

SELECTED POETRY.

THE GRIEF OF SHERIDAN.

On the death of his Wife.

[From the *Baltimore Patriot*.]

She is gone from this bosom, who gave
To its throbbings the gladness of life;
They have borne to the cold, cold grave,
My joy and my comfort—my wife.

Her smile was the May morning clear;
Her look was the blue sky above;
Her mind was the flow'ry parterre,
And her bosom the temple of love.

Her voice was the music that flows
From the shell of the echo of joy;
And her eyes, like the fair star that throws
Begnignity over the sky.

But May-morning's veiled in a shroud;
It hath dawn'd on me sweetly its last;
My blue sky, the vapours becloud,
And my temple's laid waste by the blast.

They have borne my whole world to the tomb!
Of all earth, for me nothing appears,
But solitude, sorrow and gloom,
And the last of man's solaces—

It is this latest solace I crave;
'Tis a tribute I owe to my love:
'Till I sleep by her side in the grave—
I would weep till I join her above.

PYTHIAS.

PARODY.

Girls are not all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
She that hath soothed a lover's woe,
And drop'd a sympathetic tear, doth know
There's some one true in seven.

She that the shaft of love has felt,
From cupid's erring dart—
Who loves with earnest, good intent,
With friendship pure, will ne'er repeat,
Should she give one her heart.

She that hath buoyant spirits may
The hours of life enliven—
Convert the sorrow of a day
Into a sun-shine bright as May,
And say, one's true in seven.

A BALL ROOM.—I was once in a ball room—many, many years ago—it was crowded to overflowing, with gallantry and beauty, health sat on every cheek, and every eye sparkled with pleasure. The guests were all young, all gay, all happy, and sorrow and care seemed to have flown far away. I leaned against the painted wall, and mused upon the scene before me, till my mind was lost in the dreams of imagination. Then I thought I saw a pale and ghastly figure, wrapped in thin loose drapery, leaning against a distant pillar of the hall, half hid by its reflected shade, and alternately eying with piercing scrutiny, the moving groups, and making minutes on a scroll he held in his left hand. A shudder run through me, I shrunk back, and gathered my breath and raised my finger to point out this mysterious guest, just as my arm was seized by a companion. I started—the delusion vanished—I mingled amid the giddy maze around me, but the recollection of that singular fancy returned and burned upon my heart, a hundred times that evening. A year ago these juvenile scenes were again brought to mind. I passed by the old hall. It had now been a church for a quarter of a century a large and filled burial ground was walled in around it. I dismounted and wandered an hour among the graves—almost every step I took brought me before some tomb stone sacred to the memory of one or another, who was with me in youth at the crowded ball room—and some of these stones bore the marks of dim and dusty age. Suddenly the mysterious guest, my fancy had so strangely pictured, came to mind, and a voice seemed to say to me—"That was death; he has been faithful to his record."

Various anecdotes connected with the late ascent of a balloon in England are related.—Among the crowd on Devonshire terrace, and the fields behind it, a great many persons saw neither car nor aeronauts; they

thought the latter were in the balloon, and strained their eyeballs to get a glance of them drinking their wine, through the illuminated silk! when the machine finally descended a country boy was sent off to the inn in a great hurry to order a chaise. The boy was perfectly astounded—he ran into the house with open mouth—"A man (he exclaimed) is just come down from heaven, and wants a chaise to carry him back again!" A Story is told by the traveller Carr, out-reaches any thing Munchausen ever wrote in his proudest day, that in one part of Europe it was the custom to tie an ear of corn on the shaft of a carriage, extending just beyond the nose of the horse, which the stupid animal would run after all day in the hope of overtaking.

A fresh imported Irishman, on his first shooting excursion, shot a bird, and seeing something fall, went to the foot of the tree, where he picked up a frog, (supposing it to be the bird) and put it in his pocket. The frog kept such a continual kicking, that his companion asked him what made his bird kick so? Och? said Pat, I shot all the feathers off and the poor thing is cold.

