

SELECTED POETRY.

THE MORNING STAR.

In the eastern horizon a star doth arise,
And scatters its radiance afar,
Unrivall'd it shines in the deep azure skies,
The glorious, the bright morning star.

Oh! shine in this heart, thou soul-cheering beam,
Illumine its darkest recess;
For as I gaze on thee thou surely doth seem
As if made this sad bosom to bless.

Oh! shine in this heart, and be thou its guide
To the regions of pure lasting bliss—
To that land where pleasures immortal reside,
Which it vainly hath sought for in this.

Oh! shine in this heart, and teach it to bear
With a spirit controll'd and resin'd,
Whate'er disappointments may fall to its share
While in this dull body confin'd.

In the circles of fashion and pride it hath sought,
And vainly, for solid repose;
I have found folly's pleasures too dearly were
bought,
And serv'd but to deepen its woes.

In the magic of friendship it thought it should find,
A balm for life's multiplied ills;
But ah! there's a void, aching void in the mind,
Which friendship itself never fills.

In the garden of science with rapture I stray'd,
And thought nothing sure can molest;
But the unbidden sigh too often betray'd,
The void still remain'd in my breast.

Oh! then shine in my heart, for indeed I do find,
That all other light is in vain;
Reason's ray but bewilders and dazzles the mind,
And leaves it to darkness again.

Shine then in my heart, thou soul-cheering beam,
Enlighten and rule in my breast;
Shed thy bright searching ray over nature's dark
scene—
And thou I indeed shall be blest.

Death by Lightning.—A singular instance of the fatal effects of the electric fluid, occurred in Addison on the 10th June. The house of Mr. James McLane was struck. At the moment the owner had proceeded to shut down the window, and while his arm was raised above his head to effect this object, the fluid entered it and descended through his breast and leg to the floor. Life was immediately extinguished. But it was a singular circumstance, that when a few minutes afterwards, some of the family entered the room he was found standing erect, in the position above described, and his clothes in flames.—*Middlebury, Vt. Standard.*

SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

Captain Holdredge, of the ship *Silas Richards*, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, states that in passing George's Banks, five days since, he had a fair view of the Sea Serpent. It was about ten rods from the ship, the sea perfectly calm, and that part which appeared out of the water about sixty feet in length. The head and protuberances were similar to the representations which have frequently been given of him by persons who had seen him near Cape Ann. He was going at a very slow rate and appeared unmindful of the ship. He was visible about seven minutes to the passengers and crew, who were on deck at the time. A certificate has been drawn up and signed by the passengers, which with a drawing made by one of the gentlemen, gives a minute description of the Serpent as seen by them. The number and credibility of the witnesses, placed beyond all doubt the existence of such an animal as a Sea Serpent.—*New-York Daily Adv.*

Valuable Discovery.—One of the most simple and useful discoveries in agriculture, is to mix layers of green or new cut clover, with layers of straw in ricks or stacks; thus the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which thus impregnated, both horse and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This prac-

tice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and grass.

NEW YORK, June 15.—*Large Cargo.* The new American ship *Great Britain*, Capt. French, cleared out yesterday for a market in Europe. She has on board, under deck, 2415 bales of cotton, weighing 886,600 pounds, which, it is supposed, is the largest cargo that ever left the United States. This elegant ship measures 725 tons, and is fitted out in a style corresponding with her admirable model and materials. The value of her cargo forms a striking contrast with its worth at a very recent period. It is now estimated at 89,000 dollars; and about twelve months ago, it would have brought in this market, more than £250,000 dollars.—*Mer. Adv.*

Fire.—A mill and barn belonging to M. Shindler, in the vicinity of Middletown, Md. were consumed on Monday night last week. The fire originated in the mill, and had progressed so far as to render unavailing all efforts to rescue the miller, Mr. Rhoderick, who, distressing to relate, perished in the flames, calling for assistance. The mill contained 3000 bushels of grain and 200 barrels of flour, all which, with a large barn and contents, were consumed.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Indian and the Alligator.—About the close of the American war, a gentleman, being in Louisiana, at the confluence of two rivers, observed an alligator swimming on the surface of the water, but paid but little attention to it, being nothing uncommon in that part of the world; but hearing a splash in the water he instantly looked round, and saw an Indian swimming directly towards it. The animal no sooner saw him, than it came to meet him; when they met, it opened its jaws to devour him; but he thrust his hand into his mouth, and immediately wheeled round and made for the shore. The alligator began to make a considerable struggle, but in a few minutes turned on his back and died. The Indian then hauled him out of the water, and the gentleman who had been all this time thinking what could be the cause of his death, was surprised to see that the Indian had taken a piece of wood, which was sharpened at both ends, and dextrously set it into his mouth; which, when it had made the snap at him, stuck fast into the upper and under jaw, from which it could not clear itself, or close its mouth—and in consequence suffocated.

REPORTERS FOR THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

An entertaining notice of men and things in London, has lately been published under the title of *Babylon the Great*. No part of it has entertained us more, than its account of the reporters for the London newspapers, from which the following was extracted.

