

## POETRY.

### Selected.

#### THE DESERTED BRIDE.

BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

"Love me!—No—he never loved me!"  
Else he'd sooner die than stain  
One so fond as he has proved me.  
With the hollow world's disdain,  
False one, go—my doom is spoken,  
And the spell that bound me broken!  
Wed him!—Never.—He has lost me!  
Tears!—Well, let them flow!—His bride!  
No.—The struggle life may cost me!  
But he'll find that I have pride!  
Love is not an idle flower,  
Blooms and dies the self-same hour.  
Titles, lands, and broad dominion,  
With himself to me he gave;  
Stoop'd to earth his spirit's pinion,  
And became my willing slave!  
Kneel and pray'd until he won me—  
Looks he coldly now upon me?  
Ingrate!—Never sure was maiden  
Wronged so foul as I. With grief  
My true breast is overlaid—  
Tears afford me no relief—  
Every nerve is strained and aching,  
And my heart is breaking!  
Love I him?—Thus scorned and slighted—  
Thrown, like worthless weed apart—  
Hopes and feelings scar'd and blighted—  
Love him?—Yes, with all my heart!  
With a passion superhuman—  
Constancy, "Thy name is woman."  
Love not time nor mood can fashion—  
Love?—Idolatry's the word  
To speak the broadest, deepest passion,  
Ever woman's heart hath stirr'd!  
Vain to still the mind's desires,  
Which consume like hidden fires?  
Wreck'd and wretched, lost and lonely,  
Crush'd by grief's oppressive weight,  
With a prayer for Clifford only,  
I resign me to my fate.  
Chains that bind the soul I've proven  
Strong as they were iron wren.  
Deep the woe that fast is sending,  
From my cheek its healthful bloom;  
Sad my thoughts as willows bending  
O'er the borders of the tomb.  
Without Clifford not a blessing  
In the world is worth possessing.  
Wealth!—A straw within the balance,  
Opposed to love, 'twill kick the beam;  
Kindred—friendship—beauty—talents?—  
All to love as nothing seem;  
Weigh love against all else together,  
As solid gold against a feather.  
Hope is flown—away disguises—  
Nought but death relief can give—  
For the love he little prizes  
Cannot cease and Julia live!  
Soon my thread of life will sever—  
Clifford, fare thee well—for ever!

#### THE SNOW-DROP.

Thou beautiful new comer,  
With white and maiden brow;  
Thou fairy gift from summer,  
Why art thou blooming now?  
This dim and sheltered alley  
Is dark with winter green;  
Nor such as in the valley  
At sweet spring time is seen.  
The lime tree's tender yellow,  
The aspen's silvery sheen,  
With mingling colours, mellow  
The universal green.  
Now solemn yews are bending  
Mid gloomy firs around;  
And in long dark wreaths descending,  
The ivy sweeps the ground.  
No sweet companion pledges  
Thy health as dew drops pass;  
No rose is on the hedges,  
No violet in the grass,  
Thou art watching, and thou only,  
Above the earth's snow tomb;  
Thou lovely, and thus lonely,  
I bless thee for thy bloom.  
Though the singing rill be frozen,  
While the wind forsakes the west,  
Though the singing birds have chosen  
Some lone and silent rest;  
Like thee, one sweet thought lingers  
In a heart else cold and dead,  
Though the summer's flowers, and singers,  
And sunshine, long hath fled.  
'Tis the love for long years cherished,  
Yet lingering, lone, and lone;  
Though its lovelier lights have perished,  
And its earlier hopes have flown.  
Though a weary world hath bound it,  
With many a heavy thrall;  
And the cold hath changed around it,  
It blossoms over all.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EARLY REPUTATION.

It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure, will not reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are not, in general, conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improve their power, nor attempt as they ought to rise to superior excellence. They have no high commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object and without aim. The consequence is, their efforts are feeble, they are not waked up to any thing great or distinguished; and, therefore fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence, is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The power of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our temper and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view, nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous, and the enterprising, great and most happy will be the effects on their own character and habits.—With these living, breathing patterns of excellence before them, they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at every thing that is low, unworthy and vicious, and to be inspired with a desire to advance in whatever is praiseworthy and good. It is needless to add, the opposite of all this is the certain consequence of intimacy with persons of bad habits and profligate lives.

