

Poetry.

BURIAL OF THE EMIGRANT'S BABE.

BY MRS. SIGGURNEY.

I mused amid the place of graves,
When the brief autumn day,
With its hoarse ministry of storms,
Sank to its rest away—
The long grass gave a rustling sound,
As to the mourner's tread—
And lo! a lonely woman came,
The bearer of her dead.
No stately hearse, or sable pall,
Or tall plumes waving high,
Impress'd the solemn pomp of woe
Upon the passer-by—
But Nature's grief, so oft unknown
Beside the proud man's bier,
Where long processions slowly move,
Spoke forth, resistless, here.
No foot of neighbour or of friend,
In pitying low drew nigh,
Nor the sweet German dirge breath'd out,
As 'neath her native sky,
To bless the clay that came to sleep
Within the hallow'd sod,
And emulate that triumph-strain
Which gives the soul to God.
Poor babe! that grieving breast from whence
Thy transient life-stream flow'd,
Doth press the coffin, as it goes
On to the last abode;
Those patient arms that shelter'd thee,
With many a tender prayer,
In sad reluctance yield thee back
To Earth, thy mother's care.
No priestly hand the immortal scroll
Of heavenly hope display'd,
As in the dirge and dirge'd vault
Her infant form she laid;
And wildly mid the stranger shades
Of that sequester'd dell,
The lofty language of the Rhine
In troubled cadence fell.
But grasping fast the mourner's skirts,
In wonder and in fear,
A boy, who thrice the sylvan had seen,
Stood all unnoticed near,
And wistful on his mother's face
Was fixed that tear child's eye,
While tear-drops o'er his glowing cheek
Gush'd forth, he knew not why;
For sympathy's o'erwhelming sob
Awoke his bosom's strife,
And wondering sorrow strongly stirr'd
The new-born fount of life—
Yea—still that trace of woe must gleam
From life's unwritten page,
Though Memory's casket he should search
With the dim eye of Age.
But with so strong and deep a power
That lonely funeral stole,
Among the pictured scenes that dwell
For ever in the soul,
That often when I wander near,
And sad winds murmur low,
Starting, I seem once more to hear
That wailing mother's woe.

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVED FIXED LIGHT FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.—At a recent meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Capt. Basil Hall explained his views as to obtaining for the light-houses all the advantages of a fixed light by means of refracting lenses in revolution.—His inquiries have been directed to ascertain whether the well known superior brilliancy of a revolving light could not be obtained for a fixed or continuous light; that is, for one equally visible in all directions at the same moment. His idea was, that by giving a certain velocity of revolution to a series of lenses round a fixed light, as in Fresnel's arrangement, a continuity of illuminating powers equal almost in brilliancy to that of a slowly revolving light, might be produced. This, he expected, would prove true, provided no intensity were then lost. He had established an apparatus at the Tower, and determined the effect by experiment. The apparatus consisted of a fixed centinel light with a series of eight lenses, 1 foot diameter and 3 feet focal distance, so arranged as to revolve at any velocity up to 60 revolutions per minute. The light from the central lamp being concentrated by refraction through the eight lenses into eight pencils, having a divergence of about 8° each, illuminated not quite 50° of the horizon when at rest; but when this same system of lenses was put into rapid motion, every degree of the 360° of the horizon became illumined, and, to spectators placed all round the horizon, the light would appear continuous and equally brilliant in every direction. The only question would be, whether or not this continuous light is essentially less intense than the light seen through the lenses at intervals when in slow motion. The fact is, that two distinct effects are produced in this experiment—a physical effect in diminishing the brilliancy of the light exactly in proportion to the ratio of the dark portion of the horizon compared to that of the enlightened portion, viz. as 310° to 50°; and a physiological effect (suggested by Prof. Wheatstone,) by which the sensibility of the retina might be so excited by a succession of bright flashes, that not only a continuity of light might be produced, but a light not much, if at all, inferior in intensity to that caused by the lenses at rest. When first set in motion, the effect is that of a series of brilliant but trembling flashes; as the system of lenses is accelerated in velocity, the steadiness of the light increases with scarcely any apparent diminution of brilliancy. At 44 revolutions per minute absolute continuity is produced, and at 60 revolutions nearly the steadiness of a fixed light. When viewed from the distance of half a mile, the effect is nearly that of continuity, very much resembling that of a fixed star of the first magnitude. The only difference in the quality of the light is, that the lenses being in motion, it resembles a planet. The difference of intensity had been measured by examining the light through a number of plates of stained glass. Some eyes had seen the light through 13 glasses, the lenses being at rest; and through 12, the lenses being in motion; other eyes with other glasses had seen it through 10, the lenses being at rest, and 8, the lenses being in motion. He had seen it through 9, the lenses being in motion, and through 10 at rest. He did not pretend to say whether mechanical difficulties might not prevent the adoption of the system; what he aimed at was to establish the principle, that by putting a system of lights into a rapid rotary motion, a continuous light visible in all directions would be the result, without any essential diminution

