

## Poetry.

[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

### OFFERINGS ON A TOMB.

They stand around her tomb,  
She perished in her beauty's pride;  
There was scarce a shadow on her bloom,  
Even as she died.  
The blue eye's light was only hid,  
Beneath the snowy lid;  
The forehead looked like marble fair,  
Beneath the golden hair.

Her mother standeth there—  
The mother with her flowing veil,  
Her cheek, as the departed's fair,  
Her lip as pale.  
She lays the rich wine cluster down  
The grassy grave upon,  
And turns away her drooping head  
Mournfully from the dead.

Her sister cometh too,  
The tears in her young, glistening eyes,  
Her wreath of hyacinth, white and blue,  
On the silent hillock lies.  
And the burst of heavy tear and sob,  
And the full heart's heaving throbs,  
Tell of a sorrow hardly borne  
In her life's gladness morn.

Her brother brave hath brought  
A golden cup with the red wine primmed,  
And his brow hath a shade of deep sad thought,  
And his eagle eye is dimmed.  
Oft hath that golden chalice poured  
Its treasures at their board;  
Now doth its ruby torrent shed  
Libations to the dead.

The fruit will soon decay,  
The flowers will die in the next day's sun,  
The rich red wine will sink away,  
And the offerings will be gone;  
But a spirit of love that ne'er departs,  
Shall haunt the givers' hearts,  
And the hour when by her tomb they met,  
They never shall forget.

## MUSIC.

Wake music's voice and give me song!  
For harmony shall be  
The charm that binds my heart to all,  
And every heart to me.

Where music is, no ill may come,  
And sadness quickly flies.  
Or calms into a pleasing dream,  
When melodies arise.

And if of song the highest bliss  
Would erring mortals know,  
Let beauty only wake the strain,  
And bid the numbers flow.

The mountains breathe a harmony,  
The woods burst forth in song,  
And ocean, with its dreamy voice,  
Sings high its waves among.

But songs of woods, or hills, or seas,  
May never once compare  
With music falling from the tongue  
Of lovely woman fair.

In loveliness, she sings of love—  
To her 'tis kindly given  
To raise the grovelling soul from earth,  
And taste the joys of heaven!—R. Gilfillan.

## Miscellaneous.

[From Mr. Montgomery Martin's Speech at the East India House.]

### RESOURCES OF BRITISH INDIA.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND, THE WHOLE OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Sugar, 4,500,000 cwt. at 20s. per cwt.	£4,500,000
Molasses, 500,000 cwt. at 10s. per cwt.	250,000
Rum, 5,000,000 gallons, at 1s. per gallon.	250,000
Coffee, 40,000,000 lbs. at 6d. per lb.	1,000,000
Tea, 40,000,000 lbs. at 1s. per lb.	2,000,000
Cocoa, 3,000,000 lbs. at 6d. per lb.	2,000,000
Tobacco, 50,000,000 lbs. at 6d. per lb.	1,250,000
Cotton, 400,000,000 lbs. at 6d. per lb.	10,000,000
Silk, 6,000,000 lbs. at 10s. per lb.	3,000,000
Indigo, 7,000,000 lbs. at 3s. 6d. per lb.	1,225,000
Saltpetre, 300,000 cwt. at 10s. per cwt.	150,000
Rice, 300,000 cwt. at 10s. per cwt.	150,000
Pepper, 7,000,000 lbs. at 4d. per lb.	125,000
Cinnamon and Cassia, 1,500,000 lbs. at 6s. per lb.	450,000
Ginger, 25,000 cwt. at 20s. per cwt.	250,000
Spices (general), official value.	250,000
Cochineal, 600,000 lbs. at 1s. per lb.	150,000
Wool, 60,000,000 lbs. at 1s. per lb.	3,000,000
Hemp and Flax, 2,000,000 cwt. at 20s. per cwt.	2,000,000
Vegetable Oils, 6,000,000 gallons at 1s. per gallon.	300,000
Hides, 400,000 cwt. at 36s. per cwt.	720,000
Skins, untanned or dressed, 4,000,000, at 6d. each.	100,000
Linseed, 3,500,000 bushels, at 30s. per qr.	600,000
Tallow, 1,000,000 cwt. at 20s. per cwt.	1,000,000
Dye Woods, &c. official value.	500,000
Drugs and Gums, ditto.	500,000
Sundries.	1,000,000

