

**POETRY.**  
**(Selected.)**  
From the Christiana Mirror.  
**A LITTLE BOY TO HIS FATHER AT SUNRISE ON A MORNING IN SPRING.**  
Father, awake! It is not night;  
The sun is up, the sky is bright—  
The birds have left their leafy nests,  
And joys are struggling from their breasts.  
  
I cannot sleep, I hear them say,  
"Morn is the childhood of the day;  
Be up, for morn in life's career,  
Should be as cheerful, bright, and dear."  
  
"Come forth and breathe the balmy air,  
A thousand sweets are floating there,  
A thousand sounds are mingling wild,  
Come forth with us, fond working child."  
  
Father awake! and take thy boy  
To hear this matin burst of joy,  
To see the world all bright with dew  
Father, I want to go with you.  
  
You told me, God, though very high  
Above the sun, above the sky,  
Is praised by creatures here below—  
The birds are praising him, I know.  
  
And those soft twinklings of the leaves,  
With every moan the ocean heaves,  
Are all to him a grateful song—  
Father, how can you sleep so long?  
  
My little hymns, I think would please  
His listening ear, as well as these,  
If thou wouldst wake, and teach my tongue  
To join the birds in morning song.  
  
I hear them now among the trees;  
I hear the humming of the bees—  
It seems as though my heart would break—  
Father, dear father, do awake!

**THE ORIGIN OF POLITENESS;  
AN ALLEGORICAL TALE.**  
  
In the silver age lived Sincerity, the son of Truth; endowed with a soul capable of conceiving, refining, enlarging, and exalting the ideas which offered themselves spontaneously to his mind. He was contented with a decent mansion, neatness and elegance vied with each other in the disposition of his furniture, and the regularity and decorum in which they were preserved.—Though no corinthian pillars, no triumphal arches, golden doors, or marble fountains caught the eye, and feasted it with instantaneous delight; yet, the well proportioned rooms, the cooling grots, the refreshing breezes, and the soft murmurs of a distant Cascade, feasted all the powers of imagination, touched every string of noble sensation, detained the eye with continued admiration, and lulled all care to rest.  
  
Such was the habitation of Sincerity.—Mindful of his father's dictates, captivated with the deeds of his progenitors, amused with viewing things in their natural state, as they appear to the diligent and impartial inquirer, intent to be of use to mankind,—the sentiments and advice, he gave to others resulted from the dictates of his heart, and that was Truth itself.  
  
His fame was unbounded: it reached far and wide; inasmuch that the venerable gray headed sages frequented his grove, recounted to him the works of God. The fathers listened with youthful attention to the instructions which he gave their children, for keeping their young minds fixed on good things, and guiding their steps in the right way; and the young listened with eagerness, and echoed his tales at every brook.—Though all the actions of Sincerity were good, yet still there was something deficient. The age in which he lived had greatly degenerated from that of his father which was the golden one.  
  
The nobles, in the time of Sincerity preferred magnificence of apparel, the splendour of Villas, and a multitude of domestics, to magnanimity of soul, the parent of every virtue. Instead of a serene, placid look, the attendant on a good mind, they put on the mirth of a Bacchanalian, and the phrenzy of a Bellona. Instead of covering their tables in the plain and healthful manner in which they formerly were, with the fruits of Ceres, the libation of Bacchus, the gifts of Flora and Pomona; they now spread them with the poisons of a foreign name, the insipids of another clime, and the unpalatable fruits of an enemy's Vineyard.  
  
From this way of life Sincerity was much averse. When he beheld their pagentry he shook his head. When he was invited to their mansions he frankly refused; and rebuked them for their boisterous revelling, with a look that expressed the serenity of his temper. Their minds too grovelling, disrelished reproof; and their actions being so contrary to his, obliged him, by his freedom of speech, to expose their folly; which roused them to shun and despise him. Thus, the good man being grieved at their blindness, and imagining that his advice, and practice, might be too rigid even to reclaim them from their libertinism, resolved, if possible to fix on some expedient, whereby his severity might be tempered, and their intemperance moderated.  
  
After spending some short time in deliberating what plan to fix on, he at length determined to seek some lovely fair, whose native softness might melt his heart, and whose tender soft expressions might teach him to convey his instructions in a manner calculated to make them useful.—He sought not long.  
  
One day when the piercing sun had nearly finished his diurnal round, and the cool breezes began to fan his scorching fire, Sincerity, as was usual, went to take his evening walk; and the sweet retirement of a mazy wood enticed him to make it the place of his meditating tour.

By the same enticement, a damsel whose graceful mien bespoke her something heavenly, and whose golden locks in easy ringlets shaded the charms of her more lovely neck, was attracted to enjoy the sweet tranquillity of this solitary spot. Providence directed both to take their walk in the same path.  
  
When they met, Sincerity was not a little struck with the beauty of her person, and the sweetness of her countenance; which was ruddy as Aurora, like Juno fair, bewitching as Venus, and as Pallas bespeaking. She was called Moderation.  
  
"Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye. In every gesture, dignity and love."  
  
When she spoke, charms innumerable issued from her lips. Her voice was more tuneful than Melpomene's, and her figure more graceful than Cytherea's.  
  
As soon as they got acquainted with each other, and became influenced by mutual esteem and love, they were united in wedlock.  
  
She, by her soothing language, effected more than he would ever do by his sharp expressions; and by her tales, and songs of praise to God, lulled the passions of those, whom Sincerity alone would never overcome; dissipated their hate, and attracted their admiration, inasmuch, that when she had done speaking, they listened as if she had continued her discourse.  
  
This couple were blessed with a daughter whom they named Politeness. She is the same with complacency, as civility. They carefully educated her. She inherited the virtues of her parents, joining her father's integrity with her mother's softness and compassion. She was universally admired. Her words, though soft and tender, were sharper than a two-edged sword. Her reproofs were disguised, and yet had their intended end. Her admiration was as distant from flattery, as the north is from the south. Her observations gently passed through the passions, were slowly conveyed by the gale, but imperceptibly stuck in the heart, where they worked with unremitting ardour.  
  
Here let me guard the Reader against the insinuations of an impostor who assumes her name. She is the offspring of vanity and dissimulation. She may be known by her affectation, and by an excess of ceremony. She is always most inclined to shew her kindness when she means to deceive.  
  
It is said that true Politeness, being displeased at the admiration bestowed on this impostor, took flight from the place of her nativity, with an intent to live in some remote part of the world; but it is very well known that this attempt has been prevented; because, she is a constant attendant on some of the most distinguished persons, and in the most noble companies. And to their honour be it spoken, those persons who are in the highest stations in life, are her greatest patrons.

**THE HUMMING BIRD.**—Where is the person who, on seeing this lovely little creature moving on humming wings through the air, suspended as if by magic in its flitting from one flower to another, with motions as graceful as they are light and airy, pursuing its course over our extensive continent, and yielding new delights wherever it is seen. Where is the person, I ask of you, kind reader, who on observing this glittering fragment of the rainbow, would not pause, admire, and instantly turn his mind with reverence toward the Almighty Creator, the wonders of whose hand we at every step discover, and of whose sublime conceptions we every where observe the manifestation in his admirable system of creation? There breathes not such a person; so kindly have we all been blessed with this instructive and holy feeling—admiration!—No sooner has the returning sun again introduced the Spring, and caused millions of plants to expand their leaves and blossoms to his genial beams, than the little humming bird is seen advancing on fairy wings, carefully visiting every open flower cup, and, like a curious florist, removing from each the injurious insects that otherwise would, ere long, cause their beautiful petals to droop and decay. Poised in the air, it is observed peeping cautiously, and with sparkling eyes, into their innermost recesses, whilst the ethereal motions of its pinions, so rapid and so light, appear to fan and cool the flower, without injuring its fragile texture, and produce a delightful murmuring sound, well adapted for lulling the insects to repose. Then is the moment for the humming bird to secure them; its long delicate bill enters the cup of the flower, and the protruded double turned tongue, delicately sensible, and imbued with a glutinous saliva, touches each insect in succession, and draws it from its lurking place to be instantly swallowed. All this is done in a moment, and the bird as it leaves the flower, sips so small a portion of its liquid honey, that the thief, we may suppose, is looked upon with a grateful feeling by the flower, which is thus kindly relieved from the attacks of her destroyers.—The prairies, the fields, the orchards, and gardens, nay the deepest shades of the forest are all visited in their turn; and every where the little bird meets with pleasure and with food. Its gorgeous throat in beauty and brilliancy battles all competition. Now it glows with a fiery hue, and again it is changed to the deepest velvety black. The upper parts of its delicate body are of resplendent changing green; and it throws itself through the air with a swiftness and vacuity hardly conceivable. It moves from one flower to another like a gleam of light, upwards, downwards, to the right, and to the left. In this manner it searches the extreme northern portions of our country, following with great precaution the advances of the season, and retreats with equal care at the approach of autumn.—I wish it were in my power at this moment to impart to you, kind reader, the pleasures which I have felt whilst watching the movements, and viewing the manifestations of feeling displayed by a single pair of these most favourite little creatures, when engaged in the demonstration of their love towards each other; how the male swells his plumage and throat, and dancing on the wing, whirls round the delicate female; how quickly he dives towards a flower, and returns with a loaded bill, which he offers to her; to whom alone he feels desirous of being united; how full of ecstasy he seems to be when his caresses are kindly received; how his little wings fan her, as they fan the flowers, and he transfers to her bill the insects and honey which he has procured to please her; how these attractions are received with apparent satisfaction; how, soon after, the blissful compact is sealed; how then the courage and care of the male are redoubled; how he even dares to give chase to the tyrant fly-catcher, hurries the blue and the martin to their boxes; and how, on bounding pinions, he joyously returns to the side of his lovely mate. Reader, all these proofs of the sincerity, fidelity and courage with which the male assures his mate of the care he will take of her while sitting on her nest, may be seen, and have been seen, but cannot be portrayed or described.—Audubon's Ornithological Biography.

