

POETRY.

A NEW VERSION OF AULD LANG SYNE.

Though Hope displays her fairy bowers,
And pleasures brightly shine;
Still do we mourn the faded flowers
Of Auld Lang syne.

As exiles view 'mid gushing tears,
The vales they must resign,
We oft look down the steep of years
To Auld Lang syne.

These angel flowers no more we meet,
Which then we loved to twine,
The forest birds sing not so sweet
Since Auld Lang syne.

Oh they were days too bright to last,
That never more can shine;
And we must grieve till life is past,
For Auld Lang syne.

Our hearts have felt the waste of years,
And absent friends repine,
Joy's hilly flowers are wet with tears,
For Auld Lang syne.

But, hold my friend, stain not this hour,
Nor present bliss decline;
A thorn is knit with every flower
Of Auld Lang syne.

(From the St. John Courier.)

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA-SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.—Extract of a letter from John Bainbridge, Esq., one of the Province Agents in England, to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in this City, dated

London, 4th May, 1832.

"An arrangement has been made with Government for a tract of Land between Fredericton and Miramichi of about 400,000 acres, for the establishment of a Land Company. I sincerely hope that the diffusion of a large sum of money in the Province will prove a general benefit. The intention is, to form a settlement upon the taxes, a river nearly in the centre of the Grant; but there has been such a delay in the arrangement, I fear little can be done this season, beyond the survey. About one half the fund is already subscribed, and the stock filling up daily. I enclose you a prospectus for your information; and I trust nothing may occur to prevent its completion."

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA-SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in Stock,
With power to double the capital.

Honorary Directors.—The right hon. Earls of Shannon, Shrewsbury, and O'Neill; right hon. Lord Baron Carbery; Col. Sir John Burke, Bart., M. P.; Col. the hon. Sir Edward Cust, M. P.; Capt. F. Beaufort, R. N.; Robert K. Cummins, Esq.; Wm. Ewart, Esq., M. P.; right hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq.; James Gilbert, Esq., M. P.; Peter Fitzgibbon, Esq.; L. D. & K. C.; Sir W. B. Johnston, Bart., M. P.; N. P. Leader, Esq., M. P.; James Alex. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., M. P.; E. S. Ritchie, Esq., M. P.; James Traill, Esq., Esq. Deputy of Cautness; Thomas Wyse, Esq., M. P.

Governor—John Labouchere, Esq.
Dep. Governor—Edward Blount, Esq., M. P.
Directors—George Henry Hooper, Esq.; Joseph Kay, Esq.; John Francis Maubert, Esq.; J. P. Moxon, Esq.; David Stewart, Esq.; Weston Peach Wilson, Esq.; John Wright, Esq.

Sitting Director—John Bainbridge, Esq.
Commissioners in Liverpool—J. McGregor, Esq.

Joint Commissioners in the Colonies—E. N. Kendall, Esq. R. N. and Donatus Henchy, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, & Co., Birchin Lane; and Messrs. Wright & Co., Bennet-street Covent Garden.

Colonial Treasurers—The hon. Samuel Cunard & Co., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Subsidiary—Nathaniel Hooper, Esq.
New Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding the gradual improvement of the Colonies, still contain an immense portion of fertile forest land, which, although perfectly applicable to the purposes of Agriculture, must inevitably remain unproductive, from the want of Capital, and the establishment of settlers to bring it into a state of cultivation.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company has been formed in order to obviate some of these difficulties, and encourage emigration;—objects manifestly to the mutual advantage of the Colonies and the United Kingdom, whether in regard to the commercial or shipping interests.

The Company have made a provisional agreement for the purchase of a large tract of land in the Province of New Brunswick, from the Crown, upon the principle of paying for the same in one or two cash payments; and it is also intended, if expedient to purchase other lands, as well from corporate bodies as from the crown and private individuals, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island.

The land, for the purchase of which the Company have made a provisional agreement with his Majesty's Government, is situated by various rivers, branches, and streams, being situated most favourably with respect to distance, from the two ports of landing, St. John and Miramichi, and about eight miles from Fredericton, the seat of Government.

The objects of the Company will be, to enhance the value of their lands by the formation of roads, with any other improvements best calculated to lead to the most desirable and advantageous disposal, either by sale or lease, of lots suitable to applicants; and to facilitate emigration, by making such arrangements for the reception of settlers, as will afford them the means of employment; since it is well known that Emigrants, who arrive in America with capital, always prefer giving an advanced price for lands, to which there is easy access by water, and roads, and upon which improvements have been already made, rather than encounter the difficulties and privations which occur by settling in a situation where it is still wilderness.

