

POETRY.

Selected.

THE BUTTERFLY'S APPEAL.

Oh, harm me not! Oh, set me free?
Oh, listen while I pray?
What is it that you want with me?
Oh, bear me not away!
To stop this beating heart?
Oh, think—it is a life of love
That you would bid depart.

My wings they tremble so I do see
What fragile things they are!
And yet they bear me light and free,
Up thro' the fragrant air.
Oh, pleasant are the sights they bring
In the sweet summer hours,
Do you not joy to look at them
So oft like flying flowers?

You do not know, you do not hear.
And yet I hear a voice,
That says and sings all sorts of things
To make the world rejoice;
My little world—which, tho' so small
Is yet a world to me—
Oh, spare me—and I'll tell you why
I beg so earnestly.

There is another who will grieve
If harm should come to me
We fly together—sport together
Over the sunny sea:
And when the shade comes o'er the flowers
Or when the chill wind heaves
The roses to and fro, we make
A couch beneath the leaves.

He's flown to find the sunniest bank
For us to rest upon
What will he do when he comes back
And finds that I am gone?
You'll have a love some day perhaps
N'er be treated so!
E'en now he longs for me to come
Oh, let me, let me, go?

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ZEALAND.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK AND SHOCKING BARBARITY OF THE NATIVES.

The following particulars of a most shocking and barbarous outrage committed by the natives of New Zealand upon the crew of an English ship, are copied from the Sydney Herald (published at New South Wales), of August 21. In consequence of this and other recent offences committed by the New Zealanders, the British frigate Alligator sailed from Sydney on the 1st September, with 100 troops on board, to punish the perpetrators:

Every arrival from New Zealand brings intelligence of the commission of fresh atrocities by the natives of that country upon the defenceless settlers and traders. Within a very short period, one British vessel has been captured, the captain and crew of which were taken prisoners—five or six others have narrowly escaped the same fate—and a variety of depredations have been committed upon property in different parts of the "residency." The last and most revolting act of these savages has been the murder of twelve shipwrecked British Seamen, attached to the Harriet, of Sydney, whom they tore to pieces and devoured in the presence of their comrades. In consequence of the tameness with which Europeans have hitherto submitted to the outrages of these cannibals, they have become daring and insolent in their conduct—so much so, that Captain Anglim, who has been in the trade upwards of ten years, states his intention of giving up his post, and not again visiting the Islands, unless some protection be afforded by the Government—life and property being so insecure amongst the natives. We understand that Captains Guard, Anglim, Sanderson, Morris, and others, intend to wait upon the Governor, for the purpose of laying bare the real state of New Zealand.

The following is Captain Guard's narrative of the misfortunes experienced by himself and crew, after the wreck of the Harriet:—

April 29.—We were on Cape Egremont, with a boisterous gale from the S.W. at 4, 20 A.M. At daylight, succeeded in getting a boat out for the purpose of saving life &c. but not doing any good with the boat, hauled her up again. Remained in same situation on the coast till 3 P.M., when we again launched a boat; Captain Guard and four others got into it, but were unfortunately capsized; recovered ourselves and landed. Shortly after we found the Harriet had bilged, and was fast filling with water; part of her main keel and rudder were on the shore at that time. The crew were now engaged in endeavouring to save the sails, powder muskets and whatever else we could get from the wreck, and at dark succeeded in getting Mrs. Guard and two children on shore with the crew, where we stopped for the night.

April 30.—At daylight we found the vessel's stern had been completely washed away, and nearly all the casks of flour, bread, beef, sugar, spirits, tobacco, &c. strewn about the beach. We got the quarter part ashore at high water, and saved a great quantity of the whaling gear and 3 boats, after which we commenced making tents.

May 1.—Began to build a large boat from the materials of the wreck, for the purpose, as we expected, of reaching Cloudy

Bay, and taking whatever was useful and the boat would carry. At 9 A.M. we were surprised by the arrival of about 30 natives, who immediately commenced plundering the vessel, with which we did not interfere as they appeared friendly towards us. Took the necessary precaution of overhauling and putting in order the muskets, which we had, and discovered to our misfortune that there were only ten that were fit for use. We also set to work making cartridges, having reason to fear that we should soon be visited by more natives.

May 2.—Most of us were employed about the boat, and saving what we could from the wreck. Found the New Zealanders very troublesome, who began to plunder our tents of blankets and whatever came within their reach, and found it useless to interfere or use violence.

