

POETRY.

Selected.

TO A SLEEPING CHILD. BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

Art thou a thing of mortal birth,
Whose happy home is on the earth?
Does human blood with life imbue
Those heavenly viols of heavenly blue
That stray along thy forehead fair,
Lost 'mid a gleam of golden hair?
Oh! can that light and airy breath
Steal from a being doom'd to death?
Those features to the grave be sent
In sleep thus mutely eloquent?
Or art thou what thy form would seem,
The phantom of a blessed dream?

A human shape I feel thou art—
I feel it in my beating heart;
Those tremors, both of soul and sense,
Awake by infant innocence!
Though dear the forms by fancy wove,
We love them with a transient love;
Thoughts from the living world intrude
Ev'n on her deepest solitude:
But, lovely child! thy magic stole
At once into my inmost soul,
With feelings as thy beauty fair,
And left no other vision there.

To me thy parents are unknown;
Glad would they be their child to own!
And well they must have loved before
If since thy birth they lov'd not more;
How happy must thy parents be,
Who daily live in sight of thee!
Whose hearts no higher pleasure seek
Than see thee smile, and hear thee speak—
What joy must in their souls have stirr'd
When thy first broken words were heard!
Words that, inspired by heaven, express'd
The transports dancing in thy breast!
As for thy smile!—thy lip, cheek, brow,
Even when I gaze are kindling now.

Oh! that my spirit's eye could see
Whence bursts those gleams of ecstasy?
That light of dreaming soul appears
To plan from thoughts above thy years.
Thou smilest as if thy soul were soaring
To heaven, and heaven's God adoring!
And who can tell what visions high
May bless an infant's sleeping eye?
What brighter throne can brightness find
To reign on than an infant's mind,
Ere sin destroy, ere error dim,
The glory of the seraphim?

Oh, vision fair! that I could be
Again as young, as pure as thee!
Vain wish! the rainbow's radiant form
May view, but cannot brave the storm?
Years can bedim the gorgeous dyes
That paint the bird of paradise,
And years, so fate has ordered, roll
Clouds o'er the summer of the soul;
Yet sometimes sudden sights of grace,
Such as the glances of thy face,
Oh, sinless babe! by God are given
To charm the wanderer back to heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

March 14.—Thomas Murdoch, Esq. in the chair.—Another communication was read regarding the proposed Arctic Expedition, viz. from Sir John Ross;—the object of which was partly to combat Sir John Barrow's views regarding the expediency of quitting the protection of the land, and pushing into the main ice, partly to recommend that, at all events, any vessels employed on this service should not draw above seven or eight feet water, the average thickness of the field ice being nine feet. After which Lieut. Wellsted's paper "On the West Coast of Arabia, from Ras Mohammed to Jidda," begun at the last meeting, was concluded.

This paper is a very valuable one for publication; but it is difficult, or rather impossible, to analyze it satisfactorily. It contains a minute topographical description of the several bays, ports, headlands, islands, &c. within its assigned limits, with a few brief notices interspersed of the native tribes with whom an occasional intercourse was maintained, while engaged in making the survey. We shall not, therefore, attempt to give a view of its whole contents; but shall rather string together some of the general notions conveyed by them.

A range of barren naked mountains, (a part of the great chain which nearly encircles Arabia,) extends from Jidda to Akabah, varying in different places its distance from the coast, and rising in elevation towards the interior. Mr. Wellsted had no opportunity of penetrating far inland; but the more distant mountains, he concludes, from their shape, to be granitic; next to which is an extensive limestone formation, containing many fossil remains; while the cliffs nearest the sea shore are almost uniformly of light coloured sand stone, fronted by, and containing, large quantities of shells and masses of coral. It is well known, indeed, that there is an extraordinary prevalence of the latter in the Red Sea; but they seem also to enter largely into the composition of some of even the most elevated hills.

Between the bases of these hills and the sea, a stripe or border of low land generally prevails, called by the Arabs *Tehamah*. It is for the most part, barren, though some few spots are cultivated. North of Yemen it sometimes rises 50 to 100 feet above the level of the

sea; and south of that port it is nearly flat, with occasional lagoons of brackish water, generally terminating in a ravine leading into the interior, down which, accordingly, it is probable that occasional floods may descend. It is almost a uniform remark, that where these lagoons exist, the coral formation is interrupted, as though the fresh water had either swept it away, or prevented its growth.

