

POETRY.

Selected.

THE BRIDAL OF CASSIUS.

A BALLAD. BY MRS. CRAWFORD.
They bound my brows with bridal flowers,
And clasped my jewels on;
They led me from my father's towers,
And gay the pageant shone:
I heard the merry marriage bells,
And I hid my face from view,
For my heart had opened its deepest wells,
And their waters flow'd for you.

I saw the king—my broken vows
Came rushing o'er my mind;
And the bridal flowers, that press'd my brows,
To me, were thorns entwined:
O! why did a father's frowns affright,
And a mother's tears subdue,
To make me wed the northern knight,
And break my vows to you?

My sister bless'd me, when she tied
This cross around my neck,
And said I was the bonniest bride
That hands did ever deck,
O! could she see me now I ween
Full dearly would she rue,
That ever I a bride had been,
And broke my faith to you.

THE BACHELOR'S SONG.

I promised Rosa to be true,
And what is more, I swore it too;
If maidens were as wise as fair,
They'd heed not lovers when they swear.

I wrote on a leaf—the wind it blew,
Away flew leaf and promise too;
So Cupid wings his lightsome way
When chains, though rosy, court his stay.

The man that yields to Hymen's vows,
Deserves an angel for his spouse;
For what's so sweet o'er earth and sea,
As Nature's boon, dear liberty!

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD ADVICE TO GENTEEL EMIGRANTS.

The following are Extracts from the last very interesting number of "The Library of Entertaining Knowledge," intitled "The Backwoods of Canada," being letters from the wife of an emigrant officer. She gives some useful hints and advice to the wives and daughters of emigrants who contemplate seeking a home in the Canadian wilds:—

"Canada is the land of hope; here every thing is new—every thing going forward; it is scarcely possible for arts, sciences, agriculture, manufactures, to retrograde; they must keep advancing; though in some situations the progress may seem slow, in others they are proportionably rapid.

"There is a constant excitement on the minds of emigrants, particularly in the partially settled townships, that greatly assists in keeping them from desponding. The arrival of some enterprising person gives a stimulus to those about him; a profitable speculation is started, and lo, the value of the land in the vicinity rises to double and treble what it was thought worth before; so that, without any design of befriending his neighbours, the schemes of a rich settler being carried into effect, shall benefit a great number. We have already felt the beneficial effect of the access of respectable emigrants locating themselves in this township, as it has already increased the value of our land in a threefold degree.

"Our society is mostly military or naval; so that we meet on equal grounds, and are, of course, well acquainted with the rules of good breeding and polite life; too much so to allow of any deviation from those laws that good taste, good sense, and good feeling have been established among persons of our class. Yet here it is considered by no means derogatory to the wife of an officer or gentleman to assist in the work of the house, or to perform its entire duties, if occasion requires it; to understand the mystery of soap, candle and sugar making; to make bread, butter and cheese, or even to milk her own cows; to knit and spin, and prepare the wool for the loom. In these matters we bush ladies have a wholesome disregard of what Mr. or Mrs. So and so thinks or says.

"To understand the use of carpenter's tools I assure you, is no despicable or useless kind of knowledge here. I would strongly recommend all young men coming to Canada to acquire a little acquaintance with this valuable art, as they will often be put to great inconvenience for the want of it. I was once much amused with hearing the remarks made by a very fine lady, the reluctant sharer of her husband's emigration, on seeing the son of a naval officer of some rank in the service busily employed in making an axe handle out of a piece of rock elm.

"I wonder that you allow George to degrade himself so," she said, addressing his father.

The Captain looked up with surprise. "Degrade himself! In what manner, Madam? My boy neither swears, drinks whiskey, steals, nor tells lies."

"But you allow him to perform tasks of the most menial kind. What is he now better than a hedge carpenter; and I suppose you allow him to chop too?"

"Most assuredly I do. That pile of logs in the cart there was all cut by him after he had left study yesterday," was the reply.

"I would see my boys dead before they should use an axe like common labourers."

"Idleness is the root of all evil," said the Captain. "How much worse might my son be employed if he were running wild about streets with bad companions."

"You will allow that this is not a country for gentlemen or ladies to live in," said the lady.

