

POETRY.

FOR THE N. B. ROYAL GAZETTE

On the Town by the River.

THE banks of thy river are graced
With buildings that ever are gay;
On every sweet brook there is placed
A cottage that glitters in days.

But the town in the midst of the woods,
Where the Council of Justice is held,
Half bound with the swell of the floods
That flows from the wilderness wild.

Perchance where now Fredericton's spires
Rise gleaming aloft on the skies,
The Indians surrounding their fires
Once danced with their horrible cries.

Where the Virgins of loveliness walk,
In the bloom of their heart breaking charms
The savage might formerly stalk
With the arrow of death in his arms.

May the spirit of Justice preside
In thy Hall whence corruption is driven,
May thy Councils have still for a guide
A ray from the radiance of Heaven!

May the souls of thy natives e'er glow
In the fire that enraptures the brave;
May their tears still generously flow
When a brother's laid low in his grave.

How lovely the poplar o'er shades
Thy Virgins when walking at eve;
How lovely the looks of thy Maids
If their bosoms but feelingly heave.

May thy Sons be industrious and wise,
Not wisdom of low cunning slave;
May liberty beam in their eyes,
That ornament bright of the brave.

If a stranger should happen to stray
In your walks that are shaded with trees,
May your scorn never drive him away
To be tossed in the wild-blowing breeze.

With a cold-blooded look of reserve
Never chill the sad wanderer's blood,
Perhaps his warm heart may deserve
A kinder return from the good.

Who knows but your Sons, rudely torn
From the bosom where oft they've been prest,
May wander alone and forlorn
Far, far from the regions of rest!

If the hearts of thy natives ne'er burn'd
In bright generosity's glow,
If the hearts of thy natives ne'er mourn'd
O'er the sad aching bosom of woe,

Away!—soul of feeling depart
From that cold-hearted pitiless gase!
'Twill freeze the warm tide of thy heart
'Twill chill the soft bliss of thy days!

But yet may each father e'er hold
To his fond beating bosom his child!
May your sons be as generous as bold,
And your daughters as lovely as mild!

LODA.

3d July, 1818.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

AFFAIR OF FUALDES.—COURT OF ASSIZE AT ALBI.

In the affair of Fualdes, the evidence for the prosecution has closed. There remain the evidence on the part of the accused, and the speeches of Counsel on both sides, with the summing up the whole case by the Judge, and these are expected to occupy three or four days. The sitting of the 16th was rendered interesting by the attendance of M. Fualdes, the son of the deceased, who summed up the evidence in a speech of great energy and feeling, and contended particularly, for the conviction of Jausion, who had an interest in the death of his father, and who was now in possession of his property.

SITTING OF THE 17TH.

Anne Benoit Layrole declared, that on the day of the arrest of Collard, she met Anne Benoit, and said, "So you have had fine doings at your house?" Anne Benoit answered, "How miserable I am; I have caused the arrest of Collard; the poor are within, and the rich are without!" The witness said, "If the poor are innocent, they will be released; and the rich, if they are guilty, will be arrested." Anne Benoit replied, "Ah! my poor man, he will not get out." The conversation was then interrupted by the arrival of a stranger; but the witness communicated this to the police.

Bruyere deposed, that, when Madame Manson, after the assassination, went into the house of Bancal with M. Enjalran and the Prefect, she fainted away on entering the kitchen; she afterwards recollected all the places, and said, that it was truly there that the unhappy Fualdes had been assassinated. She showed the little closet, in which she had been concealed, and said that she had been dragged from it by force. She had traversed the chimney with such rapidity, that she had distinguished nothing, except the fire in the chimney, and the lamp, which feebly lighted the place.

Madame Manson said, that this deposition was true.

Antony Rossia said,—“On the 19th of March, about eight at night, I saw Mr. Fualdes pass before the hotel des Princes. Two persons followed him. I afterwards heard a great noise in the street des Habdomadaires; but I do not recollect any of the accused.”

