

## POETRY.

[FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

### THE BEREFT ONE.

When first I clasped thee to my breast a lovely  
blooming bride,  
O thou wert dearer to my soul than all the  
world beside;  
I loved thee more than words can speak—thy  
very name was dear.

My feeling heart beat high with hope, and  
thought that hope sincere.  
How blissful was my moments—then a heaven  
on earth was mine,  
Thy presence bade each thought depart that  
was not thought divine;

For holy was the smile of love that lit thy dark  
blue eye,  
And the soft blush that ting'd thy cheek—the  
blush of majesty.  
But ah! how soon the fairest flower may yield  
its sweet perfume,  
And withering in the arms of death be gathered  
to the tomb;

Alas! 'twas even so with me—thou art for ever  
gone,  
And I am left alone with care to mourn  
for thee alone.  
When hopes that tell those fleeting years all  
sorrowing to depart,  
And the last flower that blooms for love hath  
withered from the heart;

Joy lives not in the rosy smile that decks the  
morning sky,  
Nor can the moonlight paths of youth give  
pleasure to the eye.  
Ah! whether shall the fainting soul pursue her  
lost repose,  
Ah! whether shall she seek for rest from all  
her mighty woes;

Jesus can heal the wounds which this false  
world hath given—  
Jesus' smiles alone can lift the wanderer to  
heaven.  
Adieu! adieu! thy spirit pure hath winged its  
happy flight,  
To where immortal love presides—to realms  
of living light;

More beautiful than e'er thou wast removed  
from every pain,  
Then cease my soul to mourn for thee since  
we may meet again.

In the course of our reading we met with  
the following beautiful and pathetic stanzas,  
which we annex to the communication of our  
friend, whom we deeply sympathize with in his  
recent bereavement.

### LINES.

BY THE LATE REV. C. WOLFE, UPON THE  
DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

If I had thought thou couldst have died,  
I might not weep for thee;  
But I forgot, when by thy side,  
That thou couldst mortal be;  
It never through my mind had past  
That time could e'er be o'er,  
And I on thee should look my last,  
And thou shouldst smile no more.

And still upon that face I look,  
And think 'twill smile again;  
And still the thought I will not brook,  
That I must look in vain!  
But when I speak—thou dost not say,  
What thou ne'er leavest unsaid,  
And now I feel, as well I may,  
Dear Mary, thou art dead!

If thou wouldst stay, e'en as thou art,  
All cold and all serene—  
I still might press thy silent heart,  
And where thy smiles have been!  
While e'en thy chill, bleak corpse I have,  
Thou seemest still my own;  
But there, I lay thee in thy grave—  
And I am now alone.

I do not think, where'er thou art,  
Thou hast forgotten me;  
And I, perhaps, may soothe this heart  
In thinking too of thee;  
Yet there was round thee such a dawn  
Of light ne'er seen before,  
As fancy never could have drawn,  
And never can restore!

### INSURRECTION OF THE CAFFRES.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 3d of January inclusive, three days later than the last advices, have been received. The greatest excitement still prevailed throughout the colony, and it was generally feared that the insurrection of the Caffres would not be put down without sacrificing much property and many lives. The merchants and residents of Cape town had waited upon the Governor, and offered to enrol themselves as volunteers for the protection of the town, if he thought it advisable to send all the regular troops to the scene of the disturbance. His Excellency, however, considered that one regiment would be sufficient to meet the emergency. The Admiral had placed His Majesty's ship Wolf at the disposal of the Government, which was to proceed immediately from Simon's Bay with troops. Arrangements had also been made for sending reinforcements and supplies of all kinds from Table Bay, and the Governor was about to proceed to Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, in His Majesty's ship Trinaculo. The following were the latest accounts received in Cape Town:

