

POETRY.

(Selected.)

THE HAPPIEST TIME.

When are we happiest—when the light of
morning
Wakes the young roses from their crim-
son rest;
When cheerful sounds, upon the fresh winds
borne,
Tell man resumes his work with better
zeal;
While the bright waters leap from rock to
glens—
Are we the happiest then?

Alas, those roses!—they will fade away,
And thunder tempests will deform the sky;
And summer heats bid the spring buds decay,
And the clear sparkling fountain may be
dry,
And nothing beautiful may adorn the scene,
To tell what it has been!

When are we happiest?—in the crowded
hall,
When fortune smiles, and flatterers bend
the knee!
How soon—how very soon, such pleasures
pass!
How fast must falsehood's rainbow colour-
ing flee!
Its poison flow'ers brave the sting of care;
We are not happy there!

Are we the happiest, when the evening
hearth
Is circled with his crown of living flowers?
When goeth round the laugh of harmless
mirth,
And when affection from her bright urn
showers
Her richest balm on the dilating heart?
Bliss! is it there thou art?

Oh, no!—not there; it would be happiness,
Almost like heaven's, if it might always be
Those brows without one shading of distress,
And wanting nothing but eternity;
But they are things of earth, and pass away,
They must, they must decay.

Those voices must grow tremulous with
years,
Those smiling brows must wear a tinge
of gloom;
Those sparkling eyes be quenched in bitter
tears,
And, at the last, close darkly in the tomb,
If happiness depend on them alone,
How quickly it is gone!

When are we happiest then?—Oh! when
resigned
To whatsoever our cup of life may brim;
When we can know ourselves but weak and
blind,
Creatures of earth! and trust alone in him
Who giveth, in his mercy, joy or pain;
Oh! we are happiest then!

VARIETIES.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS, LAW-
YERS, UNDERWRITERS, AND SHIPOWNERS.

Numbers, even amongst the first law-
yers and merchants, do not understand the
language of insurance.—During my expe-
rience in marine claims and adjustments,
I have found many who had indeed paid
for insurance, but who, from misconception,
had not secured indemnity; and
who, being maladviced by barristers e-
qually as themselves unacquainted with
the following technicalities, principles, and
custom, were ready to rush from trivial
loss into certain and ruinous non-suit.

Average—Means a loss or damage a-
mounting to such a per centage on the
sound value of the article insured as will
entitle the assured to claim from the as-
surers.

General Average—Is a contribution, by
all property preserved, to reimburse, in
the ratio of its value, all expenses incur-
red for necessary assistance, or to make
good the due proportion of the damage
voluntarily done to any of the interests on
board a ship, in order to preserve the
whole concern from impending danger.

Salvage Charges—Are expenses incur-
red in saving wreck or property from ab-
solute peril.

Free from Particular Average—When
goods are insured "free from particular
average," there are five cases in which
the assured can claim from the assurers.
First, for amount of general average;
second, for amount of salvage charges;
third, in case of a total loss of the whole;
fourth, in case of a total loss of part—that
is, the goods being in parcels or otherwise,
if one or more parts be totally lost, the as-
sured can claim in full for their propor-
tionate value; and fifth, under a specific
abandonment, which must be made when
the goods are so deteriorated as to be
worth very little; for, if there be not an
abandonment, no matter how greatly da-
maged the goods may be, if they remain
in species, there is no claim.

Subject to separate Average—When goods
are insured "subject to a separate average,"
the assured can claim for particular aver-
age on either the whole shipment or on any
single box, parcel or package; nay, on any
individual piece or article in any box or
parcel. If the goods consist of more speci-
es than one, they should be insured
"subject to particular average, and without
distinction of species," which confers the
option of claiming on the whole, as other-
wise, the assured cannot claim for parti-
cular average on the aggregate.

Custom—Custom has the force of law;
but general practice does not constitute
custom.