The verification of the papers of Jausion here followed. They led to nothing conclusive. The Council for the prisoners, having wished to prolong the discussion upon these papers, M. Fualdes, the son, remonstrated against the proceeding, the tendency of which was to withdraw the attention of the Court from the subject really before them. In the course of his speech he said, “In the Aveyson, I showed, that Jausion was the murderer of my father, because he had possessed himself of his property; I now contend, that Jausion is the possessor of the property, because he murdered my father. He must have had that motive for the deed.”—M. Fualdes then retired, and the sitting concluded.

The proceedings continued on the 18th and 20th; and the most remarkable feature in the process is certainly the strange contradictions which are observable in the evidence in support of the accusation, when compared with that adduced by the accused, in order to repel it. According to the testimony in support of the charge, the murder must have been committed at about eight o'clock in the evening of the 10th of March, last year; yet the witnesses for the accused state, that Bastide was in his dwelling-house at Gros, during the whole of that very night, where he arrived on horseback from Rhodéz, at eight o'clock in the evening. But it should be remarked, that Bastide's witnesses are either his servants, friends, or persons whose interests are identified with his own. Bastide has, during the trial, maintained, for the most part, excellent spirits, and indulges frequently in merriment and laughter; but on the 18th he was affected to tears by the impassioned prayer for mercy, addressed in his favour to the Court, by one of his female relatives, who swore that he had not left her house during the entire evening of assassination, and declared, with vehemence, that all the witnesses against him were perjured. Upon the opening of the Sitting of the 18th, M. de Seguret was again called in, who proved that certain Bills of Exchange which belonged to M. Fualdes, were those afterwards, to his astonishment, found by the police in the possession of Jausion, with the indorsement of M. Fualdes. A young woman, named Sabine Alboni, deposed to having seen Jausion go into Bancal's house on the evening of the 19th March, and Bastide go thither on the day of the fair. Ursule Pavillon saw Bastide and Fualdes in company at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th of March; heard Bastide tell him not to forget their appointment for eight o'clock, and that M. Fualdes said he would be punctual to his engagement. Here the witness for the accused was called in. Sufficient proof was adduced of the idiocy of Missioniere.

The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday arrived yesterday. The proceedings at Albi have lost something of their interest since the depositions against the accused have terminated. Occasionally, however, they are diversified by the insolence of Bastide, who seems to unite the impenetrable assurance of a ruffian to the malignity of an assassin. The monstrous series of perjuries which this trial has disclosed, do not tend to convey a very favourable notion of the morality that prevails in France. Some of the witnesses, when they are reminded that they are saying is directly contrary to what they before asserted, reply, with the utmost complacency, “I know it; but I mean to tell truth now.” At other times, the prisoners abuse each other in the most scurrilous language. In short, it would be difficult to recognize, in this trial, any of those solemn and severe attributes which ought to belong to the dispensation of justice. With respect to Madame Manson, she has had a relapse of her former mysterious fit, and in the last sitting refused to explain any thing, observing merely that she would do so, at a proper time and place. The examinations, however, are concluded, and M. Fualdes addressed the Court in a speech which was listened to with profound silence.

His advocate, M. Tajan, followed, and was expected to conclude his pleadings on the ensuing day.

FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship is a sweet attraction of the heart, towards the merit we esteem, or the perfections we admire; and produces a mutual inclination between two or more persons, to promote each other's interest, knowledge, virtue, and happiness.

There's nothing so common as pretences to friendship; though few know what it means, and fewer yet come up to it's demands. By talking of it, we set ourselves off; but when we enquire into it, we see our defects; and when we heartily engage in it, we must charge through abundance of difficulty.

Of all felicities, how charming is that of a firm and gentle friendship. It sweetens our cares; softens our sorrows; and assists us in extremities: it is a sovereign antidote against calamities.

A true friend is not born every day; it is best to be courteous to all, intimate with few; for though perhaps we may have less cause for joy, I am sure we shall have less occasion of sorrow.

Friendship improve happiness and abates misery, by the doubting of our joy, and dividing of our grief.

Never condemn a friend unheard, or without letting him know his accuser or his crime.

