

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 4th, 1835.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, Wm. I. BEDELL, Esq.
Discount Day, THURSDAY.

Bill or Notes offered for Discount, must
be lodged with the Cashier before three
o'clock on TUESDAY.

SAVING'S BANK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
Trustees for JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next week. J. SLASON, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week.



By Authority.

The following are the Terms upon which
His Majesty's Government have authorised
the granting of Leases to Owners of Lands
in New Brunswick who may wish to work
Coal situated beneath their own Property.

1. Leases may be granted for Fifty years.
2. A Duty of 3s. N. B. Currency to be
paid for every Chaldron of 72 Cwt., com-
monly called the Newcastle Chaldron, raised
to the surface.

3. Payment of the Duty to be made every
Six Months after the expiration of the first
Twelve Months—that is, at the expiration
of the first Year the duty on the Coal raised
the first half Year to be paid, and every Six
Months in succession the duty to be paid for
the preceding half Year, thereby leaving the
Lessee Six Months in arrear of Duty at
every Payment.

4. At the expiration of the first Lease of
a Mine, if the Government refuse to renew
the Lease, and if the Buildings and Machi-
nery employed have been erected by the
Lessee, the Government shall pay for them
at a fair valuation to be determined by Ar-
bitration. But if erected by the Govern-
ment, or paid for at the expiration of a pre-
vious Lease, any succeeding Lessee to be
bound to deliver them up in good order and
repair—and also be bound to deliver up all
Shafts, Drifts, Drains and Workings in good
order and well secured.

5. A clause of Forfeiture to be added to
the preceding conditions, in the event of the
Lessee omitting, for a specified period, to
open a Mine on the property comprised
in his Lease, or ceasing, for a specified period,
to continue such Works as may have
been commenced.

With respect to the encouragement of
Trials to find deep Beds of Coal, no ex-
press stipulation can be made, nor any spe-
cific remission of duty promised; but should
the Government be satisfied that skill and
activity have been exerted, and some risk
encountered in opening successfully deeper
Strata than previously worked, there will be
every disposition to allow a liberal gratuity
out of the amount of Royalty, which may
become due on the produce of the new
Mines; such gratuity, however, in no case
to exceed half the outlay.

On Sunday evening last, a very in-
teresting and eloquent Discourse was
delivered in the Presbyterian Church,
by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, "on the cor-
roborative evidences for the truth of
the Christian Religion, arising from the
rapid and general propagation of the
Gospel in the first ages;" after which a
collection was made for the benefit
of the poor in Fredericton, amounting to
£9 6s. 6d. This sum is immediately to
be distributed among the most needy and
deserving poor of the place.

We would take this opportunity of
informing our readers, that the same
Rev. Gentleman, two or three weeks
hence, will deliver another Discourse
on a subject equally interesting and im-
portant; and judging from that of last
Sunday, and from Mr. Birkmyre's known
and generally acknowledged talents and
erudition, we anticipate a full attend-
ance, as well as an edifying and eloquent
Sermon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday the
eleventh day of August next, at the Court
House in Dorchester, between the hours of
twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon:—

THE Real Estate of Jonathan Levi Robin-
son, situate in the Parish of Hopewell:
Taken in Execution at the suit of George
Derry.

ALSO—at the same time and place:

All the right, title, claim and interest of
William D. Jones, of, in and to the Real Es-
tate of his Father, William Jones, deceased,
situate in the Parish of Westmorland, or else-
where in this County: Seized and taken by
virtue of two several Executions issued out of
the Supreme Court, against the said William
D. Jones. W. P. SAYRE, Sheriff.
Dorchester, 28th January, 1835.

KELTIE'S OCTOBER ALE.

ASKS Keltie & Younger's best ALE
for sale, if applied for immediately.
ROBERT CHESTNUT.
Fredericton, 6th January, 1835.

REVIEW.

