

## POETRY.

### Selected.

#### ANTICIPATION.

How sweet to retire when day closes in,  
And the icicles hang at the door;  
When drear silence reigns, and the heart-cheer-  
ing din  
Of labour, salutes us no more.

When the dark clouds of Evening's wintry  
gloom,  
Has contracted the circle of light;  
And nature is wrapt in her sable costume,  
By the shades of a moonless night.

When with labour worn down, and shiv'ring  
with cold;  
Faint, languid, fatigued, and unblest;  
The body unable its course to uphold  
Of toil, asks the blessings of rest.

Then how sweet to retire, to home—belov'd  
home.  
Where smiles and caresses await  
The father and husband untempted to roam  
For pleasure, such smiles can create.

How sweet, while the pitiless storm roars a-  
round,  
With impetuous fearful sway:  
To recount round the hearth to the list'ning  
crowd  
The toils and fatigues of the day!

Or, with gratitude fired, the anthem to raise,  
With simple harmonious tongue—  
Tho' less lofty, the same as the chorus of praise,  
By angel and seraphim sung.

"Let him who hath lov'd and wash'd with his  
blood,  
And blest us—for ever be blest—"  
They sing—and commending themselves unto  
God,  
In peace seek the comfort of rest.

Thus the pilgrim traveller enters his rest,  
Worn down by the toils of the day;  
To earth bids adieu—to the land of the blest,  
Soars in rapturous transport away.

And there, where no wintry storms ever blow,  
Nor hurricanes roar their alarm;  
Nor sorrow, nor pain, the inhabitants know,  
Secured from all possible harm.

There to stand in the ranks of yon countless  
host,  
With honour and vict'ry crown'd;  
Arrayed in the vestments which royalty boast,  
While their brightness sheds glory around.

'Tis heaven on earth to anticipate this;  
And, with fervour, already I long  
To escape from this prison and share in the bliss  
Of singing the Conqueror's song.

Then glide on ye, periods, haste, haste in your  
course,  
Ye slow moving minutes and hours,  
And bear me to Jesus, the end and the source  
Of the joy of our heavenly powers.

### Scotland.

#### ESTABLISHED CHURCH ASSO- CIATION.

(Concluded from our last.)

Our patryrimonial interests, as they are called, will terminate, and pass with our passing breath; but all that is dear in the memory of a reformer bought with blood, and for ages defended with blood, unites to demand, as it deserves, the constant tribute of our devoted attachment to the Church of Scotland, as to the Church of Christ. We grieve to see the children of the Reformation, of the Secession and Relief, departing so widely from the good old way of their fathers: and we hope and pray, that "truth, the daughter of time," that "possesseth herself in noble and royal hearts," and will yet win them back by her compulsive power, and let us see more clearly and more kindly, "eye to eye, and face to face." The reverend gentleman here quoted some excellent paragraphs from Dr. McCre, and others, illustrative of his positions—and concluded by saying, and now, Sir, though all your efforts in the association that is now formed "for promoting the religious interests of the Church of Scotland," and all the efforts also of its ministers and elders in church judicatories and parochial spheres of duty, should fail to convince gainsayers—though the cry should still wax loud, and go from east to west, that even being reclaimed will save you, yet faint not, nor be discouraged. Resolve, through grace, to prosecute the design of the Church of Scotland. Adequately censure error; seek a thorough remedy from the grievous evil of patronage; neglect not, and relax not discipline; restrain not ministerial freedom; refuse not to reform; go on unto perfection; persevere unto the end; and then, however widely the Church of Scotland shall be withdrawn from the sects and denominations that may still prevail on earth, rejoice in the consolation that she shall be approximating, and nearer and nearer to the General Assembly and Church of the first-born, which are written in Heaven," whose warfare is now accomplished, and whose work is finished.

