

POETRY.

Selected.

TO THE CRICKET.

BY THE REVEREND THOMAS COLE.

Sprightly Cricket, chirking still,
Merry music, short and shrill;
In my kitchen take thy rest;
As a truly welcome guest;
For no evils shall betide
Those with whom thou dost reside.
Nor shall thy good-omen'd strain
E'er salute my ear in vain.
With the best I can invent
I'll requite the compliment;
Like thy sonnets, I'll repay
Littlesonnets, quick and gay.

Thou, a harmless inmate deem'd,
And by housewives much esteem'd,
Wilt not pillage for thy diet,
Nor deprive us of our quiet;
Like the horrid rat voracious,
Or the lick'ish mouse sagacious;
Like the herd of vermin base,
Or the pill'ring reptile race;
But content art thou to dwell
In thy chimney-corner cell;
There unseen, we hear thee greet
Safe and snug, thy native heat.

Thou art happier, happier far,
Than the happy grasshopper,
Who, by nature, doth partake
Something of thy voice and make;
Skipping lightly o'er the grass,
As her sunny minutes pass;
For a summer month or two
She can sing and sip the dew;
But in Christmas, as in May,
Thou art ever brisk and gay,
Thy continued song we hear,
Thrilling, thrilling, all the year.

Every day and every night
Bring to thee the same delight;
Winter, summer, cold or hot,
Late or early, matters not;
Mirth and music still declare
Thou art ever void of care;
Whilst with sorrows and with fears,
We destroy our days and years;
Thou, with constant joy and song,
Every minute dost prolong,
Making thus thy little span
Longer than the age of Man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following Resolutions were adopted at the GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING at TATESALL'S, Quebec, on the 20th ultimo:—

Moved by Mr. John Torrance, seconded by Mr. Adam Ferrie, That firmly attached to the principles of civil and religious liberty; and cherishing above all prices a free exercise of the elective franchise, we cannot too strongly reprobate the conduct of the Town Council, and the means by them adopted to controul the election for the West Ward of this city.

Moved by Mr. T. A. Begly, seconded by Mr. Charles Mittleberger, That we have seen with indignation a large body of men, many of them infamous character, and all of them devoted partisans of Messrs. Papineau and Nelson, illegally constituted into a night-watch, under the sanction of the Town Council, and using their pretended authority to intimidate Electors in the opposite interest; to attack and maltreat peaceable citizens; and latterly, to break into dwelling-houses, destroy property, and endanger the lives of His Majesty's subjects, thus rendering the law itself the instrument of its own violation.

Moved by Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Henry Corse, That the bitter and unceasing animosity which has been displayed towards persons of British and Irish origin, and the unprincipled attempts which have been made to injure and oppress them, as exemplified more particularly in the proceedings of the Town Council, afford sufficient evidence of the tyranny which would be practised, should the British Government make the further concessions demanded by a majority of the late House of Assembly.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Phillips, seconded by Mr. C. D. Day, That the nominal majority of Messrs. Papineau and Nelson, is to be ascribed solely to the gross partiality of the Returning Officer, in rejecting legal votes, in accepting those that were illegal, in repeatedly adjourning the poll without the requisite consent of all the Candidates, and in prematurely closing it without notice, and cannot form the slightest justification of that functionary's illegal return.

Moved by Mr. Andrew Doyle, seconded by Mr. James Holmes, That uncertain of the intentions of His Majesty's Government, and impressed with a deep conviction of imminent danger, we feel it an imperative duty to declare that we will not submit to the domination of a party adverse to Emigration, to Commerce, to Internal Improvements, and to all those interests which may be regarded as British; but relying on the justice of our cause, conscious from recent experience of our own strength, and mindful of the fame of our fathers,

we will resist to the uttermost all attempts to place us under the yoke of a party, which we firmly believe is bent on our destruction.

Moved by Mr. George Auldjo, seconded by Mr. Robert Howard, That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due to that portion of our Canadian fellow citizens, who unswayed by party prejudices, or national antipathies, have united their efforts with our sin a successful resistance to a party actuated by feelings hostile to the best interests of the Province.

