

## POETRY.

### Selected.

#### THE GRAVE OF THE PATRIOT WARRIOR.

He lies beneath the mountain-heath,  
It is a rude and simple grave;  
A narrow mound of loosened ground,  
And near it weeds and wild flowers wave.  
And by that tomb, with tuft of bloom,  
The tall, tall thistle nods and towers;  
And maidens bring, and fondly fling  
Upon its dark sod, daily flowers.

No Priest hath blessed his place of rest,  
He died amid the battle's din;  
And comrades dear alone were near  
The earth they laid the hero in.  
No shroud and pall his limbs enthrall,  
He lies, as soldier should, arrayed  
In feathered crest and warrior-vest,  
And in his hand his blood-stained blade.

Yet earth ne'er give a better grave  
Than that where he is meekly laid;  
And holier spot is worshipped not  
By pilgrim or by mourning maid.  
Where shall be found a fitter ground  
For Valour's sleep than Victory's field?  
The field that saw the foe withdraw,  
And boldly fall, or basely yield.

He wants no tomb 'neath Minister-dome;  
For that let proud Ambition strive;  
His glorious deeds are all he needs  
To keep his memory long alive;  
A Patriot tried he lived and died,  
Lived for the Land he loved so well;  
And at her claim, as it became  
A Patriot's part, he fought, and fell.

Then, traveller, stop! and fondly drop  
A tear to dust of such high worth;  
And mourn that one, so brave a son  
Of Freedom, should have left the earth.  
And if thou art of free-born heart,  
Thou'lt pray that when thy star grows dim,  
And death is nigh, thou may'st not die  
Less nobly than they tell of him.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

#### CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH JULY, IN ROXBURY.

##### SPEECH OF GOVERNOR EVERETT.

In rising to make his acknowledgments for the honor done him, that after the treat, with which the oats of the Company had been feasted in another place, he felt an unaffected reluctance to raise his voice in their hearing. It is said, that the celebration of the fourth of July is worn out,—that the interests of the occasion had gone by,—the topics were exhausted. He was sure, no reply was needed to any suggestions of this kind, by any one, who had heard the admirable address,—admirable alike for manner and matter,—which had given them all so much pleasure this morning. On the contrary, Sir, the fourth of July and its celebration are becoming more important, than they have ever yet been.

At no former period has it been so desirable, that the principles and feeling, which led to the declaration of Independence, and the great events which have followed in its train, should be set forth and proclaimed, in their most attractive form. They are just beginning to be left to their practical working on the minds of the People, deprived of the aid of those influences, which grew out of the times and the personal characters of eminent individuals. While Washington and Adams and Jefferson and Madison—in a word, while the whole circle of the Revolutionary and Constitutional sages, were spared to us—the Ship of State obeyed an impulse derived from their boundless ascendancy over the affections of their countrymen.

This period is passing, almost past, away. A few remnants of the times that tried men's souls remain; but they are almost gone. The last mail brings us the painful intelligence, that the last, ought I not add, the most distinguished, of the Constitutional fathers has gone;—a patriot sage, of whom it was as truly as beautifully said, on the floor of Congress, on the receipt of the tidings of his death, that it was in a pre-eminent degree by an emanation of his mind, that the people of America are rendered brethren of one family. He has followed his venerable associates in the great work of organizing the republican institutions of the country; and though I trust the age so distant and degenerate will never come, that the authority of his and their counsels and example will be lost; yet the period has now arrived, when we must throw ourselves directly and chiefly on the character of our government, and of the people as effected by it, for the enjoyment of those blessings and privileges, to which our fathers consecrated this day.

It is for this among other reasons, that I desire these celebrations to be kept up with increasing spirit; that the most commanding talent and persuasive eloquence of the Country,—eloquence such as we have this day heard,—may be annually called forth, in exhibiting to us the characters and exploits of the revolutionary worthies, and impressing upon our minds the great principles, which led to the struggle for indepen-

dence;—the patriotic disinterestedness, with which it was conducted;—the healing temper, and all but inspired sagacity, which presided in the production of its great result;—the CONSTITUTION.

