

Portry.

WOMAN'S WORTH.

Charge me not with partial praise,
Willfully and wrongfully,
When I strive the veil to raise,
Faithfully but modestly,
Under which her virtues shine
With a constancy divine.

Woman, true, is not the same,
Any day and every day;
Like the sun she hides her flame,
Properly, effectually,
When she sees that man is blind
To the charms of woman kind.

Why cast pearls before the swine?
Beautify and beautify,
Why give ragged beggar wine?
Wastefully and foolishly
Give the wine unto the fair—
Pearls were made to grace her hair.

Woman, too, will have her way,
Coaxingly or threat'ningly;
In her house she'll have the sway,
Wrongfully or rightfully;
When her path is crossed by man,
She will scold, for—that she can!

Woman, true, will sometimes fret,
Headlessly and needlessly,
Things on which she sets her eye,
Longingly and greedily;
Then all this is to show
What her husband's purse can do.

Woman, too, will sometimes fret,
Peevishly and wantonly,
In a trifling—passion get,
Scolding us most awfully;
But soon as the storm is past,
Bright shines out the sun at last.

But when sickness pales the brow,
Wofully and painfully,
She, a ministering angel now,
Lovingly and faithfully,
Closely hovers round his bed,
Gently bathes his aching head.

Virtues, still, will have their sway,
Steadily and constantly,
Hid, 'tis true they sometimes may
Be, by old Mortality;
But the truth I speak again—
Woman's worth will still remain.

Miscellaneous.

A COAST BLOCKADE ADVENTURE.

The Coast of Sussex between Eastbourne and Seaford exhibits some of the most magnificent cliff scenery in Europe. Throughout the extent of this interesting district—from Cow Gap, at Holywell quarries, east of Beachy Head, to Cuckmere Haven, near Seaford, a distance of at least five or six miles—the vast rampart of chalk is altogether inaccessible, except at three places; first, at the Gun Gardens, a frightful fox track or squirrel path, running along the face of the precipice in a diagonal direction, and opening upon the downs above by a sort of spout or chimney, behind the sister pinnacles of the Chalkes; secondly, Birling Gap, a road cut through the cliff from the bottom of a valley near the village of East Dean, used for the purpose of dragging up wrecked goods, drift timber, or sea weed for manure; and, thirdly, Cow Link Gap, a difficult path leading from the beach, by steps cut or worn into the chalk, towards a solitary farm house near Friston Church, a spot so celebrated for landing contraband cargoes, that for years the spirit shops in London were accustomed to advertise their stock of Hollands as being genuine *Cow Link*. It may probably be imagined that upon a part of the coast so guarded by nature, it would require little precaution to prevent illicit importation, yet it soon became doubtful whether there were not greater facilities for smuggling in this precipitous region than even on the sandy shores of Bognor, or the shining deserts of Dungeness. As the sea at high water reached the base of the cliff, it was, of course, necessary to withdraw the sentinels from the beach at such periods, in order to station them along the summit; but the gap-way being so far apart, this change occupied a considerable time, particularly during winter, when the men became tired and drowsy from the fatigue of incessant walking and the wearisome length of the night watches. The smugglers, aware of this circumstance, and being enabled by the withdrawal of the sentinels to land their goods without molestation in any of the little bays formed upon the beach by the projecting angles of the precipice—having previously, during daylight, fixed upon the exact spot for their enterprise, and notched or otherwise marked its corresponding point upon the edge of the cliff above, they seized the opportunity when the tide drove the watchmen away from the beach, and before they could reach the summit, rushed to the appointed place, placed a light wooden derrick into the grass, securing it firmly by an iron cross-bar thrust through a hole at the end. In the centre of this derrick was a hinge similar to that in the joint of a bootjack, and at the outer extremity a running sheave inserted in a notch, which projected over the cliff, plunging the bay below. Through the notch traversed a rope, by which a basket was rapidly lowered to the confederates on the beach, and at the bottom of the basket hung a small hand bell, the ringing of which, though inaudible above, was sufficient to indicate the descent and position of the basket to those beneath. Ten or twelve tubs of spirits were instantly crammed into it, the ropes jerked as a signal to pull up and the other end of it being fastened to an active horse, the basket was drawn up at a gallop, and the hinge of the derrick allowing it to turn inward, threw the cargo out upon the grass without further difficulty, the whole process being accomplished in less than ten minutes. The incident by which this method of smuggling was detected may appear exaggerated, but there are many officers living that can testify to its truth. One very dark night, when a cargo was to be *derrieked* over the cliff near Birling Gap, by some mistake the smugglers landed their goods before the sentinel had quitted the beach. The scouts perceiving him strolling unconsciously towards the spot, gave silent and timely notice of his approach, and the whole party retreating hastily into their boat pushed off unseen. In the confusion, however, created by this interruption, they either forgot to give the usual signal for pulling up the goods, or it was unfelt by those on the top of the cliff; so that, in passing along, the sentinel actually ran against the basket, and not knowing how it was suspended or what were its contents, he began pulling at the rope, when he felt the bas-