The reefs which front the coast in this part of the Red Sea, either extend in ridges, with deep water or no soundings near them, or they form extensive banks with from ten to fifteen fathoms over them. Their direction is generally straight, and parallel to the coast, with occasionally, however, slight projections on either side. They rarely exceed two to three miles in continuous length, and are sometimes much shorter. It is a remarkable circumstance that, however high the wind, the surf never breaks on them; for which Mr. Wellsted accounts, by supposing their outer edges to be very porous. This much increases their danger to navigators. Between them the passages are all navigable with more or less facility; but the currents are everywhere strong, and must be liberally allowed for. In the warm, owing to the prevalence of northerly winds, the level of the sea is two feet below what it is at other times; and this change must also be availed to when among the reefs.

It has sometimes been debated whether, if a small steam boat were employed, the mails might not be conveyed up and down the Red Sea inside of these reefs, more easily than without them; especially as their influence in destroying any wind, however strong, blowing against them, is very remarkable; inasmuch that frequently calms, or alternate land and sea breezes, are found in shore, when hard southerly or north westerly gales prevail outside. And to this plan Mr. Wellsted is in the main favourable; though he does not think that any time would be gained by it. The passages between and inside the reef are numerous; and it would be necessary to anchor every night. But both coal and other wear and tear would be thus saved; and the route is unquestionably practicable.

The coast of Arabia is usually pronounced unhealthy; but the *Palmyra*, Lieut. Wellsted's vessel, was not sickly while engaged in the survey; and the mortality is never considerable in the Hadji boats. Ships cruising outside the reefs usually suffer most; and the healthiness of a crew is almost always found to depend much on the frequency of its supply with good fresh water. Dysenteries, fevers, and ulcers on the legs are the prevailing complaints; and in 1831 the mortality produced by cholera was frightful. The governors of Mecca and of Jidda, the Pasha who accompanied the Syrian caravan, and many other people of distinction, were then swept away; and of the minor victims, the number were become so considerable, that the living ceased to enter the dead singly, but dug large pits, into which the bodies were thrown by hundreds. The roads towards Mecca, in particular were, for some weeks, strewn with dead and dying.

The tribes of Arabs along the coast of Arabia differ considerably in personal appearance from those on the shore of the Persian Gulf. They are of a vigorous make, but lean, and diminutive in stature; their faces are long, their cheeks hollow, and their hair, with the exception of two tresses on which they bestow much care, flows loose to the waste. Their colour is light; they are generally affected with cutaneous disorders; and their whole appearance is unprepossessing. They have all the usual virtues, notwithstanding, of their race; they are hospitable, abstemious, hardy, brave, and much more liberal to unbelievers than most Mahometans. Their habitations are small huts or tents; the former constructed of coarse grass and cadjans, the latter of coarse clothes thrown over some sticks. In order to procure shelter from the strong prevailing north winds, which recover their violence as they rise above the sea coast, both sorts of habitation are usually pitched behind a hillock, or among trees having the convenience of pasturage in the vicinity.

The staple food of the Bedouins consists of dates, salt fish, coffee, coarse dourra cakes, milk, and honey. They seldom regale on the flesh of their flocks, but when they do, it is to exist. Their weapons consist of a spear, eight feet long, and pointed at both ends; a crooked sword or dagger, with a broad blade a match lock gun, of which the barrel is of extraordinary length, and sometimes a long double edged sword. Few excepting the Sheiks, appear to have pistols. Assisted by the strength of their country, they offered a long resistance to Mahomet Ali; but they

now seem attached to him, and punctually respect the caravans under his instructions, receiving in return, a fixed tribute from each, as regulated by him.

In 1821, no fewer than 20,000 pilgrims arrived in Arabia from the Egyptian ports alone; and many more came from Abyssinia, Nubia, and other parts of interior Africa. The latter embark chiefly at Massowah and Suakin; the former at Suez and Cosseir. The regulations in the Egyptian boats are judicious, and rigorously enforced. About 150 are constantly employed, and make several voyages in the year. They always use the inner passage (inside the reefs,) and constantly anchor at night. Their passage is thus tedious, and they sometimes suffer much from want of water. The passage money paid by the pilgrims averages about six dollars each from Suez, and four from Cosseir; but it varies according to the amount of baggage taken; and many of these pilgrimages are little else than trading voyages.

A NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.—The following account of the discovery of an Englishman, who has resided for thirty-three years among the Savages at Port Phillip, is abridged from the *Van Dieman's Land Magazine*. The circumstances appear to have excited great interest in the colony, and are the subject of a leading article in the *Hobart Town Courier*.

