

POETRY.

Selected.

THE LOVED.

They are going, one by one,
From the altar and the hearth;
With the music of their tone,
And the sun-light of their mirth;
With the hopes their bosoms cherish'd
With the joys their morning knew;
Hopes that in their radiance perish'd,
Like fading flowers, or early dew.

From their valleys, broad and green,
From their mountains stern yet dear;
From their rivers' crystal sheen,
Slightly they disappear;
All the visions of their dreaming
Fade away and are forgot;
And the brain with wisdom teeming,
Sinks to earth and rises not.

Mark the flow'ret on the bough,
Fling its odors on the air;
Look again upon it now
Its withered leaves are scatter'd there;
Death will soon all beauty banish,
Waste away its sweet perfume;
Bids youth's bud of promise vanish,
Shroud its azure sky in gloom.

On the hill-side and the lea
Forms were sporting—where are they;
On the air were sounds of glee;
Listen! they have passed away,
Fades the sweetest all that's rarest,
Hopes the brightest first decay,
Friends the truest—forms the fairest,
Melt like summer clouds away.

New-York Mirror.

VARIETIES.

NATIVE INTELLECT.

Two Englishmen, about sixty years ago, happened to have a dispute respecting the character of the Scottish peasantry; one party maintaining the superiority of the natives of Scotland, as compared with those of England, in point of intellect and information, while the other espoused the contrary opinion—contending that, among the lowest class of bumpkins in any country, the degree of knowledge must be nearly on a par. A wager was the result; and governed perhaps by a whim of visiting Scotland—a portion of the Empire at that time very little known or thought of—more than by any other consideration, our two gentlemen, who it seems were men of considerable opulence, were not long in reaching Edinburgh; and thereafter, as a matter of course, found their way to Clirehugh's Tavern, in Winter's Court, as the most respectable house of entertainment that graced the Scottish metropolis, although in the present day, a house of such a bearing would be most decidedly and emphatically sneered at by any one having the slightest pretensions to *haute-ton*. Our travellers, after having visited the few lions then worth seeing in the northern capital, bethought themselves of the main object of their trip; and no better means of coming to their point occurring, they resolved to impart the secret to their host, who withal, appeared a shrewd, sensible fellow, and likely to aid them in the matter in hand. Clirehugh instantly comprehended the affair; and after a pause, recollected, as it were accidentally, that *Coal John*, a Gilmorton carter, who served the house in the way of his calling, and whom he did not fail to describe as the most rustic clown extant within ten miles of the city, would be there with a cartful of his commodity, early in the course of the morrow. It was therefore settled, that, as the said John was just the kind of a man the gentleman was in quest of, he should by some means or other be introduced to them on his arrival. In the mean time, Clirehugh, who had begun to get a good deal interested in the result of the wager, as a matter involving a point of national honour, had come to the resolution not to trust its issue to the "real Simon Pure," but one who should personate John, and who could be more relied on. The individual pitched upon by Mr. Clirehugh, was one admirably adapted to sustain the character—a true type of the genus *Driver*—a character at that time by no means uncommon in Edinburgh; a shabby subaltern of the law; one of those queer, reckless, drink and down care sort of fellows, whom a periodical acquaintance with toddy and oysters, when these could be got, and at least a diurnal acquaintance with the gill-stoup and small-ale, in less propitious seasons—with the help at all times, of a select junto of drouthy brother cronies—reconciled to the business of the day; without imparting much disquietude as to the cares of the morrow. Such was the individual who undertook the part of John the coal-man; a wight of shrewd parts and pregnant humour. At the appointed time, therefore, our hero betook himself to what might be styled the Rialto of the Carbonari; in other words, to that quarter of the city where the gentlemen of that profession "were wont most to congregate," namely, St. Mary's Wynd, the thoroughfare by which the great bulk of the coal for the consumption of the city, at that time, was accustomed to pass. There, by virtue of a suitable parole and countersign, given to the *bona fide* John, who was soon spoke on the highway, he easily furnished him with the appropriate costume and other adjuncts of the character, including of course, the cart with its contents. Endued, therefore, in one of the most conspicuous *habits de corps* of the coal fraternity, consisting, *inter alia*, of blue-ribbed stockings, shoes with soles rather thicker than what the Cockneys call *Vauxhall* slices, studded moreover, with nails which might have served for the decoration of the postern gate of Front de Bouf's castle, corduroy jacket and trowsers, with dubious-colored plush vest, and other *et ceteras*, not omitting a *quant. suff.* of coom on his face, the self-elected John wended his way up the High Street of Auld Reckie. The