May 3.—A very heavy gale from the N.W. which blew away our boats from the beach and stove them. We got the boats again and endeavoured to repair them.

May 4.—Two Europeans, Thomas Mossman and James Johnson deserted us, taking with them stops, powder, &c. and joined the natives.

May 5.—All hands employed in the large boat, and were enabled to get her nearly timbered.

May 6.—Employed as yesterday and found that part of the natives had left us, the deserters having gone with them. At daylight the following morning we discovered that they had all returned, which excited our suspicion and fear.

May 7.—Sent four men to the southward for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any more natives near us, who brought the unwelcome intelligence, that there were about two hundred coming towards, and all around us, armed with muskets, spears, clubs, and tomahawks; on coming up, they instantaneously commenced breaking in the casks of flour, wheat, &c., which we had saved from the wreck. We did not interfere—it would have been madness—they being about two hundred and forty strong and well armed and we only twenty eight in number, and only ten good muskets between us. They told us with the greatest indifference, that they intended to kill us all and take our property.

May 8.—At daylight they appeared round our tents, armed and naked, and tried to make a quarrel with us, but we bore all with patience, although they pushed us about, and did their utmost to make us contend with them. We returned good for evil, by inviting the Chiefs into our tents, and making them presents, supposing that our peaceable and friendly conduct would be the means of pacifying them. After this they had a war dance and departed.

May 9.—Put all the men under arms, such as we had, fearing that the natives would attack us. In this we were not mistaken, for they shortly after appeared in greater numbers, and threatened our lives. They kept thrusting their tomahawks, &c. in our faces, and with the most abominable threats and gestures said they would eat "our hearts?" &c. We pretended to treat all their ill usage with indifference, and being almost defenceless, were obliged to be cautious. Shortly after, they went away a short distance from us and held a consultation, as we supposed, about us. They returned and kindly informed us that they should heat their ovens ready for the morning, when they intended to feast upon our carcasses.

May 10.—At daylight next morning, we all made up our minds to our unhappy fates, there being no means of escape, and placed our lives in the hands of the Almighty, expecting that we should be all butchered before sundown. We were, however, resolved to punish some of the monsters, and sell our lives as dearly as possible, for this purpose we kept armed and on the look out for the natives, and determined that some of them should die with us. At 8 A.M. while taking some refreshment, (those that could) the natives rushed upon us and killed two of our men, one of them they knocked down with a tomahawk, and cut him in to across the loins. The other was slaughtered and cut into joints. Finding it folly to be any longer indifferent, we commenced on the defensive by firing upon the savages and killed a number of them. Several of them fled and sought shelter behind the hills, still continuing to assail us. We obliged them to retreat twice but our stock of powder &c. &c. was fast decreasing, and our fates appeared certain. Great numbers of the natives appeared to be lying in ambush about the hills and in all directions around us, and firing incessantly upon our little force.—We then endeavoured to effect a retreat, but to no purpose, for they were in all quarters; at last finding our ammunition expended, and our lives at the last extremity, we mustered up courage and fought our way through a body of natives, and finally gained the beach. During the skirmish, Mrs. Guard was twice knocked down by the savages, with a child at her breast, and but for her comb, would have been instantly killed, she was however, taken prisoner in our retreat, with her two babies; many being killed as we fought, and those who were wounded having been obliged to remain behind, were soon despatched by the savages, and cut into small portions convenient for cooking, and their devilish appetites, for they consider it a luxury to feast on their enemies. All of us that escaped made the best of our way to Manaroa, leaving the savages to plunder our property and luxuriate on our shipmates. On our road we again met with about one hundred New Zealanders, to whom we gave ourselves up as prisoners, having no more ammunition. This party we had understood were friendly disposed toward Europeans, which caused much joy amongst us; but we soon found to the contrary, for they stripped us naked and some of them however, were friendly disposed towards us, and furnished us with a guide to show us the

road to Metaroa, while the others proceeded to the wreck, for the purpose of plundering the Harriet.

May 11.—After walking all night, we arrived at about 9 A.M. at Metaroa, when we were in their Pa, (or Fort,) and told by our guide not to venture outside, he being much alarmed for our safety. Some few of us wanted to escape the Carle, to which the natives would not consent, because they were at war with the Manaroa tribe. They gave us some potatoes, and we remained in this situation, for three days, sometimes getting abuse and at others civility, until the party had gone to the wreck had returned.