Young men are, in general but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy and respectable, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence they respect others. On the contrary intimacy with persons of bad character, always sinks a young man in the eye of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the consequences, others are making their remarks; they learn what his taste is; what sort of company he prefers; and predict on no doubtful ground, what will be the issue of his own principles and character. There are young men, and those, too, who have no mean opinion of themselves, to be intimate with whom would be as much as one's reputation is worth.

### THE HERMIT AND THE VISION.

It is told of a religious recluse, who in the early ages of Christianity betook himself to a cave in Upper Egypt which in the time of the Pharaohs had been a depository for mummies; that he prayed morning, noon and night, eating only of the dates which some neighbouring trees afforded, and drinking of the water of the Nile. At length the hermit became weary of life, and he then prayed still more earnestly.

After this duty one day he fell asleep, and the vision of an angel appeared to him in a dream, commanding him to rise and cut down a neighbouring palm tree, and make a rope of fibres, and after it was done the angel would appear to him again. The hermit awoke, and instantly applied himself to obey the vision.

He travelled about from place to place before he could procure an axe, and during his journey, he felt happier than he had been for many years. His prayers were now short and few, but what they wanted in length and number, they out-measured in fervency.

Having returned with the axe, he cut down the tree; and with much labor and assiduity during several days, prepared the fibres to make the rope; and, after a continuance of daily occupation for some weeks, completed the command.

The vision that night appeared to the hermit, as promised, and thus addressed him; "You are now no longer weary of life, but happy. Know then, that man was made for labor, and prayer also is his duty; the one as well as the other is essential to his well being. Arise in the morning; take the cord, and with it gird up thy loins, and go forth into the world; and let it be a memorial to thee, of what God expects from man if he would be blessed with happiness on earth."

ANECDOTE OF JAMES THE FIRST.—Soon after that Solomon of his age came to the throne of England, he took it in his head one day to go and hear causes in Westminster Hall, to show his learning and wisdom, of which he had no mean opinion. Accordingly, being seated on that bench, a cause came on, which the counsel, learned in the law, set forth to such advantage on the part of the plaintiff, that the sagacity of the Royal Judge soon saw the justice of it so clearly, that he frequently cried out, "I've ken the matter unco weel, the gude mon is i' the right. He mun ha' it, he mun ha' it." And when the counsel had concluded, took it as a high affront that the Judges of the court should presume to remonstrate to him, that it was the rule audire alteram partem before they gave judgment. Curiosity to know what could be said in so clear a cause, rather than any respect to their rules, made him defer his decision; but the defendant's counsel had scarcely begun to open their cause, when

his sacred majesty appeared greatly discomposed, and was so puzzled as they proceeded, that he had no patience to hear them out, but, starting up in a passion, cried "I'll hear na mair, ye are a' knaves alike, ye gi' each other the lee, and neither's i' the right."

NAPOLEON.—The following is the most complete description of the person of Napoleon that we ever read. It is extracted from the British Captain Maitland's Narrative of the surrender of Bonaparte in 1815.

"He was then a remarkable strong, well built man, above five feet seven inches high, his limbs particularly well formed, with a fine ankle and very small foot of which he seemed rather vain, as he always wore white on board the ship, silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of woman's rather than the robustness of man's. His eyes light grey, teeth good, and when he smiled, the expression of his countenance was highly pleasing—when under the influence of disappointment, however, it assumed a dark and gloomy cast. His hair was a very dark brown, nearly approaching to black, and though a little thin on the top and front, had not a grey hair amongst it. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light yellow color, different from almost every other I ever met with. From his having become corpulent, he lost much of his personal activity and, if we are to give credit to those who attended him, a very considerable portion of his mental energy was gone."

LAW LATIN.—Somewhere in this state a few years since a Constable was sent to arrest a person but unfortunately failed to accomplish his task. He however having a great idea of the dignity of his thief catching profession, was anxious to make his "return" to the Magistrate, in Latin; and therefore wrote the following sentence on the back of the writ, "non est come-at-ebus, et railum swampo." The good Magistrate read it, scratched his head in perplexity, though it meant one thing then another, but finely gave it up, and asked the Constable to explain the unintelligible sentence. "Why and may it please your honor," replied the Constable, "you know I went after the rascal and could not catch him, because he ran to a swamp and crossing it on a rail, got away from me; therefore, 'non est come-at-ebus' means I could not catch the scoundrel, and 'et railum swampo' means he crossed a swamp on a rail."