of brilliancy, as compared to that of the same lights when viewed at rest. If this principle might prove sound, its application to practice might afterwards be thought of, and left to the ingenuity of the engineer; but if the principle should not be sound, and there was a great loss of light by the rotary motion, then it would be useless to go on.—*Athenaeum.*

BLIND ASYLUM—VISIT OF THE INMATES TO THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF DUMFRIES.—On Friday last, twenty nine of the children maintained and educated at this admirable Institution, accompanied by their teacher Mr. Finlay, the teacher of music, Mr. Orme, the Matron of the Institution, and other attendants, paid a visit to the ancient town and noble castle of Dumfries. A free passage up and down was in the hands of the proprietor of the Prince Albert and Vale of Leven steamers. The utmost interest was excited in Dumfries by the arrival of the blind children, some of whom, as well as Mr. Orme, belonged to the town.—On their arrival, the Provost and Magistrates ordered the civic officers to attend them, and, thus marshalled, every window up, and the streets lined with the inhabitants, who were drawn from all quarters to witness the novel and interesting exhibition, a procession was formed through the High Street, past the Castle Green, and to the principal gate of entrance, where they, in a body, laid siege to the fortress, the garrison in which honourably capitulated to its blind assailants. Here the utmost attention was paid to the visitors by Mr. Drysdale, the master gunner, and the soldiers. Every object of curiosity and antiquity was pointed out to them and explained—the children were allowed to examine the guns in the fort, and the muskets and other weapons in the armoury—the geological appearance of the rock, and the geography of the surrounding scenery, were detailed, and the artless exclamations of delight and gratification which from time to time burst from the children, proved that they appreciated the information afforded to them. When on the Castle Hill they were about to partake of lunch, the barrack master invited them indoors, and for the first time in their lives they made a repast in a fortified castle. On returning to the town, which they did in the most orderly manner, often commenting on what they had seen in their way, and particularly on the prodigious number of steps by which they had descended from the eminence, they were received by Provost Denny and several of the Councillors, the Rev. Mr. Jaffrey, minister of the parish, the Rev. Mr. McGowan, his assistant, Mr. Turner, the Burgh teacher, and a great many ladies and gentlemen, who conducted them to the spacious school house, where, under the charge of Mr. Finlay, the children exhibited to the wondering eyes and ears of all present their extraordinary powers of memory and imitation: they read portions of scripture from one of Mr. Alston's Bibles, printed at the Institution, which had been taken with them, gave several specimens of their vocal powers, and altogether afforded a moral and intellectual treat to the good people of Dumfries, which will not soon be forgotten. After these exercises, the children were conducted to the ball room in the Elephant Hotel, where they were regaled with coffee, provided by the Provost, and embarked in the afternoon amidst the deep, but repressed, sympathy of a thousand spectators, some of whom were almost affected to tears. On the river they had everything in the steam boat, and all the surrounding country explained to them; and they arrived at the Broomielaw and reached their comfortable quarters, delighted and animated with their day's excursion. It is proper to add that, throughout the entire day, the conduct of these blind children was most exemplary, and indeed not unworthy of imitation by older travellers who do not labour under such disadvantages. If there was anything to regret at all, it was the absence of our excellent and worthy friend Mr. Alston, the father, if not the founder, of the Institution, whose pure heart, we are sure, would throb with honest pride when his sightless children recounted to him all their cars had heard and their hands had handled, although what a wise and merciful Providence had, for its own ends, not permitted their eyes to see on this memorable day's excursion.—*Constitutional.*

