

SELECTED POETRY.

A LAPLAND LOVE-SONG.

Thou rising Sun, whose gladsome ray
Invites my fair to rural play.
Dispel the mist and clear the Skies,
And bring my Orra to my eyes.
Oh! were I sure my dear to view,
I'd climb that pine-tree's topmost bough,
Aloft in air that quivering plays,
And round and round for ever gaze.
My Orra Moor, where art thou laid?
What Wood conceals my sleeping Maid?
Fast by the roots enrag'd I'll tear
The trees that hide my promis'd fair.
Oh! could I ride the Clouds or Skies,
Or on the ravens pinions rise;
Ye Storks, ye Swans, a moment stay,
And wait a Lover on his way.
My bliss too long my bride denies,
Apace the waning Summer flies:
Nor yet the Wintry blasts I fear,
Nor storms or night shall keep me here.
What may for strength with steel compare?
Oh! love has fetters stronger far:
By bolts of steel are limbs confin'd,
But cruel love enchains the mind.
No longer then perplex thy breast,
When thoughts torment, the first are best,
'Tis mad to go, 'tis death to stay,
A way to Orra, haste away.

MONITORIAL.

Power of Conscience.—How irresistible
is the power of conscience! It is a viper
which entwines itself round the heart, and
cannot be shook off. It lays fast hold of us;
it lies down with us, and stings us in our
sleep; it rises with us, and preys upon our
vitals; hence ancient moralists compared an
evil conscience to a vulture feeding upon
our liver, and the pangs that are felt by the
one to the throws of the other; supposing
at the same time the vulture's hunger to be
insatiable, and this entrail to be most exquisi-
tely sensible of pain, and to grow as fast
as it is devoured. What can be a stronger
representation of the most lingering and
most acute corporeal pains? Yes, strong as
it is, it falls greatly short of the anguish of
a guilty conscience. Imagination, when
at rest, cannot conceive the horrors which
when troubled, it can excite, or the tortures
to which it can give birth.

What must have been the state of the
mind of Bessus, a native of Pelonia, in
Greece, when he disclosed the following au-
thenticated fact! His neighbors seeing him
one day extremely earnest in pulling down
some birds' nests, and passionately destroying
their young, could not help taking notice of
it, and upbraiding him with his ill nature
and cruelty to poor creatures, that by nest-
ing so near him, seemed to court his protec-
tion and hospitality; he replied, that their
voice to him was insufferable, as they never
ceased twitting him with the murder of his
father.

This execrable villainy had lain concealed
many years, and had never been suspected.
In all probability it never would have come
to light, had not the avenging fury of con-
science drawn, by these extraordinary
means, a public acknowledgment of it from
the parricide's own mouth.

Bessus is not the only person that has
stood self convicted. Though the discov-
ery hath not been distinguished by such a
circumstance; many have made a volunta-
ry confession and sought for a refuge
from the torments of conscience, in death.
What a lesson for all men, to keep a con-
science void of offence!

EXTENT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.
A few centuries ago, the Russian territory
formed a fourth part of the present Euro-
pean Russia, and about a seventh part of
the present Russian Empire. In the reign
of Ivan Vasilievich III. this territory was
augmented to 10,000 square miles. Iran

Vassilievitch IV. tripled the extent of his
dominions, and Phedor I. greatly augment-
ed them. In the reign of Alexei Michailo-
vitch, all the Provinces that were taken by
the Poles were re-conquered, and besides, he
added 257,000 square miles to the Russian
States. Under the sway of Phedor III, the
dreary region of Nova Zembla was acquired.
Peter the Great extended his dominions
280,000 square miles. The Empress Ann,
treading in the same path of augmentation,
left behind her a realm of above 324,000
square miles in extent; and while Catherine
the second held the sceptre of the North,
this territory was increased to 335,600
square miles. In the reign of Paul, and
since the late sovereign, Alexander, ascended
the throne, the empire has been enlarged to
no less than 345,000 geographic square
miles, of which 85,000 belong to Europe,
and 260,000 to Asia.