Total £34,720,000

Of this vast amount of British imports, British India contributes only £4,500,000,—viz. indigo, £1,000,000; sugar and rum, £250,000; coffee, £250,000; cotton, £1,250,000; silk, £1,000,000; pepper and spices, £250,000; saltpetre, £150,000; drugs, dyes, and gums, £100,000; wool, £500,000; rice, £50,000; pieces goods, &c. £150,000; and the greater part of the above mentioned articles may be considered in the light of a trade of remittance, for the tribute of from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling, annually sent from India to England.

It appears by this return that, out of £34,000,000 the value of produce imported, only £4,000,000 were received from India. Of sugar, the produce of India, we did not import more than was produced in St. Vincent or the Mauritius, although the most abundant supplies might be obtained. He had seen cattle feeding on sugar in India at the doors of the natives.

PROPORTION OF ARTICLES WHICH BRITISH INDIA, WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000,000, FURNISHES TO THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Of 4,500,000 cwt. of sugar imported into the United Kingdom, British India, including Ceylon, contributes but 200,000 cwt., not half the quantity which the small island of Mauritius exports, and only equal in quantity to the exports of St. Vincent,

which is but eighteen miles long by ten broad.

Of 5,000,000 cwt. molasses imported, British India and Ceylon send but 30 cwt.

Of 5,000,000 gallons of rum imported, British India and Ceylon contribute 40,000 gallons.

Of 40,000,000 lbs. of coffee, British India and Ceylon send but 9,000,000 lbs.

Of 400,000,000 lbs. of cotton, British India and Ceylon send but 50,000,000 lbs.

Of 50,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, British India and Ceylon send but 50,000 lbs.

Of 400,000,000 lbs. of tea, British India sends a few hundred weight, although the leaf grows spontaneously, and may be cultivated to any extent.

Of 3,000,000 lbs. of cocoa, British India sends none to England.

Of 6,000,000 lbs. of silk, British India sends 1,500,000 lbs., and that exportation is owing to the East India Company.

Of 60,000,000 lbs. of sheep's wool, British India sends but 1,000,000 lbs.

Of 2,000,000 cwt. of flax and hemp, British India sends but 20,000 cwt.

Of 3,500,000 bushels of linseed, British India sends but 300,000 bushels, although it is cheaper and better in Hindoostan than in any part of the world.

Of 6,000,000 gallons of vegetable oils, British India sends but 120,000 gallons.

Of 400,000 cwt. of hides, British India sends but 40,000 cwt.

Of 1,000,000 cwt. of tallow, British India sends only 500 cwt.

Of 600,000 lbs. of cochineal, British India sends but 200 lbs.

Of 14,000 loads of the celebrated teak wood which England imports, British India, which abounds with it, sends but 300 loads; the remainder is furnished by the negroes of Western Africa.

If we took from India her productions on more liberal terms, the consumption of British manufactures would be augmented in that country. What was the result at present? After a lapse of thirty years, with a great accession of land and increase of population, the consumption of British imports in India was on the decline, while in all other colonies it had increased.

VALUE OF IMPORTATIONS INTO THE COLONIES FROM ENGLAND.—Jamaica imports £5 per head of British products from England. Demerara and Berbice, £4 10s. per head. Trinidad, £6 per head. Barbados, £4 per head. Honduras imports more than £50 per head for its inhabitants and those of the surrounding territories. In fine, the whole of our West India possessions import on an average, more than £4 per head per annum of British Goods from the United Kingdom.

Mauritius imports £4 per head. Cape of Good Hope, £6 per head. New South Wales, £8 per head, and so on. India 6d. There is not a native in India who is not capable of taking more than the value of 6d. each, if the trade was properly encouraged. Where are the great capitalists who used to be engaged in the trade to India? In the trade in piece goods alone a falling off from £3,000,000 to £2,500,000 per annum, had taken place. Favour was shown to Brazil coffee, which country imported 50,000 slaves last year, in defiance of the efforts of British ships of war to put down the traffic, over the produce of Mysore and other parts of India. Our Governments are acting on false principles of political economy. Look at the conduct of Holland towards Java, as contrasted with our conduct to India. The Dutch Government fostered Java under a system of free trade with the mother country and low taxes.