"Graham's Town, Dec. 25.—The engineers are now busy putting up stockades, so as to form a fortified position round the church, and I am glad to say that my premises are within the lines. I have also got a flat roof which can be ascended by means of a ladder, and

in the event of our being compelled to take shelter there, I have near 100 rounds of ammunition. I am happy that I had an opportunity of giving sleeping room to about a dozen unfortunates who were obliged to fly into town. If the Caffres should attack us, they will meet with a warm reception, as all seem fully determined to do their duty; my gun I am obliged to keep in constant readiness, as I do not know when the alarm may be given. We are all to muster at six o'clock to-morrow morning. Business is completely out of every person's mind at present. A party start in the morning to bring in the remains of poor Henderson and Mahony. Mrs. Mahony, who was in the wagon when it was attacked, drew six assegais from the body of Henderson; she and her child were not injured, and have reached this place in safety. I was on duty nearly the entire of last night and good part of this day, and I assure you that I am rather fatigued, as this day has been very sultry. The artillerymen have been daily making up cartridges; an immense quantity has been issued. I saw a division of Hottentots march, and if Sir John Falstaff had viewed them he would not have been ashamed of his corps; certainly the Hottentots had each a musket, but as to their clothes, the least said about those the better. I feel convinced that there will be a tremendous effusion of blood before this business ends. However I must refer you to the sentiments expressed in the *Graham's Town Journal* of this day, which speaks the mind of all. I cannot say that this has been a happy Christmas, but it is far from being a dull one; in fact, the circumstances of the churches, in a day like this, being used as military depots, speaks volumes. The general opinion of those who are thought to possess the best information is that if the Caffres really intend to attack us, they will do so either this or to-morrow night.

"26th, Ten o'clock, a.m.—I have been out all night under arms, but as yet all is quiet; the stockades are nearly finished, and some additional pieces of cannon are being prepared. One thing I have determined on—viz., that if we get over this danger, and if the government do not take better measures for the protection of this frontier, I shall certainly quit the place, even if I had to sacrifice the last stick I had. Numbers are of the same opinion. Captain Edye, of the expedition party, has lost three of his fingers, in consequence of holding his hand carelessly near a loaded gun. The party are now near the source of the Caledon river, and it is supposed they will either remain there until the present affair is at an end, or, if possible, return to the colony. A party returned last night who went out to bring in the remains of Henderson, Mahony, and another, and they said that nothing could equal the barbarity with which these unfortunates were treated; they could scarcely count their wounds. Mr. Phillip's house and premises were destroyed by fire the night before last, and many other places have also been burnt. Great numbers of sheep (one flock alone consists of 6,000) and cattle have been brought here, but I fear the little grass about us will soon be consumed. The flocks of Merino sheep, near 4,000, have been carried off. We are in expectation of some help from the Uitenhage and Somerset districts, but none has yet arrived. Mr. Wright is captain of the division to which I belong. Messrs. Cock, Norton, and Thompson are also in commands.

"Two o'clock.—Intelligence has just reached us that, with one or two exceptions, all the Caffre traders have been murdered. Orders are sent out to recall all the troops that are at present out of town. Nearly all the missionary stations are abandoned, and nothing but terror and confusion exist all over our borders. Some persons who were making their escape saw three dead Europeans at one place."

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 3.—The 72d Highlanders, Colonel Smith, had advanced into the interior for the protection of the frontier. A proclamation was issued at Cape town on the 7th January, calling upon every man to consider himself a soldier. By the last mail from Graham's Town, dated 2d January, a despatch had been received from Colonel Somerset, who had been obliged to quit all the forts on the frontiers after killing a great many Caffres. All the farmers had retired to Graham's Town for protection, leaving all their property to the mercy of the Caffres. The Caffres say that they can bring 135,000 men into the field. They are generally from six to seven feet high, and are for the most part very powerful and muscular men. Their only weapon is the assegai, a lance tipped with poison, which they throw with great precision, and seldom miss their aim at sixty yards distance. They already occupy 600 square miles of our territory. We have no fears for

the safety of Cape Town, as they will never be able to effect the passage of the Blue Mountains. These indeed could easily be defended by a few pieces of ordnance.

