

## POETRY.

### Selected.

I miss thee when at matin prayer  
Thy vacant place I see;  
I miss thee in the daily toil  
I used to share with thee.  
Thy smiling lip is cold and still,  
Thy step is heard no more—  
And all is dark and dreary now,  
Where all was joy before.

I miss thee when the sabbath bell  
Calls to the hour of prayer;  
I miss the voice in sweet response  
That used to echo there.  
And when the sacred volume doth  
Our vesper thoughts engage,  
Who reads us now its heavenly truths,  
Who now expounds its page.

I miss thee in the vacant seat  
Beside the cheerful hearth;  
I miss thee in the circle where  
Thy look alone gave mirth.  
And when unseen the widow weeps—  
The orphan pleads in vain,  
And pride and avarice turn aside—  
Oh, how I miss thee then!

I missed thee at the festive board  
When Christmas friends drew near;  
And when the jocund glaze went round,  
I could not hide the tear.  
They sang thy song of other times,  
With chorus mild and deep;  
I missed thy voice in concert there,  
And stole away to weep.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SCENES IN INDIA. A BRIDAL PROCESSION.

The Mussulman population of Hindoostan have imbibed so inordinate a love of show from their pagan neighbours, that in their feasts and festivals it is somewhat difficult for a stranger to distinguish the cavalcade of a true believer, from that of the idolatrous followers of a thousand gods. In bridal processions, particularly, there is scarcely anything, save the saffron robes worn with classic propriety by the Hindoo votaries of Hymen, to enlighten the spectator on the subject of the religious belief of the wedding party. Yellow is the marriage colour of the Hindoos. The most esteemed dye used for the robes worn at a bridal feast, is obtained from a flower called Kusur; and when rendered despatch by some overpowering odds, garments of this hue are assumed previously to going into battle, those who appear in them being pledged to conquer or die.

The ceremonials of the marriages, both of Moslems and Hindoos, occupy several days; and during this period the wedding cavalcade is continually parading through the streets, forming a spectacle more or less magnificent according to the rank and wealth of the contracting parties, but always attended with bustle, noise, and glare. In the capitals or native states, the wedding solemnities are observed with more attention to ancient customs than in places where Europeans have fixed their abode; and though, perhaps, there is more wealth amongst the Hindoo and Moslem residents of Calcutta, than can be attained elsewhere, we must go to Lucknow or Delhi to see native modes and manners in perfection.

Though the great Moghul has dwindled from his high estate, and is indeed so much reduced as to be indebted to his nobles for the defrayment of the expenses incurred at the celebration of the imperial festivals, his name is still "a tower of strength," and native princes and potentates delight in doing honours to the representative of the former conquerors of Hindoostan.

At the celebration of the marriage of one of the King's nephews, an incident of late occurrence, the exterior shew was such as to do credit to a Court, once the richest and most splendid in the world. The procession of the bridegroom presented a multitudinous array of horse and foot. In front came seven heralds, mounted upon camels decked with housings of red and yellow cloth, silver bells, tufts of many-coloured silk, and glittering necklaces, having standards of scarlet and green borne before them. These were followed by eight hundred females, each bearing a tray upon her head. In former times, the vessels carried upon a great number of these trays, were filled with sweetmeats, fruit, and confectionary, which were distributed amongst the nobles of the Court; and where the cavalcade is not upon so large a scale, the custom is still continued, the *paan* being wrapped up, in the style of some of the French *bon bons*, in glittering envelopes of enamelled foil;—other trays, covered with gold brocade, are filled with garlands of flowers, plaited up with silver ribbons; articles so much in request at weddings, that many persons obtain their livelihood by their manufacture; the rest were filled with flowers, arranged in a fanciful manner, or with emblematic devices, temples and palaces formed of talc and different coloured foil, bright

and splendid as those gems which Aladdin sent upon the heads of his faithful slaves to his imperial father-in-law. After them came troops of soldiers, variously attired, escorting nobles mounted upon elephants, and followed by bands of music, some conveyed upon a moveable orchestra of novel construction. An immense square platform, borne upon the shoulders of an exceedingly great number of men, formed a stage, or litter, on which the performers were seated. It was roofed with a refulgent canopy of a pyramidal form, and the sounds that proceeded from it, though quite as horrible as those which are said to have issued from the cave of Domdaniel, when all the imprisoned fiends were set loose, seemed highly acceptable to the listening multitude. These delectable harmonies were echoed by the *nagara* or *dunkah*, the royal kettle drum, carried on the back of a camel. This is a singular instrument, and beaten with sticks denotes the approach of a cavalcade belonging to a crowned head. It is sounded to clear the way before royalty, and to warn casual passengers to stand up in or dismount from their equipages, when the light of the universe shall be taking the air. These kettle drums are formed of well baked earth, moulded into the shape of a globe cut in half. The parchment is strained over a thin hoop, and fitted firmly to the open side. The usual method of playing on them is with the fingers; but when a more stunning noise is desirable, sticks are employed, and could the dead be awakened by any human process, we know of none more likely to be effectual.