Moved by Mr. John Fisher, seconded by Mr. John Glennon, That a Committee of twenty-four persons be named to correspond with our fellow countrymen of British and Irish descent in both Canadas, exhorting them to be prepared to act in concert with us as circumstances may require; and that the Committee consist of the following gentlemen:—Messrs John Molson, jun., Joshua Bell, Torrance, Gerrard, Doyle, Mittleberger, McGrath, Auldjo, Forrie, John Fisher, Bellingham, Howard, Redpath, J. P. Sexton, W. Logan, Stanley Bagg, Grant, Phillips, Corse, E. Maitland, Glennon, James Holmes, Mitchell Smith, and Begly.

Moved by Mr. Sidney Bellingham, seconded by Mr. M'Grath, That the formation of Local Unions be recommended, and that the organization of a Central Union, be carried into effect as speedily as possible, by a general meeting of Local Deputies.

Moved by Mr. Joshua Bell, seconded by Mr. Wm. Logan, That His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief be respectfully requested to investigate the allegations of the second and fourth Resolutions; and if satisfied as to their truth, to issue a new Writ for the Election of two members for the West Ward of this city.

Moved by Mr. Redpath, seconded by Mr. Rossiter, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, on behalf of this meeting, be conveyed to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, praying that he would be pleased to transmit the same to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The thanks of this meeting having been given to John Molson, jun. Esq. for his conduct in the Chair, and to John Jones, Esquire, for the use of the Tatesalls' yard, the large assemblage, after three hearty cheers for the Constitutional Candidates, Messrs. Walker and Donnellan, quietly separated, and proceeded to their respective homes.

The following is an Extract from the Speech delivered by A. Stuart, Esquire, the Constitutional Candidate for the upper Town of Quebec, at a public dinner in the British Coffee House, on the 17th ulto:—

"There is a point in public life, where forbearance must end, and where the preservation of public and private peace requires a steady and persevering resistance to factious attempts. We are now arrived at that point, and he would state that our forbearance has gone as far as it ought. But he should hope that the mass of the people would come to their senses, when they will find out that these national distinctions are in the highest manner injurious and of signal folly.

In truth if natural distinctions are to be created, it belongs to any other portion of the inhabitants of this Province than those foolish leaders who at present are the cause of them. He would beg to state again, and as he always did, that the most of the people do not participate in this distinction. But he must say that if a steady resistance were not opposed to these men, drunk with a power which they are incapable of wielding, he would not answer for the consequences. What is now but a small gangrene, if not cured when it would be easy to cure it, may spread over the whole body and be productive of greater evils than we suspect. As a part of the system of national domination which has never obtained or can obtain among men of British origin, they endeavoured to render the Legislative Council elective, which of course had they succeeded would have given them unlimited dominion over the country. They already command the House of Assembly, and if they could but have obtained the command of the Legislative Council, these men who are not even fit to govern a pilot boat, would have obtained a dominion over the whole affairs of the country, and we and our children have been subject to them or else we should have to fly the country, for he did not believe that a man of British origin could have lived for one year in the country if that measure had passed. But is it possible to conceive for a moment that such a measure would have received the sanction of the Colonial Secretary? No man capable of holding that situation could have entertained the idea for a moment. Disap-

proving as he did of the 92 resolutions, about which so much had been said, he would make a few remarks on them.

In the mother country there have been very important resolutions passed, but no man ever heard of Ninety-two Resolutions. (Great laughter.) We have had very eventful and trying portions in our history, but if any gentleman will take the trouble to look, he will find that none of them were the cause of 92 Resolutions. He would venture to say that the decapitation of Charles the First, and the substitution of William the Third in place of James the Second, did not call forth 92 Resolutions. He would observe with respect to them, that they undoubtedly contained some matters which are required in the Colony: but looking at them as a whole, as far as the British Government is concerned, they are contemptuous, and as far as the constitution goes they are seditious. Let it be observed that a native colonist like himself suffered as much from the abuses in the Government, as if his mother spoke French. Did not every one present without reference to any particular individual suffer as much from those abuses as the persons of French origin.—We are all interested in obtaining redress of those abuses. He had lived long enough in this country to see a good deal of public affairs, but he had never seen a time when abuses on all sides were so likely to be rectified as at the present. It was not for a feeble voice like his to speak in defence of Britain; thank God, Britons require no foreign aid, for from among themselves they can find enough to take care of themselves. The Lion may sleep, but whether he sleeps or wakes, he is a Lion. These men mistake for fear or inconsideration, the repose of the Lion, but they may say what they like, he is still a Lion, and when that Lion is awakened, those who disturb his slumbers, must take the consequences. He had travelled a little in the course of his life, and been in various parts of the world, and in every one of them he found the British name respected. It is only here that it is made a subject of reproach and proscription. This state of things has proceeded in a great degree from the frequent changes in the Ministry of late years, producing a vacillation of conduct, which has created in the leaders of the dominant party, pretensions of such an extraordinary nature, as absolutely to destroy their judgment. Mr. Stuart concluded by proposing a toast which was drunk with three cheers."