**CURE OF LOCK JAW.**—The following case is given in a periodical work on medicine.—For the following interesting case of locked jaw we are indebted to Mr. Joy, an experienced and scientific surgeon of Great Massingham, in the County of Norfolk. A chaff cutter, about twelve years of age, apparently in good health at the time when he was exercising his occupation, so injured one of his fingers, as to render immediate amputation of it at the first phalanx, necessary. Although the wound went on very favourably, lock-jaw came on when it was nearly healed. Notwithstanding the usual remedies, as opium, in large doses, mercury, musk, and other anti-spasmodics, were actively employed on the first appearance of the disease, the spasms increased in violence, and extended to the muscles of the back, producing the convulsive contractions of the muscles, termed opisthotonos. The anti-spasmodics and warm bath having totally failed to afford the slightest relief, after pushing them to the fullest extent for ten days, Mr. Joy determined to give the muriated tincture of Iron a trial. He accordingly ordered ten drops to be administered every hour, in a little water, which the loss of a few teeth allowed of being done without much difficulty. After continuing this medicine 24 hours, the spasmodic affection of the muscles were evidently much diminished. The following day he was nearly free from pain. The medicine was continued in the same quantity and at the same intervals, evidently under its influence, that he was perfectly well in the course of a few days.

**SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.**  
*Published by order of the College Council.*  
  
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 provisions made in the College for the instruction of youth, the regulations established for the maintenance of Discipline, and the Exercise of an academical course.  
  
The object of the College, as expressly declared in the Charter by which his 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 maturer 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 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 may 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 farther 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 expense 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 £8 for Tuition,	32 : 0 : 0
Payments for Board, Lodging and Attendance, at 12s 6d a week, according to the actual Residence, between £75 and	90 : 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 Expense, according to the actual Residence, between	£113 : 10 : 2 and £129 : 2 : 8

  
**The Subscriber has received per the Isabella 400 REAMS OF FOOLSCAP, LETTER, AND WRAPPING PAPER.**  
Also, a general assortment of **STATIONARY**,—consisting of:—  
Extra superfine black and red Sealing Wax, Waters, Visiting Cards, plain and gilt, do tinted, do tinted and embossed, well Inks, Patent Inks, brass screw tops, Camel Hair Pencils, Swan do. n. n. n. u black lead pencils, do pencils from 9d. to 4s. per doz. Children's colour Boxes, large colour boxes, from 6s 6d to 29s, single cakes of carmine lake, prussian blue, &c. &c. pink and blue saucers, slabs, and palets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ass skin memorandum books, conversation and enigmatical cards; A general assortment of first, second and third Flutes, from 7s 6d to 47s 6d; Wrag's Preceptor for the German Flute; music Paper, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Springer's collection, Watt's Divine Songs for Children; rose-wood dressing cases.  
**SCHOOL BOOKS viz:**  
DILWORTH'S SPELLING, stereotype edition, price 1s.; Fenning's Universal spelling, Goldsmith's Geography, Johnston's Dictionary, Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant, Key to do., Morrison's Book-keeping, Murray's first book, do Spelling, do Introduction, do English Reader, do large and small Grammars, Exercises, and Key; Gough's arithmetic, Norrie's navigation; Books used at Latin Grammar Schools, Greek Testaments, &c. &c.  
The whole of the above will be sold cheap for cash.  
An assortment of Fancy Cutlery is daily expected.  
BOOK-BINDING done on the shortest notice and neatest manner. Pocket-books and Portfolios made and repaired.  
N. B. It is particularly requested that those who are indebted to the Subscriber will settle their accounts without delay.  
**FRANCIS BEVERLY.**  
Fredericton, 23d May, 1831.  
**WORKING OXEN.**  
The Subscriber has for sale EIGHT YOKES of Working OXEN in good condition, which he will sell low for Cash or on approved Credit. He will always have a stock of the above description of Cattle on hand. **GEORGE HARTT.**  
Fredericton, 25th June, 1831.  
**THE ROYAL GAZETTE.**  
TERMS.—16s. 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. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash, and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.  
**AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.**  
SHEPHERD, Mr. Peter Duff,  
SHEPHERD, Mr. George Miller,  
SHEPHERD, E. B. Chandler, Esq.,  
SHEPHERD, R. Scott, Esq.,  
SHEPHERD, J. W. Wilson, Esq.,  
SHEPHERD, Edward Baker, Esq.,  
SHEPHERD, Geo. Moonhouse, Esq.,  
SHEPHERD, NORTHAMPTON,  
SHEPHERD, Mr. Jeremiah Connell,  
SHEPHERD, James Tilley, Esq., &  
SHEPHERD, Doctor Barker,  
SHEPHERD, Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell Junr.,  
SHEPHERD, Mr. Asa Davidson, Jr.,  
SHEPHERD, Mr. Samuel Hallett,  
SHEPHERD, J. C. Pail Esq.