POVERTY AND RICHES.—Health is
certainly more valuable than money, be-
cause it is by health that money is procured;
but thousands and millions are of small avail
to alleviate the protracted tortures of the
gout, to repair the broken organs of sense,
or resuscitate the powers of digestion. Po-
verty is, indeed, an evil from which we fly;
but let us not run from one enemy to ano-
ther, nor take shelter in the arms of sick-
ness.—Johnson.

FEMALE TEMPER.—It is particu-
larly necessary for girls to acquire command
of temper, because much of the effect of their
powers of reasoning and of their wit, when
they grow up, depend upon their gentleness
and good humour with which they conduct
themselves. A woman who should attempt
to thunder with her tongue, would not find
her eloquence increase her domestic happi-
ness. We do not wish that women should
implicitly yield their better judgement to
their fathers, or husbands; but let them support
the cause of reason with all the graces of
female gentleness.

A man, in a furious passion is terri-
ble to his enemies; but a woman, in a pas-
sion, is disgusting to her friends,—she loses
all the respect due to her sex, and she
has not masculine strength and courage to
enforce any other kind of respect. These
circumstances should be considered by those
who advise that no difference should be
made in the education of the two sexes.

The happiness and influence of women,
both as wives and mothers, and, indeed, in
every relation, so much depends on their
temper, that it ought to be most carefully
cultivated. We should not suffer girls to
imagine that they balance ill humour by
some good quality or accomplishment—be-
cause, in fact, there are none which can
supply the want of temper in the female
sex.

A Lady, who was about to be separated
from her husband, went to the place ap-
pointed for executing the writing, with her
advocate and attorney—"Sir," said she
to her husband, who was also there with his
lawyers, "I know nothing of the business,
therefore ask me no questions; these gentle-
men are here to state my reasons, and to
receive your answers." The husband hav-
ing commenced by setting forth the com-
plaints he had against his wife, among others,
attributed to her injuries which she thought
so insulting to her honor, that becoming at
last impatient, she arose and interrupted
him by a blow which greatly disordered his
wig. The husband, without being at all
confused, adjusted his wig, and turning to
wards his wife's advocate:—"Sir," said
he, "since it is you who are to receive my
answers to this Lady, heretis the one which
I have to make her;"—and he gave the ad-
vocated such a blow that he knocked him
down, and the conference was broken up.

THE LONE MOUNTAIN.—A letter
from a gentleman to the Editor of the Geo-
rgia Statesman, says: "About two hours'
ride from this, there is a lone, solitary Rock,
that lifts its awful brow more than a thou-
sand feet above all of the surrounding ob-
jects of the wilderness. It looks like the
strong tower of some antediluvian monarch.
Its exterior is bare and blank. It is about
seven miles in circumference, and about
twice its breadth in length—is by actual
measurement two thousand two hundred and
twenty-six feet above the surface of the
creek which flows at its base, and in lati-
tude 33 50 N. in the county of De Kalb,
in Georgia."

THE ATHEIST AND THE ARTIFICIAL GLOBE
The famous astronomer, Ab-nasius Kir-
cher, having an acquaintance who denied
the existence of a Supreme Being, took the
following method to convince him of his
error, upon his own principles:—Expect-
ing him upon a visit, he procured a very
handsome "Globe" of the starry heavens,
which being placed in a corner of the room
at which it could not escape his friend's ob-
servation, the latter seized the first occasion
to ask him from whence it came, and to
whom it belonged. "Not to me," said
Kircher, "nor was it ever made by
any person, but came hither by mere
chance."—"That," replied his sceptical
friend, "is impossible, you surely jest."—
Kircher, however, seriously persisting in
his assertion, took occasion to reason with
his friend upon his own Atheistical princi-
ples, "you will not," said he, "believe
that this small body originated in mere
chance; and yet you would condemn those
heavenly bodies of which it is only a faint
and diminutive resemblance, came into ex-
istence without order and design." Pursu-
ing this chain of reasoning his friend was
at first confounded, in the next place con-
vinced, and ultimately joined in a cordial
acknowledgment of the absurdity of deny-
ing the existence of God.

