

POETRY.

Selected.

TO MY BRIDE.

The timid dove, when first she dares to wander
From the nest,
Mistrusts the very breeze on which her pinions
Learn to rest;
So tremblingly thou leav'st, my love, the shelter
Of thy home,
With one whose faith must yet be prov'd, the
World's wide waste to roam.

I read thy tender doubts in the mute language
Of those eyes,
I hear them too confess'd in those involuntary
Sighs;
And now thou turn'st thine head away to hide
Suspicion's fear,
And the pale cheek that would betray the
Vague surmise of fear.

Thy bosom, palpitating, tells the pulses of
The heart,
That from thy childhood's favourite haunts
Could not unmoved depart;
Deeming each object dear on which the light
Of memory's rays,
Reviving all the early scenes of youthful pleasure,
Plays.

And there is one, to whose embrace thou still
Dost fondly cling,
Like a young bird that perils shuns beneath its
Parent's wing;
'Tis she, who rear'd thee "from the world,
Unspotted, undefil'd,"
And breathes a farewell blessing now upon her
Darling child.

I, too, have felt the fervour of a mother's
Boundless love,
And prize it as the purest bond that nature
Ever wove;
Nor think that I could wish thee e'er its golden
Links to break,
With such as could make light of this, all
Other ties were weak.

I could not chide the precious tears, that feeling
Bids thee weep,
For her, who by thy cradle us'd her anxious
Watch to keep,
Whose tender and unceasing care could never
Be repaid,
Who would approve with smiles, and by her
Sighs alone upbraid.

Oh! think not I could e'er awake within thy
Guileless breast,
One pang that could avail to mar its sweet
And hallow'd rest;
Or seek to poison at its source thy young affection's
Flow,
By mingling with its tide of joy the bitter cup
Of woe.

Lovely as woman's form may be, 'tis delicate
And frail,
And like the pliant willow bends beneath the
Passing gale;
But I would hope to shield thee from each
Rude and chilling blast,
And make the future life as fair and blissful
As the past.

Then learn to trust this heart that beats for
Its beloved alone,
And swells with an unguerd'd delight to feel
Thou art its own,
That shall not be found wanting when its constancy
Is tried,
But to its first devotion be still true, my lovely
Bride.

Dublin University Magazine.

THE CONFESSION.

There's somewhat on my breast, father,
There's somewhat on my breast!
The livelong day I sigh, father,
At night I cannot rest;
I cannot take my rest, father,
Thou I would fain do so,
A weary weight oppresseth me—
This weary weight of woe!

'Tis not the lack of gold, father,
Nor lack of worldly gear;
My lands are broad and fair to see,
My friends are kind and dear;
My kin are true and true, father,
They mourn to see my grief,
But oh! 'tis not a kinsman's hand
Can give my heart relief!

'Tis not that Janet's false, father,
'Tis not that she's unkind;
Though busy flatterers swarm around,
I know her constant mind.
'Tis not her coldness, father,
That chills my labouring breast—
It's that confounded cucumber
It's ate, and can't digest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANŒUVRES OF THE COMBINED RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN FORCES.

Kalisch, Sept. 12.—The Prussian Prince arrived on the 11th instant, at Kalisch, and the King of Prussia on the evening of the same day. The Emperor and Empress went to meet him, and when the August Sovereigns arrived in the square before the Palace they were received with loud huzzas by the King of Prussia's regiment of hussars. In the evening there was a splendid entertainment during which 1000 musicians performed before the Palace. The town was finely illuminated. Count Orloff is appointed to attend on the King and Crown Prince, who is also lodged in the Palace. The other Princes are in private houses. The Prussian infantry, which arrived a week ago, is encamped on the Prussian territory, close to the frontiers. The Russian camp is about a league on the other side of the town. This morning the Prussian cavalry and infantry left their cantonments and drew up in columns opposite the Russian tents; the cavalry on the left wing, the infantry on