The Rising Village, with other Poems. By
Oliver Goldsmith, a Descendant of the
Author of the Deserter Village. Saint
John, N. B.

Oliver Goldsmith redivivus! The De-
serted Village rising again—

"Where half the convex world intrudes be-
tween;"

and "the poor exiles" have not "wished in
vain,"

"For seats like those beyond the western
maid!"

According to our Author's representation,
almost every feature of "Sweet Auburn"
blooming afresh in the Auburns of Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick—

"The shelter'd cot, the cultivated farm,
The never failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent Church!"

And a descendant, collaterally at least, of
the Poet himself—a grandson of the very
brother of whom Oliver sang—

"Where'er I roam, whatever climes I see,
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee,
Still to my Brother turns;"

of the very original, as we must believe, of
"the Village Preacher," whose exquisite
picture is the chef-d'œuvre of pathetic de-
scription,—bearing his Great-Uncle's name,
and invoking his inspiration, to paint the
consolatory scene, and

"prevailing over time,
Redress the rigors of th' inclement clime!"

Oh! who does not feel his heart bounding at
the thought? Who that has ever "watch'd,
or wept, or pray'd, or felt" with Oliver Gold-
smith, does not embrace the idea that he
should thus be called to "watch, and weep,
and pray, and feel" again? Ungrateful if
it would be, ungenerous, impious, heartless,
not to have such emotions, or having, not to
indulge them.

From such a crime we are free. With
these emotions delightedly indulged we have
caught up the production of our youthful
Poet, and opened our soul to every feeling
which a kindred genius could inspire. And
what is the inference? Has the genius really
accompanied the transmission of the name?
Has it survived the changes and chances
which have tossed the Goldsmiths over the
Atlantic? And is "the Rising Village" wor-
thy of "the Deserter?"

Before we answer these questions it may
be well to enquire a little into the condition
and prospects of a poet in this part of the
world. Several have appeared who have
imagined themselves animated by poetic fire;
but hardly one of the number, we sadly fear,
has established a permanent title to a poet's
fame. They have either had to content
themselves with the transient approbation
of some few among the readers of the week-
ly news, who would deign to turn their eyes
to "pretty verses" in the Poet's Corner; or,
if two or three of them have ventured on
the publication of a little duodecimo, it has
found perhaps half-a-dozen purchasers beyond
the very limited list of Subscribers—whom
private feeling or personal solicitation may
have induced to give their names. How shall
we account for these failures? Is the soil inca-
pable of producing a true poet? Or are the
people incapable of appreciating poetry? There
is a measure of truth, we apprehend, in
either conclusion.

Poetry, it may be said, is an innate or
natural faculty, and consequently should be
independent of external circumstances. In-
nate it certainly is in the same sense as other
faculties by which men obtain distinction.
Vivid conception, lively imagination, a sense
of the beautiful and the sublime, are essen-
tial to poetic genius; and these, although they
may be encouraged or depressed by external
circumstances, originate from the same
source as the soul itself. But every climate
and people under heaven, we believe, has its
share of these heavenly gifts; and certain we
are that Acadia is not destitute of them.
"Henry" and "Albyn" in the adjoining pe-
ninsula, and the too assuming perhaps, but
far too rudely treated "Bard of New Brun-
swick," have discovered powers which might
have been equal to the highest flights of po-
etry. The circumstances however have not
been duly encouraging. Our scenery pre-
sents a few grand and a few beautiful im-
ages. The wide world of forest and of sky,
the towering pine and majestic elm, the
broad river and rippling brook, the soft in-
tervale and masses of rugged rock, the first
leaves of spring and rich tints of autumnal
foliage; these, with others which now rise
upon our view, but which we must not nu-
merate at the risk of disproving our own
position—undoubtedly occur. But the vast
variety in which the poet glories—the moun-
tain which he climbs to heaven or descends
to the gloomy shades below; the towers and
palaces, the castles and camps, carrying him
back through scenes which he colors and
animates at pleasure; the numberless asso-
ciations of the past or present theatres of
human life—these are all wanting. A bar-
ren waste surrounds him; and unless he be
a truly original genius, "a savage or a god,"
finding sublimity and beauty, consolation
and hope, in the negative qualities of such a
region, his powers will lie dormant, or be
feebly exerted.

