) do not distress yourself, I have given my word to another a great while ago."

STATE OF FRANCE.

Extracted from a late Work on the Subject.
(Continued.)

It is notorious, all over France, that it is not so much against the King himself, as against those members of his family who are most about his person, that the suspicions and resentment of the nation are directed; and that by far the most formidable exasperation has been produced, by the impressions which unhappily prevail as to the principles and deportment of the princes next in succession to the throne. Monsieur, through principally bent upon the restoration of the Church to its primitive power and splendour, is said to profess openly his preference of an absolute monarchy, and to speak with undisguised hostility of all representative assemblies, and other checks on the royal authority. The Duc d'Angouleme, bred up in the same principles, has had his zeal for them inflamed by the enthusiastic temper of his wife, who has all the spirit of a martyr for the cause—and many apologies for that spirit which its martyrs could not always claim. At Bordeaux and Nismes, and in various parts of the South, self-created bands are said to have risen up, breathing vengeance against all who have taken any part in the revolution; and contending for the restoration of the old monarchy. Their royalism is so exalted, that they will not wear the white cockade, which they say has been contaminated by the touch of republicans and regicides; but adorn themselves in the colours of the Duchesse D'Angouleme, whose champions they profess to be. The Duc de Berri is still more unpopular than any of the other three. To their implacable hostility to every thing that owes its birth to the revolution, he is said to add a harshness and arrogance of manner, which has given deep and indelible offence. These illustrious persons, and their immediate confidants and advisers, are positively asserted to hold language of the most unequivocal kind in their own circles, under the very roof of the Thuilleries; and to discourse with considerable openness, of the necessity of putting to death all who had any share in the condemnation of Louis XVI., and of seizing the property, and banishing the persons of all who ever held or accepted any employment whatsoever under any of the revolutionary governments;—to effect all which, they are said to contemplate the formation of a pure royalist army in La Vendee and the South, by means of which, after the factious have been disposed of, they propose to redeem the national honour, by taking vengeance on the English and other foreigners who have taken such an ungenerous advantage of their weakness to spoil and disable the country.

At present we are inclined to think, that the general voice of the discontented would be for THE DUKE OF ORLEANS—and that his appointment to a limited monarchy would satisfy a greater majority of all parties, and appease far more jealousies and alarms than any other measure that could be suggested. Such a choice would ensure these three advantages to the nation. In the first place, they would have a king who owed his crown unequivocally to the will of the country, and consequently could claim nothing as his right by birth, nor dispute the legitimacy of any of the conditions under which it was given. In the second place they would have a king connected with the Revolution by his parentage and early education, and therefore not liable to be tempted by family affection, or to be suspected of being tempted to look upon those concerned in the Revolution with feelings of hatred or revenge: And, finally, they would have a king so near in blood to the lineal successor to the throne, and so little entitled to the dignity for his personal services or exertions, as to mark a considerable veneration for the principle of hereditary succession,—to conciliate the moderate royalists on the one hand, and to prevent this limited exercise of choice in an emergency so new and important, from affording any encouragement to the perilous experiment of an elective monarchy—or, in other words, a crown set up as a prize to be fought for by all the daring and ambitious spirits in the country.

These considerations are so forcible, and at the same time, so obvious that we cannot help believing, that if things do not mend greatly before the death of the King, whose health and habits do not promise a long course of existence;—or if, even during his life, discontents should rise so high, as to produce another subversion of the government, by far the most likely, and, upon the whole, the most desirable issue, will be the transference of the sceptre to the Duke of Orleans, upon conditions more favourable to general liberty than have yet been admitted by a French Sovereign.

We are far from intending to insinuate that that illustrious person has actually taken any measures to bring about such a consummation, or that he is even suspected of caballing against the throne of his kinsman. On the contrary, it is generally understood, that he has carefully kept himself aloof from the hazard of all such imputations;—and that though his partisans may conjecture that he will not refuse the greatness that may be put upon him, they are perfectly aware that he will himself do nothing to bring it to him, nor use any other efforts to strengthen than a scrupulous adherence to the principles of the constitutional charter which the whole nation is now bound to observe. The character, as far as we can gather, is that of much good sense and moderation.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received by the latest arrivals from ENGLAND, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, &c.
Offers the same for sale at the Store lately occupied by the late Mr. BELL, on reasonable terms for Cash, Bills, Furs, or Timber.

HENRY SMITH.

16th January, 1816.

NELSON DE VEBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

By the True-Blue from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for Sale at his Store in Sheffield, on the most reasonable terms; he further expects by the first arrivals from London, an additional supply.
Sheffield, 28th May, 1816.

A FARM FOR SALE

OF Eleven Hundred Acres, fronting the river St. John and the Nashwalks, opposite the Government House, —On the Farm is a good seat for a Saw and Grist Mill, with a great quantity of Timber,—the Stream is from a Lake of 40 feet water, with many other Streams which empty's in, where a Dam of Forty-eight feet wide will raise 14 feet water,—there are on the Premises, a Dwelling House, twenty-five feet by eighteen in the clear; one Store and an half high—twenty-five Acres of cleared Land, and a great quantity of good Meadow Land unimproved

—ALSO—

Stock; Farming utensils, &c. &c.

If the above Farm is not sold at private Sale, it will on the 1st day of October be put up at Auction.

CALEB JONES.

Nashwalks. 28th June, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any demands against the Estate of JOHN BEAUHANNON, late of Miramichi, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to—and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
WILLIAM NESMITH,
CHRISTOPHER PARKER, } Administrators.
Miramichi, 1st June, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late BRIDGET EDDY, of Miramichi, deceased, are desired to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,
Sole Administrator.
Miramichi, 1st August, 1815.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING any just demands against the Estate of ADAM DUNMEDE, late of Miramichi, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested—and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
PATRICK TAYLOR,
JOHN GOODFELLOW, } Administrators,
Miramichi, Nov. 20th, 1815.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DAVID STACKHOUSE, of Peneyack, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
HANNAH STACKHOUSE, Administratrix.
JOHN CLEARWATER,
WILLIAM SEWELL, } Administrators.
Fredericton, 16th April, 1816.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN KING, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same duly attested; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
MARGARET KING, Adm'x.
MARK NEEDHAM, Adm'x.
Fredericton, 19th Sept. 1815.

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A few Copies of the Acts and Journals of the last Session of the General Assembly for sale at the Royal Gazette Office.