

POETRY.

(Selected.)

THE MORNING SONG.

BY A. CUNNINGHAM.

From the *Juvenile Forget Me Not* for 1831.

Oh, come! for the lily
Is white on the sea;
Oh, come! for the wood-doves
Are paired on the tree;
The lark sings with dew
On her wings and her feet;
The thrush pours its ditty,
Loud, varied, and sweet.
We will go where the twin-hares
Mid fragrance have been,
And with flowers I will weave thee
A crown like a queen.

Oh, come! I hear the throste
Invites you aloud;
And soft comes the plover's cry
Down from the cloud;
The stream lifts its voice,
And yon lily's begun
To open its lips
And drink dew in the sun.
The sky laughs in light,
Earth rejoices in green—
Oh, come, and I'll crown thee
With flowers like a queen!

Oh, haste! for the shepherd
Hath wakened his pipe,
And led out his lambs
Where the blackberries ripe—
The dew on the thyme—
The gay maiden's lilt
An old bridal rhyme—
There is joy in the heaven
And gladness on earth—
So, come to the sunshine,
And mix in the mirth!

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

[From the *Englishman's Magazine* for April.]

An infinite deal of nonsense has issued from the press of both countries on the animosities and soreness said to exist between the United States of America and Old England. If the temper and judgment of mother and daughter are to be estimated by the character of their printed correspondence, there will be but scanty room for complimenting either. The attack and retort come and go as regularly as the interchange of the packets. The sarcasms of the Quarterly Review, which dispenses consolation to afflicted legitimacy, are repaid with interest by its American namesake, seconded by Dr. Walsh. Captain Hall brandishes a book of travels, Mr. Cooper a body of "Notions," and in each the materials of discord are pleasantly abundant. The sailor and the novelist have acquitted themselves like dutiful children, amicably disposed for a family feud. If the feelings of Britain and the States were indeed represented by persons so sterile in philosophy, their pious endeavours could hardly fail to keep the torch of strife continually burning.

Thanks to the clear heads and sound hearts which constitute the strength and wealth and honour of these great kindred empires, partiality and prejudice are not our representatives. Tourists and reviewers may play off "the paper pellets of the brain," but the natural confederacy of intelligence and independence emanates from principles too firm and elevated to be shaken by this paltry warfare. A petulant speech in Congress, or the wormwood of a party periodical, disturbs not British confidence in American good will, and sure we are, that in the indulgence of a sober, considerate, and charitable spirit, we do not stand alone.

We speak of the people—the substantial citizenship—the real community—the bone sinew, and pure blood of the body politic. There are those "among us, but not of us," who, under cover of their name, would gladly scatter the seeds of dissension in the lands most endeared to our sympathies. Court flies, and the minions of a grasping aristocracy, abhor the fellowship of freemen. It leads to knowledge—to popular power—to the annihilation of corruption. There are tangible grounds therefore for that malignity towards America which has enveloped the quills of those who rarely write in a creditable cause, until it has been consecrated by the approving nod of authority.

It was a gross libel on our countrymen to charge them with hoarding vindictive remembrances toward the states, or with entertaining the desire of aggrandizement at their expense. Many were far from hostile to the celebrated Declaration of Independence; they considered it the fitting alternative of injured men. The recollection of New Orleans distracts not our slumbers; if we ever think of the day of battle, it is with sorrow that such days should have occurred. As to territorial aggression, we should be more likely to mediate the transference of the Canadas to our neighbours, than to plan the occupation of New Hampshire. The cormorants of war and intrigue may thirst after contention; our prayer is for peace, and for the fruits of peace—a liberal exchange of the blessings of the earth and the products of mental and manual ingenuity.

The language of aversion or contempt enters with an ill grace into the communications of States associated by such numerous and such intimate ties as England and America. The intemperance of literary disputants shall never induce us to contention or adopt it. There exists no reason why the subjects of an ancient limited Monarchy should of necessity affect to undervalue the merits of a young Republic. The opinions of a Philadelphia Journal completely accord with ours:—"There needs nothing but mutual distrust to produce a war between any two contiguous nations—and there can be no differences too great to be adjusted by mutual good will. We regard the policy which cherishes defiance and hatred between nations as murderous and diabolical, and consider the manifestation of such sentiments, a complete disqualification for any office that would bring them into action." When our Transatlantic friends are disposed in future to notice their rampant assailants, let them bear in mind that the controversy is not to be maintained against Englishmen, but against an interested and intolerant faction of whom Englishmen are weary.