May 14.—The party having arrived with a large booty from the Harriet, they appeared in excellent spirits, and favourable to us; to some of us they gave trousers, &c. By them we also learnt that Mrs. Guard was likely to recover from her wounds, and the children being alive, but still kept prisoners, in the tribe who took them; and stated that they intended to keep her a prisoner until a sufficient ransom was paid for her.

May 15.—We were now with new masters, and who treated us better than we expected, supplying us with necessities occasionally, they had brought amongst their plunder, a considerable quantity of pieces of flesh part of our fellow men, which was eagerly devoured by them; they also brought some of the flesh of our unfortunate comrades for us to eat!

May 16.—Received intelligence that all the boats had been burnt by the natives, for the purpose of burning the dead being customary to destroy their dead with fire; one boat which was much out of repair they saved, and which we persuaded them to fetch, that we might proceed to Cloudy Bay. At length, being nearly starved and naked, and no hopes of any vessel touching at Metaroa, the natives also appearing willing to get rid of us, we persuaded them after many promises, to fetch the whaleboat. We waited there until the 19th, during which interval nothing particular occurred.

May 20.—The boat arrived and we commenced putting her in repair, our only tools being one hammer a pocket knife, and a few nails which had been in the boats they burnt. We remained amongst the savages at Metaroa, for a month, during which time nothing of any consequence occurred.

June 20.—Captain Guard and six Europeans accompanied by three natives, started for Cloudy Bay in a small whaleboat, and which was in such a bad state, that it required one hand constantly engaged in bailing the water out. After being at sea in an open boat for two days and two nights, we reached Blind Bay, and hauled our boat on the beach, being unable to proceed further at that time, on account of the wind blowing strong from the North with heavy rains.

June 22.—Started from Blind Bay; the night however, coming on, and a heavy sea from the N.E., caused us to put in at a small river, where we again fell in with a party of natives, who robbed us of what we had in the boats and our oars, and if we had not known some of them they would have stolen our boat and perhaps have done what was worse. We were here detained one day.

June 25.—Started and reached Steven's Island, where we had the pleasure of a meal of muscles from the rocks, we were afraid to visit the native settlements expecting if we did, that we should be taken prisoners or slaughtered, or lose our boats.

June 26.—About 4 P.M. [and we have much reason to recollect the hour] we arrived at the European settlement, Queen Charlotte's sound, where we had the pleasure of hearing of the schooner Joseph Weller, Captain Morris, which was lying at Port Nicholson. For the kindness of Captain Morris we shall always feel grateful.

June 27.—Reached Cloudy Bay.

July 14.—Set sail for the purpose of picking up the hands we had left at Metaroa, and afterwards to call at Port Egremont for Mrs. Guard and the children if it were possible to purchase them. The wind however, proved unfavourable, unusually so, and we in consequence steered our course to Sydney in the Joseph Weller.

List of persons killed by the natives: Richard Hall, Joseph Stevens, Robert Grimes, G. Green, [a cooper,] and seven other men whose names the Captain did not recollect. Captain Guard was wounded, having received three balls in his face.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Assessments have been levied upon the Property of each of the undermentioned non-residents in the Parish of Woodstock, County of Carleton, and that a portion of the same will be sold pursuant to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided, unless the amount annexed to each name be forthwith paid, viz: John Taylor, 15s. 10d.; John Tobin, 4s. 9d.; William Kirk, 9s. 5d.; John Higgins, 8s. 2d.; Valentine Hartley, 4s. 9d.; Richard Woods, 7s. 11d.; James Phillips, 1s. 7d.; Fraser Duff, 4s. 9d.

FRED B. DIEBLEE,
JOHN BEDELL, JUDG. } Assessors.
JAMES KETCHUM,
Woodstock, January 14th 1835.

* * The persons whose names are omitted have paid the amount to us.

LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT EASY PAYMENTS

A very valuable Tract of LAND, in the Parish of Wakefield, in the second Tier of Lots near the Town of Woodstock, County of Carleton—containing 550 Acres, about 10 acres of which is cleared. Also—150 Acres of excellent Land, in the Parish of Wicklow, in said County, adjoining Mr. Milberry. For further particulars please inquire of RALPH M. JARVIS, Esq. of Saint John, or MARK NEEDHAM, of Fredericton.

Fredericton, 10th March, 1835.