Letters from Captain Back were received on Wednesday morning at the office of the Geographical Society, the latest dates being the 29th of April last, when the intelligence had just reached him of Capt. Ross's return. Their contents are of a mixed character. He and his party were all well, with the exception of Augustus, the Esquimaux interpreter, who had accompanied Sir John Franklin in both his journeys, and was now despatched by the Hudson Bay Company to join this third enterprise, but perished by the way. The winter had, indeed, been extraordinary severe. "We have had," says Captain Back, "a most distressing winter in this more than Siberian solitude, where desolation reigns in unbroken repose. Even the animals have fled from us, as it were by instinct, and many, very many, of the unhappy natives have fallen victims to famine in situations the most revolting to human nature. The fish also, in which I in some measure relied, left us; in places which we were told never before failed, we have not caught a fish and during the whole season scarcely a living creature has been seen, except on one occasion a raven, which in wheeling over the house startled me with his creak, so uniform was the silence around us. I ran out, but when I saw me it screamed, and again made off to the western mountains, in the dark shade of which it was speedily lost. My party has been thus much despoiled in quest of food; and every messenger has brought me tidings of their encountering severe privations. Mr. M'Leod (an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, attached to the party), and his family, are at this moment somewhere on the lake, fishing; and you may imagine what it costs me to see them also exposed to the rigours of the severest of all winters, for the mean of three thermometers has been far below the lowest we ever sustained in our former expeditions.—After this narrative you may believe that, in spite of all my care and economy, some part of the provision laid up for our voyage, has been necessarily consumed. The most experienced man in the country could not have foreseen this; nor was there any possibility of avoiding it. My anxiety is immeasurable on account of it; but I still hope that the Indians may be enabled to procure us dry food,

or, in short, something that may afford sustenance, so that the fondest wishes of my heart may not be frustrated.

It is our painful duty this day to record the decease of T. Richardson, Esq. senior merchant in the service of the Honorable East India Company. The following account of the melancholy event is extracted from an East India paper:—

We lament to announce the death of a highly esteemed member of the Civil Service in the execution of the duties of his office. Mr. Richardson, in his capacity of magistrate of the twenty-four Pargannahs, and Superintendent of the Alipore jail, an appointment of which he had but recently obtained, went to the jail this morning. He went alone, but was followed by Sergeant Hornby. There was at that time a large working party of prisoners, perhaps 1200, out of the jail making rope. Immediately several of them came forward to complain of the hardships of a new order, respecting the quantity of rope to be made every day, which we hear had been increased from two chittacks to three chittacks. According to the account of a bystander, Mr. Richardson replied, that the order had not emanated from him; but the men insisted it must have been by his authority, and one of them took up a brass lotah and struck with it a blow on the temple, which killed him on the spot. An attack was then made on the Sergeant, but the guard immediately mustered, and in a few minutes the riot was put down without firing a shot, after exchanging a few blows and knocking down about a dozen of the prisoners. Mr. Donnelly proceeded to the spot as soon as he heard of the affray.—*Calcutta Courier*, April 5, 1834.

In addition to the claims which the deceased personally had to respect and esteem, the fact of his being the only surviving son of the late Hon. John Richardson, the best and truest of Canada's patriots, must affect in the strongest manner the inhabitants of this city, to whom the latter was so long and so favorably known. The children of a virtuous public man are always looked upon with respect and affection; their career is watched with anxiety, their prosperity is hailed with satisfaction, their adversity with regret. It will afford some little consolation to the relatives of the deceased, in the midst of their sorrows, to learn that the public sympathize keenly in the loss which they have sustained.—*Quebec Gazette*.