The total of colossal wrong is inscribed upon the oppressor's tomb. There it should be permitted to rest as a permanent record of shame. It is neither wise nor equitable to ransack the records of civil strife, merely to upbraid a generation guilty of its origin, and ignorant of its heart burnings. They misinterpret us grievously, who presume that we are capable of being chafed by the triumphs of Liberty, or that we could stoop to cherish a mean jealousy of the growing prosperity of her adherents.

We love the land of our nativity, but we should cease to love it, if our attachment were incompatible with a generous regard for the common interests of mankind. Our understandings are untrammelled by the evil policy of princes and their advisers, although institutions wrapped from their original purpose, may have placed public officers beyond public control, and given to the few the power of misrepresenting the many. The resources of Great Britain are unparalleled; crippled as she has been by misgovernment, she still reigns without an equal. The dreadful scourge of war came on her in the seductive guise of victory and conquest. She extended her boundaries, and opened new avenues to wealth. But her proudest and least perishable monument raises its head above the waves of the West; where the industry, intelligence, and hardihood of her descendants, have given them a political and moral rank, equal to that of the parent country, compared with the kingdoms of Europe. In numbers, those who speak the English tongue considerably exceed the Spaniards; in all that ennobles humanity, they are immeasurably superior to them, and to every other race on the continent of Columbus. In about half a century, amidst the fluctuations of a sanguinary and protracted war which raged over the whole earth, a newly organized confederacy of thinly peopled provinces, became consolidated into a mighty empire, respected abroad, and peaceful and flourishing in its internal relations. If the future may be argued from the past, we are warranted in the prediction, that a second series in the history of British grandeur will be supplied by North America.

Many and magnificent are the problems in progress to solution among the sons of the Union. A thousand opposite elements have been mingled and melted in the crucible of a republican constitution, to produce the pure gold of order and equal rights. No similar experiment was ever so successful. There has been conspiracy among our task masters, to keep us in ignorance of its happy results. They would have us raise the hand of violence against our brother, that they and theirs may walk in purple and fine linen. Memory has a host of worshippers here, and the sang of an oligarchy prompt them to condemn institutions which lack "the pomp and circumstance" of courtly parade. The delusion, however, in common with a troop of like delusions is passing away. To annihilate it entirely, requires only the aid of an honest and enlightened mind competent to pronounce upon the singular position of America; a mind that shall lay before us exactly what she is, whom all acknowledge to be for her age a prodigy; a mind that will not employ its ingenuity in devising inapplicable comparisons nor nauseate both the Old World and the New with the cominole of sneaking commendation, like a sagacious Captain who thinks our pulses requires a heavy dose, to keep them below the fever throb of Revolution.

American writers, deficient neither in observation nor experience, have assured their countrymen that the English people regard them with irreconcilable dislike. In doing so, they may not be aware that they completely subvert the end for which the mercenaries employed by the spoilers of that very people, pursue their obnoxious vocation. They have mistaken the babble of a pitiful coterie for the voice of a high-minded community—the squeak of a rat for the roar of a Lion.

DEATH.

BY THE REV. C. C. COLTON.

In the whole course of our observation there is not so abused and misrepresented a personage as Death. Some have styled him the King of Terrors, when he might, with less impropriety, been termed the Terror of Kings. Others have decried him as an evil without end, although it was in their own power to make him the end of all evil. He has been vilified, as the cause of anguish, consternation and despair—but these, alas! are things which appertain not unto Death, but unto Life. How strange a paradox is this! We love the dastardly but loathe the reformed; preferring the fiercest buffeting of the hurricane, to the tranquillity of the harbour. The poet has lent his fictions—the painter his colours—the orator his tropes—to portray Death as the grand destroyer—the Prince of phantoms and of shades. But can he be called a destroyer, who for a perishable state, gives us that which is eternal? Can he be styled the enemy, who never deserts us at our utmost need, and whose friendship proves the most valuable to those who live the longest? Can he be termed the prince of phantoms and of shades who destroys that which is transient and temporary, and establishes that which alone is fixed and eternal? What are the mournful escutcheons—

the sable trophies, and the melancholy insignia with which we surround Death—the sepulchral gloom, the mouldering carcase—and the slimy worm? These, indeed, are the idle terrors, not of the dead but of the living. The dark domain of Death we dread indeed to enter—but we ought rather to dread the ruggedness of some of the roads that lead to it. But if they are rugged, they are short. It is only those which are smooth, that are wearisome and long. Perhaps he summons us too soon from the feast of life. Be it so. If the change be not for the better, it is not his fault, but our own. The call is a reprieve rather than a sentence—for who would wish to sit at the board, when he can no longer partake of the banquet—or to live on to pain, when he has long been dead to pleasure? Tyrants can sentence their victims to death, but how much more dreadful would be their power, could they sentence them to life! Life is the jailor of the soul, in this filthy prison, and its only deliverer is death. What we call life, is a journey to death—and what we call death is a passport to life. True wisdom thanks Death for what he takes, and still more for what he brings. Let us, then like sentinels, be ready, because we are uncertain, and calm, because we are prepared! There is nothing formidable about death but the consequence of it, and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough, if it lead to a better, and the longest life is too short if it do not.