ket beginning to ascend, and, endeavouring to keep it down by main force, was suddenly swayed off his legs, and carried up with such velocity, that not knowing how far he might have to fall, he had not courage to release his hold. Although the cliff at that part was 300 feet high, in a few minutes he was hoisted to the summit, and bundled out headlong with the brandy kegs into the midst of the smugglers. Not even the suddenness of his aerial flight, nor the number of his opponents, could deprive this gallant fellow of his presence of mind; but before the mistake was discovered he succeeded in firing his pistol as an alarm, whereupon the smugglers vanished like the witches in *Macbeth*, leaving ten ankers of Cognac and the whole *derrieking* apparatus behind them. Soon after, when the writer had arrived at the spot, and ascertained the accuracy of this extraordinary story, he questioned the captor as to his feelings during his ascent. "Why sir," said Jack, "I held on like *grim death*, and we wasn't long a travelling to the top."—*United Service Journal*.

SHIPS OF WAR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—It appears by the Parliamentary returns, that there have been 174 cases of damage by the electric fluid to vessels of the British navy alone since 1793. It appears, in about 100 of these cases, of which the particulars have been fully ascertained, that one-sixth of the ships were set on fire in some parts of the masts, sails, or rigging; in one half these cases some of the crews were killed, wounded, or both; the total number ascertained being 60 seamen killed, and 114 wounded. This does not include one instance in which the number of "seamen killed" is mentioned as "several;" and other instances, in which a frigate of 44 guns (the *Resistance*), the *Loup Cervier*, a sloop of war, and the *York*, of 64 guns, were seen at sea, just previously to a severe storm of lightning, and were never seen after. There are also twelve cases in which there is no exact return, though the killed and wounded were set down as "several." Independent of the actual damage and loss of life, there is another bad effect produced—namely, a general panic, and fearful impression made upon the sailors' minds, as took place in the *Thesus*, 74, when blockading Cape Francois, when that ship was struck by lightning; the people rushed up the hatchways, and were with difficulty prevented from jumping into the sea. Likewise the *Cambrian*, off Plymouth; the lightning struck the foretopmast head, passed by the topsail-sheet to the bits, where it killed two men, and wounded many others; it then swept along the waist of the ship, striking down all in its way; several wounded men were taken below; many of them were insensible. A similar result occurred on board the *Repulse*, 71, struck by lightning in the Mediterranean, when 11 men were killed and 10 wounded, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the seamen for a long time after, whenever there was any appearance of lightning; and its effects were so dreaded in the fleet under Lord Exmouth, off Toulon, from repeated and fatal visitations, that his Lordship gave a general order to prevent the men being sent aloft during the prevalence of lightning, except in cases of the greatest emergency.

THE GALVANIC TELEGRAPH AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The space occupied by the case containing the machinery (which simply stands upon a table, and can be removed at pleasure to any part of the room) is little more than that required for a gentleman's hat box. The telegraph is worked by merely pressing small brass keys (similar to those on a keyed bugle,) which act (by means of galvanic power) upon various hands placed upon a dial-plate at the other end of the telegraphic line, as far as now opened, point not only to each letter of the alphabet (as each key may be struck or pressed,) but the numerals are indicated by the same means, as well as the various points, from a comma to a colon, with notes of admiration and interjection. There is likewise a cross (X) upon the dial, which indicates, that when this key is struck, a mistake has been made in some part of the sentence telegraphed, and that an "erasure" is intended. A question—such, for instance, as the following:—"How many passengers started from Drayton in the ten o'clock train?" and the answer could be transmitted from the terminus to Drayton and back in less than two minutes. This was proved on Saturday. This mode of communication is only completed as far as the West Drayton station, which is about thirteen miles and a half from Paddington. There are wires (as may be imagined,) communicating with each end, thus far completed, passing through an hollow iron tube, not more than an inch and an half in diameter, which is fixed about six inches above the ground, running parallel with the railway, and about two or three feet distant from it. It is the intention of the Great Western Railway Company to carry the tube along the line as fast as completion of the rails takes place, and ultimately throughout the whole distance to Bristol. The machinery, and the mode of working it are so exceedingly simple, that a child who could read, would, after an hour or two's instruction, be enabled efficiently to transmit and receive information.—*Weekly paper*.