PRESERVATION OF ANIMAL SUBSTANCES IN PEAT.—One interesting circumstance attending the history of peat mosses, is the high state of preservation of animal substances buried in them for periods of many years. In June, 1747, the body of a woman was found six feet deep in a peat-moor in the Isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire. The antique sandals on her feet afforded evidence of her having been buried there for many ages; yet her nails, hair, and skin, are described as having shown hardly any marks of decay. In a tombary on the estate of the Earl of Moira, in Ireland, a human body was dug up, a foot deep in gravel, covered with eleven feet of moss; the body was completely clothed, and the garments seemed all to be made of hair. Before the use of wool was known in that country, the clothing of the inhabitants was made of hair, so that it would appear that this body had been buried in that early period; yet it was fresh unimpaired. In the Philosophical Transactions we find an example recorded of the bodies of two persons having been buried in moist peat, in Derbyshire, 1674, about a yard deep, which were examined twenty years and nine months afterwards: "the colour of their skin was fair and natural, their flesh soft as that of persons newly dead."—*Lyell's Geology*.

At the London Sessions, which commenced yesterday morning before the Lord Mayor, several gentlemen who were summoned on the Grand Jury applied to be excused attendance, on the ground that they held situations in Government offices; not one of the objections were allowed. Mr. Bridge, goldsmith, of Ludgate-hill, was summoned; when his name was called, a gentleman appeared to plead an excuse for non-attendance, on the ground that he was ordered to attend the King at St. James's Palace this day, at one o'clock, on important business; His Majesty was coming to town for the purpose. The Lord Mayor said Mr. Bridge received a summons to attend one of his Majesty's Courts before he received orders to attend his Majesty, and he should not, therefore, allow the excuse. Mr. Bridge was fined £10.

The New Forest in Hampshire consists altogether of 63,000 acres, 6,000 of which are well enclosed and planted

with oak timber trees, between rows of Scotch fir and chestnuts, as a protection from the destructive winds. The enclosures consist of from 100 to 500 acres each, and are well fenced in from the deer and numerous cattle of the forest. As the young oaks grow into wood, the fir and chestnut trees are lopped and removed.—We never witnessed a plantation, even on a small scale in a nursery, in a more healthy and growing state than are the young oaks in these enclosures. In the open parts of the forest are numerous woods of full grown timber trees, large quantities of which are cut down and sold for various purposes, and the best used or preserved as timber for the British navy. The forest is under the management of Mr. Robert Turner, whose ability in the plantation and protection of the forest is the admiration of the country, and of foreigners in particular.—*Portsmouth Herald*.

When a majority of the electors of Lower Canada shall decide for themselves, and have the manliness to vote according to their opinions, without regard to national or party distinctions, we shall have the elements of an Elective Government in Lower Canada. The opinion of the majority will then be respected, because it will then be respectable; and no man will presume to question, censure, or denounce his neighbour, for the independent exercise of a lawful right. Till that is the case, in this Province, we have reason to be thankful that we are not yet under the rule of a Parisian Jacobine Club, or such Elective Governments as are afflicting Mexico and South America, but still under the paternal rule of a British King, Lords and Commons, supported by British loyalty and British power.

"The meteor flag of England
Must yet terrific burn,
Till danger's troubled night depart,
And the star of peace return."

—*Quebec paper*.

The London Sun of the 18th October, contradicts the report which had currency in the morning papers of the previous day, that the Library of the House of Commons was destroyed in the conflagration of the Parliament House, which occurred on the 16th Oct. and positively asserts that not more than fifty volumes were either burnt or lost by that catastrophe.

It is a little singular that the Colonial Office, should on the following day have narrowly escaped a similar fate. The accident is thus accounted for, some of the servants had been brewing in the back house, the flue being foul caught fire which communicated to a beam and continued to smoulder till it was discovered, and happily extinguished.—It is to be hoped that this escape will warn all connected with that office to be vigilant in guarding against fire—and we would recommend them, in the present state of more than one colony, to be careful in distributing the various representations they receive in different presses—lest by allowing them to come together a collision should ensue, producing, what would be accounted for on the principle of "spontaneous combustion," but by which the whole Colonial edifice might be rendered a mass of blackened ruins.—*Id.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Early last Monday morning this city was visited by myriads of a small sort of fly larger than the midge, but smaller than the house fly, and having very long wings. The air was filled with them, and they settled by hundreds upon the persons of those who were abroad. We learn by the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, that a similar phenomenon was observed at Spalding, on Sunday week, and that the annoyance occasioned by these insects was sufficient to remind one of the plagues of Egypt.—*York Herald*.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

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