Mr. McCre, then of the Rev. Dr. McCre of Edinburgh, next arose, and on its being known that he was, was received with loud cheers. He apologized for appearing before them, but having been in Glasgow, on business, and having an opportunity of listening to the proceedings of that meeting, he could not depart without expressing the pleasure he felt at the sentiments which had been uttered on the platform. He was a seceder from the Church of Scotland, but nevertheless felt a pride in offering himself as a member of their association.—(Cheers.) It might be asked why he chose rather to join this society in Glasgow, than that which had been formed in his native city of Edinburgh? He would reply that he approved of it so far as it went; but this society did not stop at the evil of patronage; it went farther, and sought the correction of other abuses; and by so doing, held out a nearer prospect of seceders getting back to the communion of the established church.—(Cheers.) He regarded it as peculiarly

happy the fixing, by the last speaker, on the act of Assembly 1649, which got rid of a difficulty many felt in petitioning Parliament on a subject which they conceived belonged peculiarly to the church. That act fixed the law of the church, and the act of 1660 was purely a civil one; so that all that was necessary, was to petition Parliament to repeal all the acts subsequent to that relative to patronage. He need not say a word on the subject of patronage. If the argument by the last speaker (Mr. Geddes) had failed to set the question in its proper light, he might well despair. If any one circumstance more than another delighted him, it was the presence of so many of the clergy of the national church giving their countenance to such an association. They did honor to themselves and the church to which they belonged, and he hoped their example would not be lost, but imitated by their brethren from one end of the land to the other. In former times the Scottish clergy were never the last to stand forward as the advocates of the rights of the Christian people. No. They had often shown themselves the boldest champions of civil and religious liberty. He felt that he would be wanting in proper respect to them, were he to omit tendering his acknowledgments for the many kind allusions which had been made to his near relative. His father was a seceder from the Church of Scotland; but he had no communion of sentiment or sympathy with that apostate section of the secession, which now opposed the establishment of a national religion. (Cheers and hisses.) He repeated, the apostates—for they were most splendid apostates on that question, and had raised themselves in rivalry against that establishment which their fathers had founded with their blood, and had raised the cry—"Rise it, rise it, to the foundation." (Cheers.)

He had to say, in conclusion, that when the Church of Scotland was again restored to that purity in worship, discipline and doctrine, which it exhibited in its better days, he knew no one who would with more cordiality return to her bosom than his relative, who now felt it his duty to lift up a standard against her. (Cheers.) The Chairman said he was sure he stated the sentiments of the meeting, when he expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing a son of Dr. McCre among them. It was pleasant to see that the mantle of the father had descended on the son, and that his spirit was descending from one generation to another.—They would all feel a pride in having the name of Mr. McCre inserted in their list as an honorary member.

Mr. ROBERTSON next addressed the meeting, and spoke decidedly against the present system of church patronage. In Glasgow he admitted the exercise of the patronage by the authorities was such as to be in unison with the feelings and wishes of the people; but how long had this been the case? Not longer than since the year 1816. He recollected well the struggle in the Council before that time; and but for some dissenters in it then, even the election of Dr. Chalmers would not have taken place. The present Provost, he knew, was favourable to the wishes of the people being followed out, and had promised to vote for the abolition of patronage; but he would be only two years in office, and who knew who might succeed him? Perhaps some one unfavourable. A more favourable opportunity for opposing patronage could not occur than the present, and they ought to petition from all places without delay. Parliament, on its own principles, could not deny the abolition of it. Were the people to be allowed to choose their Members of Parliament, and not their Ministers? He regarded the latter as more their inalienable right than the former. One petition to Parliament would not ensure their object. As in the case of Catholic Emancipation, and the Reform Bill, they must send petition after petition to Parliament.

