

POETRY.

Selected.

"LET US PRAY"

By the author of "The Breeze in the Desert."

Let us pray! when morn's first light
Peers through the clouds of night;
While the flowers are dewy yet,
Ere the twinkling stars are set:
Ere the strife and stir begin,
Of this world of woe and sin;
For a blessing on the day,
To its Maker—let us pray!

Let us pray! when over heaven
Comes the lovely light of even;
When the distant vesper hymn,
Rising through the twilight dim,
On the evening wind sweeps by,
Like an a-r-h-rp's melody;
When the distant sea is gray,
At that soft hour—let us pray!

Let us pray! when winter drear
Closeth in the vanished year,
Wraps in snow the lofty hill,
Chains in frost the murm'ring rill;
When, let loose, the chilling breeze
Sweeps the last leaves from the trees;
When the summer flowers decay
Looking on them—let us pray!

Let us pray! around the hearth,
Check the voice of childish mirth;
Ere they go to rest in peace,
Bid the infant's prattle cease;
Teach the spotless heart to raise
With its evening sacrifice;
While the artless prayer they say,
With our children—let us pray!

Let us pray! when slumber flies,
And the sad tear dims our eyes;
When there is no voice nor sound
In the midnight stillness round;
When gloomy Fear's forebodings start,
Clouding o'er the mourning heart;
For bright Hope's consoling ray,
In that silence—let us pray!

Let us pray! when at the last
Joy and sorrow shall have passed;
When around our dying bed
Signs are breathed and tears are shed;
In that hour of awful thought,
When the things of earth are nought,
Ere the spirit flees away,
For heaven's mercy—let us pray!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Sketches by Boz,
THE WIDOW AND HER SON.

The new lodgers at first attracted our curiosity, and afterwards excited our interest. They were a young lad, of eighteen or nineteen, and his mother, a lady of about fifty, or it might be less. The mother wore a widow's weeds, and the boy was also clothed in deep mourning. They were poor—very poor; for their only means of support arose from the pittance the boy earned by copying writings, and translating for the book-sellers. They had removed from some country place, and settled in London, partly because it afforded better chances of employment for the boy, and partly, perhaps with the natural desire to leave a place where they had been in better circumstances, and where their poverty was known. They were proud under their reverses, and above revealing their wants and privations to strangers. How bitter these privations were, and how hardly the boy worked to remove them, no one ever knew but themselves. Night after night, two, three, four hours after midnight could we hear the occasional raking together of the scanty fire, or the hollow and half-stifled cough which indicated his being still at work; and day after day could we see more plainly that nature had set that unearthly light in his plain face which is the beacon of her worst disease. Actuated, we hope, by a higher feeling than mere curiosity, we contrived to establish first an acquaintance, and then a close intimacy, with the poor strangers. Our worst fears were realised; the boy was sinking fast. Through a part of the winter, and the whole of the following spring and summer, his labours were unceasingly prolonged. The mother attempted to procure needle work, embroidery—anything for bread. A few shillings now and then were all she could earn, and the boy worked steadily on—dying by minutes, but never once giving utterance to complaint or murmur. It was a beautiful autumn evening when we went in to pay our customary visit to the invalid. His little remaining strength had been decreasing rapidly for two or three days preceding, and he was lying on a sofa before the open window gazing at the setting sun. His mother had been reading the Bible to him, for she closed the book as we entered, and advanced to meet us. "I was telling William," she said, "that we must manage to take him into the country somewhere so that he may get quite well. He is not ill, you know, but he is not very strong and has exerted himself too much lately." Poor thing! The tears that streamed through her fingers, as she turned aside, as if to adjust her close widow's cap, too plainly showed how fruitless was the attempt to deceive herself. The boy placed one hand in ours, grasped his

mother's arm with the other, drew her hastily towards him, and fervently kissed her cheek. There was a short pause as he sank back upon his pillow, and looked with appalling earnestness upon his mother's face. "William, William," said the terrified parent, "don't look at me so; speak to me, dear." The boy smiled languidly, but an instant afterwards his features resolved into the same cold, solemn gaze. "William, dear William," said the distracted mother, "rouse yourself, dear: don't look at me so, love; pray don't. Oh, my God! what shall I do! My dear, dear boy, he is dying." The boy raised himself by a violent effort, and folded his hands together—"Mother, dear, dear mother, bury me in the open fields—any where but in those dreadful streets. I should like to lie where you can see my grave, mother, but not in those close, crowded streets; they have killed me. Kiss me again, mother, put your arms around my neck." He fell back; a strange expression stole upon his features, not of pain or suffering, but an indescribable fixing of every line and muscle—the boy was dead.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