Under this head it is worthy to re-
mark:—

First, Goods carried on Deck—Ship-
pers should be careful lest their goods be
carried on deck, for although it is an al-
most universal practice for coasters, and
particularly the smaller craft, and for most
timber laden vessels, to carry a portion of
their loading on deck, yet underwriters or

assurers do not, with one or two excep-
tions, recognise the custom, nor do they
hold themselves liable for any loss or da-
mage on goods so carried, unless their
being shipped on deck be specifically men-
tioned in the policy.

Second—When goods carried on deck
are so specifically insured, and they be ge-
nerally or thrown overboard, or otherwise
damaged or destroyed to save the vessel
and the remainder of the cargo, there is
then no general average, and the assurers
alone are liable for the amount lost or da-
maged.

Third—When goods carried on deck
are not insured, and they be damaged or
thrown overboard for the preservation of
the ship and cargo, there is no general a-
verage; and the owners of such goods is
the sole loser, and he has no claim for com-
pensation from any of the other interests
in the concern.

Fourth—And yet, if damage be done to
the ship, or any of the cargo, carried ac-
cording to custom in the hold or otherwise,
for the preservation or benefit of the whole
concern, the deck loading, or any portion
of it preserved thereby, must contribute,
in the ratio of its value, to make good the
sacrifice.

CURIOUS SPECIMEN OF ITALIAN LAWSUIT.

"The English *Milor* had resided at
Rome, but a few months, when he was
waited on by a succession of dealers in
virtue, who, to his astonishment, came to
solicit commissions for Venus and Mer-
curies, but to demand payment of their
bills! John Bull burst out first into laugh-
ter, and next into rage, gave them his o-
pinion of their merits in round English,
and, finally declaring that his only answer
would be the horse-whip or the horse-pond,
put the whole deputation to the rout down
the marble steps of his palazzo. Next day
however, he was waited on by a more for-
midable requisition in the shape of one of
the Governor's *Sbirri*, ordering his atten-
dance with the money in question, on pain
of being sent to jail. There are no Ha-
beas Corpus, or Insolvent Acts, nor any
of the English frippery of rights and wrongs
in Rome; all is solid payment, plain prose-
cution, and jail for life. The Englishman
devoted Pope, Governor, and dealers in
in virtue, to the *Dii manes*, and drove to
a famous advocate. 'You say you never
brought this five hundred crowns worth of in-
taglios, nor this three thousand?'
"Three thousand furies!" exclaimed
the Englishman: 'do you take me for a
madman? I have not brought sixpence
worth of their gewgaws since I came into
Rome, and I intend to leave it to-morrow
without the purchase of so much as a
sleeve-button.'

"Then you intend to pay the money
of course?" said the advocate.
"Not a paul," said the Englishman; 'I
can swear that I never saw the yellow
visage of one of these rascals before.'

"The advocate at length, however,
succeeded in bringing his angry client to
leave the matter to his management. The
money being paid into court, the trial lin-
gered marvellously, for this was, in the
first place, the genius of the legislature,
and in the next, the enemy's advocate
was directed to bring it into the *malaria*
season, the period when all foreigners na-
turally take flight, and when the innkeep-
ers lay an additional tax upon the Eng-
lish post-chaises. John Bull roared in
vain, and was on the point of giving up
the cause, to be let loose for Albano, Na-
ples, or any other part of the earth, where
he could escape a six month's ague and
paralysis for life. Fortune favoured him
at last. The *malaria* fever had made its
way into the Governor's household, and
his prelateship ordered the business of the
court to be concluded with the utmost ex-
pedition. The advocate waited on the
Englishman. 'You may now order your
horses,' said he; 'we have gained our
cause.'

"Bravo!" said the client; 'of course
you showed that the fellows could not
prove my ever having ordered their trum-
pery?'

"Quite the contrary," said the advoca-
te; 'they proved the fact, and proved it
by no less than twenty witnesses, who
all swore that they had seen you order
them.'

"The Englishman pronounced that ex-
pression, which makes such a figure in
the mouth of the British sailor, and which
Figaro declares to be 'le fond de la lan-
gue.'