There is a species of retort so far superior to the common run of answers that may be very properly styled sublime. Of this kind is the following. Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, asked Sir Robert Sutton, at a review of his tall grenadiers, if he thought an equal number of Englishmen could beat them? Sir, replied Sir Robert, I do not venture to assert that, but I believe half the number would TRY.

KNOWLEDGE.

"Science, and Philosophy, and the Liberal Arts, are usually found in the possession of men of enlarged and expanded views, and of the most generous purposes. It is one of the best effects of knowledge and intelligence, that they liberalize the heart, and unshackle it from the influence and power of prejudice, and from the bonds of local interests."

"The best and the most pleasing testimony of the truth of these principles, has been, recently, exhibited in the conduct of the British Engineers; whose bureaux and cabinets were freely thrown open; and all they had required by diligent study and experiment, all they had done in the erection of the great works, which are the just and merited pride of their country, and the principal sources of their wealth and prosperity, were placed at the disposal of our anxious enquiries—to promote "Internal Improvements" and the "Public Good."

Boston 'Masonic Mirror.'

BANK OF ENGLAND.

"The Bank of England is the greatest bank of circulation in Europe. It was incorporated, in pursuance of an act of parliament, by charter under the great seal, dated July 27, 1694. It at that time, advanced to Government as many pounds sterling as about equals the present population of London; and from William III. to George III.—paid into the exchequer and advanced to the public a sum of pounds sterling—equal to the present number of inhabitants in England—with an amount of capital stock nearly the same—and the two sums equal to what is now the whole population of the United Kingdom. The stability of the Bank of England is equal to that of the British government, acting not only as an ordinary bank, but as a great engine of state—receiving and paying annuities—circulating exchequer bills—advancing to government the annual amount of the land and malt taxes, discounting merchants' bills, &c.—and on different occasions has supported the credit of the principal houses, not only of England, but of Hamburg and Holland—for his purpose on one occasion, so early as

1763, is said to have advanced in one week over a million and a half pounds sterling; a great part of it in bullion and all that it has advanced to the public must be lost before its creditors can sustain any loss.

The currency of a great state, as France or England, generally consists almost entirely of its own coin (not so that of a small state, as Genoa or Hamburg) which when degraded below its standard value, by a reformation of its coin, it can re-establish its currency. To remedy many inconveniences of trade, bills of exchange were instituted, to be paid in good and true money exactly according to the standard of the state—with this view the banks of Venice, Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Nuremburgh, &c. were established."

BANK OF AMSTERDAM.

The Bank of Amsterdam (1609.) was established under the guarantee of the city, and the bank money—of intrinsic superiority—from the beginning bearing an *agio* with the good standard money of the state. At Amsterdam no point of faith is better established than that for every guilder, circulated as bank money, there is a correspondent guilder in gold or silver to be found in the treasury of the bank. The city is guarantee that it should be so. The bank is under the direction of the four reigning burgomasters, who are changed every year. Each new set of burgomasters visits the treasure, compares it with the books, receives it upon oath, and delivers it over, with the same awful solemnity, to the set which succeeds: and in that sober and religious country, oaths are not yet disregarded. A rotation of this kind seems alone a sufficient security against any practices which cannot be avowed. Amidst all the revolutions and factions of state, there has been no infidelity in the administration of this bank. What may be its amount of treasure, is a question which has long employed the speculations of the curious, but is supposed (by our author) to be about 33 millions of guilders, and about two thousand people who keep accounts with the bank. To prevent the stock jobbing tricks of opposite interests, &c. rules have fixed a certain per cent. *agio*, for receipts and disbursements."

"The city of Amsterdam derives a considerable revenue from the bank. Public utility, however, was the original object of this institution. Its object was to relieve the merchants from the inconvenience of a disadvantageous exchange. The great revenue which has arisen from it, (in rents, payments, forfeitures, sales, deposits, &c.) the last, an annual revenue, say, of 200,000 guilders, was unforeseen, and may be considered as incidental." But the industry of the dutch is proverbial, and their good husbandry and economy of the highest exemplary character.