Numerous enquiries having been made concerning the actual state of King's College, Fredericton, and some misconception appearing to exist on the subject in remote places; it has been judged advisable to furnish the public with a distinct and authoritative Statement of the provision made in the College for the instruction of youth, the regulations established for the maintenance of Discipline, and the Expense of an academical course.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.

Published by order of the College Council.

The object of the College, as expressly declared in the Charter by which its late Majesty endowed it with the privileges of an University, is "the education of youth in the principles of the Christian Religion, and their instruction in the various branches of Literature and Science." In pursuance of this object the plan adopted by the Council has been, to receive such Students as had acquired the elements of a liberal education at the Grammar-schools of the Province, or elsewhere; and to afford them the means of those mature attainments, which experience has proved to be the fittest qualifications for the higher stations and offices of society.

Nothing farther therefore is required of candidates for Matriculation, than that they be competently acquainted with the grammatical structure of the Latin and Greek languages, and be capable of expressing their thoughts in writing in Latin as well as English. It is desired indeed that they should have some previous acquaintance with the first principles of Mathematics; but until these have been generally taught in the Grammar-schools, the College contents itself with recommending and encouraging such studies. No restriction is imposed with respect to the age, religion, or place of birth or education, of any person presenting himself for admission.

The instruction of the Students is conducted by the Vice-President and two other Professors; who have adopted such arrangements as appeared calculated to occupy the time of their pupils during the whole of the several Terms, with the exception of such hours as would be absolutely requisite for meals and recreation.

The day begins and concludes with Divine Worship. In the morning, at seven o'clock during the summer, and eight in the winter, and at ten in the evening throughout the year, all the Students (not having permission to the contrary) are required to repair to the College Chapel. The service consists of a selection from the Liturgy of the established Church, with one of the daily lessons from the Holy Scriptures. The lessons are read by the Students in succession, and the officiating Chaplain is bound to take care that they perform this duty with becoming solemnity.

The time actually spent by the Students in attendance on the daily Lectures extends in general from ten in the morning to two in the afternoon. The other hours of the day, not necessarily required for meals or exercise, they are expected to occupy in preparing for these Lectures by private study, and in writing Exercises on various subjects proposed to them. Where this latter division of their time is duly employed, it may be considered that nine or ten hours of every day are directly devoted to mental improvement.

At ten in the morning the Students repair to their respective Lectures, and read a Classical Author until eleven. At eleven they take up another Classical work, which engages them until twelve. From twelve they are variously occupied, with Logic, Mathematics, or Divinity. One o'clock is the regular hour for the more public and formal Lectures of the several Professors, which the whole body of the Students attend; as they do also an additional Lecture by the Vice-President on the Saturday evening.

The system is so arranged that every Student, from the commencement of his residence in College, will be engaged during every week of Term in the successive study of four of the most approved Classical Authors; of Logic, Rhetoric, and Mathematics; of History, Mental and Moral Philosophy; and of the evidences and general principles of the Christian Religion. There are also separate Classes in Divinity and Hebrew, for those who declare their intention to devote themselves to the sacred profession.

The Junior Students begin with such Classical Authors as Homer, Xenophon, Livy, and Cicero; they afterwards advance to Euripides and Demosthenes. The Senior enter on the study of Herodotus and Sophocles, and proceed to Thucydides, Aristotle, Pindar, and Tacitus. The Oxford system of Logic and the Cambridge course of Mathematics are adopted by the respective Professors; and it is attempted so to teach these sciences that they may be found of practical use to the future enquiries and pursuits of the Students.

In History the Professor delivers a course of Lectures, commencing with the Mosaic records, and presenting an epitome of the most important and instructive events in the progress of time, and the formation, establishment

and decline of the several nations of the world. In Metaphysics, or Mental Philosophy, the Professor, availing himself of the researches of Locke, Reid, and Stewart, conducts his pupils in the interesting enquiry into the various powers and operations of the human mind.

In Moral Philosophy, the great object of the Professor is to establish sound and solid principles of action. For this purpose he investigates the groundwork of morals, as it is laid in the nature of things and the attributes of the Deity; and proceeds to shew, by the example afforded in the writings of the Philosophers of Greece and Rome, how far the light of reason is capable of conducting men. Thence he infers the necessity of a Divine Revelation, and illustrates the superior excellence and inestimable value of Christian precepts, institutions and laws.