Who but felt, sir, while listening to the thrilling appeals of the Orator, that the fathers of the Revolution were almost brought to life again to counsel and animate us? I was reminded of an anecdote—ludicrous, indeed, but instructive—told of George the Third, in connection with the old French war, between Great Britain and France—the war which formed the great school of preparation for the Revolution. You recollect, sir, that for the first three or four years, the operations of that eventful war languished, from the inefficiency of the ministry at home, and the incapacity of the military commanders on this Continent. At length Chatham took the helm of State, and Wolfe was placed at the head of the army. His appointment was objected to by some of the veteran courtiers. "What's the matter with him?" asked the King. "He's mad," said the courtiers. "Mad is he?" rejoined the King, "then I wish he would bite all my generals." Sir, the Orator told us to-day, that the patriots of the revolution were inspired with a noble madness. They were so; it was the right word;—and I wish it to be described and painted out in such glowing colors, as to catch upon the imaginations of the present generation, till the patriotic infection shall again run through the continent. It will serve as the best corrective of the unkindly, sectional, and selfish temper, created by the unremitted pursuit of the common duties of life. For this reason, sir, I always rejoice, when, as on the present occasion, the fourth of July proclaims a truce in the warfare of party. It always ought to do so;—and whenever we meet to celebrate the independence of our common country, it should be as brethren of one family.

If ever there was a moment when it was peculiarly important, that the deepest fountains of pure patriotism should be stirred, it is the present moment. We live in a period of great anxiety for the United States and the world—a period well called of movement—of movement not merely in the material and physical, but in the political and moral world. An activity before unexampled,—an intensity which almost fatigues the mind and bewilders the spirits,—has taken possession of Europe and America. In the old world and in the new, and in matters not only of industry and business, but of governments and constitutions,—powers and agents of terrific energy are in daily continual motion. They shoot through the land and across the sea. The solid earth is shaken by the iron tread of the industrious monsters, which, all but animated, spouting forth the imprisoned elements by which they are impelled, are hourly roaring and rushing from city to city, with commerce and population in their train; while at the same time, in cabinets, in congresses, in popular assemblies, on battle fields, events of stupendous significance are in progress, principles of unimagined virtue are developing, destined to move the earth beneath our feet—I had almost said the heavens above us. Sir, let prudence, wisdom, and disinterested patriotism be the conductors, and prosperity and happiness will go forth from the working of the mighty powers; but was to the people, and we to the world, if, by the interest, the selfishness, the passions of men, these tremendous forces are misguided on their track, and allowed to dash, in mad collision, against each other.

Would to Heaven, Sir, that at this eventful period, our beloved Country, amidst the agitation and strife of the social, political and moral elements, might be discerned on high, a beacon, brilliant and safe, to guide the struggling and storm-tost nations! Would to Heaven, that the mild beams of Constitutional freedom might be seen, like the lovely star in the west, smiling down in peace upon a softened world! Would to Heaven, that the characters of the revolutionary fathers, as this day portrayed, might awaken the ambition, and become the standard of conduct for those who shape the destinies of States, in these eventful times.

THE CORAL FISHERY.—The time for the coral fishery in the Mediterranean is from the middle of April to the end of July. It is fished up in the following way. There are generally seven men to a boat, six of whom manage it whilst one is the fisher. The machinery employed for tearing the coral from the bottom of the sea consists first of all of two beams crossed and tightly fixed at right angles to each other, with a leaden weight to press them down; to these beams they fasten a great quantity of hemp loosely twisted, e-

mong which they mix strong nets. When the machine has been let down into the sea, and the coral is thought sufficiently entangled in the hemp and nets, they draw it out by a rope which they unwind according to the depth, and which sometimes requires half a dozen boats to draw it. The operation is toilsome, and even attended with danger.