"But how did you beat them?"

"Swearing against them would be of
no use, so I brought five-and-twenty
witnesses to swear that they saw you pay
for them. The fellows were not prepared
for this, and you gained your cause."

—Blackwood's Magazine.

Escape of a Felon in the County Gaol.—
Reading March 21.—Last night John
Dickinson, alias George Harris, a notori-
ous offender, who with a companion nam-
ed George Cantell, alias Vezzy, was cast
for death at the last assizes for breaking
into the House of James Woodham, an in-
dustrious watchmaker at Hungerford, and
stealing his whole stock, valued at £250,
whereby poor Woodham was totally ruin-
ed, effected his escape in a most daring
manner. For better security, Dickinson
was locked up every night in one of the
condemned cells, and all his clothes regu-
larly taken from him. The cell in which
he was confined is between eleven and
twelve feet high, lined throughout with
solid oak plank two inches thick, and the
joints cased with iron, and whitewashed
on the ceiling and sides. At six o'clock
in the evening he was locked up as usual,
and the turnkey on looking round found
all safe; but this experienced burglar
had been for some time working with a

piece of iron hoop, which he had secreted,
about five inches long, and three quarters
of an inch wide probably of an old bucket,
and which he had made into a saw, and
taken an opportunity to harden in the fire.
A short piece of stick not bigger than a
man's little finger, which was used to prop
up the shutter before the grating of his cell,
formed the handle; and by getting on a
wooden stool belonging to the cell, he
reached the ceiling, and with this rough in-
strument, by wonderful perseverance, cut
out through the solid plank of the ceiling,
and after long nocturnal labour, succeed-
ed at last in cutting out an oblong piece
of wood, which, after wrenching off the
iron at the joints, left a hole big enough
to enable him to force his body through.
It appears, that on leaving off work, he al-
ways stopped the crevice he had cut (admit
his saw) by pasting over a piece of white pa-
per. He made his paste by wetting a bit
of bread, a small portion of this composi-
tion being found in one corner of the cell.
He then rubbed over the paper some of
chalk off the wall, and unless the turnkey
had been aware that something was wrong,
it was next to impossible, on looking
round, to make any discovery. Having
perfected the aperture, he cut his blanket
into strips, which he twisted into a rope
upwards of 30 feet long. Having got
through the aperture, he found himself un-
der the tiling, and by removing a few tiles,
which he did in a workmanlike style, with-
out the least noise, he ascended to the
main roof of the gaol, which he traversed
like a cat, and then passed over the top
of a very high and dangerous cross wall,
having loose bricks on the top, four of
which he took with him to the outer wall,
and having tied them to the end of his
blanket rope, by means of an extra piece
which he had made, lodged them under
the coping, and then descended, by means
of his rope, a distance of forty feet, into
the gaol garden; and to prevent the
bricks at the end of the rope falling and
making a noise, he tied the end he had in
his hand to a tree; and having scaled the
garden wall, effected his escape into the
public road, having only a shirt and yel-
low stockings on his person. No trace
has yet been found of him. He is a re-
turned transport, and a most desperate vil-
lian.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.—Five