The Rev. Dr. Brown next addressed the meeting, at great length, and expressed his regret at the formation of the Voluntary Church Society. He could see nothing but anarchy and confusion issuing from such proceedings, and represented their opponents as having joined issue with the infidel and the profane. After adducing a number of arguments in support of Church Establishment, he spoke of the great want of Church accommodation, in Scotland, and proposed a resolution on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. LOMER seconded the resolution, and gave a long detail of the extent of Church accommodation throughout Scotland, and attributed the prevailing ignorance and profanity to the want of that accommodation. He contended that the voluntary church system had had a fair trial with the dissenters during the last 100 years and yet they saw how inadequate it had been in supplying the religious wants of the people. The Church of Scotland could not be said to have had a fair trial—the oppressions and persecutions to which it was subjected in its first history, and the curse of patronage which latterly hung over it, and the want of Church accommodation had prevented its free course. The meeting having been shortly addressed by the Rev. Mr. Burns, of Kilsyth,

Mr. A. McGeorge addressed the audience. He had formed many valued friendships among dissenters, particularly seceders, and therefore it would be believed that his appearance there must be on public principle alone. He could not approve of the tone and character of the Voluntary Church Association, and particularly its formation at the present time. Notwithstanding of the evils of patronage, he would ask at what time was the church of Scotland more venerable than now—(Cheers.) her clergymen more pious, learned and faithful, or more acceptable to their peo-

ple? (Cheers.)—When was her discipline more undeviating in her judicatories, and when did she ever merit or enjoy so much of the confidence and affections of the people? And yet this was the time chosen, in the very season of her usefulness and honor, to hold her up as antichrist, and as a blot which it was their duty to purge away. They urged, too, their views in a spirit the most uncharitable and unfriendly which threatened a disruption of every tie of charity and piety. It was, therefore, with pride that he announced his adherence to their association, which was formed for the defence and the reformation of the much vilified church of Scotland. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. STUART, of Erskine, gave it as his opinion that the Voluntary Church Association was formed from other motives than they publicly announced. They began to be afraid of their own institutions being in danger when they saw the increasing popularity and efficiency of the church of Scotland. They liked better the old times, when the people, in disgust from the church to the meeting house. Were a few abuses, such as patronage and others, settled, and plenty of church accommodation given, instead of their overturning the church, the church would soon overturn them. (Cheers.)

The meeting having been shortly addressed by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, assistant to Dr. Lochart, was dissolved, after a prayer by Mr. Geddes.

### THUS I THINK.

Locke.

It is man's proper business to seek happiness and avoid misery.

Happiness consists in what delights and contents the mind; misery in what disturbs, discomposes, or torments it.

I will therefore make it my business to seek satisfaction and delight, and avoid uneasiness and disquiet; to have so much of the one, and as little of the other as may be.

But here I must have a care I mistake not; for if I prefer a short pleasure to a lasting one, it is plain I cross my own happiness.

Let me then see wherein consists the most lasting pleasures of this life, and that as far as I can observe, is in these things:—

1st, Health—without which no sensual pleasure can have any relish.

2d, Reputation—for that I find every body is pleased with, and the want of it is a constant torment.

3d, Knowledge—for the little knowledge I have, I find I would not sell it at any rate, nor part with it for any other pleasure.

4th, Doing good—for I find the well cooked meat I eat to-day does now no more delight me; nay, I am diseased after a full meal. The perfume I smell yesterday now no more affects me with any pleasure; but the good turn I did yesterday, a year, seven years since, continues still to please and delight me, as often as I reflect on it.

5th, The expectation of eternal and in-comprehensible happiness in another world is that also which carries a constant pleasure with it.

If, then, I will faithfully pursue that happiness I promise to myself, whatever pleasure offers itself to me, I must carefully look that it cross not any of those five great and constant pleasures above mentioned. For example, the fruit I seek tempts me with the taste of it that I love, but if it endanger my health, I part with a constant and lasting for a very short and transient pleasure, and so foolishly make myself unhappy, and am not true to my own interest.