the right. Almost at the same time the Russian troops came out, and were drawn up in an immense line before the tents. In the front of the line was the artillery, consisting of 130 guns. At eleven o'clock the King and the Emperor appeared accompanied by the Princes of both houses. The Emperor and the Grand Duke Michael wore the uniforms of the Prussian regiments of cavalry which bear their names. The King with his sword drawn, then rode with the Emperor along the whole front; then put himself at the head of the Prussian corps, and proceeded with it between the Russian line and the artillery in front. As the Russian regiments presented arms to the King deafening shouts proceeded from thousands of mouths, mingled with the salutes of the 130 pieces of cannon. At length the Prussian corps reached the place where the Emperor stood, before whom the King in person led his troops in parade march. The Emperor and Prince Michael then put themselves at the head of the Prussian regiments bearing their names, and passed before the King with them. The Prussian infantry then drew up in a line before their new camp, close to that of the Russian, and the cavalry opposite to them. The same magnificent sight was repeated. The Russian infantry, with the Emperor at their head, followed by Prince Paskovitch, marched in Parade between the two Prussian lines. The King and the three eldest Prussian Princes placed themselves at the head of the Russian regiments commanded by them, and led them past the Emperor. Then followed the Russian cavalry. Her Majesty the Empress, who had mounted her horse when the march began, placed herself at the head of her regiment of horse guards, and rode past their Majesties. Prince Albert of Prussia, with his Russian regiment of cuirassiers, and the young Grand Duke Alexander with his battalion of pioneers of the Guards, did the same. The third division of light cavalry, among which was the Mussulman regiment, were then inspected. The troops of both nations were distinguished by their fine appearance.

Sept. 13.—This forenoon at eleven o'clock, divine service was performed for all the troops in the Russian and Prussian camps. The Russian guards assembled before the half opened, handsome Imperial army church, and the Prussian guards before the altar erected in the open air. Divine service commenced at the same time in all parts of the camp. The sovereigns and princes, and their innumerable suits, attended first the Greek service, in which the imperial church singers took part, and afterwards the Protestant service, which was performed by the Protestant chaplain of the first regiment of foot guards, the regimental band executing the vocal and instrumental music. Along with the Prussian guards was the Finland rifle regiment, which is also of the Protestant religion. After divine service was over, each regiment was drawn up before the tents, and the officers *du jour* of all the infantry regiments defiled before His Majesty the King of Prussia. After this, detachments of all the cavalry regiments passed in the same manner. The Cossack Curd and Ural Cossacks of the line in particular attracted the attention of all the spectators. A small detachment of them first gave proof of the equestrian skill of these people. A sheet of paper was laid on the ground, and each as he rode past in full gallop fired at it, and never missed either with pistol or musket. This was only the prelude to one of the most interesting manœuvres that is possible to imagine, namely, the exercise of the Mussulman regiment and of the whole regiment of the line of the Ural Cossacks. Both regiments, in their remarkable Asiatic costume, were drawn up on the eminence before the Imperial pavilion, from which there is a gentle declivity in the plain. The spectacle commenced with the combats of single pairs of the Mussulman regiment with incredible dexterity; these people performed their exercise with their horses in full gallop, fired as they fled, at their pursuer, then threw themselves entirely out of their saddles, and hung on one side of their horses to cover themselves, and as soon as the advancing party had fired again, with loud cries, immediately resumed the offensive; the single pairs were gradually joined by more, so that at length the whole, in the wildest confusion, were engaged, and gave a most striking picture of the mode of fighting of those Asiatic people. But if the performances of the Mussulman regiments were extraordinary, they were, if possible, surpassed by the Ural Cossacks. Some of them, in full gallop, not only picked up their caps which had been thrown into a pile of lighted straw, but leaped 30 or 40 times from their horses, and on again in rapid succession. At last the whole regiment,

standing on their horses, made an attack with a tremendous warhoop, resembling a frightful howl. We should in vain attempt to describe the strange and surpassing effect of this scene. What we have hitherto seen only in a circus, such as Franconi's or Asley's, was here executed by a whole regiment in a wide plain. This interesting exhibition was concluded by a detachment of the Mussulman regiment. The individual combatants had small dirks fastened to a cord, which they threw at each other with admirable dexterity, but of course pulled them back before they could reach the bodies of their opponents. After these military exercises were concluded, the sovereigns and princes returned to the town, where there was a grand dinner, to which the colonels of all the regiments in camp were invited. To-morrow their is to be a grand parade near the village of Konani.