shrill hilloo of Tom Pipes, when announcing to Tunley, the landlord, the august approach of the naval dumvirate, Trunion and Hatchway, could not be more astounding than the intimation given to Mr. Clirehugh's establishment of the arrival of the coals, said intimation conveyed of course, in the choicest and most prolonged cadence of Gilmorton, a *patois*, by the way, it may safely be said, which is, of all other Doric dialects, the most offensive to an English ear; "Hollo, the coals!" The inmates of the house were of course advertised beforehand; and the next question was, to drag John into the presence of the two English gentlemen. In suffering himself to be hauled along, he protested, with abundance of noise and vociferation, that it was impossible the gentlemen could have any thing to say to him; while the Englishmen themselves, on the other hand, were encouraging John to come up by all means, professing they only wished to have a little conversation with him. At last our hero, made his appearance at the landing place; and here was another demur. "Such grand gentlemen," with well-feigned awe and astonishment, he declared, "could never have any thing to say till the like o' him." At last, however, being urged and entreated by the gentlemen, on the one hand, and jugged on by Clirehugh at his elbow, on the other, John did venture into their "presence," but first stooped down for a hold of the flap of the carpet, which he forthwith began, with much deliberation and humility, to roll before him. "The deuce take the fellow!" exclaimed one of the Englishmen to Clirehugh, on observing the proceeding, "although we wished you to procure us an interview with one of the clowns of your country we did not intend you should introduce to us an absolute fool." "Dear sir, I'm nae better than a fule, as ye may say; but, anent the carrying wad ye hae me come into sae grand a chaumer without either rowin' up the clait, or casting aff my shoon?" "Well, well, John, we won't quarrel with you on that matter; only just sit down now, and take a glass of something." This proposal we may suppose was to the point, whether addressed to John in *propria persona* or quoad his fictitious character. At last, after some general and desultory conversation, in all of which our hero acquitted himself a mercuriale, and when John was supposed to be considerably more at his ease, the question was propounded which was to decide the bet; and after an introduction as to what they had heard of the superior education of John's countrymen, it came out in this shape—"Pray, John, can you tell us who was Adam's father?"—"Adam's father?" Gentlemen, said John, de ye believe the scriptures? yes they replied, from end to end; Adam's father, "eh, ay; let's see;" then recollecting the chatechetical table he had learned at school, after a short pause—"Ou, ay," Noah was the son of Lamech, who was the son of Methuselah, who was the son of Enoch, who was the son of Jared, who was the son of Mahaleel, who was the son of Enos, who was the son of Seth, who was the son of Adam, who was the son of God."—"Well done!" exclaimed the Englishman: "John, you are a clever fellow, you have gained the bet," which was perfectly acquiesced in by the other party; neither of whom, by the bye, had any idea of the logical ratiocination which John had brought to bear on the question. This matter being settled, after the glass had been pushed round pretty swiftly, and our hero had treated the strangers with a great many jokes and shrewd remarks, which raised him still higher in their estimation, he said, "Weel, gentlemen, I dinna ken weel what to say to you for your extraordinary kindness, or how to thank ye; and I maun now be steppin. But as I hae gotten a gowd guinea frae ye, for answering the bit question ye speired, wad ye no tak it amiss, if I was to speir ane at you, which will be no muckle larger than yer ain; and, as I maun say, ye hae been sae very frank, and hae na taen amiss my want o' havins, if ye like I'll pit down my guinea again, for a wad against your's."—"Oh, most certainly, John; most certainly; and we shall be very glad to answer your question, in place of taking it amiss."—"Then," says John, "can ye tell me who my father was?"—"Confound the fellow!" exclaimed both the Englishmen; and it is almost needless to add, that John was permitted to withdraw himself as quickly as he chose, with his three guineas, without being troubled for that time, with any more questions.