JAVA UNDER FREE TRADE AND LOW TAXES.—In ten years, ending with 1836—Exports increased from 15 to 41 millions of guilders, nearly 175 per cent; the export of sugar from 19,000 to 500,000 piculs; coffee from 34,000 to 498,000 piculs; rice from 5,000 to 36,000 cozans, and all other articles in like proportion.

In 1836, nearly 15,000,000 guilders were appropriated by government in furtherance of new plans of cultivation, and for the encouragement of agricultural enterprise.

The vessels that sailed from the ports of Java in 1834, were 2,625 in number, and in 1837, 5,288,935f.

No crime; population increasing; the people pay but five per cent. to their landlords, and but half per cent. to government.

In India there were no public works going on; it was going on without any government at all. A paltry concession of the equalization of the sugar duties had been made, but other articles of produce of that country still had a duty on them of 10, 20, to 1,000 per cent.—28,000,000 inhabitants in the United Kingdom consume annually 4,000,000 cwt. of sugar, about 4 oz. a week for each individual, yielding an annual revenue to the state under 5,000,000f.

By a reduction of the duty, and consequently extending the market of supply, and diminishing the cost price to the consumer, the consumption might readily be raised to 1lb. of sugar a week for each individual, which would require 13,000,000 cwt., and which at 10s. duty per cwt. would yield to the state £7,500,000, and give an increased stimulus to the efforts of British industry and commerce at home and abroad.

The duty on sugar must be reduced 1s. per cwt. per annum, until it was 100 per cwt. Coffee might be produced in India to an innumerable extent, and of the finest quality. A reduction of the duty would produce the following results:—28,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom consume about 27,000,000 pounds of Coffee annually; that is, less than one pound a year for each person! In the United States, where the duty is 1d. per pound, the consumption per head is more than five times that of England.

The duty now received on coffee in England is £600,000 per annum; if the tax were reduced from 6d. to 3d. per lb., and Mysore coffee, and the growth of every dependency of the British Empire, admitted at that rate, the consumption would increase to at least five pounds a year for each person, viz., to 140,000,000 lbs. yielding £1,750,000, revenue, and aiding materially the consumption of sugar, and diminishing the use of gin and other pernicious stimulants.

"COACHES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD."—An Anecdote of Charles Mathews.—"Tis now some five or six years past, that we were

standing together at a front window of "The George," at Grantham, where he had slept on our way to Doncaster, when the grandiloquent announcement of "Coaches to all parts of the world," displayed in great gold letters, on a little office opposite to the inn, caught his keen eye. In a moment he directed our attention to the obstructive notice; then pulling a face which instantly transformed him into a wizened little Frenchman of "the old regime," hurried down stairs, and crossed the street; we following to see the fun. There were several individuals of the genus cadger lounging about the office when "Monsieur" shuffled in, and, with a low bow to the bookkeeper, exclaimed that he Visht ver much too go too place."

"Two places—certainly, sir—how far?" "Non, non! non no too place, but von place—two sta-ge." "Oh! one place, two stages; inside, five shillings—out three and sixpence."—"Non, non!" reiterated Monsieur, angrily, "rite me in de book for Timbucto." "Tim what, sir?" asked the Jack in office, "Timbucto," answered his tormentor. "Timbucto—Timbucto—well, I never heard of such a place down this road—did thee, Jack?" turning to the nearest ead. "Perhaps it's only his forranner pronunciation," suggested Jack. "Timbucto—Timbucto" repeated the official, running his finger up and down the index of a dog's eared book of roads. "What country is it in, sir?" inquired he at last, looking up with a seriousness which had nearly upset our gravity. Countee! What von vant vil countee? I vant too go too Timbucto—grate citee in de var center middil interior of Africar. Bah! countee!" "Africa!" cried the office keeper. "Haffricar!" shouted the eads. "Africar," repeated Monsieur. "Bob doesn't run no coaches on that line o' road now, sir," chimed in grinning Jack, nudging his fellow eads, who chuckled all like choking heus. "Then, vat for vy you up dere de

"Coaches to all part de world, eh?" exclaimed the pseudo-Frenchman in a towering passion, whilst the poor office keeper seemed dumb founded, and the eads roared out. "Yoo say dat yoo vil take me to Timbucto—dat yoo vil take me dere if I vil go. Vel, I vil go, yoo vil take me—yoo vil—I vil—I vil—yoo vont."