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEORGE THE THIRD AND JOSEPH LANCASTER.—On entering the Royal presence, the King said, "Lancaster, I have sent for you to give me an account of your system of education, which, I hear, has met with opposition. One master teach five hundred children at the same time? How do you keep them in order, Lancaster?" Lancaster replied, "Please thy Majesty, by the same principle thy Majesty's army is kept in order—by the word of command." His Majesty replied, "Good, good; it does not require an aged general to give the command—one of your younger years can do it." Lancaster observed, that, in his schools, the teaching branch was performed by youths who acted as young monitors. The King assented, and said, "Good." Lancaster then described his system; and he informed me, that they all paid great attention, and were highly delighted, and as soon as he had finished, His Majesty said, "Lancaster, I highly approve of your system, and it is my wish that every poor child in my dominions should be taught to read the Bible; I will do anything you wish to promote this object." "Please thy Majesty," said Lancaster, "if the system meets thy Majesty's approbation, I can go through the country and lecture on the system, and have no doubt, but in a few months I shall be able to give thy Majesty an account where ten thousand poor children are being educated, and some of my youths instructing them." His Majesty immediately replied, "Lancaster, I will subscribe £100 annually; and," addressing the Queen, "you will subscribe £50, Charlotte, and the Princesses £25 each; and then added, "Lancaster, you may have the money directly." Lancaster observed, "Please thy Majesty, that will be setting thy nobles a good example." The Royal party appeared to smile at this observation; but the Queen observed to His Majesty, "How cruel it is that enemies should be found who endeavour to hinder his progress in so good a work." To which the King replied, "Charlotte, a

good man seeks his reward in the world to come." Joseph then withdrew. It may here be stated, that every succeeding monarch of England, including Her present Majesty, has followed his example.—*Corson's Sketch of Joseph Lancaster's Life.*

In a recent debate in the General Assembly of Scotland, Dr. Chalmers, in the course of a speech on "Lord Aberdeen's bill," related an anecdote to illustrate the incapacity of the English Parliament, to deal with matters appertaining to the Church of Scotland: the English Legislature, he said, were "all cocknies together." When he resided in Glasgow, an English lady came on a visit, who, for aught he knew, had never been beyond the confines of Piccadilly—she asked such odd questions. Having enjoyed a draught of buttermilk, one fine morning, he was exceedingly amused when, on several cows passing, the lady innocently asked, "Pray Mr. Chalmers, which of those cows is it that gives that fine buttermilk?" [Peals of laughter.] So it was with Englishmen, in reference to the Church in Scotland. They had a little conception of a state of transition from presentation to induction, as the English lady had of the milk, passing through more than one stage from the udder until it became butter.

A LOCK OF HAIR.—Few things in this world are so delightful as keepsakes. Nor do they ever, to our heart at least, nor to our eyes, lose their tender, their powerful charms. How slight, how small, how tiny a memorial, saves a beloved one from oblivion—worn on the finger, or close to the heart, especially if they be dead! No thought is so unsupportable as that of entire, total, blank forgetfulness—when the creature that once laughed, and sang, and wept to us, close by our side or in our arms, is as if her smiles, her voice, her tears, had never been! She and they all swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust! Of all keepsakes, memorials, relics—most dearly most devotedly, do we love a little lock of hair; and oh! when the head it beautified has long mouldered in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of the sole remaining lock! All else gone to nothing, save and except that soft, smooth, burnished, and glorious fragment of the appalling, that once hung in clouds and sunshine over an angel's brow! Aye, a lock of hair is far better than any picture—it is part of the beloved object herself; it belongs to the tresses that often, long ago, may have been dishevelled, like a shower of sunbeams, over your beating breast! But now solemn thoughts sadden the beauty once so bright—so refulgent; the longer you gaze on it, the more and more it seems to say upbraidingly, "weep'st thou not more for me?" but, indeed, a tear, true to the imperishable affections in which all nature seems to rejoice, bears witness that the object to which it yearned is no more forgotten, now that she has been dead for many, many long weary days, months, years, than she was forgotten during one hour of absence that came like a passing cloud between us and the sunshine of her living—her loving smiles.—*Kidd's London Journal.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Edward N. Kendall and William P. Kay, surviving partners of William Braithwaite, deceased, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, and to provide for the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, and do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Edward N. Kendall and William P. Kay, as surviving partners as aforesaid, or to the said Edward N. Kendall, or the said William P. Kay, in their individual right, on or before the first day of September next, to pay to us, or to some one of us, all such sums or sums of money, or other debt, duty or thing, which they owe to the said Edward N. Kendall and William P. Kay, either as surviving partners as aforesaid, or in their individual capacity, and to deliver all the effects of the said Edward N. Kendall and William P. Kay, as aforesaid, which they or any of them may have in his, her or their hands, power or custody, to us or some one of us as aforesaid, and we also authorize and desire all the Creditors of the said Edward N. Kendall and William P. Kay, as surviving partners as aforesaid, to deliver to us at the Office of David S. Kerr, whose name is hereto subscribed, their respective accounts and discounts against the said Edward N. Kendall and William P. Kay, as surviving partners as aforesaid, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeable to the form of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided: Given under our hands this tenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