But this is not all. The people about him,
not to say the poet himself, are engaged in
occupations but little calculated to nurture a
poetic taste. Enterprising indeed they are,
and eager for a kind and measure of knowl-
edge; but the necessity of uninterrupted
labour to support themselves and their fa-
milies, with the equally unpropitious in-
fluence of summer's heat and winter's cold,
and certain moral peculiarities and habits
which need not be specified, are very unfa-
vorable to the wild refinement (if we may
use the expression) which is the very ele-
ment of poetry. Without leisure for the
indulgence of the imagination, and without
that mental character which allows and cher-
ishes the indulgence, the minstrel will not
be welcomed—the poet cannot live. Sup-
pose it possible that a Homer or Virgil, a
Milton or a Goldsmith, had actually grown

up among us—how many would there be to
admire or comprehend him? Here and there
perhaps an isolated being like himself might
find his bosom heave with new and strange
feelings at the congenial strain; but the mul-
titude of our active lumberers, our industri-
ous mechanics, and acquisitive tradesmen or
merchants, what would be the poet or his
poetry to them? It is no reproach to these
useful bodies of men that the realities of life
engross their attention—they are worthily
engaged in creating scenes for future poets
to describe; through them "the Rising Vil-
lage" is formed in the wilderness.

After these reflections we return to our
question; to which they will naturally be
supposed to have been intended to prepare
the mind for a disappointing reply. In truth
the merit of our youthful Poet would be
great indeed, if in such circumstances he had
produced a poem which could for a moment
be thought equal to "the Deserter Village."

This he has not done; and although the first
idea appears particularly happy, it is perhaps
unfortunate that his chosen subject, togeth-
er with his name, leads us at once to a
comparison with the most affecting piece of
poetry which the English language contains.
In "the Rising Village" however there is—
and that is much to say—a resemblance of
its admirable prototype. Not only have the
topics been suggested by it; but the method
of composition, the flow of the verse, the
tender feeling, and the virtuous aim, remind
us of what we have loved so well. The Au-
thor is a Poet; and amidst the very different
circumstances which called forth the powers
and formed the taste of his great exemplar,
might for aught we know, have rivalled, or
become, himself. The dedication is certainly
like:

"Thou dear companion of my early years,
Partner of all my boyish hopes and fears,
To whom I oft address'd the youthful strain,
And sought no other praise than thine to gain!"

The invocation—
"And thou dear Spirit, whose harmonious lay,
Didst lovely Auburn's piercing woes display,"
is better conceived than expressed; and the
lines which follow would almost persuade us
that the prayer had reached a favorable ear,
and drawn down an inspiring power:—

"Do thou to thy fond relative impart
Some portion of thy sweet poetic art;
Like mine, Oh! let my verse as gently flow,
While truth and virtue in my numbers glow;
And guide my pen with thy bewitching hand,
To paint the Rising Village of the land."

The contrast between "the cities and plains"
of Britain and "the woods and wilds" of
Acadia, is rather just than striking; and the
same remark applies to much of the de-
scription of the dangers and hardships en-
countered by the first settlers. We some-
times meet with touches of which the pencil
of the original Oliver might not have been
ashamed; as

"When, looking round, the lonely settler sees
His home amid a wilderness of trees;"
or when, the savage tribes having assembled
to exterminate the invader,

"He hears them off in earnest mood maintain
Their right to rule the mountain and the plain;
He hears them doom the white man's instant
death,
Shrinks from the sentence while he grasps for
Tears, rousing with one effort all his might,
Darts from his hut, and saves himself by flight.
Yet, what a refuge! Here a host of foes,
On every side, a trembling steps oppose;
Here savage beasts around his cottage howl
As through the gloomy wood they nightly
prowl!"