January 15.—The Caffres, amounting to nearly twenty thousand, made a bold, sudden irruption on the colony, committing devastation, outrage and murder, driving the flocks and herds into the interior as they seized them; small parties have met with a slight repulse from our troops, and some portion of the cattle have been recaptured, but they have succeeded in securing thirty thousand head of black cattle, eighteen thousand sheep and one thousand horses. The towns of Salem and Theopolis were abandoned. By the last accounts (15th Jan.) the Caffres were within eighteen miles of Graham's Town, Macos, their chief, declaring death to the traders (including all the white inhabitants) but to spare the missionaries. Lieutenant Colonel Smith had arrived at Graham's Town, and taken command of the forces on the frontiers, where a burgher guard had been formed, and placed themselves under the command of Captain Smith. Every precaution was made for defence, and martial law had been proclaimed in the colony. Rear Admiral Sir Thomas B. Capel, K. C. B. sailed in his Majesty's ship Winchester from Simon's Town on the 9th of January, with the Governor Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K. C. B. accompanied by His Majesty's ship Trinaculo and Wolf, with troops, arms and ammunition, for Algoa Bay; and all the disposable forces had been ordered to the same point.

NORTH AMERICAN BOUNDARY LINE.—Mr. G. R. Robinson, (as we understood,) asked whether since the last session of Parliament, any thing had been done between this country and the United States towards settling the long pending question of the North American boundary line.

Sir, R. Peel said it was a most intricate and complicated question. The dispute arose out of the vagueness of the treaty in 1783. By that treaty a certain boundary line was settled between Maine, one of the United States, and New Brunswick, belonging to Great Britain, which boundary was to consist of certain high land, extending to the St. Lawrence. From the vague wording of the treaty, however, it had been physically impossible to discern where these high land were. In consequence both parties had consented to refer the matter to the King of the Netherlands, and abide by his decision. Accordingly three points had been submitted to his Majesty's consideration, on two of which he had decided, but on the third he had found it impossible to determine, in consequence of the difficulty in respect to the non-discovery of the high lands in question. Under these circumstances, his Majesty had suggested an amicable compromise. Great Britain had professed its willingness to abide by the proposed final adjustment, but the United States had hitherto declined acceding to it. That Power had, however, suggested that a new survey should be made, to which Great Britain assented, offering to abide by that survey, providing that certain preliminary conditions were agreed upon, without which the survey would be useless and unsatisfactory. One of these points was, whether, according to the treaty of 1783, the Bay of Fundy formed part of the Atlantic Ocean. This negotiation was still pending, for sufficient time had not elapsed for the arrival from the United States of their answer to our last communication. It was the earnest desire, he believed, on the part of both countries to arrange the matter amicably (Hear, hear)—and the House should be made acquainted with the result as soon as it was ascertained by Government. (Hear, hear.)

CANADA.—On the 9th of March, a highly interesting debate took place on the affairs of Lower Canada; when Sir Robert Peel announced that the Ministers had given their best attention to this embarrassing question, and had come to the determination "to send out a Representative wholly unconnected with local politics, altogether unconnected with local prejudices, and completely unconnected with Canadian affairs, who should be able on the spot, to take a whole view of the question, and report the best means of a final adjustment." The debate took its origin in consequence of a petition presented by Mr. Roebuck, who insinuated that unless all the demands were instantly granted, there would be a rebellion, in which the United States would take part. In reply to this improbable surmise and unguarded language, Sir Robert Peel said,

"He, Mr. Roebuck, also undertook to assure us that thirteen million inhabitants of the United States of America, a country with which Great Britain at

this moment enjoys the profoundest amity, a country with which Great Britain is almost daily interchanging expressions of most friendly feelings, a country with which Great Britain has scarcely a subject of difference—their old jealousies being now removed, and each, conscious that the prosperity of the other must influence its own prosperity, reciprocally desiring that peace, tranquillity, and good order might flourish in the other—such, Sir, I say, being the state of the countries, the Hon. Gentleman thinks it fit to declare that if a rebellion should break out in Canada, the whole of the United States are prepared to interfere in our domestic quarrels, and join the rebellious Canadians. Now, Sir, I will not do the United States the injustice to believe, even for a moment, that they or any one on their behalf could have authorised the Hon. and Learned Member to make such a declaration within the walls of the British House of Commons. [Loud cheers and laughter.] I have too high an opinion of their justice and integrity; but even if that opinion were wanting, I entertain such a sense of their shrewdness, common sense and discretion, that I cannot believe they would select as their organ in this House the Hon. Member who has thought proper to present himself in that capacity. [Cheers, and great laughter.]"