Do not hypercritically chide me for dwelling so long on the subject of this substance. A bit of ornament and a bauble it is, I grant you; but remember that the coral insect, though a tiny little gentleman, is more important in one respect than Columbus himself. He is not a finder of islands and continents, but a founder of them. This thing, though but recently admitted to be a living creature, encroaches on the ocean itself—diminishes his dominion—increases the proportion of habitable land on our planet, and contributes with the submarine volcano, to change the aspect of the world. The volcano, as an agent of nature, does his business with terrible despatch, he heaves up the bottom of the sea to a moderate distance from its surface, and there leaves a submarine rocky bank; but in a thousand instances this bank would never emerge from the ocean as an island, unless the little coral insect set to work in building his house upon every hard substance that he can find at the bottom of the sea. When the first generation of these animalcules ceases to live, their structures adhere to each other by virtue either of the glutinous remains within them or of some property in salt water, and the interstices being gradually filled up by sand and shells, a mass of rock is at length formed. Future races of these animalcules erect their habitations upon the rising bank and die in their turn to increase, but principally to elevate this monument of their wonderful labours. An able voyager (Captain Flinders) who has written on the formation of coral reefs, observes that "the care taken to work perpendicularly in the earlier stages marks a surprising instinct in these diminutive creatures; for when their wall of coral, which is erected for the most part in situations where the winds are constant, is arrived at the surface, it affords a shelter, to the leeward of which their infant colonies may be safely sent. To be constantly covered with water seems to be necessary to the existence of the coral insects, and therefore their habitations are always under the sea's surface. But above their habitations matter accumulates till it overtops the waves at low water, and this matter, being exposed to the action of the air, loses its adhesive property, salt plants take root upon it, and a soil begins to be formed. Ere long the new bank is visited by the sea bird, by and by the nut of the cocoa or the pandanus is thrown ashore, and the wearied land bird, resting on his wings on the soil, deposits on it the seeds of herbs and trees. Every tide and every gale adds something to the bank, and it gradually spreads into an island of luxuriant vegetation. Man comes at last to take possession of the new estate, and he may well say that the architecture of an insect has laid the foundation of his property." *Letters from the South, in the New Monthly.*

SPLITTING ROCKS.—In the granite quarries near Seringapatam, the most enormous blocks are separated from the solid rock by the following neat process. The workman having found a portion of rock sufficiently extensive, and situated near the edge of the part already quarried, lays bare the upper surface, and marks on it the direction of the intended separation, along which a groove is cut with a chisel, about a couple of inches in depth. Above this groove a line of fire is kindled, and this is maintained till the rock below is thoroughly heated, immediately on which a line of men and women, each provided with a pot of cold water, suddenly swept off the ashes, and poured the water into the heated groove, when the rock at once splits with a clear fracture, square blocks of six feet in the side and upwards of eighty feet in length, are sometimes detached by this method. Hardly less simple and efficacious is the process used in some parts of France where millstones are made.—When a mass sufficiently large is found, it is cut into a round form several feet high, and the question next arises, how to divide this into pieces of a proper size for millstones. For this purpose grooves are chiseled out, at distances corresponding to the thickness intended to be given to the millstones, into which grooves wedges of dried wood are driven.—These wedges are then wetted, or exposed to the dew, and next morning the block of stone is found separated into pieces into a proper size for millstones, merely by the expansion

of wood, consequent on absorption of moisture; in irresistible natural power thus finishing, almost without any trouble, and at no expense, an operation which, from the peculiar hardness of the texture of the stone, would otherwise be impracticable by the most powerful machinery, or the most persevering labour.

VALUABLE MACHINE.—We were invited on Saturday last by Mr. James Luckey, in company with others, to inspect the operations of an ingenious machine, at work under his charge, at the nail factory of the Messrs. Haxall in this city. This machine is for the purpose of sawing, jointing and

smoothing the staves of flour barrels, and preparing them for the hands of the cooper—and most admirably does it perform its task. It gives the exact bulge and bevel desired by the workmen, and brings into use all sorts of stuff—oak, pine and Hickory, straight or crooked. Even the "possum up his gum tree," is no longer sale—as we learn that the latter tree, hitherto of little value, is converted by this machine into excellent staves. It brings into service such portions of the tree as cannot be worked to advantage by hand and therefore greatly enhances the value of timber land. Those who feel an interest in mechanical ingenuity, will be gratified with an examination of this improvement.—*Richmond Courier.*

## 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. 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, 1855.

## 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, 1856.

## 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, 1856.

## New Fashionable GOODS.

JUST opening at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Pickard, nearly opposite the Phoenix Building, a choice selection of New and Fashionable GOODS, worthy the attention of purchasers.

R. CHESTNUT,  
Fredericton, June 1, 1856

## 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, SAINT ANDREWS, DORCHESTER, SALISBURY, KINGSTON, HAMPTON, GAGETOWN, SUSSEX VALE, KENT, MIRAMICHI, KENT, (CO. OF YORK) BATHURST, WOODSTOCK, and NORTHAMPTON, SHEFFIELD,	Mr. Peter Duff. Mr. G. Miller. E. B. Chandler, Esq. R. Scott, Esq. Mr. Asa Davidson. Mr. Samuel Hallett. Mr. W. F. Bonnell. J. C. Vail, Esq. J. W. Weldon, Esq. George Kerr, Esq. Geo. Moorhouse, Esq. H. Baldwin, Esq. W. H. Needham, Esq. James Tilly, Esq. Doctor Barker.
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