or when,
"Around his dwelling, scatter'd huts extend,
While every hut affords another friend,
His perils vanish'd, and his fears o'ercome,
Sweet hope portrays a happy peaceful home.
On every side fair prospects charm his eyes,
And future joys in every thought arise.
By nature nourish'd, by her bounty blest,
He looks to heaven, and lulls his cares to rest."
But the picture is seldom completed in the
same style; and too generally the finishing
strokes, instead of communicating that ir-
resistible grace which old Oliver's almost al-
ways superinduced, serve rather to efface
the charming expression, and render the
whole tame and commonplace.

The Poet has evidently felt a dearth of in-
teresting objects in the living landscape
around him. The Pastor is absent; the
Church wants energy; the Tavern, the
School, the Store, the Doctor, appear to him
but poor imitations of the corresponding sub-
jects in "the Deserter Village;" he has sket-
ched them with humour, but wanted the en-
couragement to imagine better than they are. We
should not be much disposed to complain on
this head, had he subsequently given rein to
his imagination in anticipating what "the
Rising Village" may be in after time; had he
depicted, as he might have done, its proba-
ble superiority in many respects to what we
have left behind us; and, instead of an "Al-
bert and Flora," with whom we have here
no patience,—a scene of old country love
tragedy and heart broken after a new-country
fashion (unfashionable, we hope, in this or
any country) possessing no peculiar traits
to redeem its inappropriateness, had he dwelt
upon the expanding virtues and enjoyments
of the rising or future Acadia.

Something of this kind we certainly have;
and we think most readers of feeling and
taste will join us in wishing the Author had
been more adventurous, when they come to
such passages as the following:—

"While time thus rolls his rapid years away,
The Village rises gently into day.
How sweet it is, at first approach of morn,
Before the silvery dew has left the lawn,
When warring winds are sleeping yet on high,
Or breathe as softly as the bosom's sigh.
To gain some easy hill's ascending height,
Where all the landscape brightens with delight,
And boundless prospects stretch'd on ev'ry side,
Proclaim the country's industry and pride.
Here the broad marsh extends its open plain,
Until its limits touch the distant main;
There verdant meads along the uplands spring,
And grateful odours to the breeze bring;

Here crops of grain in rich luxuriance rise,
And wave their golden riches to the skies;
There smiling orchards interrupt the scene,
Or gardens bounded by some fence of green;
The farmer's cottage, bounded by the trees,
Whose spreading branches shelter from the
breeze;

The winding stream that turns the busy mill,
Whose clacking echoes o'er the distant hill;
The neat white church, beside whose walls are
spread
The grass-clo'd hillocks of the sacred dead,
Whose rude-cut stones, or painted tablets tell,
In labour'd verse, how youth and beauty fell."

We must acknowledge indeed, and we do
it with unfeigned gratification, that the po-
em rises greatly as we approach its termina-
tion; and when, after

"The note of the Whip-poor-Will how sweet
to hear,
When sadly slow it breaks upon the ear,
And tells each night, to all the silent vale,
The hopeless sorrows of its mournful tale;"

the Poet exclaims—

"Dear lovely spot! Oh may such charms as
these,
Sweet tranquil charms, that cannot fail to please,
For ever reign around thee, and impart
Joy, peace and comfort to each native heart;"
we could almost persuade ourselves that we
were guided by the spirit of the Castalian spring, and
"conquer'd the severe ascent
Of high Parnassus."

On that height we can certainly conceive the
young "Traveler" to stand, while he pours
forth the enraptured strain:—

"Happy Acadia! though around thy shore
Is heard the stormy wind's terrific roar;
Though round thee Winter bends his icy chain,
And its rude tempests sweep along thy plain;
Still Summer comes, and decorates thy land
With fruits and flowers from her luxuriant hand;
Still Autumn's gifts repay the labourer's toil
With richest products from thy fertile soil;
With bounteous store his varied wants supply,
And scarce the plants of other suns deny."