SCENES IN PALESTINE.—On the following day (says Carne, in his letters from the East) we ascended the side of Carmel, next to the sea, into which it almost descends; and on this part of its summit tradition says Elijah the prophet stood when he prayed for rain, and beheld the clouds rise out of the sea. The next day we ascended the mountain in another part, and traversed the whole of its summit, which occupied several hours. It is the finest and most beautiful mountain in Palestine, of great length, and in many parts covered with trees and flowers. On reaching at last the opposite summit, and coming out of a wood, we saw the celebrated Esdraelon beneath, with the river Kishon flowing through it: Mounts Hermon and Tabor were in front, and on the left the prospect was bounded by the hills of Samaria. On the following day we arrived at Nazareth, which we could not perceive till we were at the top of the hill directly over it, as it stands at the foot and side of a kind of amphitheatre.—Its situation is very romantic; the population amounts to about twelve hundred, who are mostly Christians. The Spanish Catholic

convent, in which all travellers are accommodated, is a large and excellent mansion. The church of the convent is rich, and contains a fine organ. Below the floor, and entered by a flight of steps, is the cave or grotto where the angel Gabriel is said to have appeared to Mary: a granite column was rent in twain by the appearance of the angel; the lower part is quite gone, but the upper part, which passes through the roof, is suspended in the air. There is a handsome altar in this grotto. We next visited a small apartment, which is shown as the workshop of Joseph; this stands at a short distance from the church, part of it only remains, and is certainly kept very neat. Not far from this is the school where our Lord received his education, and which looks much like other schools. But as curious a relic as any, is a large piece of rock, rather soft, about four feet high, and four or five yards long, its form not quite circular; on this our Lord is said to have often dined with his disciples. About a mile and a half down the valley is shown a high and perpendicular rock, as the very spot where our Lord according to St. Luke, was taken by the people to be thrown over the precipice. About midway down, in the face of the rock, is the spot where his descent was arrested, and the mark of his hands, and part of his form are shown, where he entered into the rock and disappeared. Such are the tales of the fathers of the convent. But of far higher interest than traditions and relics is the scenery around Nazareth; it is of the kind in which we would imagine the Saviour of mankind delighted to wander and to withdraw himself when meditating on his great mission; deep and secluded dells, covered with a wild verdure, silent and solemn paths, where overhanging rocks shut out all intrusion. No one can walk round Nazareth without feeling thoughts like these enter his mind, while gazing often on many a sweet spot, traced perhaps by the Redeemer's footsteps, and embalmed by his prayers. The next day we rode to Mount Tabor, about six miles distant; it stands alone on the plain, and is a very small and beautiful mountain rising gradually on every side; about the fourth part of the ascent towards the summit is covered with a luxuriant wood. The top of Mount Tabor is flat and not of large extent; the view from thence is most magnificent. At the foot is shown the village, amidst a few trees, that was the birth-place of Deborah, the prophetess. Hermon stands in the plain about six miles off, and at its foot is the village of Nain. We next proceeded towards Cana by a narrow and rocky path over the mountains. This village is pleasantly situated on a small eminence in a valley, and contains two or three hundred inhabitants; the ruins of the house are still shown where the miracle of turning the