And he went on smothering his victim in the very vehemence of abuse, and leaving him in a state of ludicrous embarrassment, which was in nowise lessened by the uproarious laughter of his pals, and evident enjoyment of a crowd of listeners, whom his passionate expostulation had brought to the door.—Sporting Review.

MASONIC ANTIQUITIES.—In Elephanta are cavern temples of great quantity. "The principal excavation is of vast size, and decorated with colossal images of the chief divinities of India; some being more than fourteen feet in altitude. They are sculptured in such high relief as to present the appearance of detached figures; and exceed the Egyptian statuary in elegance, although they fall short of the works of our expert brethren in Greece. Most of these figures are decorated with the Zennar, or sacred cord, which was a symbol of initiation. They are depicted with crowns and pyramidal caps, and decorated with jewels; but they exhibit countenances of the most revolting character. In the words of Linschoten, they are distorted into such horrible and fearful forms, that while some make a man's hair stand upright, others are distinguished by a placid serenity and benignity of countenance; and others betray evident marks of deep dejection and inward anguish. The Indian fashion with heavy jewels in their ears, with superb collars of precious stones, with belts sumptuously wrought, and with rich bracelets on their arms and wrists. The chapels or smaller temples have their walls covered over with hieroglyphics and symbolical figures; amongst which we find representations of the Tau Cross, which was an emblem of generation. The Christian reader may start when he beholds the sacred emblem of his faith used as a symbol of heathen devotion, but it is even so. The holy Cross pointed to the four-quarters of the compass; and was honoured as a striking emblem of the universe by many ancient nations. It is found engraved on their monuments; and even the erection of many of their temples was conducted on the same cruciform principle. The two great pagodas of Benares and Methura are erected in the form of vast crosses, of which each wing is equal in extent; as is also the pyramidal temple of New Grange in Ireland, and many others.—Freemason's Quarterly Review.

THE Subscriber has just received by the late Steamers, (and have on hand,) a quantity of TEAS, consisting of Gunpowder, Twanky Hyson, Twanky Congo of different kinds, and Bohea, comprising an excellent assortment for Family use and Retailers.

Also—Very superior WINES, bottled in cases and barrels. Best Golden Sherry, best L. P. Madeira, Old Claret, Old Port, Lisbon and Bronte, likewise pale Brandy, Whisky and double Brown Stout.

Keags of Fig TOBACCO; 20 Bls. FLOUR, with a variety of other articles.

MARK NEEDHAM.  
Fredericton, June 25, 1839.

FANNING MILLS.  
THE subscriber having sold nearly forty of his Mills, the last season, and they in every instance having given satisfaction, begs leave to inform the public that they are for sale by Mr. Daniel C. Perkins, South Wharf, and Mr. James E. McDonald, King street, St. John; Mr. Spafford Barker, Fredericton, and Mr. W. F. Bonnell, Gagetown.

MARTIN LEMONT.  
Gagetown, September 6, 1839. 3w

STRAYED  
ON Saturday last from the pasture on Maryland hill, a young Cow—about 5 years old—color, light red, with a large white star between her horns. Any one finding and delivering her to the subscriber, will be rewarded for his trouble.

ABRAHAM H. CLARKE.  
October 9, 1839.

INDENTURES for Sale at this Office.  
Feb. 1.

## CIGARS! CIGARS!

JUST received from Havana, 10,000 of the best quality of old Havana CIGARS, and for sale by the Subscriber.  
1st Oct. 1839. H. JACKSON.

## PARISH OF DUMFRIES,

COUNTY OF YORK, 2

7th August, 1839.

UNDER the Act of Assembly, 1st Victoria, Cap. 7, Sec. 8, DUNCAN BARBER, & Co. are Defaulters for non-payment of Parish Rates, to the amount of £1 11s. 8d.

TURNEY WHITEHEAD,

Collector.