"The reasons urged why the exchange between countries which pay in what is called bank money, and those which pay in common currency, should generally appear in favor of the former and against the latter, are, that the former pay in a species of money of which the intrinsic value is always the same, and exactly agreeable to the standard of their respective mints; the latter in a species of money of which the intrinsic value is continually varying and is almost always more or less below that standard."

MAN—AN EXTRACT.

What a curious object of contemplation to a superior being, who casts an eye over this lower world and surveys the busy, restless, and unceasing operations of the people who swarm upon its surface!—Let him select any one individual amongst us, and confine his attention to him as a specimen of the whole. Let him pursue him through the intricate variety of his movements, for he is never stationary; see him with his eye fix

ed upon some distant object, and struggling to arrive at it; see him pressing forward to some eminence, which perpetually recedes away from him; see the inexplicable being, as he runs in full pursuit of some glittering bauble, and on the moment he reaches it, throws it behind him, and it is forgotten; see him unmindful of his past experience, hurrying his footsteps to some new object with the same eagerness and rapidity as ever—compare the ecstasy of hope with the listlessness of possession, and observe the whole history of his day to be made up of one fatiguing race of vanity, and restlessness, and disappointment;

"And like the glittering of an idiot's toy,
Doth fancy mock his vows."

To complete the unaccountable history, let us look to its termination. Man is irregular in his movements; but this does not hinder the regularity of nature. Time will not stand still to look at us. It moves at its own invariable pace. The winged moments fly in swift succession over us. The great luminaries which are suspended on high, perform their circles in the heaven. The sun describes his circuit in the firmament; and the space of a few revolutions will bring every man among us to his destiny. The decree passes abroad against the poor child of infatuation. It meets him in the full career of hope and enterprise. He sees the dark curtain of mortality falling upon the world, and upon all its interests. The busy, restless heart, so crowded with its plans, and feelings, and anticipations, forgets to play, and all its fluttering anxieties are hushed for ever.—*Chalmers's Sermons.*

Dressing Hats by Machinery.

A patent has been granted to Edward Ollershaw of Manchester, Hat Manufacturer, for a method of dressing and finishing hats, by means of machinery. To effect this, the hat is fixed upon a block in the usual manner; the centre of the block is furnished with a screw, by which it may be attached to a lathe, it is then made to revolve with a slow and continuous motion, making about twenty turns in a minute; the workman holds in his left hand, a small cushion covered with plush, which applies to the hat on the fur side, whilst the hot iron is passed in succession over every part of the crown. When this is finished, the hat is fixed upon a horizontal lathe, where the top or flat of the hat is dressed in the way before described; it is then removed to a third spindle, running horizontally, and furnished with a suitable support to the brim, the top surface of which is then finished. To complete the operation, the hat is removed to another horizontal lathe, prepared to receive the crown, so that the lower part of the brim may be turned upwards, it being at the same time supported by a rim of wood in a suitable shape. It is now made to revolve with about half the former velocity; which, while it presents every part in succession to the workman, admits of his drawing the heated iron, from the inner, toward the outer edge of the brim. Each of these operations is repeated a second time, when the dressing is completed.—*Eng. pap.*

The N. B. ROYAL GAZETTE, is published every TUESDAY, by GEO. K. LUGRIN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, at his Office in Queen Street, over Mr. SLOOT'S Store, Fredericton, where Blanks, Handbills, &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this Paper is Sixteen Shillings per annum (exclusive of Postage)—the whole to be paid in advance.

Agents for the Gazette.—St. John, H. N. H. LUGRIN, Esq. St. Andrews, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq. Miramichi, J. A. Street, Esq. Westmorland, E. B. CHANDLER, Esq. Sheffield, JAMES TILLEY, Esq. Gage-Town, C. P. WATMORE, Esq. For Woodstock and Northampton, PHOENIX PHILLIPS, Esq.