CENTRAL BANK.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the remaining Instalment of Forty Seven per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, is required to be paid into the hands of the Cashier, at the Bank in Fredericton, on MONDAY, the sixth day of July next.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. G. CLOPPER, PRESIDENT.
Fredericton, 11th March, 1835.

REMOVAL.
MR. COY, Surgeon and Druggist, has removed his Medical and Surgical Dispensary to the premises in Queen-street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. T. Smith.
Fredericton, 5th May, 1835.

FOR SALE.
300 ACRES of Wild Land, well covered with Hard Wood, convenient for hauling to Fredericton, and lays in rear of the Property on which the Hon. F. P. Robinson now resides; granted to Peter Clements, who offers the same on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to WILLIAM J. BEDELL, at Fredericton. March 10.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that any person who may hereafter be found trespassing on the Lands belonging to Captain THOMAS MOSES, situate between the River Nashwaak and the Tay Creek Road, and surrounded by Lands belonging to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, will be prosecuted according to Law.
29th Oct. 1834.

FOR SALE.
PERSONS who may be desirous of purchasing Land in the immediate vicinity of the new TOWN OF STANLEY, can be accommodated with any quantity from a Rood to a Thousand Acres, by application to Mr. ROBERT GOWAN, of Fredericton; who is likewise authorised to dispose of the Timber now growing on the said Land, and with whom a plan of the Property is lodged.
29th October, 1834. THOMAS MOSES.

Rum! Rum! and Brandy!
3 PUNCHONS Jamaica SPIRITS, and half a Pipe Cognac BRANDY, on Consignment—and for sale for Cash or short approved Credit. Apply to
M. MACKINTOSH.
Fredericton, Feb'y 15, 1835.

FOR SALE,
(and possession given immediately.)
A most valuable Lot of LAND on the South-West Branch of the Miramichi River, containing Two Hundred Acres,—originally granted to John K. McPherson. For terms and particulars, apply to W. F. KINNEAR, Esquires, Saint John, or to the Subscriber.
JAMES TAYLOR.
Fredericton, 24th April, 1835.

Valuable Property for Sale in the COUNTY OF CARLETON. PARISH OF WAKEFIELD.

THAT well known property formerly owned by the late Wm. Dingey, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Dingey, situated on the Bank of the River St. John in the Parish of Wakefield, containing 600 acres more or less. A great portion of the Land is intervalle, the remainder well wooded, and the soil of a superior quality. The above property will be sold together or in three separate Lots;—for terms and further particulars apply to Captain MacLachlan or Mr. Gaynor in Fredericton, or to JOHN ROBERTSON.
St. John, 24th December, 1834.

FOR SALE,
73 ACRES of superior Land on the River Nashwaak, being a part of the Campbell property, bounded on the upper side by John Young, and having 170 Rods front, being a large proportion of intervalle.
ALSO:
100 ACRES of Land formerly owned by Donald Fraser, on which there is large clearings and a good Barn.

—ALSO—
200 ACRES of Land, being Lots 166 and 167 on the River Nashwaak, lately owned by Donald McLeod. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above Land will apply to WILLIAM J. BEDELL at Fredericton.
15th April, 1835.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY.

MR. COY, SURGEON, and Successor to MR. G. E. BALDWIN, informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased the above Establishment, where he will keep a constant supply of the best Patent and other MEDICINES; DRUGS; PAINTS; DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. Physicians and Family Prescriptions accurately prepared.
* * Advice to the Poor gratis.
Fredericton, 2d February, 1835.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
(and possession given the first May next.)

THAT two story Dwelling HOUSE situated in King's Street, next below the residence of J. A. MACLAUCHLAN, Esq.—
Apply to
JOSHUA DUNN.
December 16, 1834.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!
AN additional supply of those very superior HAVANNAH CIGARS, of 1000, 500, 250 and 125 in a Box, have just been received by the Subscriber.
N. B. As the above are on consignment, a very liberal discount will be allowed to retailers.
ROBERT CHESTNUT.
Fredericton, 6th January, 1835.

NEW BRUNSWICK ALE.
MESSRS. KELLIE & YOUNGER, BREWERS, in the City Saint John, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent for the Town of Fredericton and its vicinity, beg leave to acquaint the Public generally, that they can be supplied with the above excellent article in ten or thirty Gallon Casks, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per gallon. Messrs. K. & Y. particularly request that their friends in this place will apply to the subscribing Agent, who will forward their orders, make delivery, and receive all payments for the same.
R. CHESTNUT.
Store at Steam Boat Landing.