Mr. Batman and others, referred to, had removed from Van Dieman's Land to Port Phillip, on the coast of New South Wales, with the intention of establishing themselves there as settlers and large sheep farmers. Soon after their arrival they were struck by the stately gait of the natives; by the colour of many, and the European countenances of some individuals, and by the comparative civilization which prevailed. Rude embankments with tolerable stone facings were found in parts constructed across creeks and inlets, with convenient sluices for the purpose of catching fish at the fall of the tide. Several of the bark shelters or wigwags were formed in a superior and comfortable manner, tolerably well thatched, with a narrow opening for the doorway, and fire place in front. Pieces of wood were hollowed or scooped out to serve as calabashes or buckets to carry water, and the dresses of kangaroo skins were neatly joined together with regular stitches, and cut away so as to form a convenient vesture. The settlers, however, had not domiciled themselves in their new position many days when these and various other indications of ingenuity were satisfactorily explained by the appearance of a white man, clothed in a kangaroo-skin cloak. He was at first rather timid in his approaches; but when spoken to kindly, and offered a piece of bread, he threw off his reserve, and after eating the bread with apparent relish, and looking at it as if endeavouring to bring something to his recollection, he exclaimed with symptoms of delight glowing in his face "bread!" Other English words soon returned to his memory, and he was at last enabled to communicate, that his name was William Buckley—that he had been one of those who escaped from the encampment of the prisoners by the ship *Ocean*, formed by the late Col. Collins, in attempting, agreeably to the instructions of the British Government, to form a settlement at Port Philip in 1803—that he had lived ever since with the tribe of the Aborigines, whom he then met with in the bush, and over whom he had long exercised the rule of a chief. He is a very tall man, having served as a grenadier in Holland under the late Duke of York, is from 58 to 60 years of age, and in excellent health. Through the assistance of the new settlers, he has forwarded a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, praying for a pardon, mainly with a view, we presume, to enable him to remain where he is, and to communicate the result of his intimacy with that interesting country, and the many valuable discoveries which he has made in it. This, we are glad to learn, his Excellency has been kindly pleased to grant, impressing at the same time upon him the expectation that he will continue to do all in his power to maintain an amicable intercourse between the Aborigines and the Whites: for he had already been the means of preventing a sanguinary attack of his tribe, through misapprehension, on the little party already settled there. In a philosophical point of view, this discovery is truly interesting, and a narrative of his various vicissitudes, during his long sojourn, well told, would rival the classic work of Robinson Crusoe. Two other prisoners from the *Ocean* absconded with him, but he had never seen or heard of them since the end of the first twelvemonth when he joined the Blacks.

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. 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.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of GEORGE PIGEON BLISS, late of Fredericton, in the County of York Esquire, deceased, will please render the same duly attested, at the Office of G. J. DIBBLE, Esquire, within three Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to
G. J. DIBBLE, }
H. G. CLOPPER, } Administrators.
JAS. TAYLOR, }
Fredericton, 6th February 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and begs leave to intimate to his friends and the Public, that he intends running two STAGES between Newcastle and Fredericton and to start from Newcastle to Fredericton every Wednesday morning at 12 o'clock, and from Fredericton for Newcastle every Wednesday, at the same hour precisely. Every attention will be paid to such Passengers as he may be favored with; and he requests that such Persons as may require to engage their passage will leave their names at Mr. McLeod's, at Fredericton, and at Mr. Hamill's, at Newcastle, on each Tuesday Evening previous to starting, and pay the usual passage money of 45 shillings. A reasonable quantity of baggage will be admitted.
JACOB CARVILL.
Fredericton, 1st March, 1836.

Tobique Mill Company.

A General Meeting of "The Tobique Mill Company," will be held at Mr. Berton's Office in Queen Street, in Fredericton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of June next, at 11 A. M., pursuant to the Bye Laws.
G. F. S. BERTON, Sec'y.
10th May, 1836.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership—their business will in future be conducted under the Firm of PICKARD & COBURN—being anxious to close their former business, they request all who may be indebted to either of them, to call and settle their accounts without delay.
THOMAS PICKARD.
A. F. COBURN.
Fredericton, 19th April, 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. Chandler, Esq.
SALISBURY, R. Scott, Esq.
KINGSTON, Mr. Asa Davidson.
HAMPTON, Mr. Samuel Hallett.
GAGETOWN, 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, James Tulley, Esq.
SHEFFIELD, Doctor Barker.