water into wine was performed. The same kind of stone waterpots are certainly in use in the village; we saw several of the women bearing them on their heads as they returned from the well. Proceeding on our journey, we wound along the coast passing by the site of Cesarea, and arrived at Joppa or Jaffa. The appearance of Jaffa is singular, being situated on so steep a declivity that the houses almost climb over each other up the face of a hill. A dark and naked room is shown as having been the residence of Simon Peter, the tanner. We were now only twelve hours' journey from Jerusalem, and rode to Ramha early on the following day; this place is finely situated on an extensive plain, and has some woods and olive trees around it. By moonlight next morning we were on the way to the sacred city: for about three hours it led over the plain, and then ascending the hills, became excessively disagreeable, in some parts so narrow that one horse only could proceed at a time, and that not always with safety. At the end of nine hours, however, as we proceeded over the summit of a rugged hill, we beheld Jerusalem. Its aspect certainly was not magnificent or inspiring, but sad and dreary. On reaching the gate of Bethlehem, we were speedily admitted, and after some research, procured a lodging in the house of a native, not far from the walls, and near the tower of David. The morning after my arrival was a very lovely one, and, though it was in February, perfectly warm. I passed out of the gate of Bethlehem, and, traversing part of the ravine beneath, ascended the Mount of Judgment, on the south side of the city. How interesting was her aspect, beheld over the deep and rocky valley of Hinnom! her gloomy walls encompassing Mount Zion on every side: and as yet there was no sound to disturb the silence of the scene. The beautiful Mount of Olives was on the right, and at its feet the valley of Jehosaphat, amidst whose great rocks and trees stood the tomb of Zacharias, the last of the prophets that was slain; the only stream visible flowed from the mountain of Sileam, on the side of Zion opposite. It is true the city beloved of God has disappeared, and with all its hallowed spots once contained within its walls; and keen must be the faith that can now embrace their identity. Yet the face of the city still endures—the rocks, the mountains, lakes and valleys, are unchanged, save that loneliness and wildness are now where once were luxury and every joy; and though their glory is departed, a high and mournful beauty still rests on many of these silent and romantic scenes. Amidst the ma stranger will ever delight to wander, for there his imagination can seldom be at fault. The walls of Jerusalem can with ease be walked round on the outside in 45 minutes, as the extent is scarcely three miles. On the east of the city runs the valley of Jehosaphat, on the south and west that of Hinnom, and into these descends the steep sides of Mount Zion, on whose surface the city stands.

To the north extends the plain of Jeremia, the only space around; it is covered partly by olive trees. It does not appear probable for the ancient city to have covered a larger space than the present, except by stretching to the north along the plain of Jeremia; because the modern walls are built nearly on the brink of the declivities of Zion and the adjoining hill. But the height of the hill is very small, for Jerusalem is on every side, except towards the north, overlooked by hills higher than the one whereon it stands. The circumstance that most perplexes every traveller is, to account for Mount Calvary's having been formerly without the city. It is at present not a small way within; and in order to shut it out, the ancient walls must have made the most extraordinary curve imaginable. Its elevation was probably always inconsiderable, so that there is little to stagger one's faith in the lowness of its present appearance.