There are two requisite qualities in the choice of a friend; he must be both a sensible and an honest man; for fools and vicious men, are incapable of friendship.

The proper business of friendship, is to inspire life and courage; and a soul, thus supported, out-does itself: whereas, if it be unexpectedly deprived of these succors, it droops and languishes.

True friendship is one of the greatest blessings upon earth; it makes the cares and anxieties of life sit easy; provides us with a partner in every affliction to alleviate the burthen, and is a sure resort against every accident and difficulty that can happen.

He that you mark out for your friend, let him be a virtuous person; for an ill man can neither long love, nor be long beloved; and the friendships of wicked men are rather to be called conspiracies than friendships.

Every man is capable of being an enemy, but not a friend; few are in a condition of doing good, but almost all of doing mischief.

A friend is a great comfort in solicitude, an excellent assistance in business, and the best protection against injuries; he is a counsellor in difficulties, a confessor in all scruples, and a sanctuary in distress.

True friendship is made up of virtue as a thing lovely; of familiar conversation, as pleasant; and advantageous, as necessary.

Do good to thy friend that he may be more thy friend, and unto thy enemy, that he may become thy friend.

When you have made choice of your friend, express all civilities to him; yet in prudence, I would advise you to look upon your present friend, as in possibility, to be your future enemy.

He is a happy man, that hath a friend at his need; but he is more happy, that hath no need of a friend.

Be slow to choose a friend, and slower to change him; courteous to all, intimate with few; scorn no man for his meanness, nor humour any for their wealth.

A sure friend is best known in an adverse state: we know not whom to trust till after trial: there are some that will keep us company while it is clear and fair, which will be gone when the clouds gather. That is the only friendship, which is stronger than death; and those the friends, whose fortunes are embarked in the same bottom, who are resolved to sink and swim together.

As great and exalted spirits undertake the pursuit of hazardous actions for the good of others, at the same time gratifying their passion for glory; so do worthy minds in the domestic way of life, deny themselves many advantage to satisfy a generous benevolence, which they bear to their friends oppressed with distresses and calamities.

Charity commands us where we know no ill, to think well of all: but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good opinion of his friend.

Choose not a friend on a sudden, or make

any one your intimate, before you have experienced his integrity.

Make use of a friend with great caution; trust him not, before you know him well; for many that pretend to be friends, use flattery as a mask to hide their hearts from men.

Never purchase friends by gifts, for if you cease to give they will cease to love.

NOTICES.

ALL those Indebted to the Subscriber, neglecting to settle, their Accounts will be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Fredericton, 9th March 1818.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of PETER BROWN, late of the Parish of Ludlow, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested, within nine months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

LOT HOSMORE, } Administrators,
WILLIAM FISH, }
Ludlow, 17th February 1818. gmp.

ALL Persons, (in the Province of New-Brunswick) having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN AYCRIGG, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY P. WOLHAUPTER, } Administratrix,
JAMES M'INDOE, Junr. } Administrator.
Fredericton, 5th May, 1818.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber up to the 1st January last, will please pay immediately, otherwise they will be sued without delay.

W. BAILEY.

Fredericton, 26th May, 1818.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JOHN M'KEEN, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within twelve calendar months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARGARET M'KEEN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM M'KEEN, Administrator.
Maugerville, 10th April, 1818.

ALL PERSONS

HAVING any demands against the Estate of HENRY GREEN, late of Queensborough deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested—and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH GREEN, Administratrix,
JOHN DAYTON, Administrator.
Queensborough, 1st March, 1818.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN M'LEOD, deceased, will render their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

JEDEDIAH SLASON, } Executors,
M. NEEDHAM, }
Fredericton, 7th April 1818.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late JONATHAN SHENWOOD, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

MARY SHERWOOD, Administratrix,
DAVID NEWMAN, Administrator.
Miramichi, 27th February, 1818. if.

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His Son has taken a Shop a few doors above Mr. AVERTY'S, where any thing in the above line will be executed with neatness and dispatch—Strict attention shall be paid to business at both Shops.

JOHN WOLHAUPTER.

Fredericton, 12th May, 1818.

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