KING LEOPOLD'S VISIT.—The repeated visit of Leopold, King of the Belgians, to this country, has not passed without remark; nor has his Majesty's recent expedition to Claremont, where the Duchess of Kent, and the heiress presumptive of the British crown are sojourning, escaped some degree of suspicion as to its motives and objects. Certainly, it will be said, there would be much harshness in obstructing the intercourse between members of the same family; merely because it happens to be a family closely connected with the throne of England. Still we maintain, that in the present state of affairs—public as between the countries, and personal as relating to all the individuals concerned—it would have been a more correct proceeding, and would have indicated far better taste in King Leopold at least, to say nothing of the Princess Victoria's mother, had these royal personages established their rendezvous at some place from which the whole royal family of England, except themselves, were not so entirely excluded. To us it appears that the Court of William IV. was the fitting scene, all things considered, for an interview between a foreign prince and a lady whose position, notwithstanding her original relationship to that prince, leaves her no political obligations or duties to discharge but those which her own Sovereign, his Majesty the King of England, points out to her as due to his people, the honour of his crown, and the welfare and permanent happiness of his royal successor.

The Princess Victoria will be of age next year. There will arise questions relating to her separate establishment, independent, as it ought to be in that case, of her mother. There will arise many serious considerations in the mind of every thinking Englishman with regard to a matrimonial alliance for her who, if she lives, must be our future Queen. It is possible that such a question may not very speedily ripen into a subject of formal discussion in Parliament, or of decision by his Majesty with the full assent and concurrence of the princess herself, whose individual happiness ought of course to be anxiously consulted. Far be it from us to suggest or insinuate that anything like intrigue is going forward to make a traffic of the hand, the domestic comfort, and political influence of a Queen Regent of Great Britain, for the promotion of selfish family views, of foreign interests remote from those of the principal party herself, and of the British nation, to which, and to which alone, our youthful princess belongs. But still the people of England do not like the appearance (we are quite sure there can be nothing beyond appearance) of designing or meddling manoeuvres. The pride of the people of England and their affectionate solicitude for their future sovereign, of whom they entertain such flattering and sanguine hopes, would be equally revolted by the suspicion that the destiny of her whole life had been pre-disposed of without much consulting her own tastes or theirs, by a clandestine family caucus held on one side of the house only, and that the side which was not English, assisted by two or three artful subalterns for confidential advisers. We shall at present say no more upon this delicate subject. But unless we are greatly misinformed, there exists in the quarter where perhaps such qualities have been least looked for, and are most inestimable, a clearness of discernment and a force of character well fitted to frustrate the calculations of selfish and ambitious adventurers, however favoured by accident or intrigue. We have no fear that the presumptive heiress of the Bri-

tish empire will be a passive instrument in the sale of her own hand and person at an unworthy price, let the sinister proposition come whence it may, or be ever so smoothly vanished over. The protection of her free agency is in good keeping, for she has William IV. and his upright people for her guardians.—Times.

42d ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.—The following is a copy of the address of Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, to the 42d Regiment, on its departure from Corfu. The address was made to the regiment on its march to the place of embarkation on the 1st of July:—

"Colonel Middleton, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, of the Royal Highlanders:—

"I have come hither to assure you, that the conduct of the 42d regiment has given me the highest degree of satisfaction during the time it has been under my orders, and I wish to express to you the deep regret I feel at the departure of this gallant and distinguished corps from the station under my command. The highest professional obligation of a regiment is so to act as to render itself dreaded as well as respected by enemies. This the 42d regiment has heretofore nobly and effectually done, and that power, though it exist unimpaired in the condition of this regiment, repose for the present happily in peace. It is peculiarly the duty of a British soldier to conciliate by personal demeanour and individual conduct, the esteem and regard of his fellow subjects at home, and wherever he may be serving abroad, to cultivate the best terms, and gain the respect and good will of all classes of persons in the community of the place wherever they may be quartered. This, too, 42d, you have well done, the good terms which so happily subsist between the protector and protected here have not only been undisturbed but cemented by your good conduct, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to have heard it declared by the highest authorities here that you take with you the regard, respect, and good wishes of the population. As I was honoured by having found this regiment placed under my orders, and I am highly satisfied with the conduct of the corps up to the moment of its departure, so should I feel honoured and gratified again, if I should ever have the good fortune to have you again under my command. If this should be in peace, I should have the pleasure of renewing the very agreeable intercourse I have had with the officers, and the very pleasing duties I have to discharge in connexion with you; should a renewal of the connection take place in war, it would afford me the greatest delight and the highest satisfaction, and I should feel great honour conferred upon me by being associated with a corps which I well know would make fresh inscriptions to its own renown and to the honour of our country, on the banners which have braved many a hard fought battle field, and waved triumphantly over many a victory. Forty-second, fare well!"

