

POETRY.

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY.

FANCIEST Erato, patroness divine,
Inspire the poet, and his lays are thine!
Let abler bards who dwell on loftier themes,
Inhale the raptures of their golden dreams;
For me no classic shades, no blooming flow'rets
spread,

But all is gloomy—solitary—dead.
No fragrant bowers, no rich ambrosia given—
'Tis all of earth—no semblance here of heav'n.
Here tyrant Fashion waves his flag unfurl'd,
And looks submission o'er a prostrate world.
Here hearts untrue, in specious friendship boast,
And joys unnumber'd in its maze are lost:
Deceptions voice now seeks the generous breast,
And strains obsequious greet th' unguarded guest.
So Eve in Eden tempted and beguill'd,
Was of her innocence and worth despoil'd—
Intent to taste the fairy fruit of vice,
Became unhappy, as she grew more wise.
No ignorance then to smooth that desp'rate fall,
Or shield from misery, now entail'd on all.

But hark! the grape its kindest nectar pours,
Drowns all reflection in its copious showers—
See thoughtless crowds in tinsel'd finery come,
Hear Discord thund'ring, with his cloven tongue.
Some taste the cake, while others quaff the wine,
And all to mirth—and all to bliss incline,
The daz'ling fair, like angels veil'd appear,
And all of heav'n but happiness is there.
So ancient bards Elysium oft have made
Of softest dalliance in sequester'd shade.
So musalmen above voluptuous pleasures prove,
Resign themselves for ever in a paradise of love.
But in society vain hopes create excess,
And too much joy begets too much distress;
Here libertines for hopeless victims growl,
Pliant in body, as corrupt in soul!
The cockcomb too, devoid of thought and cares,
In graceless negligence no evil fears—
He smiles and bows: "Pray ladies how d'ye
do?"

"You look so charming—so angelic too!"
The simpering dames his courteous phrase return,
And for his favours all enraptur'd burn:
Their charms bright, fair, mild, innocent and gay,
Are by his heedless malice wip'd away.
Yet still he seems Adonis all complete,
He's wise, he's virtuous, amiable, discreet.
Through every circle they the merit scan
Of woman's favorite, and the mock of man;
But ill disguise the trem'ulous tender eye,
Their bosoms melting heave an amorous sigh:
In giddy dance the bubble joy pursue,
"And old impertinence expel by new."
Such poisonous draughts our maladies increase—
If men were happy revellings would cease.
To nobler ends my faculties be given
In search of truth, of honesty and heaven;
Let earth-born views all in an instant fly;
Be all my purpose how to live and die

A singular description of the savage inhabitants on the banks of the river Essequibo.—They believe in one God, who is the cause of all the good which occurs in the world, and in a race of malevolent beings of inferior power, called yowahos, who are authors of all the evils which befall them.—To the former they offer up no prayers; but they supplicate the latter, whenever they are oppressed by any misfortune. Each family has a priest, or peii, who performs the two-fold office of priest and physician; and who is supposed to have great influence over the minds of the yowahos, both in averting evils from some, and calling them down upon the heads of others. If an Indian becomes sick, the peii repairs to him. At ten o'clock at night, the room is cleared of persons and darkened, and the peii takes the instrument with which he performs the incantations of the yowahoo. This is a hollow calabash, with a few seeds and stones inclosed in it, and a stick thrust through it. With this instrument he rattles, singing the meanwhile a prayer to the yowahoo who is supposed to be offended. This incantation is continued till midnight, when an interview takes place between the peii and the yowahoo. Two voices are now heard conversing. The peii afterwards makes his report. If the Indian recovers, the peii has the credit; if he does not, the yowahoo is implacable. The office of peii is hereditary, being conferred only on the eldest son.

At a funeral, the relations and friends show their grief for the deceased by getting drunk, singing, and crying. But of all their instances of regard to their deceased friends, none is so striking as what they call the feast of the dead, or the feast of souls. The day for this ceremony is appointed in the council of their chief, who give orders for every thing, which may enable them to celebrate it with pomp and magnificence. The riches of the nation are exhausted on this occasion, and all their ingenuity displayed. The neighboring people are invited to partake of the feast, and to be witnesses of the solemnity. At this time, all who have died since the last solemn feast of that kind, are taken out of their graves. Those who have been interred at the greatest distance from the villages are diligently sought for and brought to this great rendezvous of carcases. It is not difficult to conceive the horror of this general disinterment. Some