The Judge bowed profoundly, thanked him for his learned kindness, and promised, whenever there was a vacancy in the professorship of languages, to recommend him for the station.—Pawtucket Chronicle.

### Auction Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 1st day of March next, at the Market House in Fredericton, at 12 o'clock, and possession given 1st May.

THE GOACK FARM and MILLS, consisting of 800 Acres of Land of a superior quality, about 100 of which are cleared; a Farm House, two Frame Barns, a Saw Mill and Carding Mill.

This property is situated, thirty miles above Fredericton, on the left or Eastern bank, on which it has a front of about three quarters of a mile and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous to invest capital in milling operations.

Terms of payment:—One hundred pounds of the purchase money paid on delivery of the deed or secured on other property, the remainder to be secured on the said property, and payable at such periods as may be agreed upon at the time of sale. Fredericton, 15th January, 1836.

### CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any way upon the undermentioned Lots of Land, situate in the County of Carleton, viz.:—Lots Nos. 8, 32 and 33, in the second tier of Williams town Settlement in the parish of Wakefield; 22, 23 and 24, in the western range of the third tier, and the same numbers in the eastern range of the fourth tier; and 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in the western range of the eighth tier of the same Settlement; and Lots A, 1, 2, 3, 4, in the third tier, with the same numbers in the fourth tier, of Lower Andover. Against all persons so trespassing, in cutting or removing Timber or Lumber, of whatever description, I am instructed by the Proprietor forthwith to institute prosecutions.

A. K. SMEDES WETMORE. Woodstock, 11th January, 1836.

### JAMES F. GALE,

Chymist and Druggist,

HAS received his usual Full Supply of DRUGS, Patent MEDICINES and Horse Medicines; Perfumery, Pickles, Sauces, &c. to which he respectfully invites the attention of the Public.

67 Curious TEETH neatly filled with Gold at a moderate charge. Queen Street, December 8, 1835.—Sw.

# LANDS FOR SALE BY THE NEW BRUNSWICK & NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

THE New Brunswick and Nova Scotia LAND COMPANY having been long since incorporated by Royal Charter, with a Capital of £200,000 Sterling, with power to increase that amount to £400,000, and having purchased from the Crown the most central and delightful portion of the Province of New Brunswick, between the Rivers "Saint John and South West, Miramichi," have been quietly and unostentatiously improving a large portion thereof for settlement. The improvements consist of a fine line of Road, cut and now travelled upon, directly through what may be termed the Valley of the Nashwaak to the Company's new Town of STANLEY, where they have erected a SAW MILL of great power, with Circular Saws, capable of producing every description of Boards and Scantling necessary for Building, at the most reasonable rate and shortest notice—a GRIST MILL has likewise been built, with the most approved re-acting power, and the best and finest Granite and French Burr Stones introduced; so that the Settler may have the opportunity (without difficulty) of getting the produce of his Farm rendered serviceable at the least possible expence.

The Town of Stanley, delightfully situated on the banks of the beautiful River Nashwaak, offers every advantage and inducement, both from situation and luxuriance of its soil, for immediate increase of population. Gentlemen of Wealth from England having already fixed their location there, their Buildings showing at once a cultivated taste and certain satisfaction of future success; a Tavern; a Blacksmith's Shop, and many Houses have been erected by the Company, most of which are now occupied or in course of completion; one hundred and fifty to two hundred Acres have already been cleared, and the principal part in a state of cultivation—proving to demonstration the capability and happy results produced by only ordinary labour, strict attention to the nature of the soil, and a proper mode of Agriculture.

The whole line of Road from its commencement to the South West, Miramichi, offers every inducement for Settlement, on both sides of which a number of small Farms have been laid off, some with Clearings and Log Houses built thereon, a few of which are inhabited, so that the Traveller will find accommodation at the most reasonable rate. The steady and persevering Emigrant will find that every attention will be paid, and every necessary facility given him to render his new undertaking as light and pleasing as the Company's interests may justify and fairly warrant.

The price of the Land will as a matter of course, vary according to situation, but none will be higher than Twelve Shillings currency, or Ten Shillings sterling per Acre for the present Season, (Town Lots and Ten Acre Farms surrounding the Town excepted) every information about which will be readily and cheerfully communicated by the Company's Agent at Fredericton.