JAMES TAYLOR,
DAVID S. KERR,
THOMAS STEWART. Trustees.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are respectfully requested to call and make an early settlement of their accounts, or liquidate their notes. He further notifies them and all other persons who may become indebted to him that he shall in future in all cases make up and charge interest on the amount of his outstanding debts, computing the time, three months from the purchase of the Goods.

F. W. HATHEWAY.

FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 300 acres, situate on the Meadows of the Maguadavie in the County of York, and adjoining Land owned by Mr. REVERE BLACKWATER. It is about one third Meadow Land and cuts at present about 20 tons of hay, and with a trifling expense may be made to cut more than one hundred; the Meadow is covered every spring by the water, and the hay growing upon it is of the first quality. The Great Road between Fredericton, St. Andrews and St. Stephens, crosses the River on the Lot, and it must very soon be a valuable stand for a house of entertainment, as the Road is about being finished. Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to the Subscriber at Fredericton, or to

THEOPHILUS R. ESTEY,
PHILO SEELYE, St. George.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM SEDGWICK, of Southampton, in the County of York, deceased, are required to present their accounts duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN R. PATTERSON, Executor.
Southampton, 29th July, 1840.—6wpd.

BARRACK CANTEEN.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE,
St. John, N. B. 3rd August, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CANTEEN in the Barracks at Fredericton, is to be Let upon the following conditions, for THREE YEARS, from the 1st October next, to the 30th September, 1843.

No person but of unexceptionable character, or who will not undertake, bona fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two Sureties will be required for the regular payment of the Rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his Sureties, must execute the Indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying at this Office, or to the Barrack Master at Fredericton.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions and places of abode, who will join the Tenant in executing the Indenture, as his Sureties, must be inserted in the proposals; and the Ordinance Department does not undertake to procure the Tenant a Licence.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordinance, with the words "Tender for Canteen" written on the outside cover, will be received at the above Office, on or before twelve o'clock, at noon, of Friday the 11th September next, after which hour any proposals received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have Troops billeted on them.

All persons making Tenders, to specify the various descriptions of articles they will undertake to furnish of the best quality and at the general retail prices, and comprising every commodity usually in demand by the Troops; Samples to be produced if required, and they are to take notice that they will be held to the strict performance of the Covenants of their Leases and full payment of their rents without any remission or reduction further than the Covenants of the Lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:

I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at Fredericton, for Three Years from the first October next, the Rent of Ten Pounds sterling per annum, for the House as a Dwelling, and the further Rent of sterling per Month, for every Ten Private Soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period, and propose Mr. of and Mr. of as my Sureties for the same.

The Rent of the Canteen as a Dwelling is fixed at the sum stated above, therefore the bidders will be upon what is offered for every Ten Men occupying the Barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's Monthly Returns, which are made up on the first day of every month; and no changes in the occupation of the Barracks which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the Tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the Tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated: thus, if the Barracks should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month. The bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed, nor will any Tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above form.

The Rent to be paid in British Money, or Spanish or Mexican Dollars at the rate of 1s. 2d. each.

Contract for Washing and Repairing Barrack Bedding.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE,
St. John, N. B. 3d August, 1840.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office by the respective Officers of the Ordinance, until Friday 11th September next, at 12 o'clock, from persons disposed to enter into an agreement for one year, commencing on the 1st October next, for Washing and Repairing such quantities of the following Articles of Barrack Bedding as may be required at Fredericton, N. B.