LONDON, OCT. 3.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Connecticut, United States.
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.
THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty five years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness. During this period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire, but takes no marine risks. Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities of the United States, and in the British Provinces.
PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Elihu Terry, Samuel Williams,
James I. Wells, F. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, Elihu Colt,
H. Huntington, Jun., R. B. Ward,
Albert Day.
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
James G. Bolles, Secretary.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Protection Insurance Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire. ASA COY.
Frederickton, 4th October, 1836.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, (Connecticut.)
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Protection Insurance Company will insure Houses, Stores, 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. JAMES TAYLOR, AGENT.
Frederickton, Sept. 25, 1835.

NEW WHOLESALE WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE, NELSON STREET, SAINT JOHN.
Now opening with an extensive Stock of GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade—consisting of:

212 E N D S superfine Saxony, blue, black and medley CLOTHS; 174 ends refined ditto ditto; 94 pieces Cassimeres—assorted colors; 163 ditto striped, ribbed, checked, zebra and plaid Buckskins & Satin Tops, 70 ditto Petershams and Harringtons, 80 ditto Pilot Cloths, 10 ditto Bath Coatings, 8 ditto extra Superfine Mohairs, 270 ditto 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 8-4 White Flannels, 210 ditto Red ditto, 2674 ditto 4-4 and 7-8 London and Manchester printed Muslins and Long Cloths, 500 ditto 6-4 colored Merinos, 330 ditto ditto ditto, 2360 ditto 2-4, 7-8, 9-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 9-4 brown Cottons, 426 ditto ditto White ditto, 375 pieces Beettled Shirts, 98 ditto Homespun, 108 ditto extra stout Apron Checks, 860 pairs Blankets—assorted, 3280 pieces Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, 370 dozen assorted Cravats, 70 ditto ditto Chinacall, Filled and Plain Rockspan Shawls, 91 ditto Thibet, Plaid, Worsted and Cotton ditto, 5 cases 4-4 Irish Linen, 4 ditto Diapers—assorted, 7 ditto Linen Thread, 5 ditto Brussels, wringles and Edges, 3 ditto ditto Laces, 5 ditto fig'd and plain Bobbinets, 63 pieces Cotton Ticking, 30 ditto Linen ditto, 146 doz. London and Paris made Stocks, 114 dozen London Hats, 400 boxes of Liverpool Soap.

Together with a variety of other articles. The whole comprising a Stock of GOODS never before equalled in this Market, and well worthy the attention of Retailers and Country Merchants. Having been purchased for Cash in the best markets, and selected with the utmost care by the Subscriber, they are now offered wholesale on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved Bills.
HUGH DOHERTY
Saint John, November 3, 1836.—5w.

JACKSON'S HOTEL.
THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave to intimate to his friends and the Public generally, that owing to the circumstance of the late fire in Frederickton, he has been induced to take the well known and commodious stand formerly occupied by Mr Robert Chestnut, at the Public Steam Boat Landing, where he has commenced a BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT upon the most genteel and comfortable system and no pains shall be spared to render the reception of visitors pleasant, and their stay agreeable.
The situation as a summer residence is surpassed by none in the place: it commands an extensive view of the River above and below, as also a most pleasing prospect of the opposite shore: the Officers' Barracks and Square stand immediately in front, where frequently the military band enlivens the neighborhood during the Summer evenings.
Families can be accommodated with private parlours; and it is his intention as he goes on, to improve every thing connected with the Establishment as it may be found to require; and he trusts that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render it a first rate and well known Hotel.
HENRY JACKSON.
London and Cork newspapers constantly taken in.
N. B. Good Stabling, and an experienced Groom always in attendance. H. J.
Frederickton, 17th May, 1836.

