

POETRY.

Selected.

LINES TO

Then need'st not thus have mocked me
With that low sweet voice of thine;
The days are gone for ever
When I thought to make thee mine!
Thou would'st not thus so witchingly
Have smiled upon me now,
Could'st thou but know how beats my heart
And throbs my burning brow.

I know thou hast forgiven me,
Yet painful 'tis to see
A tranquil smile upon thy cheek
Where a warm blush used to be.
Why should thy hand so readily
Be proffered when I come?
I loved thy former welcoming—
Thou look'st and wert dumb.

We never to each other
Can be what we have been,
And I must hide my feelings 'neath
False apathy's cold screen;
But with me ever lingers
A memory of the past,
And o'er my sad futurity
Its lengthening shade is cast.

Affections have been squandered,
Once hoarded all for thee,
And now I feel how priceless is
A true heart's constancy;
And oft in silent bitterness,
I wander forth alone,
And ponder on the joyous hours
When I was thine alone.

Then do not mock me, dear one,
With friendship's toy forms,
And do not wear that tranquil smile
Which gleams but never warms.
'Tis better ne'er to meet thee
Than in remorse to dwell,
My own fate is before me,
A long, a last farewell.

A SMILE FOR LOVE.

Quoth Tom to Bill, I've thump'd my brain
An hour and above,
And for my life I cannot find
A smile for love.

'La what a dolt! sir, love is like
The measles, or being hung;
Folks never have it twice, you know,
And always catch it young.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.
THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

There has been no celebration during the week so numerously attended, or at which such deep and universal feeling was manifested, as that of the exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb, at the Chatham street Chapel on Thursday evening. Notwithstanding that there was another celebration in the Tabernacle at the same time, we have never seen such a compact throng in the chapel. The interest of the occasion was doubtless increased, as was the gratification derived from the exercises, by the presence of Dr. Howe, and his pupils from the Blind School at Boston. And here, in justice to Dr. Howe, since he has been invidiously attacked in one of the newspapers, it ought to be mentioned that the part taken by him on the occasion, was done in compliance with an invitation, by a formal resolution of the managers of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb. Among the audience assembled, we observed Governor Dunlap, of Maine, and several clergymen of our city.

The exercises were commenced by the Deaf and Dumb, under the direction of Mr. Peet, the Principal. Standing by their slates they exhibited in various ways, by answers to questions, and by the construction of sentences for the illustration of the meaning of words given them by the audience, powers of mind, discrimination, humour, and keenness of perception, which elicited the warmest evidence of surprise and approbation.

Among other things, the principal related to the audience that thrilling story, which our readers will no doubt remember, as it was published in the Commercial some two or three weeks ago, of the terrible achievement performed by a Russian slater, in St. Petersburg—who, with no better apparatus than a few yards of cord, climbed up the spire of St. Michael's church, on the outside, for the purpose of repairing a wooden statue of an angel, by which the spire was surmounted. One of the pupils—a son of the late Dr. Gamage—was then called to the rostrum, and requested to relate the story—of course by signs. He performed that part more perfectly to the life, in all its details of doubt, effort, exertion, anxiety, the climbing, the fixtures, the success, the triumph, and the reward, than we ever saw pantomime enacted before.

In the illustration of the word "Jesuitism," put to the class by the writer, one of the answers promptly given was this:—"I think the whigs of the United States are Jesuitical!" Whether intended by the sprightly girl who gave the reply or not, the hit was excellent. The class was also examined in history, in which they acquitted themselves exceedingly well—better, it was re-

marked, than most individuals in the assembly would have done.

A gentleman present related an anecdote, which was communicated by the Principal to the pupils, in the language of signs. The incident was that of the owner of a large Newfoundland dog, who determined to rid himself of the faithful animal, because of the expense of keeping him, by drowning. For this purpose he tied a rope around the dog's neck, and fastened the other end to a heavy stone. Taking the unsuspecting animal thus accoutred into a boat, he put off into the river near by; but in the attempt to throw the dog overboard the stone slipped from the noose of the rope, and the boat was upset. The man could not swim, and when on the point of drowning, the dog seized him by the collar and safely drew him ashore.