Many nobles and gay cavaliers, some seated gravely upon silver howdahs borne by richly caparisoned elephants, and others prancing upon horseback, the steeds and riders vying with each other in the splendour of their appointments, and the grace and spirit of their demeanour, appeared in clusters, surrounded by numerous retainers, but the bridegroom formed the most interesting personage of the whole group. He was a lad of sixteen, handsome and well shaped, and bearing himself with the modest confidence which is so becoming to youth, and for which the juvenile scions of Hindoostanee families are so remarkable. We rarely meet with either bashfulness or impertinent assurance in the young natives of India, who are verging upon manhood; they are self-possessed, without being forward, and quiet without being shy. The youthful Benedict appeared upon a white charger with a scarlet mane and tail, and a profusion of silver ornaments. He wore a vest of green brocade, bound round the waist by a superb cashmere, and his turban, sword belt, and the hilt of his dagger glittered with jewels. At each side of his horse were servants, who beat off the flies with bunches of peacocks' feathers, fixed into silver handles; and there was a great brandishing of sheathed swords and silver maces wherever he went. Behind, and closing the long line, twelve four wheeled cars appeared, canopied with draperies of white and scarlet cloth of a tent like shape, and flowing from a pine-apple crowning the top: these chariots were drawn by white bullocks gaily adorned, and jingling with bells. They conveyed the females destined to wait upon the bride, a select few being always taken from the bridegroom's household for this purpose. This procession perambulated all the public avenues of Delhi before it entered the palace; nor was the pageant confined to a single exhibition: a few evenings afterwards, a still more novel and striking display took place. The females employed in bearing the trays came forth again at night, each having a cluster of lamps, enclosed in shades of various coloured tale, upon her head. There was no moon, and the skies, of their darkest, deep blue, shewed off their pretty pages to great advantage: the glittering lights moving along in perfect order, and stretching out in long perspective down the principal street of Delhi, produced an almost magical effect when viewed from the summit of one of the towers of Selimburgh. It seemed as if the stars were celebrating a jubilee, and were hovering near the earth: the height of the towers, the gloom of the night, and the extraordinary quietude of the streets favoured this illusion, and, while it lasted, the delighted spectator was transported to fairy land.

### RECEIPTS FOR MARRIAGES. From *Cupid's Cookery Book*.

How to make a Match that shall offend no one, make no one curious, and attract as little attention as possible.—Take a young clergyman, dress him in pepper and salt, and let him mix much in the society of a kind, pretty girl—not clever enough to be a star in the neighbourhood where both reside—nor foolish

enough to make a fire-side dull at Christmas. After they have been in each other's society some time, publish the banns between them, and let them be married by the clergyman of the next parish. This is a simple country dish, and requires little preparation: it has also the advantage of lasting a long time without spoiling.

How to make a Match that shall be palatable to all your friends, and at the same time suit your own taste.—Leave England, and, after wandering some time over the continent, settle in Italy. Choose an Italian or Sicilian girl, with a neat figure and a good foot and ankle:—one who has been in the millinery line is the best for your purpose, as she will be easier to dress, and more accustomed to make herself attractive. Marry, and bring her home. Let her be served with an excellent maid, and a skilful corset-maker; if necessary, add stuffing: invite your friends to judge of your success; after which, this importation from the continent may become a standing dish. It is very delicate, but difficult of preparation, and apt to leave a bitter taste in the mouth: it also cloy the appetite of those who partake of it too freely.

How to make a Match that will be universally condemned by all but the parties themselves.—Take a handsome young man of good family and no fortune—if possible, let him belong to the "Blues;" then look out for a beautiful girl, also utterly without fortune; let them dance, at each ball two quadrilles and a waltz, and then talk in the tea or supper room for half an hour. After this has been done sufficiently, make your match, which it is usual to do at St. George's, Hanover Square, and leave them to themselves. This dish is exceedingly pleasant; but it generally cools too quickly to suit a narrow income.