Hunting, plays and other innocent diversions, delight me; if I make use of them to refresh myself after study and business, they preserve my health, restore the vigour of my mind, and increase my pleasure; but if I spend all, or the great part of my time in them, they hinder my improvement in knowledge and useful arts, they blast my credit, and give me up to the uneasy state of shame, ignorance, and contempt, in which I cannot but be very unhappy. Drinking, gaming, and vicious delights, will do me this mischief, not only by wasting my time, but by a positive efficacy endanger my health, impair my parts, imprint ill habits, lessen my esteem, and leave a constant lasting torment on my conscience; therefore, all vicious and unlawful pleasures I will always avoid, because such a mastery of my passions will afford me a constant pleasure, greater than any such enjoyments; and also deliver me from the certain evil of several kinds, that by indulging myself in a present temptation, I shall certainly afterwards suffer.

All innocent diversions and delights, as far as they will contribute to my health, and consist with my improvement, condition, and my other more solid pleasures of knowledge and reputation, I will enjoy, but no farther, and this I will carefully watch and examine, that I may not be deceived by the flattery of a present pleasure to lose a greater.

THE THAMES TUNNEL. Sir E. Codrington presented to the house of Commons a petition, from the proprietors, representing that that work was likely to be abandoned, and praying that the House would take some steps to assist them to complete it. The petitioners had expended 170,000l. upon the work hitherto; and although they had met with difficulties far beyond any thing they had anticipated, and thereby the expense of the undertaking had exceeded the original estimates, yet there now remained no doubt that every possible difficulty would be overcome, if the funds could be raised. The tunnel had been carried through water, and what was more difficult still through

sand loose strata. The site of the tunnel was two miles distant from London bridge, and the distance to Westminster bridge from London bridge is only two miles.—There are three free bridges, on two of which toll is taken, Waterloo and Southark bridges, in that interval. The importance of such a communication as the tunnel, two miles below London bridge, might be inferred from this fact—that in the single month of July, 1811, 99,000 passed over London bridge, and 66,000 blackfriars, and at present the tollbridges, (Waterloo and Southark bridges,) paid, the former 14,000l., and the latter 16,000l. collected principally in pence. Although the immediate neighbourhood of the river was not quite so populous below those bridges as above them, yet there was an immense traffic carried on through those districts to which the bridge undertaken by the petitioners would afford great facilities; for though it might be a sort of Irish bridge, being under water instead of over water, still it was a bridge. The Commercial Dutch Company would send every thing from the docks by that way. At present all goods from those docks were necessarily sent round a distance of four miles, two thirds of which distance would be saved by the opening of the tunnel.—He would not delay the House by going further into details, and he said thus much to show that the undertaking would, if completed, repay its cost, and would also be productive of great advantage to trade, and convenience to the public. If the House would empower the Government to lend the money, the proprietors were willing to postpone their claims to the repayment of the loan, or the necessary funds might be raised by lottery.

POWER OF STEAM.—It is on the rivers, and the boatman may repose on his oars; it is in highways, and begins to exert itself all along the courses of land conveyance; it is at the bottom of mines, a thousand feet below the earth's surface; it is in the mill, and in the workshops of the trades. It caws, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it prints.—From Webster's Lectures.

The Journal of Women and Gazette of Happiness.—We learn from the Gloucester Telegraph, that a monthly journal under the above title is to be published simultaneously in New York and Boston. It will contain a "history of Women from Eve down to the present time."

Keeping good Time.—The Chronometer which lately obtained the prize at the Royal Observatory in England, varied from its rate in twelve months, only sixty seven hundredths of a second.

Persons indebted to the trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel in this town, are requested to make payment of the balances due from them, previous to the first of May; as it will be necessary to have a sale of those Pews which may remain unsettled for, soon after that time.

THOMAS PICKARD,  
Chapel Steward.

Frederickton, April 24th, 1833.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a VALUABLE FARM in the County of Carleton, situate only sixteen miles from the Shore Town, and adjoining the Military Post, at the Presque Isle. The Farm contains about 200 acres, six of which are cleared and under cultivation; it is of the best description of Land in this Province, and worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase. Also a block of 500 acres of the same description of Land, adjoining in the rear of this Farm, covered with the most valuable Timber, which would be sold with the above, or divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers. Terms of payment would be made easy.