A PROMISE.—There is at present living in the parish of Aghaillon, a man named David McKeveny, born without arms or legs, having only two short stumps in place of arms, and as to the legs, one is only a few inches long, with a diminutive, shapeless foot, without any joints intervening, so as to form a thigh and a leg. The other is almost as long as in a middle-sized man, but greatly deformed. It is extraordinary what this decrepit man can perform, as there is scarcely any job in the farm yard he cannot do, viz. he can thrash, and has often done so the whole day before a hired man; he can harness and unharness a horse, clean a stable or cow-house, tether a cow; tie up with the stumps, and throw on his shoulders a bundle of clover and grass, 100lbs. in weight; he can shave himself, holding the razor in his toes, also use the knife and fork in the same manner; he can dress and undress himself without any assistance, balance a cap, or bowl on the flat of one of the stumps, drink out of it, and lay it down in safety; he can assist at the breakfast table, helping his mother to water,

lifting the kettle of boiling water with his toes, and has occasionally helped himself to a cup, out of the tea-pot in the same manner. These are only a few specimens of his bodily actions, which are far surpassed by his mental powers. It was unfortunate for himself that he never received any education; for by the powers of memory alone, there is scarcely any arithmetical he cannot solve, and a great many mathematical ones, many specimens of which he can describe; and it is truly amusing and wonderful question to hear him do so, owing to the astonishing stretch of memory required on some of those occasions.—*Chronicle*.

THE PICKER PICKED.—The collector of the Cincinnati Republican, on the evening of the 3d inst., had his pocket picked of a large pocket book, containing bills against subscribers, &c. to the amount of two or three hundred dollars. He, however, felt the thief at his pocket, and laid grab on him before he could escape; and finding him to be a man who had money, he offered to release him without further proceedings, only on condition that he would pay every bill in the pocket book. This the pickpocket did, and very quietly went his way. That was a fortunate robbery for the collector. We have a pocket full of bills that we should really rejoice to have stolen on the same terms.

AMERICAN.—Eliza Emery warns all the girls out south and west—hosiers, buckeyes, and all—to look out for her, deceiving, runaway husband, David. She says that he has cruelly left her, and told the folks when he started that he was going south and west to marry a hosier. Eliza thinks he may be easily known, and to prove it, says, "David has a scar on his nose, where I scratched it!"—*New York Era*.

A SAGACIOUS DOG.—A blind lady, resident in New York, has in her possession a small poodle dog, which, when ordered, will go into an adjoining shop, and, after looking up at the clock, will return and inform his mistress what time it is most correctly. His method of explaining himself is by barking the hours, howling the quarters, and striking his paw against the floor to denote the minutes. Thus, if it were 33 minutes past twelve o'clock, he will bark twelve times, howl twice, and strike his paw on the floor thrice.—*American Fact*.

CURIOUS DEFINITION OF ICE.—When a boy, a native of the East Indies, (where he is remembered, there is no ice,) was on a visit at the house of a friend, in Edinburgh, he was shown water in a basin that had been frozen in the night. On being asked what it was, he said, "It is water fallen asleep."

AN IRISH SPORTSMAN.—"Patrick, you fool, what makes you stare so softly after that rabbit, when your gun has no lock upon it at all at all?" "Hush! hush! my darlint—the creature don't know that!"

BREAD STUFFS, &c.

Just received ex. Albion from New York, and Lincoln from Philadelphia.

BLS. Superfine, Fine and Fine Middlings FLOUR, an excellent article for family use, being ground from new Wheat. Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Tierces Rice, Cotton Wool, &c.

A further supply expected in a few days, among which will be a lot of Winter Apples, Steam Biscuit, &c.

As the above articles were purchased for Cash in the American Market, the Subscriber will be enabled to sell them as low as they can possibly be purchased at any other place.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 1, Canso HERRINGS, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries.

F. W. HATHEWAY.

HOURLY EXPECTED

Ex Hazard from Halifax.

54,950 F FEET 8x10 and 7x9 GLASS, which will be sold low from the wharf.

JAMES EDWARD CHIPMAN.

St. John, Sept. 3, 1839.

CARD.

H. JACKSON in returning his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support heretofore, begs leave to acquaint them that he has fitted up, and now opened the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. McPherson & Coy, where he offers for sale all kind of Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, Liquors, Wines, &c. &c. all of the best quality and as cheap as in any Store in the place for ready money only.