### 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 Mackerels; smoked HERRINGS; dried Cod and Seal Fish; firm Butter; roll Butter; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Cheese; Tins; Coffee; Sugars; Molasses; Jamaica Spirits; Cognac 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; Salsaparilla; boxes Mould Candles, short 6's; Soap; Starch; Indigo; Logwood; Fustic; Copperas; Alum; Rosin; Sulphur; Epsom Salts; Snuff 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 Net; 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; Pins; Pins; and in papers; hair and dressing Combs;—Country made Socks and Mitts, &c. &c. Bos. Pilot Bread; Onions by the Bushel.

Queen-Street, Fredericton, }  
December 2nd 1834.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons in the Province of New Brunswick having any unsettled demands against the Honorable S. P. Hurd, formerly Surveyor General of the Province, are requested to send in an account thereof (duly attested) without delay to the Subscriber, as the Attorney and Agent of Mr. Hurd, in order that they may receive their due proportion of any Funds that may be placed in the Subscriber's hands or the liquidation thereof.

GEORGE F. STREET,  
Fredericton, 25th August, 1834.

### CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person who may hereafter be found trespassing on the Lands belonging to Captain THOMAS MOSES, situated between the River Nashua 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 Rod 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.

### 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 Macleachlan or Mr. Gwynne in Fredericton, or to JOHN ROBERTSON, St. John, 24th December, 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, 1833.

### Administration Notices.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late DANIEL MOREHOUSE, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to GEORGE MOREHOUSE, } Ex-  
FREDERICK MOREHOUSE, } cutors.  
Queensbury, 28d Feb'y, 1835.—2m.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HENRI KIRK, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to JAMES KEARNEY, } Execu-  
JAMES HISCOCK, } tors.  
Wicklow, 1st January, 1835.

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.

### PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly Journal, which is intended to be published in FREDERICTON, and called, THE CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. R. T. Edgill, sole Proprietor and Editor

THE principles of "THE CONSERVATIVE" are sufficiently declared by the name, which seems to have acquired a fixed and determinate meaning. It scarcely need be said, that a "Conservative" means one, whose principle and determination is to defend the time-honored British Constitution, and maintain the valuable Institutions of the Empire in their integrity; but who is not averse to the correction of abuses that may have crept into any of them by length of time, or to real improvement wherever it may be practicable. This, at least, is the meaning which we attach to the term; and in this sense of it we shall endeavour to justify the title assumed.

The Columns of "The Conservative" shall be always open to Communications in which subjects of local interest are temperately and fairly discussed; and adorned by the most valuable literary materials that can be procured. The RIGHTS of ALL PARTIES shall be invariably respected and maintained.

The aim of "The Conservative" will be to preserve harmony and good feeling among all classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony; and to direct the energies of the people into the most healthful channels.

It remains to be seen, whether the Proprietor shall be encouraged to embark in an enterprise of this nature.

An engraving, of original design, will surmount the Title; and "The Conservative" will be issued on fine paper, with new type.

No money will be looked for until the expiration of the first six months, when the whole of the annual subscription would be required, to enable the Proprietor to meet the heavy engagements which must be contracted before "The Conservative" can commence. At the same time, it shall be optional with subscribers to decline the paper at any moment, on paying the amount of subscription due.

Terms: Twenty Shillings per annum.

"The Conservative," it is intended, will open with a review of the proceedings of our Legislature during the Session which has just closed; and the publication will begin as soon as possible after the undertaking may appear to be justified.

The Editor's address is at the General Agency Office, Fredericton.

Subscription Lists will be prepared forthwith, and Agents appointed.

Fredericton, March 18, 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.

### 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. Moorhead, Esq.
WOODSTOCK, and	Mr. C. Raymond.
NORTHAMPTON,	James Tilley, Esq.
SHEFFIELD,	Doctor Barker.
GAGETOWN,	Mr. W. F. Bonnell.
KINGSTON,	Mr. Isa Davidson.
HAMPTON,	Mr. Samuel Hallett.
SUSSEX VALE,	J. C. Fair, Esq.