

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 de-
stroy the Tory,
And many one has lost his life for the sake of Eng-
land'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 alighted;
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 some-
thing 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, Com-
mander-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 SET-
TLERS 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 pur-
chase.

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

4th. That an allowance of Medicines be
granted, such as shall be thought neces-
sary.

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,
Ho's 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 use-
ful 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
Musquets 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 encou-
ragement 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 No-
va Scotia, on the above encouragement, with
our families, in full reliance on the future
support of Government, and under the pa-
tronage of the following gentlemen as our
agents, they having been approved of as such
by His Majesty's Commissioner for restor-
ing 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 impor-
tunities of visitors, and kept a poor old wo-
man, and allowed her a halfpenny per day.
His diet was bread and milk. Every Sun-
day he used to give to the poor one far-
thing, making thirteen pence per annum,
which he cast up, and his extensive cha-
rities amounted to 2l. 3s. 4d. during his
life. This prudent economist was a magis-
trate 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 wash-
ed 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 great
facility, he went in the disguise of an old
priest or mendicant, and thus gathered some
few pence on the road. When he was be-
come 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 them-
selves 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 pif-
fering, 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 cir-
cumstances; he has indeed no ready money,
but he has a jewel, for which, to my know-
ledge, 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 re-
ceived fresh air, or inhaled any sort of sus-
tenance.

THE LATE MR. CURRAN.—Upon
one occasion, alluding in Parliament to the
general apathy of the Ministry to the condi-
tion of the great bulk of the Irish people,
he observed, "I am sorry to see that the
rays of the Honourable Member's panegy-
ric 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 cau-
tion:—"Whoever is found trespassing in
these grounds will be shot dead without fur-
ther 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 ordi-
nary, 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 anec-
dote 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 stand-
ing nearly on its head, ejects its web, which
the wind readily carries to some contiguous
object. Along this the sagacious insect ef-
fects 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 entomolo-
gical writer; and I insert it here, in conse-
quence of having seen in some periodical
publication, a very erroneous account of the
origin of the spider's threads, which are ob-
served to pass from one tree or bush to ano-
ther in dewy mornings."

The N. B. ROYAL GAZETTE, is published
every TUESDAY, by GEO. K. LUGRIN, Printer
to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, at his Of-
fice 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.

Advertisements not exceeding Fifteen Lines will
be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first
and One Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding
insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied
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