ANOTHER EMIGRANT VESSEL ATTACKED WITH CHOLERA.—The Lord Wellington, Capt. Culleton, dropped down from New Ross to the passage of Waterford on the morning of Friday week bound to Quebec with a great number of passengers. She anchored at passage, and shortly afterwards reports were in circulation that the cholera was on board. In the evening these reports were powerfully strengthened by the landing of several of the passengers, with their families and luggage, stating the death of two men, and abandoning all idea of returning to the vessel. The man who died first of the disease was Martin Byrne, from Shillelagh, in the county of Wicklow; the second Mr. George Cook a native of the county of Carlow, returning to his residence at Pugwash, in Nova Scotia; a little girl died on Sunday morning; the fourth death on board was that of a fine young man of the name of James Walsh, of Clough, in the county of Kilkenny. The vessel sailed on Sunday morning for the Quarantine station at Milford. Three of those who landed at Passage are unwell, a man and two women; they found it impossible to obtain shelter until some clergymen charitably interfered, and prevailed upon the inhabitants to furnish a temporary hospital for the sick strangers. The cholera alarm was quickly excited and soon reached Waterford. Our authorities civil, fiscal, commercial, and sanitary, immediately exerted themselves in their several departments; for prevention and cure. It is to be remarked that the vessel was delayed some days between Ross and Passage, although the distance can scarcely be 10 nautical miles.—Since the above was written Dr. Mackey, of Waterford, and Dr. Long, of Arthurstown, visited the vessel, and found the passengers in a most deplorable state. Several were stewed about the deck—dead or dying—all of whose cases were reported to the Board of Health.—*Waterford Mirror*.

REMOVAL. PAINTING, &c.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has removed from his former place of residence, to that House in KING'S STREET, owned by Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, and near the NEW METHODIST CHAPEL, where every description of HOUSE, SIGN, CHAIR, COACH, SLEIGH, FANCY, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c. will be executed with the utmost despatch, in the best style of workmanship and on the most reasonable terms. L. W. respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and to a generous Public, for the very liberal support which he received during his former residence in Fredericton, and as he has since endeavoured to acquire a perfect knowledge of the most approved modes of BRONZING, TRANSPARENT SIGN PAINTING, and imitating Wood and Marble, of all kinds, as practised both in Great Britain and in the United States of America, he trusts that his efforts to give a general satisfaction in the exercise of these branches of his profession will be successful. L. W. also begs the attention of the Public to various specimens of his work in all the foregoing Branches, which may be seen at his shop, and he flatters himself that they will be found superior to anything of the kind, which has heretofore been introduced into this Province. N. B. Mixed and Dry Paints, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnishes, Painting Brushes, Gold Leaf &c. &c. may also be had at his Shop at moderate prices. LAWRENCE WARREN. Fredericton, 29th May, 1832.

BLACKING.

THOMAS SIME has commenced Manufacturing, and offers for Sale, a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, which upon trial, will be found equal to any imported from the Mother Country. From the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed, it possesses an inherent quality of PRESERVING and SOFTENING the LEATHER, and from the fine SHINING LUSTRE it will produce, must be considered as a great desideratum to all who admire a highly POLISHED BOOT or SHOE. As this article is one of Domestic Manufacture, and will be sold at a reduced price to that imported, although of equal quality, as certificates in his possession will satisfactorily prove. T. S. flatters himself that he will receive a liberal share of public support. The Blacking is contained in stone jars, similar to that of "Day & Martin," with printed Labels, and will be sold at 1s. 3d., 10d. & 6d., with a liberal reduction to Retailers. * Made and Sold, Wholesale and Retail by Thomas Simes, Water-street, south side of the Market Wharf, Saint Andrews, N. B. and of Mr. William Simpson, Agent, Fredericton. THOMAS SIME. St. Andrews, 30th January, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

(per Eleanor from Liverpool.)

THE Subscriber has just received part of his Spring supply comprising: BOMBAZENS, Bombazette, Gingham, white, brown and printed Cottons, Check, Canton, colored Jeans, Molekin, Fustian, Barragan, Vesting, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Persian, black Crape, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Jaconet Mull and Book Muslins, Muslin and Cotton Handkerchiefs, white and coloured Linen Cambricks, Tarsols, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Morrells Quilt, Counterpanes, brown and black Holland, Thread, Tapes, Bobbin, Cotton Spools, Bonnet Wire, Silk and Cotton Braces, black and coloured Kid Gloves, white and coloured Cotton Stockings, Worsted and Silk, do. black and coloured Socks, Ladies Kid Lasting and Morocco Shoes, Children do. Men's Hats, Cloth Caps, Soap, Putty, Glass, Paint, &c. &c.