appear dry and withered; others have a sort of parchment upon their bones; some look as if they were baked and smoked, without any appearance of rottenness;—some are just turning towards the point of putrefaction; whilst others are swarming with worms, and drowned in corruption. I know not which ought to strike us most, the horror of so shocking a sight, or the tender pity and affection of these poor people towards their departed friends; for nothing deserves our admiration more, than that eager diligence and attention with which they discharge this melancholy duty of their tenderness; gathering up carefully even the smallest bones; handling the carcases, disgusting as they are, with every thing loathsome; cleansing them from the worms, and carrying them upon their shoulders through tiresome journeys of several days, without being discouraged by their insupportable stench, and without suffering any other emotions to arise, than those of regret, for having lost persons who were so dear to them in their lives, and so lamented in their death.

This strange festival is more or less in use among all the American savages bordering on the gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi as on the Oronoke, and is probably a remnant of Mexican superstition. A pompous reinterment is given to the dead; games of all kinds are celebrated on the occasion, in the spirit of those which the ancient Greeks and Romans celebrated upon similar occasions.

AGRICULTURE.

Observation respecting the Utility of Swallows, by the Rev. David Ure, Minister of Uphall, in Scotland, for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture.

ONE advantage, which this country enjoys with most others, is derived from the Swallow. These migratory birds are of an incalculable advantage to the interests of society at large, but more immediately to the husbandman. Nature has, by instinct, directed them to build their nest, and bring forth their young, at the season of the year when those insects, on which they live, are beginning to injure the rising crops, by depositing their eggs for the production of caterpillars. Were those myriads of insects, with which the air then swarms, allowed to fly about, without any enemy to destroy them, the caterpillars, their offspring, would, in a short time, become so numerous, that every vegetable would be totally destroyed. One of their greatest enemies is the Swallow. The most of common birds also feed their young with caterpillars, which circumstance astonishingly lessens their number.—But the Swallow feeds her young with the insect or parent of these caterpillars, and is of superior advantage; for, by destroying a single fly or insect, in the beginning of summer, many thousands of vermin are prevented from coming into existence. Thus applying a remedy to the evil in the most effectual way. Every encouragement, therefore, should, by the lovers of Agriculture, be given to these friendly visitants. Some thoughtless people discourage them from frequenting the neighbourhood of bee hives, from a suspicion that in their flight they pick up the bees. This perhaps is no more than a suspicion; for it is probable that Swallows will not injure bees or any other insects that are armed with stings. But although a few bees should be destroyed by them, their loss is of very little consequence, compared with the advantages arising from the destruction of the caterpillars and other devouring vermin. It is believed, by accurate observers, that one nest of Swallows will destroy, in a season, about 100,000 insects, which, with their caterpillars, would destroy an immense quantity of vegetables.

The elegant piece of brass ordnance landed on Buchanan's wharf, west side of Rutgers's slip, was brought from Virginia where it has remained in the bottom of York River since the American revolution. It was lately raised by means of a diving bell, in four fathoms' water, partly imbedded in the sand. It appears to be no way injured, corroded or incrustated, by lying between thirty and forty years on the sandy bottom of the river. It is stated to have been lost before or about the taking of Cornwallis at York, by general Washington. The slings gave way while lowering the cannon into a scow, intended to convey it to the shore; but its enormous weight burst the scow asunder, and went to the bottom.

Upon examining the piece, it was found to measure 11 feet 10 inches in length, and its calibre capable of carrying a 32 pound ball.

It is elegantly carved about the butt and other places, and contains several inscriptions and devices. On the upper part, near the muzzle, are the words, "Le Divertissant," which appear to have been meant as a name for the piece, and may be properly translated, The Sportsman—Below that, are the Latin words, "Ultima ratio regum," royal logic, or literally translated. The last rest of kings. Further on is inscribed, "Le Marechal De Humieres," with a coat of arms, probably of that general. Beneath that are the Latin words, "Pluribus nec impar." This inscription would seem to convey the value of ordnance when compared with small arms, and would therefore be considered, by translation, as Equal to many small arms. Around the butt of the cannon are carved the words, "Kellery Tiguro, Helvetii F. Duair, 1680," which may be rendered thus: "Keller Tiguro, (or Tigurus) of Switzerland, made this piece or ordnance at Douay, in 1680.