Sept. 15.—Yesterday was the grand parade of all the troops, which were drawn up in four lines, the infantry formed the two first lines, the Prussian infantry being on the right wing of the first line; the cavalry formed the third, and the artillery the fourth. The Emperor received our king with his sword drawn, at the right wing of the first line, and presented to him a report. The troops were 62½ battalion, 68 squadrons, and 136 pieces of artillery, in all about 54,000 men. The Sovereigns and Empress on horse back, followed by the prince and a countless number of spectators, rode amidst uninterrupted acclamations, along the lines and returned to the right wing of the infantry, where they halted, and the troops marched by, which they did twice; the second time the infantry in columns, four battalions together, the cavalry in a trot. His Majesty the King gave a grand dinner. As our troops met with a most friendly reception on their arrival, the most perfect harmony has continued to prevail; the Russian officers and men do every thing to make the camp as agreeable as possible to our men. The provisions are excellent. The Emperor has ordered the rations to be doubled, so that each man has a pound of meat daily.

BANKING IN LONDON.—Clearing House.—The following description of the "clearing-house" must appear curious and interesting to such of our readers as have heard a daily adjustment of bankers' accounts without knowing the particular manner in which it is accomplished:—"In a large room in Lombard street, about 30 clerks from the several London Bankers, take their stations, in alphabetical order at desks placed round the room, each having a small open box by his side, and the name of the firm to which he belongs in large characters on the wall above his head. From time to time other clerks from every house enter the room, and passing along, drop into the box the checks due by that firm to the house from which this distributor is sent. The clerk at the table enters the amount of the several checks in a book previously prepared, under the name of the bank to which they are respectively due. Four o'clock in the afternoon is the latest hour to which the boxes are open to receive checks, and at a few minutes before that time some signs of increased activity begin to appear in the previously quiet and business-like scene. Numerous clerks then arrive anxious to distribute up to the latest possible moment, the checks which have been paid into the houses of their employers. At four o'clock all the boxes are removed, and each clerk adds up the amount of the checks put into his box, and payable by his own to other houses. He also receives another book from his own house, of the checks which their distributing clerk has put into the box of every other banker. Having compared these, he writes out the balance due to or from his own house opposite the name of each of the other banks; and having verified this statement by a comparison with the similar list made by the clerks of those houses, he sends to his own bank the general balance resulting from this sheet, the amount of which if it is due from that to other houses, is sent back in bank notes. At five o'clock the inspector takes his seat: when each clerk, who has upon the result of all the transactions a balance to pay to various other houses, pays it to the inspector who gives a ticket for the amount. The clerks of those to whom money is due then receive the several sums from the inspector, who takes from them a ticket for the amount. Thus the whole of these payments are made by a double system of balance, a very small amount of bank notes passing from hand to hand, and scarcely any coin. It is difficult to form a satisfactory estimate of the sums which daily pass through this operation; they fluctuate from £2,000,000, to perhaps £15,000,000. About 2,500,000, may possibly be considered as something like an average, requiring for its adjustment, perhaps £200,000, in bank notes and £20, in specie. By an agreement between the different bankers all checks which have the name of another written across them must pass through the clearing house; consequently, if any such ticket should be lost the firm on which it is drawn would refuse to pay it at the counter—a circumstance which adds greatly to the convenience of commerce. The advantage of this system is such, that two meetings a day have been recently established—one at twelve the other at three o'clock; but the payment of balances takes place once only at five o'clock. If all the private banks kept accounts with the Bank of England it would be possible to carry on the whole of the transactions with a similar quantity of circulating medium.—*Babbage on Machinery and Manufactures.*

PUBLIC ROADS.—There is also another subject well worthy of consideration; it is now well known that Locomotive Steam Carriages can be made to travel on common roads, the enterprising Mr. Gurney who has spent his time for the last seven years at least and his whole fortune in maturing this great object, seems to have overcome all difficulties, and steam carriages are upon Macadamized roads easily ascending the highest hills, and carrying passengers at the rate of from 12 to 20 miles an hour.

From the small specimens of Macadamized roads which have been seen in Upper Canada, every person is convinced of their great utility and advantage, but it is a question and one every way deserving of the most rigid investigation, is it not possible to make a description of roads in Upper Canada equally well adapted to the common carriages of the country as well as to Locomotive carriages, and which will cost £800 to £1000 per mile instead of £2000 per mile? Suppose, for instance, a road made of timber, to consist of square logs, or of trees half hewed and cut down in the middle laid on a curb or on sleepers and pinned together in the same way as the new crossings are made across the streets of this city, such a road 20 feet wide may be made for £1000 per mile, and it is presumed would be infinitely preferable to a Macadamized road for Locomotive carriages, and a far pleasanter road for common carriages, as there would be neither mud nor dust and very little shaking; it is presumed that such a road would last with very little repair for ten years.—Supposing their suggestions to be founded, in fact the relative charges to the public would stand thus:—