(per Lavinia from Halifax.)

25 Boxes Hyson, Souchong, and Congo Tea, AND ON HAND 50 Kegs of Crackers, 10 Barrels Pilot Bread, 10 do. Indian Meal, Country Flour &c. F. E. BECKWITH. Fredericton, 15th May, 1832.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

R. RANKIN & Co. offer for sale on very moderate terms, several FARMS AND LOTS OF LAND, in the County of York; persons wishing to purchase will receive the necessary information by applying to WILLIAM I. BEDELL, Fredericton.

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 1st September next, at the Market House at 12 o'clock noon, A CERTAIN LOT OF LAND, known and described as Letter A. containing 270 acres more or less, lying in the rear of the Keswick Ridge between lands belonging to Isaac Clark and Daniel Jewit, granted to Abraham B. Close, and purchased at Sheriff's Sale by Joseph Kenah, deceased. By order of the Trustees to the Creditors of the said Joseph Kenah. W. TAYLOR, Auct'r. Fredericton, 27th July, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land situate in Sussex, King's County, containing 500 acres, adjoining a Tract belonging to Thomas Beer Esq. Payments will be made easy, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR. Fredericton, 11th June 1832.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being authorized to dispose of the following lots of Land, he offers them for sale on moderate terms. Lots no. 15 and 25, and a lot adjoining no. 23, situate in the Parish of Kent containing 100 acres each. Lots no. 14 and no. 15 on the Pennyack, Parish of Douglas; containing 400 acres. Eight Glebe lots in the Parish of Fredericton, held by lease from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish, being the number 299 to 296 inclusive. For particulars enquire of Wm. TAYLOR. Fredericton, 23d April, 1832.

Pursuant to a Licence from the Governor and Council, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction at the premises on Saturday, the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 in the afternoon,

ALL the right and interest of the late Samuel A. Shepherd, in and to a certain tract of land lying at the mouth of the Keswick Creek in the Parish of Douglas, occupied by the said Samuel Shepherd at the time of his decease, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debt due from the said Samuel Shepherd. ELIJAH SHEPHERD, Executor. Fredericton 3d Aug, 1832. p.1w. 46.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to the Country on or about the first of September next, wishes to inform all persons indebted to either Travis Tibbits & Co., Tibbits and Miller, or James Tibbits & Co. that unless payment is made previous to that time or good security given, the accounts will indiscriminably be put into the hand of an Attorney for collection. JAMES TIBBITS. Fredericton, 6th August, 1832.

ALL persons indebted to the Steam Boat Saint George, in account or by note up to the first day of January last, are hereby required to take notice that unless they settle the same with the subscriber within one month from this date, they will be sued for the same without discrimination. J. JOHNSTON, Att'y. at Law. St. John, July 24th, 1832.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand signed by the subscriber in favor of Terence Nowlan, for fifteen pounds, as said note was fraudulently obtained, and no value received for the amount. EDWARD DOYLE. Fredericton, 4th August, 1832. 3w.

A FEW SETS of the revised edition of the Laws of the Province of New-Brunswick, are for sale at Mr. Francis Beverly's Book Store.

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.

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. SAINT JOHN, Mr. Peter Duff. SAINT ANDREWS, Mr. George Miller. DORCHESTER, E. B. Chandler, Esq. SALISBURY, R. Scott, Esq. KENT, J. W. Weldon, Esq. MIRAMICHI, Edward Baker, Esq. KENT (COUNTY OF), Geo. Moorhouse, Esq. WOODSTOCK, and NORTHAMPTON, Mr. Charles Raymond. SHEFFIELD, James Tilley, Esq. &c. Gagetown, Doctor Barker. KINGSFORD, Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell. HAMPTON, Mr. Asa Davidson, Junr. SUSSEX VALE, Mr. Samuel Hallett, Jr. J. C. Vail Esq.