lives lost.—We regret to have the melan-
choly duty of stating, that a serious and de-
structive accident happened on Thursday
afternoon, on the premises of Mr. John
Goodier, calenderer, of Pool-fold, whereby
five unfortunate individuals have been hur-
ried into eternity, and destruction of prop-
erty has ensued to a very great amount.
The real cause of the accident is not
known. At the time of the accident all Mr.
Goodier's workpeople, to the number of one
hundred, were at work in various parts
of the building, which is five stories high,
exclusive of the cellar. In the cellar, at
one extremity of the building, the engine
was situated; and a wall of 14 inches
thick separated it from the room where the
two engine boilers stood. The outer wall
of the building opening into Crow-alley,
was completely forced outwards, and fell
in one frightful mass. The shock forced
in almost every window in the warehouse
of Mr. J. G. Baker, situated on the oppo-
site side of Crow-alley, and one of the men
in Mr. Baker's employ was much scared.
A few minutes elapsed before the terrified
work people in Mr. Goodier's premises
could see, through the cloud of dust and
steam that enveloped them, the extent of
the misfortune, or whether they were
themselves in a state of security. In the
meantime, one of the clerks called over
the muster roll of the work people, and in
addition to four persons conveyed to the
Infirmary who were seriously scalded,
five others, a man and four lads, were as-
certained to be missing, and were sup-
posed to be buried under the ruins. Im-
mediately, all the hands were employed to
remove the ruins, though but faint hopes
were entertained of recovering any of the
bodies alive. From the ponderous nature
of the timber in the building, and the
weight and bulk of the broken calenders
and machinery, the work of exhumation
went on but slowly; and it was not until
nine o'clock that the workman discovered
the body of a lad, named John Hart. He
was taken out perfectly dead, and his face
and body were dreadfully mutilated by the
steam. About ten o'clock, the bodies of
two other lads, John Ogden, jun., and Jo-
seph Smith, were taken out. One lad,
named William Ferguson, was still miss-
ing, and his body was not found until
near three o'clock on Friday afternoon.
The names of the men who were convey-
ed to the Infirmary are John Hunter, a-
ged 58, labourer, of Dantzic-street; Jo-
seph Wrigley, 18, fireman, of Lombard-
street; Thomas Hinchcliff, 16, calender-
er, Cross-street; John Wrigley, 22, engi-
neer, Lombard-street, brother to Joseph
Wrigley; and Thomas Green, 26, calen-
derer, Stott-street. None of these had o-
ther injuries than those arising from scald-
ing. Hinchcliff, we regret to say, termi-
nated his life on Friday morning, in great
pain. The remainder are expected to re-
cover. The extent of the damage is esti-
mated at about £2000.—Manchester pa-
per.

TRADE WITH THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

—One of the brothers Lander, whose cou-
rage and perseverance have at length de-
cided that great geographical problem,
which has for so many ages excited and
baffled the curiosity of mankind, namely,
the termination of the Niger, has been in
Liverpool for some time, making arrange-
ments for a second expedition into the
interior of Africa. The object of the expe-
dition is partly commercial and partly sci-

entific. Two steam-boats, one much less
than the other, have been purchased and
loaded with British goods; and it is ex-
pected that with the smaller of them Mr.
Lander will be able to make his way many
hundred miles up the Niger, and to carry
on an extensive trade with the negroes on
the banks of the river. The larger vessel
will also be able to advance a considera-
ble distance up the Niger. It is very well
known that immense fairs, at which many
thousands of persons assemble from the
whole of central Africa, are held from time
to time in the large towns on the banks of
this river. The only European goods at
present exposed for sale at these fairs, are
brought from Tripoli across the desert on
the backs of camels, and owing to the ex-
pense and difficulty of this mode of trans-
port, they are brought in very small quan-
tities, and sold at extravagant prices. By
means of the recently discovered mouths
of the Niger, a much easier, safer, and
cheaper entrance is furnished into central
Africa. The use of steam-boats on the
African rivers, is itself an interesting cir-
cumstance, and perhaps may, in a few
years, produce a complete revolution in the
habits of the people, at the same time that
it opens new channels of trade and sour-
ces of wealth to this country, which will
we hope, compensate it for all the British
wealth which has been spent, and all the
British lives which have been sacrificed,
in exploring the interior of the African
continent. The country lying along the
banks of the Niger, and the rivers which
fall into Lake Tchad, is not inferior in fer-
tility to the valley of the Nile itself: it
yields the finest Indigo, and indeed every
product of tropical climate, and teems with
population. We hope most sincerely that
Mr. Lander's present expedition will be
crowned with success, and that, after hav-
ing had the honour of adding so greatly to
the scientific reputation of England, he
will be successful in establishing a com-
mercial intercourse, equally advantageous
to his own country and to the immense re-
gions which has opened to European en-
terprise.—[The above is taken from a Li-
verpool paper; and is just what Mr. M.
Queen, formerly Editor of this Journal,
long ago recommended—and would have
carried into execution, had Government
only met the proposition with that cordi-
ality and support which so magnificent an
undertaking demanded.—Ed. G. Courier.]