A mile of Macadamized road, 16 feet wide, will cost on the average, including bridges, drains, and leveling.	£2000
Interest per annum, at 5 per cent.	£100
Repairs per annum, at least,	25
	£125
At the end of ten years the road will have cost	1250
To which should be added the compound interest.	£3250
A timber road costing £1000, 20 feet wide, will want little or no repairs during ten years, will at the end of the period of ten years, have been a charge to the public of one third part of what a Macadamized road will cost,	1000

So that three miles of timber may be made where one mile of Macadamized road can be, and if at the end of eight or ten years it should be thought desirable to substitute a Macadamized road, it can still be done, and the cost to the public will be the same, as if the Macadamized road, were made now. The timber on the sides of the roads through the country would be appropriated to a useful purpose of which there is the greatest abundance in every direction. It is earnestly recommended to try the experiment for a mile, as affording the best test of the ability of the plan.

There is also another idea perhaps more important still, and that is the possibility of combining with a timber road a rail road also. The Americans are making rail roads of timber, and some of the pine which has grown within four or five miles of this city has been cut and sold for this purpose. Suppose a timber road to be made 66 feet wide, the ends of the timbers well supported, and so firmly fixed as to be capable of carrying a rail of timber with a plate of iron for a rail road similar to the American rail roads. A line may be constructed on each side of the road, and fenced off from the common road leaving it 45 feet wide, or of any other given width which may be desirable, this plan too would afford great facilities in obtaining levels, and bridges across

ravines, which would avoid the heavy expense of filling up or cutting. The plan would admit of a combination of the benefits of a common road and a rail road, and the cost of both would not exceed the expense of a Macadamized road more than £500 per mile.

THE DEAL BOATMEN.—We suppose it is known to most of our readers that there exists, on the shores of Deal a brood of amphibious human beings, whose peculiar profession is to rush to the assistance of every vessel in distress. In moments of calm and sunshine, they stand listlessly on the shore, stagnant and dormant, like the ocean before them; but when every shopkeeper closes his door, when the old woman with her umbrella turned inside out feels that she must either lose it or go with it to heaven; when the reins of the mail coachman are nearly blown from his hand and the leaders have scarcely blood or breeding enough to face the storm; when the snow is drifting across the fields, seeking for a hedge-row against which it may sparkle and rest in peace; when whole families of the wealthy stop in their discourse to listen to the wind rumbling in their chimneys, when the sailor's wife at her tea, hugs her infant to her arms, and looking at its father silently thanks heaven that he is on shore;—THEN has the time arrived for the Deal boatmen to contend, one against another, to see whose boat shall first be launched in the tremendous surf. As the declivity of the beach is very steep, and as the greased rollers over which the keel descends are all placed ready for the attempt, they only wait for what they call "a lull," and then cutting the rope the bark, as themselves, rush to its native element. The difficulty of getting into deep water would amount sometimes almost to an impossibility, but that word has been blotted from their vocabulary; and although some boats fall, others, with seven or eight men on board are seen stretching across to that very point in creation which one would think the seafaring man would most fearfully avoid—the Goodwin Sands. To be even in the neighbourhood of such spot in the stoutest vessel, and with the ablest crew that ever sailed, is a fate which Nelson himself would have striven to avoid; but that these poor nameless heroes should not only be willing but eager to go there in a hurricane, in an open boat shows very clearly, that with all his follies and his foibles, man really is, or rather can be the lord of the creation, and that within his slight frame there beats a heart capable of doing what every other animal in creation would shudder to perform.—*London Quarterly.*

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of JAMES TIBBETS and BENJAMIN TIBBETS, under the name and title of JAMES TIBBETS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Persons therefore having any legal demands against said Firm are requested to present the same for adjustment, and all Persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN TIBBETS, who is hereby fully authorised to settle all accounts.

JAMES TIBBETS, BENJAMIN TIBBETS.

Andover, 17th, August 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between James A. Phillips and Stephen B. Hennigar, under the Firm of

JAMES A. PHILLIPS & Co.

is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All Persons to whom the late Firm are indebted are requested to render their Accounts for adjustment at the Store of the late Firm in Woodstock, and those persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to Jas. A. Phillips, who is fully authorised to collect the same.

JAMES A. PHILLIPS, S. B. HENNIGAR.

Woodstock, 1st September, 1835.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

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