As many applications have been made for Town Lots without positive situations being named—it will be necessary for the Applicants to repeat their requests and fix upon the number in the Town Plot they would wish to occupy.

TERMS.—The terms of Payment will be made easy, as follows:—One fifth to be paid at the time of purchase, upon which a Location Ticket of Possession will be given, the other four-fifths by annual Instalments; but should the Purchaser pay the whole amount at once, a discount of 15 per cent will be allowed upon the purchase money, upon completion of which a Deed, in fee simple, will be immediately prepared by the Company's Solicitor, to be paid for by the Purchaser, putting him in absolute and sole possession.

The Company's Road has been cut out, but not yet finished to Campbell. (another projected Town on the South West, Miramichi River.) At this Establishment a valuable Property has been purchased by the Company, consisting of Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Blacksmith Shop, &c. &c. for some years in active operation, Houses built by the Company, and a beautiful Farm under good cultivation; the Line of Road from Stanley to Campbell proving yet more fully the value and richness of the Soil of this long neglected, little understood and most valuable portion of His Majesty's North American Colonies.

As enquiry will bear out every statement made in the above advertisement, and as every attention and assistance will be given to the most humble but industrious Settler, it is particularly requested that when real information is required, application may be made to—

E. N. KENDALL, Chief Commissioner, or JOHN STEPHENS, Fredericton; the Hon. J. CUNARD & Co. Miramichi; J. V. THURGAR, Resident Agent at Saint John, and ANDREW DUNCAN, Campbell; or the Hon. S. CUNARD & Co. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Company's Office, Saint Mary's, near Fredericton, N. B. November 25, 1835.

### FOR SALE,

A valuable LOT with the unfinished A HOUSE thereon, fronting on King Street, and adjoining the residence of Charles P. Wetmore Esq. This property is under Lease from the Corporation of Christ Church, at the very low rent of 27s. 6d. per annum, &c. Terms made known on application to JAMES T. HANFORD, Saint John, or MARK NEEDHAM, Fredericton, 4th January, 1836.

### TO LET,

From the first day of May next:—TWO STORES, with other apartments, situate in Queen Street, opposite the Old Barracks; one occupied by Samuel Cameron, and the other by A. French; both well adapted for business. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WYER, Fredericton, 29th December, 1835.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of MOSES FISHER, Lumberman, late of the Parish of Fredericton, deceased, will present them to the Subscriber, duly attested, within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to WILLIAM PAYNE, Administrator. Fredericton, N. B. 28th November, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED, A Case of Fashionable WINTER MILLINERY. J. GARDINER. Fredericton, 28th December, 1835.

### CAUTION.

ALL Persons are cautioned against cutting or taking any Wood, Saw Logs or Timber, on or from either of the Lots granted to Peter Clements or Frederick Clements, situate in rear of the Property owned by the Honorable F. P. Robinson, in the Parish of Douglas, near the Nashwaak. Any Person trespassing on either of the said Lots will be prosecuted. Fredericton, December 22, 1835.

### TO LET.

THAT large Dwelling House, Garden, &c. (now occupied by Mr. Thomas Boies,) as well as one of the most extensive and superior Stables in the Province—a large enclosed Yard, with additional Buildings, for the convenience of Carriages, &c. connected with this Establishment. The whole of this part of the New-Brunswick Mill Company's Property will be let to some respectable person who may be capable of conducting a superior Inn or Hotel, and from the many increasing advantages which the situation offers, its possession will become very valuable.

Application to be made at Boiestown, where the Premises may be examined and the Terms made known.

Boiestown, 10th December, 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, Esq. SALISBURY, R. Scott, Esq. KINGSTON, Mr. Asa Davidson. HAMPTON, Mr. Samuel Halliell. GARETOWN, Mr. W. F. Bonnell. SUSSEX VALE, J. C. Vail, Esq. KENT, J. W. Weldon, Esq. MIRAMICHI, George Kerr, Esq. KENT, (CO. OF YORK) Geo. Moorhouse, Esq. BATHURST, H. Baldwin, Esq. WOODSTOCK, W. H. Needham, Esq. NORTHAMPTON, J. James Tilley, Esq. SHEFFIELD, Doctor Barker.