The Professor of Divinity lays the foundation of Christian Knowledge in a diligent examination of the Greek Testament; and gradually leads the Students to an acquaintance with the principles which establish its authenticity and truth, and enable men duly to understand and apply its Divine instructions. Those of his pupils who compose the special Divinity-Class are more peculiarly instructed in such points of Doctrine and Ecclesiastical History as relate to the Constitution and Government of the Church; and in such studies as are likely, by the blessing of Almighty God, to conduce to a profitable discharge of the functions of the Christian Ministry.

Various questions and subjects for more private Exercises in writing are proposed by the several Professors as they find occasion in connexion with their respective Lectures; and on every Saturday the Vice-President affixes in the Hall a Subject for a general Theme or Essay, which at the end of the following week every Student is required to present. Such is the provision actually made for the instruction of Students. But the Council hope to find themselves enabled at no very distant period to establish distinct Professorships in Natural Philosophy, Law, and Anatomy and Medicine, by which the circle of Collegiate Education would be rendered almost complete.

The necessary Discipline is established by the Statutes of the University, and regulations founded on them. Every Professor is authorized to enforce attendance on his Lectures, and good behaviour at them, by imposition and fine to a certain extent. The immediate superintendence of the College is committed to the Vice-President, who in graver cases convenes the other Professors for consultation, or gives information to the Council. To the Council alone is reserved the power of expulsion and other severe inflictions, which it may be hoped will never be requisite in practice.

The Students are required to be constant in their attendance at Church, Chapel, and Lectures, unless they shall have obtained special permission to the contrary. In the case of Public Worship this permission will be granted as a matter of course to such Students as may not belong to the established Church. In every other case indisposition or some other urgent plea can alone be admitted.

All the Meals are provided for the Students in the public Refectory, and one of the higher Officers of the College is required to be always present and preside at the Common Table.

The Doors of the College are regularly locked at ten o'clock at night; and it is ordained by the Statutes that no Student shall remain out of College, nor any visitor in a Student's apartment, after that hour, without special permission.

The attendance at Chapel in the evening is a valuable auxiliary to the foregoing rule; but it is further provided that the principal Officers of the College shall have authority to enter a Student's apartment at all hours.

Every exertion is required to be made by all the Officers to maintain good morals; and it is especially provided, that no Undergraduate shall resort to any Inn, Tavern, or place of public amusement, without special permission.

The Academical Year begins on the first Thursday in September; and continues, with a Vacation of three weeks at Christmas, and a few days at Easter and Whitsuntide, to the beginning of July. Four of these years are requisite for the first Degree, of Bachelor of Arts; but the actual Residence will seldom exceed three years. For higher Degrees Residence is not absolutely necessary, except during two Terms in the case of Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts. No religious test is imposed on admission to any Degree, except in Divinity.

The annual charge for Tuition, including public and private Lectures, is Eight Pounds currency. The weekly charge for Lodging, Board and Attendance is Twelve Shillings and Sixpence; which is required for the period of actual Residence only. The Fees payable for the first Degree do not amount to Five Pounds. No other payment of any amount is incurred by a Student, except what he may find necessary for Clothing, Books, Furniture, and Fuel for his private apartment. With these exceptions, the entire expense of a Collegiate Course for the whole four years, including the first Degree, need not amount to much more than One Hundred and Ten Pounds.

The other charges, which apply to Graduates only, are proportionately low. The Fees payable on admission to the Degree of Master of Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law, are under Seven Pounds; and those on admission to a Doctor's Degree in any Faculty very little exceed Ten. A Master of Arts or superior Graduate preserves his title to a vote in Convocation by an annual payment of One Pound Ten Shillings towards the support of the University.

From this Statement it will be perceived that it has been the wish and design of the College Council to render the invaluable benefits of a liberal education accessible to as many as possible of the youth of a newly-settled country. With this view they have also established a Scholarship of Twenty five Pounds a year, by way of specimen, which they propose as an object of competition to Candidates, without restriction, who shall offer themselves for examination in Mathematical as well as Classical subjects; intending, as soon as the funds of the College will admit, to found other Scholarships of a like description. By means of these, and six Divinity-Scholarships promised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, provision would be made for Students who might be unable to afford the very moderate expence above detailed; and the Council indulge an ardent hope that the College will eventually be found productive of a due supply of men qualified to fill the several departments which may require an enlarged and elevated measure of knowledge, with equal honor and advantage to themselves and the community to which they belong.