TRIANGULAR SPINNER.—We have
examined an invention of Mr. William
Charmichael of Sand Lake, Rensselaer
county, for roping and spinning cotton and
wool, and twisting yarn and thread, called
the triangular spinner. It is a machine of
much simplicity of construction and facili-
ty of operation, and may be purchased com-
plete with six, eight or ten spindles, for
from 8 to 10 dollars. The name explains
the form of the machine; the particular
management and application of it may be
acquired in the course of a few hours. It
is decidedly an improvement, as from five to
ten runs may be spun with six spindles, in
one day, with more ease and in an equal if
not superior manner, than two and a half
runs on the common wheel. In the neigh-
borhood of the inventor, it has been gener-
ally introduced after a trial, and as a labor-
saving machine, is worth the attention of
farmers and others.—Albany Argus.

A new art, to which the name of emog-
raphy has been given, has been invented by
A. Aiguebelle, of Paris, which is said to
afford an extraordinary facility in executing
not only all that has hitherto been done by
engraving and lithography, but also the ef-
fects of the pencil and stamp, which neither
the graver nor the crayon has yet been able
to accomplish.

MAD HORSE.—A Horse, believed to
have been bit by a mad dog, and to have
been mad for two days, lately broke out of
a stable in Philadelphia, and galloping vio-
lently down Sixth to Green street, where he
fell down on a heap of bricks and was killed
by the people. The horse was valuable,
and the property of T. Camic, Esq. He

attempted, and was near making his way
into a tavern, the keeper of which and his
guests, were exceedingly alarmed.

LITERARY.—The entire works of
Lord BYRON have recently been publish-
ed in Paris, by Galignani, in one handsome
octavo volume of 761 pages, printed in
double columns. The type is handsome
and plain, and the work is embellished
with a fine likeness of the author, and a fac-
simile of a letter written by his lordship to
Galignani, from Venice, dated April 27,
1819. There is an old story of the works
of Homer being comprised within the com-
pass of a nut-shell, and it appears that the
French printers are determined to verify the
fable.

THE SILK WORM.—The Orleans
county advocate says that Mr. David Bot-
tom of Ridgeway, in that county, has en-
gaged in the culture of the silk worm and
mulberry tree to a considerable extent. He
has already 300 trees, and has had this sea-
son, about 1,000 worms at work, from
which 120 knots or skeins of raw silk have
been produced.

Receipt for the Hooping Cough.
TAKE a small handful of garlic and
throw it into a quantity of melted lard, per-
haps half a pint, and after boiling it till the
strength of the garlic is got out, rub the
soles of the child's feet every two or three
hours.

A scoffing infidel of considerable abili-
ties, being once in company with a person
of weak intellects, but a real Christian, and
supposing no doubt, that he should obtain
an easy triumph, and display his ugly wit,
put the following question to him: 'I
understand, sir, that you expect to go to
heaven when you die; can you tell me
what sort of a place heaven is?' 'Yes,
sir,' replied the Christian; 'Heaven is a
prepared place for a prepared people; and
if your soul is not prepared for it, with all
your boasted wisdom, you will never enter
there.'
For vain applause transgress not scripture rules:
A witty sinner is the worst of fools.

Honorable men.—When P. Daretus,
missed the honor of being elected one of the
three hundred who held a distinguished rank,
in the city, he went home extremely well
satisfied, saying he was overjoyed to find
that there were 300 men in Sparta more ho-
norable than himself.

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are hereby particularly request-
ed to make immediate pay-
ment, for the sums due by them
are absolutely required to en-
able him to satisfy his creditors.
GEORGE K. LUGRIN.
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