The Tenders to express the rate in sterling for which each article will be Washed and Repaired.

Pillcases,	at each, sterling,	-	-
Bolsters,	do.	do.	-
Blankets,	do.	do.	-
Sheets,	do.	do.	-
Rugs,	do.	do.	-
Round Towels,	do.	do.	-
Gowns, hospital,	do.	do.	-
Waistcoats,	do.	do.	-
Trowsers,	do.	do.	-
Night Caps,	do.	do.	-
Bed Sacking,	do.	do.	-

The usual security will be required for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into, and any further information may be known on application at this Office, and at the Barrack Office, Fredericton.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eyes of SETH GRISWOLD and JOHN GRISWOLD, sons of JOHN GRISWOLD, late of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut, and Grand Nephews of SETH GRISWOLD of Queensbury, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, and if they will come to this Province of New Brunswick, and apply to DAVID M. ROBERTS, IRA INGRAHAM or LEWIS HUESTES, of the said Parish of Queensbury, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said SETH GRISWOLD, deceased, they will hear of something to their advantage.

Queensbury, October 29 1839.

FOR SALE.

FOUR BUILDING LOTS, each 40 by 132 feet, fronting on Westmorland Street.—Enquire of

JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.
Fredericton, May 13, 1840.

COLONIAL LABOUR

SAVING SOAP.

Made by JOHN ELLIOTT at his Chemical Works, Hampton.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand and intend keeping a supply of this article for sale, price 6d. per single pound, printed directions will be given to purchasers.

By using this SOAP, more than half the time and nearly all the labour usually employed in washing are saved. It goes further and washes better than any other Soap, the hands are not affected by it, neither does it injure the texture of the finest linen or remove the colour from printed cottons. One trial is sufficient to convince every one of its superiority.

J. & A. SMITH.

Queen Street, July 28, 1840.

NOTICE.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Executive Committee of this Society, are requested to meet, on particular business, in the Vestry of CHRIST CHURCH, Fredericton, on Saturday, September 19th, at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE COSTER,
Archdeacon, F. P.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber ANN GRAY, is desirous of informing her brother ROBERT GRAY, who left Newtownbury, County of Wexford, Ireland, about eleven years since, for this Province, that she is now in the City of Saint John, and should be happy, if possible to gain any intelligence of him.

ANN GRAY.

St. John, N. B. August 8, 1840.

If Editors throughout the Province would have the kindness to insert the above, they would confer a great obligation on a young female.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, about two weeks since, a large red and white COW. She is about nine years old, has short horns, with a small hole bored in one of them. Whoever will return said Cow, will be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

THOMAS LEE.

Waterloo Row, Aug. 28, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Rev. Doctor A. SOMERVILLE, by Mortgage, are requested forthwith to pay the Interest due from them respectively, otherwise the Committee must apply to His Excellency the Chancellor for instructions to put their Bonds in Suit for the recovery of Principal and Interest.

B. WOLHAUPTER,
R. GOWAN,

Committee for managing the Estate of Dr. Somerville.

Fredericton, Aug. 25, 1840.—4w.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

CURRIER & HILL,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JABEZ S. CURRIER,
STILLMAN HILL.

Fredericton, August 26, 1840.

FOUND.

A BUNCH OF KEYS have been left at this Office, the owner may have the same by proving property.

Royal Gazette Office, Aug. 25, 1840.

TO RENT.

TWO STORES and LOFTS in the upper part of the Town, lately occupied by Mr. HARVEY GARCELON, as a Dry Good Store, and by Mr. H. M. TIBBETS. Rent reasonable, and possession given immediately.—Enquire of

F. W. HATHEWAY.

Fredericton, August 17, 1840.

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, 3 1/2, 4 inch,
" Finishing, do. 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch,
" Sheathing, do. 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 inch.

Copper Boat Nails 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.
June 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 place the goodness to leave their names and places of residence, at an early period, at 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,....Chatham.
GEORGE KERR, Esquire,....Richibucto.
W. H. BALDWIN, Esquire,....Bathurst.
J. M. CORNELL, Esquire,....Woodstock.
MR. DAVID M'ILLAN,....St. John.
J. SIMPSON, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

A few copies of the RULES of the SUPREME COURT may be had on application at this Office.
Royal Gazette Office, June 3, 1840.