The benefit to the Stockholder will arise from the increasing value of the lands by improvement and settlement.
The soil is fertile, and capable of yielding fair returns of an crops that grow in England, with some others, especially Indian corn; and as there is an immediate demand in the country for agricultural produce, created by the influx of emigrants, and the wants of those engaged in commerce, business, and fisheries, individuals who settle on the Company's lands, will be enabled, by this demand, to pay the increased price attained by improvement.

Passages are as moderate either to St. John, Miramichi, the ports of Nova-Scotia, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, as to any part of America; and emigrants will experience

an important advantage, avoiding much difficulty also, by being able to reach the intended settlement in two days, from the port where they land, at an expense only from five to ten shillings each person.

The harbours of the Bay of Fundy are always accessible; and during the summer and autumn, steam boats run from St. John in less than 12 hours to Fredericton.

The climate of these colonies is healthy, and perfectly congenial to the constitution of those born or brought up in great Britain or Ireland; neither does it generate those periodical epidemics and agues, so common in the southern and western States of America.

Mines of coal are worked in the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The most plentiful fisheries also abound along the coast, and within the bays and rivers, affording inexhaustible sources of food and employment.

The government, institutions, and state of society, are situated to the feelings and habits of Emigrants from the United Kingdom. Commerce with England and foreign countries is nearly free, the leading articles of import and consumption not being burthened, as in the U. States, with heavy prohibitory duties.

The tenure of the lands agreed to be purchased from the Crown will be in free and common socage, or a release of freehold tenures, from persons who have previously received grants from the Crown; and there are neither Quit Rents, Tithes, nor Taxes.

It is intended that £200,000 be raised by creating Stock to that amount, with power to double the Capital at any future time; and should appear expedient for the Company to extend their operations beyond the boundaries now contemplated.

No Stock Certificate will be issued for a less sum than £25, and Bankers' receipts will be given for that, or any sum above that amount, which the parties subscribing may require; and the holders of these receipts will surrender them at the Company's office in London, when their Stock may be duly registered in the Company's books.

One fifth-part of the subscription to be paid into the hands of the Company's Bankers, whenever required by the Board of Directors named in the present Prospectus; one fifth to be paid when the charter is granted; leaving the remainder to be called for at the discretion of the Directors, when the operations and purchases may require further instalments.

Should the Directors, from any cause, not obtain the Charter of Incorporation, they are to be at liberty to retain the amount of any expenses which may have been incurred, and return the balance to the Subscribers, pro rata.

The management of the Company will be vested in a Board of Directors, with the usual powers and privileges of public companies. The office of sitting Director to be remunerated in such manner as may be determined upon by the Board of Directors; and no remuneration to any of the other members of the Board, until a Dividend shall be declared, or until a Resolution, granting remuneration, shall have passed an annual or special Assembly of the Stockholders. The appointment or dismissal of all salaried officers of the Company shall be vested in the Board of Directors.

The qualification for a Director shall not be less than £500, and for an Auditor not less than £200 Stock.

A General Court of Proprietors will be held in London on the second Tuesday in March annually.

In the event of any increase of the Capital Stock of the Company, actual Holders of Stock for the time being, or their nominees, will have the preference of subscribing to the New Stock, in proportion to the amount held by each Proprietor.

His Majesty's Government has consented to recommend to his Majesty to grant the Company a Charter of Incorporation; which will limit the responsibility of Subscribers to the Stock held by each. To contain the General Rules for the Management of the Association—Power to increase the Capital of the Company, and such other provisions as may meet the approval of His Majesty's Government.

All applications for Stock in London, are to be addressed to John Bainbridge, Esq., King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street; and at Liverpool, to John Macgregor, Esq., Office 19, Water-street.

On Thursday afternoon last, a deputation of the Israelites of this city waited upon the Rev. B. B. Stevens, with the following valedictory address:

To the Rev. BROOKE BRIDGES STEVENS,
M. A. Chaplain to his Majesty's forces,
at the City of Montreal.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

It being generally understood that you are on the eve of departure for England, the undersigned members of the Jewish Faith, residing in Montreal, beg before you leave this city where you have performed the sacred duties of your office with so much religious and laudable zeal, to offer to you their sincerest wishes for the prosperity of yourself and your family.