T. L. NICHOLSON.  
St. John, 16th April 1833.

FRESH TEAS.

30 B. BOXES Hyson, 12 B. Soucheong, and Congo Teas, received and for sale by F. E. BECKWITH.

1st May, 1833.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber feeling grateful to his friends and the Public for past favours, begs leave most respectfully to inform them that he will, in a few days, open Store in that pleasantly situated Dwelling House, immediately opposite Mr. Simpson's Apothecary Shop, Carleton Street, wherein he will keep on hand a general assortment of LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will warrant of the best quality, and sell low for prompt payment; and as he will not spare his exertions in endeavoring to please the public, hopes to be favoured by their patronage.

HENRY JACKSON.  
Frederickton, May 12, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of Frederickton, and of the adjacent Country, that he is commencing business in that Store on the bank at Steam Boat landing, formerly occupied by James Balloch, Esq., and offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms for prompt payment,

25 Bbls. Superfine Genesee Flour for Family use.  
25 do. do. Philadelphia, do.  
25 do. do. New York, do.  
30 Bags of round yellow Corn.  
Tensons and half-Tensons of Rice.  
6 Tensons and 6 Barrels Jamaica Sugar.  
Loaf Sugar and an assortment of Teas.  
100 Bbls. Fall Caught Mackerel.  
60 do. Fall Net Herrings.  
100 Quin's Scale and Cod Fish.  
25 Firkins best Cumberland Butter.  
2 cwt. good Annapoos Cheese.  
25 Tons of round, flat and square Iron.  
An assortment of wrought and cut Nails, from 4d. to 20d.  
10 Barrels fresh ground Nova Scotia Oatmeal, wheat and good.  
12 Bbls. R. Robertson's Line.  
6 do. Molasses.  
25 Boxes first quality Digby Herrings, with a small assortment of dry goods and sundry other articles.

R. CHESTNUT.  
Frederickton, April 30th, 1833.

PEWS IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—For Sale or to let, several Pews in St. Paul's Church. Apply to WM. TAYLOR.  
Frederickton, Nov. 15, 1832.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Frederickton, to this date, 5th March, 1833.

A  
Col. Allen, David Andrews, Robert Anderson

B  
Mary Bealy, Mrs. E. Brown, Michl Boyce, John Benn, Gould Bert, H. M. Bennett, Thos. Barker, Jas. Blair, Mrs. Converse Brown, John Brady.

C  
Edward Cliff, Wm. Croft, Samuel Carman, Jas. Cato, Jas. Crawford, George Cook, Mary Conway, John Connel, Stephen Carlisle, Wm. S. Clare, Mr. P. Conlin, John C. Clark, David Carson, Andrew Conlaid, Matthew Corbett, Wm. Crandlemore, John Cameron, Miss Chase, Anthony Canny, James Cashman, John Clapp, Sewal L. Crane, James A. Clare.

D  
James Dobie, Patk. Duffy, Jeremiah Driskin, Daniel Donovan, John Dow, Mr. Drake, Jos. Dazley, Alexander Darrah, Doctor Drew.

E  
James Evans, Edward Elliott, John Elliot, Jacob Easterbrook, Abel Easty.

F  
Margt. Fitzmorris, Thomas Fahey, Wm. Farquarson, James Funnay, Dennis Finley.

G  
Seth. Griswold, Samuel Gullison, 2, Ugo Gallaher, Richd. Griffin, John Gibbons, Town Goodin, Marcus Gunn, Mary Green.

H  
Bernard Harelin, Mrs. S. Hammond, Anton Hart, Miss Maria Hanna, Thomas Harrigan, Arthur Henry, Elizabeth Hood, Mather McHutchings, Isaac Hubbard, Thomas Henry, John How, of Margerville, Thomas Hart, Mr. S. Hammond, Simon Hilbert, 2, Nehemiah Hooper, Charles Hurley.