THE ETRICK SHEPHERD—On Tues-
day the 13th instant, an entertainment
was given at the Royal Marine mess,
Woolwich, to the Etrick, Shepherd, and
Captain J. G. Burns, the youngest son of
the poet; Captain Gray, one of the oldest
friends of the Shepherd, in the chair.—
The company, amounting to fifty, sat
down to dinner at six o'clock. The Shep-
herd seemed much gratified by the atten-
tion he received from the officers; and on
his health being drank from the chair, said,
that although he had been in the habit of
receiving kind attention from the aristoc-
racy, as well as all classes of civilians,
he did not expect to be so rapturously wel-
comed by "his Majesty's officers." He
remarked that he sought hard for fame,
and what a man had wrought hard for
that he valued most. The manner in
which he had been received in London
left no doubt in his mind that he was
fully entitled to a large share of it.—
The Shepherd was in great glee, and de-
lighted the company with his beautiful
pastoral song, "to meet the bonnie lassie
when the kye comes home," and others
of a humorous description. Captain Gray
introduced the "memory of Burns," in a
way which showed, that while he sym-
pathized deeply with the unfortunate poet,
he rejoiced in the wide-spreading popu-
larity of his songs, which were heard every
day on the banks of "the Thames, the
Tweed, and the Shannon"—while the
Ganges in the East, and Mississippi in the
West, were made vocal by his strains.—
Captain Burns sang, in the sweetest man-
ner, some of the finest of his father's
songs. Those of his countryman, who
were fortunate enough to hear him sing
"Highland Mary," "Although thou must
never be mine," and "The groves of
sweet myrtle," will not soon forget it.—
"The wee short hour ayont the twal"
had been before the company thought of
separating, when the Shepherd warmly a-
vowed that he would ever remember that
night as one of the happiest of his life;
nor did they part until they had sung
"This is but ae night o' our lives,
And wha wad grudge tho' it war twa."

Apprehension of a Gang of Conspirators.

—Last night in consequence of informa-
tion, which had been forwarded to Super-
intendent Hunter of H. division, that gen-
tleman in company with Inspector Nor-
man, took fifteen policemen in private
clothes, and went to a building in Glass-
house-court, Goodman's yard, which had
formerly been used as a carpenter's shop;
and having carefully effected an entrance,
they proceeded up a step ladder to the
first floor, and from thence by another lad-
der to the loft above, where they disco-
vered six individuals, having the appear-
ance of mechanics, exercising them-
selves with broadswords. They made no
resistance; and, indeed, they had no op-
portunity of doing so, so cautiously and
suddenly were they surrounded by the
police. They were disarmed, and taken
in hackney-coaches to Scotland-yard,
where they were lodged during the night.
This morning they were taken before a
Magistrate merely proforma, in order to
get them remanded, until evidence against
them can be collected and prepared. In
the loft were found several weapons of va-
rious descriptions, but no fire-arms; there
were also some papers, which were secured.
The prisoners, with several others, have

been in the habit of meeting in the above
place for some time past, and are connect-
ed with a large body of men, who have
united for the purpose of training them-
selves to the use of arms. On the walls
of the building were painted the different
cuts and positions of the broad sword
exercise.

One of the deacons of July being the
other day much pressed by the collector
of taxes to pay up some arrears that were
due from him, tore the medal from his
button-hole, and, dashing it on the floor,
exclaimed, "There take it! that is all the
Revolution has left me!"—Constitutionnel.

Administration Notices.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the es-
tate of Solomon Perley, late of the Parish
of Margerville, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent them to the subscriber within three months
from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the
said estate are requested to make payment forth-
with.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR, Adm'r.
Sheffield, 3d. April, 1832.

