

POETRY.

BEAUTY'S GRAVE.

Tread softly, stranger! this is ground
Which no rude footsteps should impress,
With tender pity gaze around,
Let sadness all thy soul possess.
Tread softly! lest thou crush the flowers
That o'er this turf are taught to wave,
Transplanted from their native bowers
To shed their sweets o'er "Beauty's Grave."

And Stranger, let your melting heart,
Mark well this fresh and verdant sod;
And ere you from the scene depart,
O! let your soul commune with God.
Thus fade the fragile buds of earth,
Thus fade the lovely and the brave!
Come here, ye thoughtless sons of mirth,
And pause a while o'er "Beauty's Grave."

Sweet withered Rose! may thy pale doom
Call tears into the Virgin's eye!
O! may the prospect of this tomb
Remind her "all that lives must die!"
And warn her in the days of youth,
To think of Him who being gave,
And bid her seek the ways of Truth,
Like her, who sleeps in "Beauty's Grave."

[We publish the following 'Song,' and 'Articles of settlement' accompanying it, at the desire of a Friend. The Song was written, we have been informed, at the time its author subscribed the articles: it is not exactly to our own taste, but it is original, and we are happy in having it in our power to oblige by inserting it.]

A SONG,

Composed by a Loyalist, Eaton's Neck, N. Y. 1783.

Come all you Loyalists draw near and listen to my ditty
We have left our houses and our homes for no abiding city;
We have left our homes, and all we had, for the old Constitution,
Yet I do fear before next year it will meet its dissolution.

The Rebels they have done their best for to destroy the Tory,
And many one has lost his life for the sake of England's glory;
And they that do survive till now meet many a vexation,
To see the Rebels fare so well, and favoured by the Nation.

If a poor Loyalist comes in and asks them for a favour,
'Tis you must list and serve the King till this rebellion's over;
But if a Rebel he comes in, there's cause of no inditing,
For a commission I have had, your troops I have been fighting.

There is many that came in likewise, their names I need not mention,
They say that they are men of note, and they must have a pension;
While many that has been here long, and ten times more deserving,
'Tis not one shilling they can draw if they were all a starving;

Which has caus'd many to return unto the States United,
For when they have suffered all but death, their service has been slighted;
But before that I would ere return I'd spend my days in sorrow,
I had rather see their smoke ascend like Sodom and Gomorrah.

The King has offered us at last and for our well deserving,
Transports he'll give, and bread and meat, to keep us all from starving;
If to New Scotland we will go, I think 'tis something charming,
Utensils he will likewise give, and fit us all for farming.

Both nails and glass he'll give likewise, I think 'tis something pretty,
And if we but industrious are, we soon shall have a city;
There's fish, there's fowl, there's moose, there's deer, small game at our desire,
Powder and shot the King gives us, what can we more require.

I think his offers they are good, and we'll thank him sincerely
But why the Rebels fare so well, I cannot see so clearly;
The King has power by land and sea, to cut them all assunder,
If Independence they do gain, the world will have its wonder.

ARTICLES

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA,

Made with the Loyalists at New York, at the time of the Peace of 1783.

The Rev. Doctor Samuel Seabury, and Lieutenant Colonel B. Thompson, of the King's American Dragoons, having been appointed by the Board of Agents to wait on His Excellency Sir Guy Carlton, Commander-in-Chief, in behalf of the Loyalists desirous of emigrating to Nova Scotia; they read the following rough proposals as

ARTICLES OF SUPPLY FOR THE SETTLERS IN NOVA SCOTIA, VIZ:—

1st. That they be provided with proper Vessels and Convoy to carry them, their Horses and Cattle, as near as possible to the place appointed for their Settlement.

2d. That besides the provision for the Voyage, one year's Provision be allowed them, or money to enable them to purchase.

3d. That some allowance of warm Clothing be made in proportion to the wants of each family.

4th. That an allowance of Medicines be granted, such as shall be thought necessary.

5th. That pairs of Millstones, necessary Iron works for constructing Grist Mills, and Saws and other necessary articles for Saw Mills, be granted them.

6th. That a quantity of Nails and Spikes, Hoes and Axes, Spades and Shovels, Plough Irons, and such other farming Utensils, as shall appear necessary, be provided for them, and also a proportion of Window Glass.

7th. That such a Tract or Tracts of Land, free from disputed titles, and as conveniently situated as may be, be granted, surveyed and divided at the Publick Costs, as shall afford from three Hundred to six Hundred Acres of useful Land to each family.

8th. That over and above 2000 Acres in every township be allowed for the support of a Clergyman; and 1000 for the support of a School; and that these Lands be unalienable for ever.

9th. That a sufficient number of good Muskets and Cannon be allowed with a proper quantity of powder and ball for their use, to enable them to defend themselves against any hostile invasions; also a proportion of powder and lead for hunting.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in reply, was pleased to say that in general he approved the above articles, and that at least the terms of settlement should be equivalent to them. He was pleased to say farther that he would give every encouragement to the settlers in Nova Scotia, that he would write to the Governor of the Province respecting the matter.