N. B. A large supply of the first rate Havana CIGARS, always on hand.

Fredericton, 7th Oct. 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Estate, real and personal, together with all the Books, Credits, Bonds, Notes, and Property of every description belonging to DUNCAN BARBER, or to the late firm of DUNCAN BARBER & Co., have been assigned and transferred to the Subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of the Creditors of the said Duncan Barber & Co.

All persons therefore indebted to the said Duncan Barber, or Duncan Barber & Co., or having in their possession property of any description belonging to the said Duncan Barber, or Duncan Barber & Co. are required to pay and account for the same to the Subscribers, Charles Fisher and William A. McLean, at Fredericton, and to Peter Duff at the City of Saint John, and to no other person or persons. Dated the 12th day of October, 1839.

P. DUFF.
CHARLES FISHER.
WILLIAM A. McLEAN.

FLOUR, HERRINGS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received, in addition to their former supply, 50 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR, fresh ground, 50 Bbls. best No. 1 HERRINGS, a quantity of Sheet IRON, which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO, on hand a small Scotch FRANK LIN STOVE.

J. & A. SMITH.

Fredericton, November 12, 1839.

To the Nobility and Gentry of Fredericton.

AN experienced MECHANIC and MUSICIAN, intimately connected with the construction of ORGANS and PIANO-FORTES, now in Town, having some uncompleted engagements to fulfil in this place, begs to solicit the support of all who may require his services. He undertakes to repair, tune and regulate Organs and Piano Fortes. A line addressed W. H. C. Royal Gazette Office, will receive immediate attention.

Fredericton, Oct. 18, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of the late FREDERICK PHILLIPS, of Rushoganis in the County of Sunbury, deceased, will render their accounts within six months from the date hereof, and those who are indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to

THOMAS O. MILES, Executors.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, &c.

Dated at Margerville, 2d October, 1839.

JACKSON'S HOTEL,

Fredericton, New Brunswick.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and Patrons of Fredericton and its Vicinity, as well as the Inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former Establishment by additional Buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional anti-rooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wines and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good ice throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodation to any families wishing to visit Fredericton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova Scotia or the United States, the Subscriber would fain recommend his Establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New Brunswick. Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.

August 31. H. JACKSON.

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, Esq., Dorchester.

THOMAS WYER, Esquire, St. Andrews.

J. W. WELDON, Esquire, Richibucto.

GEORGE KEEL, Esquire, Chatham.

W. H. BALDWIN, Esquire, Bathurst.

J. M. CONNELL, Esquire, Woodstock.

MR. DAVID McMILLAN, Esq., 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 twenty 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, Jun., R. B. Ward,
Albert Day.

James G. Dolles, Secretary.

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

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—when 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 us 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, 191 feet, 21 do. on Natchez Street, 126 feet, 6 do. on Gravier 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 10.2 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. & Tral. 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, do. 5,000

1 do. do. do. do. 5,000

1 do. 25 do. Gas light do. do. 5,000

1 do. 25 do. do. do. do. 5,000

1 do. 15 do. Mech. & Tral's do. 1,500

1 do. 15 do. do. do. do. 1,500

20 prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, \$100—each prize \$1000, 20,000

10 prizes, each 2 shares of \$100 each—each prize \$200 of Gas Light Bank. 2,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Bank of Louisiana. 20,000

200 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the New Orleans Bank. 20,000

150 prizes, each one share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida. 15,000

SIX HUNDRED PRIZES. \$1,500,000

TICKETS \$20.—NO SHARES.

The whole of the Tickets with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prizes as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unnumbered, and without any deduction.

Editors of every paper in the United States, in the West Indies, in Canada, and British Provinces, are requested to insert the above as a standing advertisement until the 1st of December next, and to send their accounts, together with a paper containing the advertisement.

SYLVESTER & Co.

156 Broadway, N. Y.

New York, May 7, 1839.

THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

We call the attention of our friends to the alteration of the scheme of this Lottery. It will be seen that a Trust deed has been executed by which all the money received for tickets is deposited in the New Orleans Banks to be properly appropriated; thus giving additional assurance, (if any were wanting,) that the Managers' intention is strictly to fulfill their contract with the public.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Having received newspapers containing the above Scheme, from twenty-five States and Territories besides several of the British Provinces, we are satisfied with the circulation, and therefore request that such papers as have not, up to this time, inserted the advertisement, will be pleased not to do so, and that all other papers will insert it once a week only until the 1st of December, and forward us their accounts.

REMOVAL.

MACPHERSON & COY have removed to their new Store on the Wharf, under JACKSON'S Long Room.

11th Sept. 1839.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE

TERMS.—Sixteen Shillings per annum, exclusive of postage.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be inserted for four shillings and sixpence the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each succeeding insertion.