## REMOVAL.

MACPHERSON & COY have removed to their new STORE on the Wharf, under JACKSON'S Long Room.  
11th Sept. 1839.

## NAILS, NAILS, CHEAP NAILS.

Manufactured and sold by

W. H. SCOVIL.

North Market Wharf, St. John, N.B. CUT Lath, Shingle, Board and Finishing NAILS of all sizes.

Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3½, 4 inch, "Finishing," do. 1, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch, "Sheathing," do. 2, 2½, 2¾, 3 inch.

Copper Brads assorted sizes. A supply of the above description of nails always on hand, and for sale at very low prices, whole sale or retail.

Purchasers of nails will find it much to their advantage to call and inspect for themselves.  
Jus. 1839.

## REVISED EDITION

OF THE

## PROVINCE LAWS.

THE Subscriber having been induced by numerous applications from different sections of the Province, to publish an additional supply of the above valuable work, for the use of those not entitled to copies from Government, such persons as may be desirous of procuring them will have the goodness to leave their names and places of residence, at an early period, to the Royal Gazette Office, or with either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, where Copies of the work may be seen:—

HON. E. B. CHANDLER,....Dorchester.  
THOMAS WYER, Esquire,....St. Andrews.  
J. W. WELDON, Esquire,....Richibucto.  
GEORGE KERR, Esquire,....Chatham.  
W. H. BALDWIN, Esquire,....Bathurst.  
J. M. CONNELL, Esquire,....Woodstock.  
MR. DAVID McMILLAN,....St. John.  
J. SIMPSON, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Connecticut, United States.

Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000. This long established Institution has for more than five years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness. During this period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favourable terms every description of property against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed to many of the principal Towns and Cities of the United States, and in the British Provinces.

## PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams,  
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,  
S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt,  
H. Huntington, Junr., R. B. Ward,  
Albert Day, ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

James G. Bolles, Secretary.  
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent at Fredericton for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

## FOR SALE.

A WELL built Double PHETON and an English CHARIOT. Apply at this office.  
July 2, 1839.

## BANK STOCK.

20 SHARES CENTRAL BANK STOCK for sale on favourable terms. Apply at this Office.  
18th Sept. 1839.

## UNEXAMPLD

Mammoth Scheme!! THE following detail of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the History of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of TWENTY DOLLARS per Ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will wear sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore, emphatically say—delay not, but at once remit and transmit to your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & Co.

156 Broadway, N. Y.

## Observe the Number, 156

\$700,000.

\$500,000!! \$20,000!!

Six Prizes of Twenty Thousand Dollars!

Two prizes of Fifteen Thousand Dollars!

Three prizes of Ten Thousand Dollars!

## GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK LOTTERY.

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS. The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.—Tickets only Twenty Dollars.

Authorised by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the commissioners acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida—Schmidt

and Hamilton, Managers. SYLVESTER & Co., N. Y. sole Agents.

No combination numbers! 100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards in succession.

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

## SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONE PRIZE—THE ARCADE.  
286 Feet 5 inches, 4 lines on Magazine Street, 101 feet, 21 do. on Natchez Street, 126 feet, 6 do. on Graver Street—Rented at about \$37,000 per annum, valued at \$700,000

ONE PRIZE—CITY HOTEL.  
162 feet on Common Street, 146 feet 6 inches on Camp Street,—Rented at \$25,000, valued at \$500,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.  
(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches, front, on Natchez Street—Rented at \$1,200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.  
(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 28 feet, front on Natchez Street—Rented at \$1200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.  
(Adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 feet, front, on Natchez Street—Rented at \$1200, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.  
No. 23, northeast corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet, front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin Street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House Street—Rented at \$1,500 valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.  
No. 24, south west corner of the Basin and Custom House Street, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet 10 1/2 inches deep in Custom House Street. Rented at \$1500, valued at \$20,000

ONE PRIZE—DWELLING HOUSE.  
No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal st. by 127 feet 11 inches deep—Rented at \$1000, valued at \$20,000

1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock, \$100 each, 25,000

1 do. 200 do. Commercial do. \$100 20,000

1 do. 150 do. Mech. & Trad. do. do. 15,000

1 do. 100 do. City Bank do. do. 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 50 Exchange Bank,