Each member of the class wrote out the anecdote, from among which version we give the two following:—

"A man having a dog of great size, felt much that he had spent much money for meat for his beast. To determine to put an end to the life of that innocent dog, he tied a stone to its neck with a rope for the purpose of drowning it, and took it in a boat, which the owner rowed to the middle of a river. Then he threw that beast overboard, but by fortune, the dog instantly took hold of the boat, which was upset. At the same time the dog was freed from the stone, and the malicious man began to sink; but the noble animal saved him, whom he drew to the shore in safety."

"Although the dog was not in possession of moral and intellectual powers, yet the beast was better than the man, by reason of its benevolence and magnanimity, which were its best attributes."

"A few years ago a certain gentleman enjoyed a situation on the side of a river. He had a great and faithful dog, with which he was displeased, because he had an expense of money for feeding him. He thought of killing the innocent animal, he tied it with a string, and a heavy stone was fastened on the end of the string. He took it into a small boat, and while the boat was half way from the shore he played with it a little while. Presently he tried to throw the poor dog into the sea, out of the boat, because he wished to have it drowned. But accidentally the boat was upset, and his cruel master was nearly ready to be drowned in the boat. But his faithful dog drew him by the coat to the shore. The faithful dog felt no revenge towards his cruel master. We should imitate this animal's conduct because he was better than man."

The intervals of time while the pupils were engaged in writing, were employed by the principal in giving an exposition of the principles and processes employed in educating the deaf and dumb, and the extent of their attainments. Much attention is paid to their religious instruction. As soon as a free communication can be established between these children of misfortune, in reference to their wants produced by the circumstances in which they are placed, their attention is directed to the operations of their own mind as indicating the existence of the soul. The existence and attributes of the Supreme Being are next pointed out to them—the relations which exist between him and his creatures—and the duties which on their part grow out of these relations. He ascribed the mode of communicating Divine truth on the Sabbath, and the touching interest which is awakened in the bosom of a spectator in witnessing the solemnity of the exercises, assembled at the hour of prayer.

The blind were next introduced, and intense interest excited by the sight of two beautiful little girls and a boy groping their way to the front of the stage and feeling for their books which lay on the desk.

The performances were prefaced by a few brief remarks from Dr. Howe, explanatory of the system of teaching the blind. He shewed summarily, but forcibly, that there was no insurmountable obstacle to the instruction of the blind, and that every department of knowledge and science, except painting, was open to them.

The little girls then opened their books turned to any page or verse named, and running their fingers over the raised surface of the letters, read audibly and fluently.

Questions were then put in geography, and the blind girl turning to the globe which stood by, whirled it around, felt for the countries named, and pointed them out to the delighted audience. She bounded the States, traced the course of rivers, indicated situations with an ease and accuracy which shewed her to be familiar with geography.

The blind boy then took a copy of the

New Testament, printed in French, and read and translated entire passages with correctness and ease; all three of the children read and understand the French, two of them speak it, and the boy is somewhat versed in Latin.

FLOWERS OF RHETORIC.

The following patriotic speech was delivered on the frontier, at a meeting called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of getting up an expedition against the hostile Indians:

Friends and Feller Citizen Sodgers: We are met here for the purpose of discussing the subject of the hostilities lately convicted against our peaceful and blooming frontiers by the conduct of our red skins. I say we are met here to instigate whether we will sit still in our shanties, and see the spoiler whet his deadly and bloody and murderous knife against the hearts of our friends and feller squatters, or whether we will march at once upon this second champagne, and by our timely valorosity, save them from a state of total defunctification, and at the same time extinguishing ourselves in eternal fame! Ah! my feller citizen sodgers! I fully appropriate the symptomizing feelings of your hearts. I need but remind you of your duties towards your suffering and distressed and conflicted brethren! Their woes cry aloud for address, and are heard, perhaps, even now, in the retire of our firesides and chimney corners! Behold they lay down at night with a blooming cheek, and a ruby lip. And oh! my feller sodgers, must I revulge the cruel, the dreadful, the fatal catastrophe? they wake up ere morning in death! But I cannot dwell upon this horrible, this appalling, this dreadful subject, feller citizen sodgers, whose horrors runs fire in the very grain, as I may say of the soul, without, I say without (stranger will you hand me a gourd of water with a leetle sprinkle of the critter in it) without feeling insatiable thirst for (a leetle more of the critter if you please; stranger, just a sprinkle) that vengeance which all the Gods of war Vulcan and Plato, and Wesuvius, claim as their high prerogatives, but which I would shower, feller citizen sodgers, which I would shower in beams of wrath upon them are illegal excommunication, and incivilized savages, which skulls amongst our bottoms by day and by night, sallies forth to kill and murder our families and to rob our potatoe patches! Yes, gentlemen, and feller citizen sodgers! my soul rises spontaneously, as I contemplate the glorious event that must extinguish our names in the hearts of our countrymen, till time shall be no more! Our success in this expedition is sartin—it is a mere circumstance. The

planos will be aroused, and we will all light on um and tetotally oblitiscate them off the face of the yearth! I know you are all the raal grit. I myself am particularly a caution, a raal snag boat, and will lead you where a good chunk of a fight is sartin to be hit against. I will flank you into a solemn column, and receding by a retrograde advance we will away to the field of glory—the field of garnish and of blood! Yes, my friends and feller sodgers! We'll meet the enemy in their own diggings and the way we'll use um up 'll be a sin to Crocket.—New York Times.

Inquisitiveness.—It is supposed that the Americans have attained the greatest art in parrying inquisitiveness, because they are more exposed to it; but a well known London wag at a late political excitement maintained a defensive colloquy with a rustic inquisitive, which could hardly have been excelled by any transatlantic performer. Travelling post he was obliged to stop at a village to replace a horse's shoe, when the Paul Pry of the place bristled up to the carriage window, and without waiting for the ceremony of introduction, exclaimed—"Good morning, Sir! aorse cast a shoe I see. I suppose you be going to—" here he paused, expecting the name of the place to be supplied, but the citizen answered, "You are right Sir? I generally go there at this season!" "I—hum—do ye, and no doubt you be come from—" "Right again, Sir, I live there!" "Oh, aye, do ye—but I see it to be a London shay. Pray Sir be there any thing stirring there?" "Yes, plenty of other chaises!" "Aye, aye, of course; but what do folks say?"

"Their prayers every Sunday!" "That's not what I mean; I wish to know if there is anything new and fresh?" "Yes, broad and herrings!" "Anan, you be a queer chap. Pray Master may I ask your name?" "Fools and clowns call me Master; but I am in reality one of the frogs of Aristophanes, and my genuine name is Brekekekex Konx. Drive on postillion!"

WIT.—At a banquet, when solving enigmas was one of the diversions of Alexander

and his officers, the enigma given was, "What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year and will not come next year?" A distressed officer, started up, and said, "It certainly must be our arrears of pay." The king was so diverted by this witty reply, that he commanded him to be paid up, and also increased his pay.

How to COMMIT MURDER.—Take a pretty young lady—Tell her she has a pretty foot; she will wear a small shoe—go out in wet spring weather—catch a cold—then a fever—and die in a month.

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 demands against the Estate of the late GEORGE H. SMITH, of Douglas, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to—
JOHN T. SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL B. SMITH. }
Fredericton, 6th May, 1836.

Estate of the late Judge Bliss.

THE Subscriber has received from L. A. WILMOT, Esquire, a Power of Attorney to transact all business relating to the Estate of the late Honorable JOHN M. BLISS, deceased, during Mr. Wilmot's absence from the Province, of which all persons who are interested in the said Estate will please to take notice.
ROB. GOWAN,
Cashier Central Bank of New Brunswick.
Fredericton, 9th May, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of Mary Anderson, late of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, will please render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to—
HUMPHREY PICKARD, Exor.
EMELINE ANDERSON, Exor.
Fredericton, 18th 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.
GAZETOWN,	Mr. W. F. Bonnell.
SUSSEX VALE,	J. C. Fall, 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.

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.