He advised that some persons might be sent to examine the vacant lands and see where the settlement could be made to the best advantage.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do agree to remove to the Province of Nova Scotia, on the above encouragement, with our families, in full reliance on the future support of Government, and under the patronage of the following gentlemen as our agents, they having been approved of as such by His Majesty's Commissioner for restoring Peace. &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Col. B. Thomson, K. A. D.
Lieut. Col. E. Winslow, C. G. M. P. F.
Major J. Upham, K. A. D.
Rev. Doctor Samuel Seabury.
Rev. John Sayr.
Capt. Mansly.
Amos Botsford, Esq.
Samuel Cummings, Esq.
Judge John Wardle, Esq.
James Peters, Esq.
Frederick Stanser.

VANDILLE, THE FRENCH MISER.

The subject of the present memoir was one of the most remarkable men in Paris. His name was Vandille. He lodged as high as the third pair, to avoid the importunities of visitors, and kept a poor old woman, and allowed her a halfpenny per day. His diet was bread and milk. Every Sunday he used to give to the poor one farthing, making thirteen pence per annum, which he cast up, and his extensive charities amounted to 2l. 3s. 4d. during his life. This prudent economist was a magistrate at Boulogne; when he was promoted to Paris, for the report of his wealth. While in the above capacity at Boulogne he maintained himself by being milk-taster at the market, and filled his belly, and washed down his bread, at no expense of his own; perhaps from no other principle than that of serving the public in regulating the goodness of the milk. When under the necessity of going to Paris, knowing that stage-coaches were expensive, he always went thither on foot, and to avoid being robbed, he took care not to take more than three-pence sterling to carry him 160 miles; and, to execute his plans with greater facility, he went in the disguise of an old priest or mendicant, and thus gathered some few pence on the road. When he was become excessively rich, being in 1735 worth 800,000l. and aged 72, one day he heard a woodman going by in the summer, at which season people (in France) stock themselves with fuel for the winter; he agreed at the lowest rate possible with him, but stole from the poor man several logs, with which he loaded himself to his secret hiding-place, and thus in that hot season, caught a fever. He for the first time in his life sent for a surgeon to bleed him, who asking sixpence was dismissed; he then sent for a barber, who undertook to open a vein three times for three-pence each operation: upon which he asked how much blood he would have to take away each time, when he was told eight ounces. "Then," said he "take the quantity you design to take each time now, and then it will save me sixpence," which being insisted on, he lost twenty-four ounces of blood, and in consequence died in three days, leaving the king to be his sole heir. Thus he contracted his disorder by pifering, and died by an unprecedented piece of parsimony.

A RARE PATRIMONY.—A young man of Nuremberg (says the Journal of that city), who had no fortune, requested a lawyer, a friend of his, to recommend him to a family, where he was a daily visitor, and where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune. The lawyer agreed; but the father of the young lady, who loved money, immediately asked what property the young man had. The lawyer said he did not exactly know, but he would inquire. The next time he saw his young friend, he asked him if he had any property at all. No, replied he. Well, said the lawyer, would you suffer any one to cut off your nose if he should give you 20,000 dollars for it? (what an idea!) Not for all the world! 'Tis well, replied the lawyer, I had a reason for asking. The next time he saw the girl's father he said, I have inquired about this young man's circumstances; he has indeed no ready money, but he has a jewel, for which, to my knowledge, he has been offered, and he refused, 20,000 dollars for. This induced the old father to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place; though it is said that in the sequel he often shook his head when he thought of the jewel.

The newspapers of June 1772, state that a living adder was found in a block of stone

of 30 French feet diameter, the center of which it occupied. It was twisted nine times round itself in a spiral line; it could not support the weight of the atmosphere, but died in a few minutes after it was taken from the stone. On examining the stone, not the least crevice could be discovered through which it might have crept, nor the minutest opening through which it could have received fresh air, or inhaled any sort of sustenance.

THE LATE MR. CURRAN.—Upon one occasion, alluding in Parliament to the general apathy of the Ministry to the condition of the great bulk of the Irish people, he observed, "I am sorry to see that the rays of the Honourable Member's panegyric are not vertical: like the beams of the morning, they count the mountain tops, and leave the valleys unilluminated—they fall upon the great, while the miserable poor are left in the shade."

SINGULAR NOTICE.—There is painted on a board near Middleton Lancashire, the following emphatic and peremptory caution:—"Whoever is found trespassing in these grounds will be shot dead without further notice."

NEWTON'S PHILOSOPHY.—Sir Isaac Newton, a little before he died, said, "I don't know what I may seem to the world, but, as to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

INGENUITY OF THE SPIDER.

T. A. Knight, Esq. of Herefordshire, has, in a Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, given the following anecdote concerning this curious animal.—"I have frequently placed a spider on a small upright stick whose base was surrounded by water, to observe its most singular mode of escape. After having discovered that the ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it ascends the point of the stick, and standing nearly on its head, ejects its web, which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this the sagacious insect effects his escape; not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its own strength, that its web is properly attached at the opposite end. I do not know that this instance of the sagacity of the spider has been noticed by any entomological writer; and I insert it here, in consequence of having seen in some periodical publication, a very erroneous account of the origin of the spider's threads, which are observed to pass from one tree or bush to another in dewy mornings."

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