"It is the country for gentlemen that will not work and cannot live without, to starve in," replied the Captain bluntly, "and for that reason I make my boys early accustom themselves to be usefully employed."

"My boys shall never work like common mechanics," said the lady, indignantly.

"Then, Madam, they will be good for nothing as settlers; and it is a pity you dragged them across the Atlantic."

"We were forced to come. We could not live as we had been used to do at home, or I never would have come to this horrid country."

"Having come hither you would do wise to conform to circumstances. Canada is not the place for idle folks to retrench for a lost fortune in. In some parts of the country you will find most articles of provision as dear as in London, clothing much dearer, and not so good, and a bad market to choose in.

"I should like to know, then, who Canada is good for?" said she angrily.

"It is a good country for the honest, industrious artisan. It is a fine country for the poor labourer, who, after a few years hard toil, can sit down in his own log-house, and look abroad on his children well settled in life as independent freeholders. It is a grand country for the rich speculator, who can afford to lay out a large sum in purchasing land in eligible situations; for if he have any judgement he will make a hundred per cent. as interest for his money, after waiting for a few years. But it is a hard country for the poor gentleman, whose habits have rendered him unfit for manual labour. He brings with him a mind unfitted to his situation, and even if necessity compels him to exertion, his labour is of little value. He has a hard struggle to live. The certain expenses of wages and living are great, and he is obliged to endure many privations, if he would keep within compass, and be free of debt. If he have a large family and bring them up wisely, so as to adapt themselves early to a settler's life, why he does well for them, and soon feels the benefit on his own land; but if he is idle himself, his wife extravagant and discontented, and the children taught to despise labour, why, Madam, they will soon be brought down to ruin. In short, the country is a good country for those to whom it is adapted; but if people will not conform to the doctrine of necessity and expediency, they have no business in it. It is plain Canada is not adapted to every class of people."

"It was never adapted for me or my family," said the lady, disdainfully. "Very true," was the laconic reply; and so ended the dialogue."

FORM OF PROCEEDINGS AT LAW.—Proposed to be substituted for the present voluminous pleadings.

HIGGINS vs. WIGGINS.—WIGGINS ads. HIGGINS.

DECLARATION.—Defendant pulled plaintiff's nose.

PLEA.—You lie.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that on the trial of the above cause this defendant will insist upon and give in evidence, under the general issue above pleaded, that before, and at, and after the said time of said supposed pulling, the nose of the plaintiff was then and there of an unreasonable, unwarrantable and impertinent length, thereby inviting and justifying such supposed pulling as aforesaid.

And this defendant, by leave of the court, here for that purpose, first had and obtained, will farther insist upon and give in evidence, that at, and before, the said time when, etc., this defendant requested and admonished said plaintiff, to protect his said nose from being pulled by soaping the same. Which reasonable request of this defendant, this defendant well hoped would have been complied with. Nevertheless, the said plaintiff not regarding, etc., but wickedly and fraudulently contriving and intending craftily and subtly, to injure and oppress this defendant in the premises, wholly and ut-

terly refused and neglected to soap said nose, or any part thereof. Wherefore this defendant, as he lawfully might do, peaceably and quietly laid hands upon said nose of the said plaintiff, and tweaked the same with all imaginable tenderness.*

REPLICATION.—You lie.

REJOINDER.—You lie.

SUB-REJOINDER.—You lie.

OPINION.—Per Curiam.—You lie on both sides.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.—We can make neither head nor tail of the matter. Let's go to dinner.—*New York Mirror.*

*A thorough reform cannot be expected to be accomplished all at once. The professional pen can, with difficulty, be restrained from luxuriating in its accustomed phraseology; it is therefore suggested that it may be indulged in one point of this pleadings, as in the present instance.