N. B. The persons who gave orders to Mr. Younger a few days ago, can receive the articles ordered, by applying as above.
Fredericton, 10th March, 1835.

M. MACKINTOSH,
IN returning grateful thanks to Friends and the Public for past favours, offers for sale at the lowest rates for Cash and Country Produce,—

SUPERFINE and Rye Flour; new Oatmeal—prime Mess Irish Pork; Herrings and Fat Mackerel; smoked Herrings; dried Cod and Scale Fish; siskins Butter; roll Butter; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Cheese; Toss; Coffee; Sugars; Molasses; Jamaica Spirits; Cogniac Brandy; Holland Gin; low priced Wines; London Porter, in bottles; cask and boxes Raisins, by retail; dried Currants; best Valencia and soft shelled Almonds; superfine Durham Mustard; root and ground Ginger, best quality; Allspice; black Pepper; Nutmegs; Cloves; Saleratus; boxes Mould Candles, short 6's; Soap; Starch; Indigo; Logwood; Fustic; Copperas; Alum; Rosin; Sulphur; Epsom Salts; Souff and Tobacco; Table Salt; Powder and Shot; corned Pork and Hams; Printed Calico; Scotch Homespun; red and white Flannels; bleached and unbleached Cottons; coloured lining Cottons; Bobbin and quilting Nett; a few Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs; Men and Boys Comforters; Guernsey Frocks, assorted sizes; Crockery Ware; Britannia metal Tea and Table Spoons; Window Glass; Nails; Scissors, assorted sizes; gold eyed Needles; Pinsper lb. and in papers; hair and dressing combs;—Country made Socks and Mitts, &c. &c. Bbls. Pilot Bread; Onions by the Bushel.
Queen-Street, Fredericton, }
December 2nd 1834. }

LAND FOR SALE.
ROBERT RANKIN & Co. have a number of Lots of LAND in the County of Carleton, which they wish to dispose of. Any Person wishing to purchase will be informed of the situations and conditions, by applying to WILLIAM J. BEDELL at Fredericton.
24th March, 1835.

HOUSE TO LET,
and possession given immediately.
THAT pleasantly situated Stone Cottage with the out Buildings and Garden attached, within a mile of Fredericton, and formerly occupied by E. N. Kendall, Esq. Apply to the Subscriber.
21st April, 1835. F. E. BECKWITH.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Honorable John Murray Bliss, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within nine months from the date hereof: And all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to
GEORGE P. BLISS, } Administrators.
L. A. WILMOT, }
Fredericton, 27th September, 1834.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subscriber having received an appointment as agent for the Hartford Connecticut Insurance Company, will insure Stores, Houses, Mills, Factories, Barns, and every sort of Goods and Wares, against Loss or DAMAGE BY FIRE, at the most reasonable rate of Premium. The subscriber will also attend to the renewal of any Policies issued by the former Agent in this place.
L. A. WILMOT, Agent.
Fredericton, May 13th, 1835.

FLOUR, MACKEREL, &c.
FALL Mackerel; Flour; prime Mess Irish Pork; Net Herrings; Nails; Window Glass; &c. &c. just received and for sale low for Cash and Country Produce.
To let till 1st of May 1835.
A comfortable Parlour with two Bed Closets, and the use of a Kitchen, and part of a good Cellar. Also—Two or three Barns, near the Barracks.
M. MACKINTOSH.
Fredericton, 13th October, 1834.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.
TERMS—16s. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.

Advertisements not exceeding Twelve Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first and one Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash and the Insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.
AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, Mr. Peter Duff.
SAINT ANDREWS, Mr. G. Miller.
DORCHESTER, E. B. Chandler.
SALISBURY, R. Scott, Esq.
KENT, J. W. Weldon, Esq.
MIRAMICHI, Edward Baker, Esq.
KENT, (CO. OF YORK) Geo. Moorhouse, Esq.
WOODSTOCK, }
NORTHAMPTON, } Mr. C. Raymond.
SHEFFIELD, } James Tilley, Esq.
GAGGETOWN, } Doctor Barker.
KINGSTON, Mr. W. F. Bonnell.
HAMPTON, Mr. Asa Davidson.
SUSSEX VALE, Mr. Samuel Hallett.
J. C. Foll, Esq.