By these inscriptions, it appears that the piece is 137 years old, and was cast by a Swiss at the celebrated foundry of Douay, in the French Netherlands, established by Lewis the 14th, when, in the height of his glory, he endeavored to subjugate and control all Europe. Humieres was one of his generals, and probably from the esteem of his sovereign, had the liberty of inscribing his name upon this piece, attached to his division of the army. Marshal Humieres was beat at Walcourt, 1689, by the allied armies under the prince of Waldec.

SAMUEL AKERLY.

Since writing the above, the cannon has been removed to the coffee-house. It is worthy the attention of the state or the U. S. and ought to be purchased by one or the other of them.

STEAM BOAT

WILL commence to run between SAINT JOHN and FREDERICTON, as soon as the Season will admit. The established prices for the Season are—
All after-cabin Passengers from St. John to Fredericton, or from Fredericton to St. John, including Dinner and Tea, 25 2/6
Children under 12 years of age in either Cabin including Dinner and Tea, 10
Servants eating after master or mistress, 15
All forward-cabin Passengers including Dinner and Tea, 15
All forward-cabin Passengers who find themselves, 11 3/4
WAY PASSENGERS.
From Indian House to Worden's, 12 6
Worden's to Scovil's, 5
Scovil's to Burton, 5
Burton to Fredericton, 7 6
AND ON RETURN
From Fredericton to Burton, 7 6
Burton to Scovil's, 5
Scovil's to Worden's, 5
Worden's to Indian House, 10
The Regular Days at commencing will be MONDAY, at eight o'clock in the morning, from Saint John; and THURSDAY, at 7 o'clock from Fredericton.
Fredericton, 22d April, 1817.

For Sale at this Office,

THE
UNION HARMONY:
OR
BRITISH AMERICA'S SACRED VOCAL
MUSIC.
From the most approved English and American composers, with some original music on special occasions.
4th Feb. 1817.

NOTICE

THAT the Dyked MARSH No. 31, placed in Letter B. Division, and lying on the sunken Island Marsh in Sackville, in the County of Westmoreland, will be Let at Public Auction on Monday the 4th day of July next, at the Dwelling House of Mr. NEHEMIAH WARD in Sackville, between the hours of 11 and 3 of the same day.

JAMES EASTERBROOKS,
THOMAS ANDERSON, junr. }
JOHN HARRIS, }
THOMAS EASTERBROOKS, }
TOLER THOMPSON, }
Sackville, April 2d. 1817.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREDERICTON,
5th MAY, 1817.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that Allotments of LAND between Presqu' Isle and the Great Falls, will be made for such of the disbanded Officers and Men of the late New-Brunswick Fencibles as are desirous to establish themselves thereon. Who are hereby required forthwith to give in their names at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of DANIEL SMITH, senr. of Burton, deceased, are desired to present the same duly attested within six months from the date hereof—and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to,
CLAPMAN SMITH,
DANIEL SMITH, } Administrators.
ORLO SMITH, }
Burton, 26th June, 1816.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN FLEWELLING, of the Parish of St. Mary's, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested—and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
GILFORD FLEWELLING, Admr.
Maugerville, 29th October, 1816.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Mrs. PENELOPE G. BISHOP, of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested—and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make payment to
P. FRASER, Administrator.
Fredericton, 19th Nov. 1816.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late RODRICK M'RAW, 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
JOHN M'RAW, Sole Administrator.
Miramichi, 17th Sept. 1816.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS HUSTON, of Burton, deceased, are requested to present 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
SAMUEL NEVERS,
CONROD STANNIX,
CALVIN HATCH, } Administrators.
Burton 26th, December, 1816.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late ANGUS M'ISAAC, deceased, are requested to render their Accounts duly attested, within six months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to,
MICHAEL M'DONALD,
Administrator.
Miramichi, 8th Jan'y, 1817.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of BEVERLEY ROBINSON, late of St. Mary, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested to, within Six Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
FREDERICK P. ROBINSON,
Executor.
St. Mary, 11th March, 1817.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN DYER, late of Miramichi, (County of Northumberland) deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JARED BETTS,
ELIJAH SPRAGUE, } Admrs.
Miramichi, 10th Feb. 1817.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Co-partnership of WILSON & PROUTY of Miramichi, N.-Bruns. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 22d day of October last, all Persons having any demands are requested to present the same for settlement; and those indebted to them are desired to make payment to THOMAS WILSON.
THOMAS WILSON.
THOMAS S. PROUTY.
Miramichi, 30th April, 1817.

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