IN order to close accounts for the Estate of
the late Samuel Kendall.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that all accounts remaining
unsettled the 1st April next, will then be put
in suit for collection.

W. O. SMITH, Adm'r.
28 Feb. 1832. R. DIBBLE ratos.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the es-
tate of George Keith, late of Brunswick,
in Queen's County, deceased, are requested to
present the same duly attested, within three
months, and those indebted to make immediate
payment to

ABIGAIL KEITH, Executrix.
Brunswick, Feb. 25th 3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against
the estate of William Dibble, late of
the Parish of Woodstock, deceased, are re-
quested to present them to the subscriber,
within three months from the date hereof
and all persons indebted to the said estate
are requested to make payment forth-
with.

CHARLES RAYMOND, Execut.
Frederickton, March 19th.

Co-partnership Notices.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing be-
tween the Subscribers under the firm of
EVERITT & STRICKLAND,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons who are indebted to said firm, are requested
to call and settle the same with Charles D.
Everitt at Saint John, or David Strickland at
Frederickton; and those who have demands will please
render them for adjustment to either of the Sub-
scribers.

CHARLES D. EVERITT.
DAVID STRICKLAND.

25th January, 1832.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends
and the Public, that he will continue to man-
ufacture warranted Water Proof Hats, Bonnets
and Caps, which he offers for sale cheap for Cash
or Country Produce, at the Store formerly occu-
pied by Everitt and Strickland.

DAVID STRICKLAND.
25th January, 1832.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Frederickton
5th March, 1832.

A
Elizabeth Adams 2, W. Allingham.
B
Danl. Boyd, Wm. E. Bell, Wm. Burks.
Mrs. Ann Brien, Abraham Brown, Sarah
Brown.
C
Michl. Cassidy, John Cowling, Nathaniel
Cushman 2, Mrs. Sophia Cidl, John Cox 2
Park. Carrol, Timothy Calin, Jane Clarke.
Ellen Carr, Mrs. Saml. Carman, Mrs. Alex
Campbell, Owen Conway, Casper Coldwell.
D
Capt. Donalds, Danl. Dougherty, Andrew
Dougherty, John Dow 5, James Dowaghy,
Thomas Davis, Thomas Dundas, George
Dougherty, Margt. Dawson, Richd. Dunn.
E
John Evans.
F
John Feely, Mrs. E. Finnamore, Patk.
Fleming, Dr Wm. Fergusson.
G
Tousan Goudan, Wm. Gallagher, John
Gallwand, James McGarry.
H
Alexr. Hemming, Anne Higgins, Wm. Har-
row, Mrs. Charity Harrison, Margt. Hass,
Mr. Hardy, James Harvey, Henry Henley,
Coudy Hegerty.
J
Mary Jones.
K
Mrs. Julia Keane, W. Keddie, John Kirk,
Mary Kelly, Jane McKenzie 2, John McKen-
Duncan McKiven, Robt. McKee.
L
Edward Lewis, Andrew Lupit, Warren
Lawrin, Saml. Larmion, Andw. Love, Eliz-
abeth McLaughlan.
M
John Maher, Nicholas Murry, Thomas Mur-
ry, James Mathews, John Margle, Jacob
Mackeen, John Morril, John Michel, Thos. O'
Miles, Thomas Maher, Mrs. Cathn. McBirley.
N
Edward Noble, Laurence Nevils, Abm.
Newcomb.
O
Francis Orr, John O'Brien 2.
P
J. Perdin, Peter Picket.
R
Robert Reid.
S
Mrs. Mary Ann Sproul, James Smith, Andw
Smith, Wm. St. Owen Silvester, Thomas
Smith 3, Elizabeth F. Smith.
T
James Tomlinson.
U
Wm. Urquhart, W.
David Williams, Mansfield Williams, Wm
Waters 2, James Watson, Mrs. Woodford,
Noah Webb, Mary Wanton, Chas. Wilson.
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.
Frederickton, 29th March, 1832.