Necessary Expense of a Collegiate Course.
Fee on Matriculation, £0 : 5 : 0
Four annual payments of £3 for Tuition, 32 : 0 : 0
Payments for Board, Lodging and Attendance, £0 : 5 : 0

ance, at 12s 6d a week, according to the actual Residence, between £75 and £80 : 12 : 6
Four annual payments of 7s 6d towards the Library and Plate 1 : 10 : 0
Fees on the Degree of Bachelor of Arts 4 : 15 : 2
Aggregate Expence, according to the actual Residence, between £113 : 10 : 2 and £129 : 2 : 8

THE SUBSCRIBER,

GRATEFUL for the favours already received, hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a continuance of Public Patronage. He still intends carrying on the various branches of his Profession, viz:—Carriage, Sleigh, Waggon, Cart, and Plough making, and all other emplacements of husbandry, at his residence, corner of King's and Regent's Streets.

JOHN RISTEEN.

Fredericton, 31st May 1831.

HOUSE & SHOP TO LET,

THE HOUSE and Blacksmiths' SHOP formerly owned by Abihud Payson, situate in Westmorland-street, will be let for a term of one or more years: if not let before the 29th day of JULY next, the above premises will on that day be leased by Public Auction. For particulars enquire of April 27. WM. TAYLOR Auct'r.

CASH.

TO loan about EIGHTY POUNDS, from the 24th June next on good security by bond and mortgage, being part of the funds of the Corporation of Christ's Church Fredericton. Any person wishing to loan the same will leave an application in writing at the Subscriber's office, in which the property offered in security must be very particularly described and duly certified to be free from any incumbrances. 16th April, H. G. CLOPPER.

PAINTING, GILDING, &c.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement already received, returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He will execute any of the following branches of his profession on the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms, viz:—GILDING, BRONZING, VARNISHING, GLAZING, HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE and ornamental Chair Painting. Pictures cleaned and varnished, ALSO,

Oil Paints and Water Colours for sale, Paints mixt to any shade in large or small quantities. Wanted an apprentice to the above business.

Orders received for the Saint John Brass Foundry and the work delivered in Fredericton carriage free. Fredericton, Regent Street } June 1st, 1831. JOHN JOHNSTON.

NOTICE.

GENTEEL Families and the Public, are respectfully informed that a supply of the best Firkin & Fresh Butter, old Cheese, Smoked Hams, Tea, Coffee and Sugars &c. &c. may be had on moderate terms at the Canteen, in the old Barracks.

Entrance from Carlton-Street. Fredericton 7th June 1831.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale a handsome GIG, lately imported from Scotland which he will dispose of low for cash.

THOMAS STEWART. Fredericton, 7th June, 1831.

WANTED,

IF Application be soon made, for five or six months—30 LABOURERS, who are acquainted with the use of the Axe, Spade and Shovel, to work on the road from Houlton to Hainesville.—Wages from TEN to TWELVE Dollars per month, in money and found Apply to JAMES THOMAS May 16. [4w] at Houlton.

PEWS

In the Scotch Church, FREDERICTON.

ON Thursday the 23d inst., will be sold, by Public Auction at 11 o'clock forenoon, the PEWS, in the above Church, the Sale will take place in the Church. Conditions made known at the time of Sale.

WILLIAM TAYLOR Auct'r. Fredericton, 14th June, 1831.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL 50,000—SHARES £10, each. AN Act for the Incorporation of the above Company having passed the Legislature at their last Session, Notice is hereby given that Books are open at the Stores of Messrs. GEORGE D. ROBINSON, JOHN KERR, and JOHN HAMMOND, for the purpose of receiving the names of those Persons wishing to subscribe thereto. St. John, 6th April, 1831.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD.

THE Subscriber continues to insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Barns, Mills, &c. &c. against Loss or Damage by FIRE, for the above Insurance Office, on moderate terms. JAMES BALLOCH, AGENT Fredericton, 16th April 1830.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land situate in the County of York N. B. Lot no. 43, with a Pasture Lot in the Lower French Village, Kingsclear, of grant to Stephen Jarvis and others dated 4th October 1799 containing 110 acres. Do no. 15, of the Military Grant, lying on the River Saint John in the Parish of Kent, containing 100 acres. Do no. 25, same grant, situate in the same Parish containing 100 acres. And also of all the right, title and interest of McColloch Dewar & Co. of, in, and to Lot no. 24 of the last mentioned grant, and situate in the said Parish. W. & F. KINNEAR, Attorneys for McColloch JOHN ROBINSON, 5 Loch Dewar & Co. April 13. tf.