Of some of the remaining pieces which the
volume contains we feel but little inclination
to speak. "The Death of Finette" is in-
spired and pointless, the wit of "the Mistake"
is indelicate, and "the Freaks of Christmas-
Day" (objectionable on higher grounds) are
wanting in wit as well as delicacy. We won-
der the religious feeling, which the Author
discovers in other of the minor pieces, should
not have interdicted the publication of any
thing which could raise a blush on the cheek
of modesty.

The "New-Year's Addresses" are of a
superior order. Two of them especially
contain, in our opinion, more unequivocal
evidences of poetic inspiration than any thing
else in the volume. In the "Dreams" which
conducted the Poet, first to the temple of
Apollo and the Muses, and afterwards in his
aerial survey of "the Kingdoms of the
World," his imagination was more at liberty
than in "the Rising Village;" and the
consequence is a freer and nobler strain of
poetry. These productions incontestably as-
sert the existence of genuine creative tal-
ent; and we trust it will receive such cul-
tivation and direction, as at length to justify
the fond persuasion, that whatever was
bright and pure and heavenly in the spirit of
Oliver Goldsmith has descended with the
inheritance of his name.

Deceased.

On Thursday Evening last, by the Rev.
Enoch Wood, Mr. John Watham, Painter, to
Miss Mary Ann Colter, both of this place.

At Portland, on the 24th instant, by the
Rev. S. Busby, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Mi-
chael Fisher, to Mary P. fourth daughter of
the late Israel Merritt, Esq. both of Portland.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the Frederic-
ton BIBLE ASSOCIATION, will be held in
the County Court House, TO-MORROW
EVENING, the 5th instant; when the friends
of that excellent Institution are respectfully
requested to give their attendance. The Chair
will be taken precisely at half-past six o'clock,
and a Collection will be made on the occasion.
Fredericton, 4th February, 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 MEDI-
CINES; DRUGS; PAINTS; DYE STUFFS, &c.
Physicians and Family Prescriptions accu-
rately prepared.

Advice to the Poor gratis.
Fredericton, 2d February, 1835.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Creditors of STAIR B.
AGNEW, is requested at the Counting
Room of JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. in Fredericton,
on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April next, for
the purpose of arranging their several accounts,
and making a final dividend thereon.

GEO. MINCHIN,
G. P. BLISS, } Trustees.
JAMES TAYLOR.
Fredericton, 26th January, 1835.

FARM FOR SALE, on reasonable Terms.

THAT valuable tract of Land in
Hampton, and adjoining the
Cardigan Settlement, distance from
Fredericton and Stanley 13 miles,
and through which the Royal Road is being
opened, containing two Lots of 200 acres each,
with a good and convenient House and Barns
on the premises. There is from 45 to 50
acres cleared and under cultivation. For par-
ticulars apply to THOMAS DAVIES on the
premises.
Fredericton, 14th January, 1835. 4w.

CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by
the Subscribers, until Monday the 28d
February, at noon, for erecting a Building of
Stone, in Fredericton, under the provisions of
the Act of Assembly, for the safe keeping of
County Records.

Tenders to be lodged at Mr. CLOPPER's
Office, where a Plan, Specification, and all
other information may be obtained.

Good Security will be required for the
faithful performance of such Contract as may
be entered into.

JOHN ROBINSON, } Committee
R. POWER, } of
GEO. MINCHIN, } Sessions.
H. G. CLOPPER.
Fredericton, 29th January, 1835.

Card.

WILLIAM SIMPSON (with reference to
his former advertisements) begs to state,
that he has this day closed his present Estab-
lishment in Fredericton; and takes this op-
portunity of returning thanks to his friends and
the public for their kindness and support since
he commenced business.