STANMORE.—*Gold Finders.*—On Wednesday, the 23d ult. an inquest was held before Mr. Sterling, at the Royal Hotel and Aberdeen Arms, Great Stanmore, to inquire touching the discovery of the immense treasure in foreign gold coin, which was found in a field, on the side of a ditch, on the 24th and 26th January last, and which field was a portion of the glebe land at present in the possession of the respected rector, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Robinson Chauvell. As there was no owner of the property, Mr. Sterling, on the part of the King, who, by ancient law, is claimant of all treasure found hidden, and of which there is no owner, attended to compel restitution of the property from those who had any part of it. The money, it appears, was first found on the 24th of January, by two men, named Jeffkins (coachman) and Reeves, (gardener), in the service of the rector, and which consisted of 365 pieces of gold foreign coin, among which were Louis'd'ors of the reign of Louis XVIII., Napoleons, pagodas, and Spanish doubloons, &c., the estimated value in British money being £382 15s. 6d. The men divided the money equally between them. One of their wives told her mistress, the rector's lady, who desired to see the gold, and then demanded it on her husband's rectorial right. It is supposed that the money was left there by a foreigner, who some years ago had resided a short time in the neighbourhood. Several memorials having passed to the Treasury, the present inquest was ordered, and the jury, after hearing evidence, retired, when in about a quarter of an hour they returned, finding a verdict of "Treasure Trove," only upon that which was dug out on Monday, the 26th of January; consequently Jeffkins and Reeves will have that which they found on Saturday previous.

IF I WAS HE.—If I was a farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a physician, I could not have the conscience to charge as much as they do for feeling the pulse, extracting a tooth, taking a little blood, or administering a dose of calomel and jalep.

If I was a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, giving good weight and measure and deal as honestly as possible.

If I was a mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops; and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would endeavour to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do—playing with watch chains, flourishing with their rattans; stamping on the pavement with their high heeled boots, (probably not paid for,) and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and giving sweet smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking and two in the other.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed, I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profes-

sion, I would never refuse publishing a piece like this.

N. B.—If I was a subscriber to a newspaper, more particularly such a newspaper, one as you publish, I would pay for it like an honest man. If I was not a subscriber, I would subscribe for it immediately, and to save trouble, comply with the terms.—*N. Y. Budget of Fun.*

The mode in which we passed the river Oxus was singular, and, I believe, quite peculiar to this part of the country. We were drawn by a pair of horses, who were yoked to the boat, on each bow, by a rope fixed to the hair of the mane. The bridal is then put on as if the horse were to be mounted; the boat is pushed into the stream, and, without any other assistance than the horses, is ferried directly across the most rapid channel. A man on board holds the reins of each horse, and allows them to play loosely in the mouth, urging him to swim: and, thus guided, he advances without difficulty. There is not an oar to aid in impelling the boat; and the only assistance from those on board consists in manœuvring a rude rounded pole at the stern, to

prevent the vessel from wheeling in the current, and to give both horses clear water to swim. They sometimes use four horses; and, in that case, two are fixed at the stern. These horses require no preparatory training, since they indiscriminately yoke all that cross the river. One of the boats was dragged over by the aid of two of our jaded ponies; and the vessel which attempted to follow us without them, was carried so far down the stream as to detain us a whole day on the banks, till it could be brought up to the camp of our caravan. By this ingenious mode we crossed a river nearly half a mile wide, and running at the rate of three miles and a half an hour, in fifteen minutes of actual sailing; but there was some detention from having to thread our way among the sand banks that separated the branches. I see nothing to prevent the general adoption of this expeditious mode of passing a river, and it would be an invaluable improvement below the ghats of India. I had never before seen the horse converted to such a use; and in my travels through India, I had always considered that noble animal as a great incumbrance in crossing a river.—*Burnes's Travels into Bokhara.*

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 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.

Valuable Tract of LAND for Sale in the County of Carleton, Parish of Wakefield.

500 ACRES of LAND situate on the southwest branch of the Maduxnickick, and bounded on said Stream about one and a half miles; distant from Woodstock, about eight miles; and from Houlton, about four miles.—The southwest side of said Tract is within half a mile of the line as surveyed by the Commissioners on the Boundary Line;—the said Land is well Timbered, and soil of good quality.—For terms and further particulars apply to

W. F. BONNELL, Jr.
Gage Town, Queen's, 17th March, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of GEORGE PIERCE BLISS, late of Fredericton, in the County of York Esquire, deceased, will please render the same duly attested, at the Office of G. J. DIBBLEE Esquire, within three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

G. J. DIBBLEE, } Administrators.
H. G. CLOPPER, }
JAS. TAYLOR, }
Fredericton, 6th February 1836.