How to make a Match entirely satisfactory to the parents of the young lady and generally approved by her friends.—Take a tall awkward girl from the care of her governess, and put her under the superintendence of a tall rouged mother. Let the mother, if possible, have the rank of Countess, as otherwise this dish is very difficult to contrive. Teach the young lady to talk loud, to give her opinion in political matters, and to affect "the Blue," and give her strict and particular injunctions as to what style of man she may endeavour to attract with a chance of success. Then take the elder son of a lately made Earl (who has jilted the last lady proposed for), and endeavour to unite these apparently contradictory materials. Be patient and pains-taking, and you will probably succeed. This dish will keep well for many years, and in all climates: it has the disadvantage of only pleasing particular palates, and of becoming insupportable to those who first prepared it.

How to make a Match that will dispense all the world.—Run away with an heiress.

A New Engine of War.—A new instrument or machine has been invented by Mr. Topliss, of the Museum of National manufactures in Leicester square, which he considers calculated to put an end to wars, and to prevent civilized nations from engaging hereafter in the work of mutual destruction. Mr. Topliss has constructed an engine, which, according to his views, will render armed multitudes powerless against any people disposed to defend themselves; a score of men with this auxiliary power, being competent to annihilate the largest army which could be collected. The engine is portable, and, without its casing, might be carried by two men; mounted on its proper carriage, it can be moved with celerity into any situation where horses or men can go; it is ready for action in a moment, and can be made at will to pour out for any desired time a continuous stream of bullets, which can be directed towards any point or object, with the same facility as the stream of water from a fire engine, and with perfect precision; while the men who direct it are sheltered in entire security. Its construction is exceedingly simple:—A long tube, like the barrel of a rifle, is mounted on a swivel. The breech of this barrel communicates with a chamber, in which gas is rapidly evolved by the combustion of gunpowder, so prepared that it burns without exploding. This gas rushes through the barrel, and propels the bullets, which drop into the barrel, through a funnel, from a reservoir placed above it. The barrel can be elevated or depressed, or turned in any direction, with the utmost ease, so that the men who work it can discharge, with unerring aim, a stream of bullets that must destroy every thing that is exposed to it. An obvious remark occurs on looking at the smallness and lightness of this machine:—that it, and the men who work it, might be blown away by a cannon shot or two; but the inventor an-

swers this objection, by saying, that, as the most important use of the engine would be to act defensively against invading troops, it might be easily placed in situations (such as the brow of a hill, where it could pour destruction upon the enemy without being exposed to their shot.

INHUMANITY OF THE SPANISH WAR.—It matters not, in our opinion, on which side, or with whom, this atrocious course of action originated. Don Carlos may have been the first culprit, although we are not sure of that. But the whole proceeding is eminently Spanish. It could have had no growth or sustenance amongst any other people, assuming to themselves, however unworthily, the name of Christians. The crimes of the Queen's party have emulated all those of the Carlists except the last, whereby between 40 and 50 officers, taken prisoners in fair battle, and entitled to the immunities of war, have been indiscriminately massacred! Now the question for Englishmen is, whether they should, under any circumstances,

be exposed to the contamination of such a conflict, more becoming a race of hungry cannibals than of civilized and Christian men? Is it, we say, that English soldiers should be subjected either on one side to such barbarities as those which the Queen's troops, when captured by her enemies, have invariably suffered, or, on the other side, to the corrupting and brutalising example of the sort of retaliation by which alone such crimes can, according to the received notions of mankind, be effectually repressed? A dreadful amount of suffering must be inflicted on our countrymen from their participation in this shocking contest, or they must abide the lessons of a still more revolting immorality. In either case, we allege that the civil war of Spain is no field for the personal interference of Englishmen, nor do we now believe that the interests of Great Britain or of any free country in Europe would gain one atom more by the success of one party than of its antagonist. They seem to us to be despicable and odious alike.—*London Times*.

## 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 expense.

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 justly 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. &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.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Stephen Bubar, late of the Parish of Manguerville in the County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to.

CHRISTIANA BUBAR, Executrix.  
THOMAS O. MILES, Executor.  
Manguerville, 18th July 1836.

### FLOUR.

105 BARRELS Superfine, Fine, Middlings and Rye Flour, and Indian Meal, low for Cash.  
M. MACKINTOSH.  
Queen Street, Fredericton, July 5, 1836.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late Rev. Michael M'Sweeney, of Fredericton, are requested to render their accounts for adjustment within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY ANN M'SWEENEY, Adm'r.  
Fredericton, 15th June, 1836.

### PLASTER PARIS.

THE Subscriber has received a cargo of fine ground PLASTER PARIS, first quality, and offers the same to the public for sale.  
JAMES DRAKE.  
Fredericton, 6th July, 1836.