I  
Lavinia Ann Jordan, Andrew Jamison, Jas. Johnston.

K  
Paul Kingston, Andrew Kelly, Francis Kilburn, Catharine Kelly.

L  
James Logue, John Little, Josiah Laurence, David J. Lanson, Lieut. Latham, Lt. Col. N. N. Laugworth, Paris B. Latham, Michael Lyons, Chas. Long, James Largey, Wm. Labor, Andrew Latter, 2.

M  
Miss E. McLaughlin, John Moutrie, Donald Macdonald, Conars McLaughlin, Daniel McKernan, Miss Eleanor McKernan, John McCaffry, Oliver Murphy, James McMorris, John McGrouthy, Rev. Michael Roy, Wm. McNight, Charles McElhearn, Father McFever, James McIlroy, John Murphy, Michael McNelly, Randall Melnars, Laurence Munn, Wm. Moore, Charles McLaughlin, John McDonald, Patk. McGinley, Mr. Marshall, Patk. McDonough, John Moore, Jeremiah Moore, John McGeighal, Rebt. McLaughlin, Alex. McLaughlin, James Taylor, Margerville, Thos. O. Miles, Edward McGool, Michl. McQuinn.

N  
Lemuel Nason, John Nicholson.

O  
John O'Brien, 2, John Osburn, Frances Orr.

P  
Samuel Piffard, Colin Piffard, Humphrey Piffard, Wm. Peters, Jane Piffard, William Parker, James Patterson, Mrs. Prudiot, Thos. Peppers, Mrs. Ephraim Phillips.

Q  
Charles Quinn.

R  
Wm. Russell, John Riley, John Rankin, Wm. Rodda, Glenner Realey, Nicholas Ridd, James Rankin, Henry Reed.

S  
Wm. Sterritt, Thomas Shan, Andrew Stevenson, 2, Dr. Shelton, John Stimman, Wm. Sterritt, James Stevenson, Mrs. Mary Smith, James Smith, 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson.

T  
Mary Thompson, James Tomlinson, 2, Mrs. Jonathan Sweet, Patk. Tommy, Francis M. Thomas, James Thomas, Thomas Turner, Robt. B. Taylor, Gain B. Taylor.

V  
Richard Vanner.

W  
Wm. Waters, Matthew Wallis, John Walsh, Thomas Whitfield, David Wark, John Wilson, James Wilson.

TO SELL OR TO LET.

THAT well known and valuable Property in the Parish of Woodstock, (situate between the properties of John Bedell, senior, and Benjamin P. Griffith) lately owned by John and Walter Bedell, on which there are extensive clearings, and various improvements, and fit for immediate cultivation.—there is also upon this Lot a Dwelling House high the Bank of the River, and an excellent House adjoining the highway, well adapted for a Tavern, with cut houses, barns, &c. This Property will either be sold in one Lot, or in small parcels to suit purchasers.

Several Lots of Land, with improvements, near Eel River, in the parish of Woodstock.

A Lot of Land in the Richmond Settlement, in rear of Woodstock, adjoining to the road between Woodstock and the Houlton plantation, upon which various improvements have been made; lately owned by William Bell.

A Lot of Land in the parish of Brighton, contiguous to Charles McMillin's Lands, with considerable improvements, formerly owned by Jacob Reader Gray.

And also all the right, title and interest of James McGee, to the undivided property of the McGee's, in Brighton.

All the above described properties will be sold by private sale, or let upon the most liberal terms: further particulars may be known by application to Mr. J. BELLEL, at the Store of

R. BENKIN & CO.  
Frederickton, 26th March, 1833.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a very valuable Tract of Land, containing 600 acres more or less, situate on the eastern side of the river Nash, about 14 miles from Frederickton; of which there is about 60 acres cleared and under cultivation: it cuts about 25 tons of hay. There is a comfortable house and good barn on the premises. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, apply to James Taylor Senior, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

ALLEN M'LEAN.  
Frederickton 17th, May, 1833.