W. S. is ready to dispose of any part of
his remaining Stock, at reduced prices, for
Cash.
Fredericton, Feb'y 4th, 1835.

WINES.

THE Subscriber has on hand, the following
WINES in Bottles; which he is selling
at very low prices, viz:—

CHAMPAIGNE; Old ROUSILLON;
MOSEOT FRONTIGNAC; Old PICARDON;
CLARET; SAUTERNE; MADEIRA.

—ALSO—in Cask:
Superior Old PORT, MADEIRA & SHERRY.
F. E. BECKWITH.
26th January, 1835.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that
the following Assessments have been
levied upon the Property of each of the un-
dermentioned, 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 an-
nexed to each name be forthwith paid, viz:

Jabez Lockwood, 14s. 5d.; John Taylor,
15s. 10d.; John Tobin, 4s. 9d.; William
Kirk, 9s. 5d.; John Higgins, 8s. 2d.; Val-
entine Hartley, 4s. 9d.; Richard Woods, 7s.
11d.; James Phillips, 1s. 7d.; Cornelius
Conley, 6s. 4d.; Fraser Duff, 4s. 9d.

FRED. B. DIBLEE, } Assessors.
JOHN BEDELL, junr. }
JAMES KETCHUM,
Woodstock, January 14th 1835.

* * The person whose name is omitted has
paid the amount to us.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 10th day of February, if
not previously disposed of at private
sale, that well known farm on the upper part
of Kingslear, belonging to the late William
Smith, containing 200 acres more or less, with
a good House and Barn, and considerable
other improvements thereon. Possession will
be given immediately.

The Subscribers also request those persons
who have any legal demands against the Es-
tate of the late William Smith, to render the
same for settlement; and those indebted are
required to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM SMITH, } Ex'rs.
THOMAS T. SMITH.
October 7th, 1834.

Wines, Liquors, Fruit, &c.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal en-
couragement which he has received since
he commenced his new line of business, begs
leave to inform the Inhabitants of Fredericton,
and its vicinity, that he has on hand, at his Es-
tablishment, in Queen Street, near the Mar-
ket House, a choice assortment of WINES,
LIQUORS, &c., viz:—

OLD PORT and MADEIRA, in wood and
bottles; SHERRY and CLARET, in bottles;
Real Cognac BRANDY; Holland's GIN;
Scotch and Irish WHISKY; Jamaica SPIRITS;
Orange SHRUB and CIDER;
London Brown STOUT, in quarts and pints;
A choice assortment of French CORDIALS;
Confectionary; candied Citron, Lemon, and
Lemon SYRUP; CIGARS, &c.; [Orange;
Soft Shell ALMONDS,
PRUNES, RAISINS, and APPLES;
Cavendish and Richmond TOBACCO;
SPICES of all kinds. —ALSO—on hand:
12 Hhds. of KETCH'S XXX and XX ALE;
4 Hhds. ditto ditto PORTER.
N. B.—Families can be supplied with Ale or
Porter by the ten, fifteen, or thirty gallons
more or less.

Oranges and Lemons daily expected.
RICHARD STAPLES.
Fredericton, Dec. 18, 1834.

Valuable Property for Sale in the

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

PARISH OF WAKEFIELD.

THAT well known property formerly owned
by the late Wm. Dungey, at present
in the occupation of Mrs. Dungey, 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 intervals,
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.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received by the last
Steamers on Consignment, a handsome
assortment of second Cloths and Cassimeres
very suitable for the Country and will be sold
cheap for cash or approved credit. —ALSO—
quantity of good S. C. Madeira Wine in
quarter Casks and Hogsheads.

—ALSO ON HAND—
Jamaica Spirits, Molasses, Muckarel, Shad,
Herrings, Pickled Codfish, &c. &c.
MARK NEEDHAM.
Fredericton, 30th December, 1834. 4w.