In so doing, Reverend Sir, we cannot but express to you the feeling of gratitude which we entertain towards you for the enlightened and liberal disposition which you have continually manifested towards that part of the remnant of the children of Israel, who have made Canada their resting place, and where, under the influence of the laws of this Province they enjoy a state of perfect freedom (compared to the situation of some of their persecuted brethren whose dwellings are in less enlightened and more barbarous countries), and where they are confident through the means of a liberal Legislature, of removing the few invidious distinctions which as yet separate them from the situation of the mass of their fellow subjects.

We cannot, Reverend Sir, but feel most highly flattered at the manner in which the few persons professing our holy faith have ever been mentioned by you even when in the pulpit—that sacred place too often made the organ of persecution; a system which the true christian faith could never encourage. Your conduct in the professional situation which you have filled for some years past, has been the object of our utmost respect; the religious principles which you have ever endeavoured to inculcate, have caused even in us who are not of the same faith, the greatest admiration. As an individual in the society of this city, we have ever found you a worthy and amiable friend. Be not surprised, Reverend Sir, at the warmth of our praises, they are sincere. The chosen people of the Almighty have been

through his divine will scattered and dispersed throughout the globe—they have been persecuted among all nations, by all religions; they have been reduced to a level with the lowest dregs of society in some countries; but the hand of our omnipotent creator has borne them through the ordeal; they experienced the trial but were unchanged. The wrecks of nations, changes of religions, revolutions of the world have all taken place, but still do the Children of Israel adhere to the unaltering worship of their God—the God of their ancestors. The age of persecution is now, however, gone by, and the bright sun of knowledge has at length enlightened the day of liberty, and the Jew may now adore his God without the fear of being persecuted for so doing. Still, the recollection of his ancestors' sufferings, if not of his own, must make his heart yearn with gratitude towards those whose hands are ready to protect him, and his Faith. How grateful must we feel them Reverend Sir, to you for the uniformly kind manner in which you have ever treated us, and the liberal and enlightened mention which you have ever made of our nation?

Accept then, Reverend and dear Sir, the sincere and earnest wishes of the Israelites of this city for the welfare of yourself and family—and be assured that wherever you may go you will carry with you the friendly feelings of every enlightened and respectable inhabitant of Montreal.

We are, Reverend and dear Sir,
Your very obedient
Friends and Wellwishers.

Montreal, 4th June, 1832.

The following letter from the members of the deputation accompanied the address:—

To the Rev. BROOKE BRIDGES STEVENS,
Chaplain to his Majesty's forces at Montreal.

DEAR SIR,

We have been deputed to present to you the accompanying address from the Israelites residing in this city. In so doing we cannot avoid expressing our pleasure at thus being chosen to convey to you the expressions of esteem and regard which your truly pious conduct has excited in the minds of those professing the Jewish faith who reside in Montreal.

We are happy to add to the contents of the address now presented to you, that since it was signed we have received the truly gratifying intelligence that, our gracious and royal King has, by giving his sanction to the Bill passed by our provincial Legislature at its last session, placed the Jew in Canada upon a level with his Christian brethren, as regards all civil privileges and rights, an occurrence which marks a new era in the annals of liberality and knowledge.

Permit us reverend and dear Sir, to express to you our individual sentiments of friendship, and to hope that you will soon again renew your residence amongst us. Wishing you and your family a speedy and safe voyage to England, and all future prosperity, we are, Sir, &c. &c.

B. HART,
M. J. HAYS,
ISAAC VALENTINE,
A. P. HART,
E. D. DAVID.

To Benjamin Hart, Isaac Valentine, Moses J. Hays, E. D. David, A. P. Hart, Esquires, and the other Members of the Jewish Nation.

My justly valued neighbours and fellow citizens,

Tremblingly alive to the awful woe denounced on me if I be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, I am nevertheless not ashamed to confess, how deeply, how very deeply I am affected by the unexpected and unmerited compliment you have just now offered me, enhanced as it is twofold in value by the delicate secrecy with which it has been prepared. Uncompromising in Doctrine as a minister of a peculiar persuasion, it has still been always my opinion that sincere Proselytes can never be made by any force, save the power of argument, any vehemence save the fervor of prayer, any warmth save the glow of love. The scandalous persecutions which your once theocratic and always distinguished nation has received from the hands of men calling themselves the followers of a meek and merciful Jesus, have been a reproach to their character; an indelible disgrace to their profession; and to adopt your own judicious and liberal remark, persecution in any form is "a system which the true christian faith can never encourage."