"In the apartment, and it is sometimes neither a very large, nor a very wholesome apartment—where the reports are written out it may happen that there are ten individuals, all writing at the same time instant; and so mingling their voices in jokes, tales, inquiries after quotations, and so breaking the eloquence with pauses for tankards of ale, and basins of tea, and mutton chops, and German sausages, and all other materials for supporting and strengthening man, that it would puzzle all the conjurers in the world, excepting those conjurers in the waving of whose wands the printed eloquence makes its appearance, to find out how any thing could be done amid confusion of sound, and of circumstances so perfectly Babylonian. But it seems, if there be a stamina in the mind, and if the spur of necessity be appli-

ed to it with sufficient smartness, it cannot only work but work as orderly as a mathematician and as strongly as a giant, even when circumstances seem the least favorable for its exercise.

"Notwithstanding all the wit, all the ribaldry, and all replenishing, which the exhaustion of such steam engine-like labor requires, each of them contrives, at the end of every minute or two, to toss from him a slip of paper, so carefully written that it requires no future correction; and so close to the subject, that he, of whose speech it forms a part, has no disposition to quarrel with it. In consequence of this promptitude and division of labor, it very often happens, that before a parliamentary orator has got half way to his peroration, the editor or director is reading, in print, the opening part of his speech, and cudgelling his editorial intellect as to how he may give it effect or answer, according as it happens to fall in, or not fall in, with the view which it pleases or suits his editorial ardor, or his editorial policy, to take of the matter at issue.

"There have been instances, in which long, laborious and learned pleadings of counsel have been delivered, at not a very early hour of the day, sent up to town from a distance of forty, fifty, or sixty miles, printed, published, returned back again, read by the counsel who delivered them, and by him pronounced to be a faithful copy, not only of his meaning, but of his words, before the opening of the Court called him to a renewal of his labors on the following morning. There are instances too, in which lengthened reports have been copied out upon the top of a mail coach; and when an important trial takes place within twenty or thirty miles, it is printed without much more loss of time, than if it took place at Guildhall, or in the Courts, or Chapel at Westminster.

Death of an Indian Chief.—Kishkanko, one of the most despotic and savage monarchs, of modern times, died lately in his cell in the prison at Detroit, where he was confined on a charge of being accessory to the murder of a Saganaw Indian in Detroit. The eldest son of the above chief, who is charged as the murderer, is still in confinement. It is believed that Kishkanko took poison in his cell, which he procured from one of his wives the night previous to his death. He was a man of very large stature, muscular and athletic. He arose from the humblest origin to the head of a numerous and powerful Chippewa family, by the force of his own character. He had been guilty of many murders, but he is said never to have let a man go from his door naked or hungry when he could supply him. His tyranny rendered him unpopular among his own people, and he never appeared abroad without a considerable retinue. Whenever he visited Detroit, his war axe was always carried on his left arm, firmly grasped with his right hand.

A drunkard, by mistake, in South Carolina, gave his horse a pint of whiskey in his oats, which made the noble animal as drunk as his master, and so frightened the owner, that he beat the horse's brains out with an axe.

A sixth Continent.—An extraordinary phenomenon presented in the southern ocean may render our settlements in New South Wales of still more eminent importance. A sixth continent is in the very act of growth before our eyes. The Pacific is spotted with islands through the immense space of nearly fifty degrees of longitude, and as many of latitude. Every one of these islands seems to be merely a central spot for the formation of coral banks, which by a perpe-

tual progress, are rising from the unfathomable depths of the sea. The union of a few of these masses of rock shapes itself into an island; the seeds of plants are carried to it by birds or by the waves, and from the moment that it overtops the waters, it is covered with vegetation. The new island constitutes in its turn a centre of growth to another circle. The great powers of nature appear to be still in peculiar activity in this region; and to her tardier process she sometimes takes the assistance of the volcano and the earthquake. From the South of New Zealand to the north of the Sandwich islands, the waters absolutely teem with those future seats of civilization. Still the coral insect, the diminutive builder of all these mighty piles, is at work: the ocean is intersected with myriads of those lines of foundation; and when the rocky substructure shall have excluded the sea, then will come the dominion of man.—*Monthly Rev.*

FORM THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

The English East India Company was established on the 31st of Dec. 1600. First voyage, under Capt. LANCASTER, fitted out Feb. 1601—reached the Indies on the 5th of June 1602—having lost a great number of their men by the scurvy, &c.

Sir HUMPHRY GILBERT's 2d Expedition to Newfoundland with 4 ships, June 11, 1583—St. John's Harbor was regularly taken possession of by Sir H. under a Patent from the Crown of England—a piece of Timber being erected, with the King's Arms in Lead fastened upon it. After suffering great hardships in a small vessel called the *Squirrel*, and the loss of his largest ship on the coast—the *Squirrel* was supposed to have foundered at sea—and Sir H. and the crew completely lost.

Henry May, wrecked in a French ship, 1593, on the islands of Bermudas.

1612-13; Bermuda taken possession of by Sir GEORGE SOMERS; had children born there, a boy named *Bermudus*; a girl called *Bermuda*.

First attempt made by Sir W. ALEXANDER to Colonize NOVA SCOTIA—1621 proved unsuccessful.

A case was tried at the late session of the Supreme Judicial Court held at *Machias*, which shows the importance of taking newspapers. A piece of land in No. 13, which had been improved for thirty years, having been advertised for sale for a few dollars taxes, was sold unbeknown to the owner and occupier, to law, and the usual time allowed for redemption. The only plea the defendant could make was; "that he did not see the advertisement, not having taken the newspapers." Thus, by withholding from the Printer 2 dollars a year, the wise, prudent, and economical farmer lost his land.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

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Advertisements not exceeding Fifteen Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Six pence the first, and One Shilling and Six pence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received.

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