Flour, Indian & Oatmeal, &c.
THE Subscriber has always on hand a good supply of the best Philadelphia, superfine Wheat and Rye FLOUR, Indian and Oat MEAL, Corn and Oats, (when they can be had) for ready money, or other approved payments at the lowest rates. ALSO—Touchong and hyson tea; soft sugar by the barrel or in retail; best loaf sugar; molasses; coffee; starch; indigo; saleratus; soap; mustard; ground and root ginger; pimento; cloves; black pepper; cinnamon; nutmegs; raisins; currants; figs; prunes; tamarinds; fresh soft shelled almonds; confections; London brown candy; liquorice ball, refined juice; peppermints; pilot bread; butter crackers; wine biscuits; pork; hams; cod and scale fish; smoked gasperaux and Digby herrings and salmon in their season; liquid blacking; shoe and scrubbing brushes; horse brushes; white wash brush; hearth and carpet brushes; ship mops; and deck scrubbers; spades; shovels; scythes; grid irons; bake ovens and pots; metal tea kettles; tin ware; crockery ware; dye woods; alum; copperas; rose pink; prussian blue; mineral green; whitening; yellow ochre; brimstone; sulphur; castor oil; cream of tartar; magnesia; epsom salts, &c., madeira and port wine; Jamaica shrub and spirits; cognac brandy and Holland's gin, &c. &c. A few china tea sets.
Dry Goods, consisting of printed calicoes; muslins; bobbinets; quilting; bleached and unbleached cottons; merinos; merino shawls; gloves; stockings; cold linings; Scotch homespun; apron check; cotton wadding; men's molleskin trousers and jackets; striped shirts; men's cold stocks; silk pocket handkerchiefs; cotton handkerchiefs; window glass and putty; nails and shoe sparrabils; shoe thread; cold and white cotton balls and reels.
Families taking quantities at once, will be allowed a proportionate deduction when the money is paid down on delivery of the articles.
M. MACKINTOSH.
Frederickton, June 14th, 1835.

FOR SALE.
A SPAN of working Horses, and a liberal credit will be given. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Samuel Akersley, Merchant, Frederickton, or to the Subscriber at Maryland.
MICHAEL FISHER.
Frederickton, Nov. 7th, 1836.

2 B ALES first quality BATting, for sale by the Subscriber.
J. GARDINER.
Frederickton, October 4, 1836.

Stationery, School Books, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

THE Subscriber having received his Spring supply of Writing and Wrapping Paper, he offers the same to the public, wholesale or retail, at the lowest Saint John prices.

ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pinnock's History of England, ditto of Rome, ditto of Greece, Murray's English Reader, ditto Introduction, ditto Spelling, School Bibles, Testaments, Dictionaries, Murray's Grammar, Lennie's Grammar, and Key, Green's Grammar, Dilworth's Spelling, Universal ditto, Mavor's ditto Carpenter's ditto, Thomson's Arithmetic, Wakingham's ditto, Voster's ditto, Gough's ditto, Goldsmith's Geography, Guy's Geography.

FRENCH CLASS BOOKS.

L'Homond's Grammar, Saurat's ditto French Testaments, Perrin's Fables, Temmaque, Nugent's Dictionary.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASS BOOKS.

Eaton Grammars, &c. &c. &c. Greek Grammar, &c. &c. Helrici Lexicon 4 to 8 vo., Ainsworth's Dictionary.

Norris Navigation, Simpson's Euclid, Bonycastle's Arithmetic, Wood's Algebra, Bibles, Prayer Books, and Psalm Books in various bindings, Watts' Hymns, Springer's Collection, Miscellaneous Works.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

Otto of Lavender, distilled Lavender O-doriferous Honey water for the hair, Rose Oil, Macassar Oil, Rose water, Orange Flower Water, Essences, Perfumed Soap, &c. &c. &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS.

Drawing Paper and Pencils, Water Colours and Bronzes.

COMBS, WALKING STICKS, &c.

Ivory small Tooth Combs, Rack Combs, Tortoise shell side Combs, German shell Combs, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Gentlemen's Canes and Walking Sticks.

Ledgers, Journals, and Day Books.

Book Binding done to any Pattern.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

Queen Street, Frederickton, 27th June, 1836.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late HARRIET COUD, late of Margerville, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within one month from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

FREDERICK W. LADD,
Administrator.

Margerville, October 22, 1836.

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. Chynler, Esq.
SALISBURY, R. Scott, Esq.
KINGSTON, Mr. Asa Davidson.
HAMPTON, Mr. Samuel Hallett.
GAGETOWN, Mr. W. F. Bonnell.
SUSSEX VALE, J. C. Gail, Esq.
KENT, J. W. Weldon, Esq.
MIRAMICHI, George Kerr, Esq.
KENT, (CO. OF YORK) Geo. Moorhouse, Esq.
BATHURST, H. Baldwin, Esq.
WOODSTOCK, and W. H. Needham, Esq.
NORTHAMPTON, James Tilley, Esq.
SHEFFIELD, Doctor Barker.