Full well (from my own personal experience can I testify, full well) have obeyed the injunction of your captive Prophet, "Seek the peace of the City wherein ye dwell," for in all the duties of Patriotism, Loyalty and Charity, few have equalled, none have surpassed you. When I think of your late venerable and benevolent Patriarch (D. David);—when I recollect the personal friendship I have invariably experienced at your hands;—when I reflect on your past history, and ponder over your future destiny;—when I consider that your great Progenitor enjoyed the illustrious title of "the father of the Faithful and the Friend of God";—that for your triumphant march "the sea fled and Jordan was driven back,"—that the sun stood still in his meridian course to gaze on your victories; when I behold you daily before my eyes as a lasting witness of the immutable truth of Jehovah's promises and menaces;—when I remember how faithfully for ages ye preserved entire and uncorrupted "the lively oracles of God";—I feel an intensity of interest in all your concerns both temporal and eternal, which may be best expressed in the words of your own plaintive and patriotic Bard, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

My prayers shall be offered that the Al-

mighty may hasten the period when ye shall no more say the Lord liveth which "brought up the Children of Israel out of the Land of Egypt"; but the Lord liveth, which brought up and which led the seed "of the House of Israel" out of the north country, and from all countries whither "he had driven them, and they shall dwell in their own Land?" that period when "all the ends of the world shall remember themselves and be turned unto the Lord, and all the kindred of the people shall worship before, the desire of all nations, the mighty God, the everlasting father the prince of peace."

I am Gentlemen,
Your affectionate and deeply obliged
Servant,
B. B. STEVENS, M. A.
Chaplain H. M. Forces.
Montreal, June 7, 1832.

WILLIAM DODD.

WILLIAM DODD, a clergyman, who, by a pleasing person, and agreeable manners, acquired considerable popularity, was patronized by Bishop Squires, appointed a court chaplain, and drew large congregations to the Magdalen, and other charitable institutions.

But the extravagance of the times, the pride of the eye, and the luxury of modern life, involved him in pecuniary difficulties, and a letter was written to Lady Apsley, at that time, the chancellor's wife, in which five thousand pounds were promised her, in case Dr. Dodd could be presented to the vacant living of St. George's, Hannover Square.

In consequence of this ill-judged application, he was dismissed from the royal chapel, and considerably lowered in the public esteem; yet he continued to indulge a taste for living in a style to which his diminished income was inadequate. A temporary supply was produced, by instructing private pupils, by publishing an edition of the Bible with notes, and writing novels.

His literary productions are florid and diffuse, with few proofs of good taste, invention, or correct judgment. He is deficient in that art, without which, in the present day, few writers are regarded,—we mean the art of expressing what we have to say in few words. From this general censure of Dr. Dodd's writings, his "Thoughts in prison" ought to be excepted, which, as misfortune improves us all, are solid, profound, and interesting.

One of his productions, "The Sisters," exhibits scenes culpably indelicate, and was thought at the time a publication highly indecorous for a divine.
But he was still fascinated by dissipation, and made an excursion to Paris, where the genius of folly possessed him, and he was recognized on the Plains de Sablon, in regimentals, accompanied by a fille de joie in a phaeton.

Finding, on his return from France, that difficulties increased, in the urgency of pecuniary want, produced by vicious extravagance, he forged the name of Lord Chesterfield, to whom he had been tutor, to several India Bonds, on which he borrowed considerable sums of money.

The fraud, in one of the instances, being discovered, he was taken into custody, tried for his life, found guilty on the evidence of his former pupil, and after petitions and intercessions, which, for number and respectability, have no example, suffered an ignominious death.

It was in vain suggested, that regal clemency, which had been intended in cases of murder to the Kennedys, to Balfe, and to Macquike, might have been shown to an unhappy man, who, although his conduct was uncontestably criminal, had made ample restitution, and in his penitency, had saved and was lamented by thousands.

But his conspicuous station, and the fatal effect of such an example unopposed, were considered, and properly considered, as powerful reasons for enforcing the execution of the law; and in a country which exists only on commercial credit and public confidence, it has been thought necessary to imprint in letters of blood, that he who is detected in forgery shall never escape death.

The conduct which led to Dr. Dodd's fate, is daily and hourly imitated, in a greater or less degree, by us all; and the exciting call of passion or folly, and in excess of a phrensy, which dances before us, but at once eludes our grasp, we tread the flowery paths of what the world calls pleasure, at the expense of our health, our fortune and our peace.

Our wealth is immense, a journey to the continent, harassed spirits, faded passions, and a broken constitution are all that we suffer; but to the millions who dissipate their whole property in pursuits they do not enjoy, and are haunted by indifference, ridicule, and disgust, how dreadful the contrast; from health, repute, tranquility, plenty, and friends, to infamy, want, desertion, solitude, and a jail!

Young people are too apt to forget, that every guinea they superfluously dissipate, is an ill used friend, which, in all changes of fortune, would have shewn them the same face; that by exceeding their incomes, they become ultimately the suicides of their own enjoyments, and destroy all provision for domestic happiness, and the soothing solaces, of which old age and infirmity stand so much in need.

The following are some of the last words of Dr. Dodd:

"I suffer death for a crime of which I confess myself guilty, with a repentance, which, I trust, he to whom all hearts are open, will not disregard.

"The little good that remains in my power is, to warn others by my example; with shame and sorrow I declare, that I always sinned against conviction, for I always considered the Christian religion as

a revelation from God; but although I acknowledged the truths, I neglected to practise what it recommends, and was led astray by vanity and voluptuousness.

"I attended not to frugality, I despised that most necessary of virtues in a master of a family, minute economy, and plunged into expenses which produced distress, and ended in fraud.

"I earnestly entreat all who are present, to join with me in my last prayer, that for the sake of our blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ, my sins may be forgiven, and that my soul may be received into the kingdom of heaven."

MURDER OF AN ELEPHANT.—The journal of an overland traveller in India, supplies the following affecting incident:—

"An old and sagacious servant of the company, I was told, had been a short time before I passed through Belgium, put to death; he had served long and faithfully, had been engaged during the whole campaign of the Mahratta war, in which he had been wounded; had been remarkable for his endurance of fatigue, and for the ready obedience which he gave to the orders of his superiors; age and the infirmities of disease rendered it desirable in the opinion of his medical attendants that he should die—he was an old elephant. We prolong the lives of old men often even to torture; are we justified in sacrificing these half reasoning animals? It would probably be relying too much on humanity to say that we are not; the officers of the garrison and many of his friends and acquaintances were assembled to see this faithful servant put to death. A large grave was dug, and he was directed by his keeper to walk into it; he uttered a low groan and obeyed. The executioner's office was badly done, and his head was only mangled without any ball penetrating the brain; in a state of agony, he sprang out of the grave without attempting any violence, but walked calmly round the precinct of officers, holding out and showing to them his trunk covered with his blood; he again stepped into his grave, laid down and died. Several of the by-standers were reduced to tears, and declared that the death of a human being could not have been more painfully afflicting.

ACCOMPLISHED.—At a mixed party of Garrick's one evening, some young ladies were entertaining themselves with similes, and one of them said some very happy ones; they were chiefly from flowers, and the vegetable creation; this said young lady was called upon to give a simile of Goldsmith, who was one of the party, but who, in the course of the evening, had manifested a great deal of petulance. On the lively girl being pressed, she likened him to the passion flower, of all the painted garden Flora's pride, wrapped in a flumpeish hood at eventide. The prompt allusion gained her great applause. And now for Doctor Johnson's, said she, you will favor us, said Goldsmith. "I take the liberty, sir," said she, looking at the wise man. "Why not, dear?" said Johnson; "certainly, by all means." She seemed to stand in awe, as though it were profane to make the great moralist the subject of her innocent playfulness. "We likened you, sir, then to the crocus," and with a flattering voice added, "as a lofty plant, whose glorious head, raised towards heaven, adorns creation but once in a hundred years." Johnson was silent for a while, then, bowing to the ladies, gallantly said, "Ah! I shall be forgiven for thus banishing the gentle sex from our friendly presence! Ladies, we must henceforth learn to converse at the altar of the graces, and become men again, by emulating the noble knights of old."

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. WILKINSON, and near the New Market, where every description of PAINTING, OIL, COLOUR, GILDING, &c., will be executed with the utmost accuracy, in the best style of workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms.

L. W. is actually engaged to return his services to his friends, and to a generous public, the very liberal assistance in Fredericton, and as he has since returned to acquire a perfect knowledge of the most approved mode of painting, and of the use of all kinds, as applied both in Great Britain and 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 superior to any thing of the kind, which has hitherto been introduced into this Province.

N. B. Oil 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, 23rd April, 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. 25, 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 289 to 296 inclusive.

For particulars enquire of

Wm. TAYLOR Auct.

Fredericton, 23rd April, 1832.

Law Blanks of various kinds for

Sale at this Office.