

POETRY.

A BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE.

Addressed to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandrina Victoria, on attaining her Eighteenth Year.

BY L. E. L.

When has the day the loveliest of its hours?
It is the hour when morning breaks into day
When dew-drops light the yet unfolded flowers,
And sunshine seems like hope upon its way.

Then soars the lark amid the azure, singing
A seraph's song, that is of heaven, not earth;
Then comes the wind, a fragrant wanderer,
Bringing the breath of vales where violets have birth.

Which of the seasons in the year is fairest?
That when the spring first blushes into bloom;
There is the beauty, earliest and rarest,
When the world warms with colour and perfume.

Then are the meadows filled with pleasant voices,
Earth one bright promise what it is to be;
Then the green forest in its depths rejoices,
Flowers in the grass, and buds upon the tree.

Then the red rose reveals her future glory,
Breaking the green moss with one crimson trace;
So dawns the white—while old historic story
Tells now they wreath for England's Royal race.

If thus so fair the spring-time and the morning
But in the world of leaf and bud; how fair,
With all their early loveliness adorning,
Still lovelier in our human world they are.

Youth is around thee, Ladye of the ocean,
Ocean that is thy kingdom and thy home,
Where not a heart but kindles with emotion,
Dreaming of honoured years that are to come.

What is the light of morning's rosy breaking
To the young promise of that Royal mind?
What are the hopes of sunny spring's awakening,
To hopes which in thy future are inscribed?

Mighty task, and glorious the fulfillings,
Duties that round thy future hours must be;
The East and West depend upon thy willing,
Mistress art thou wherever rolls the sea.

Fair art thou, Princess, in thy youthful beauty
Thoughtful and pure, the spirit claims its part;
Gazing on thy young face, a nation's duty
Burst forth into the homage of the heart.

O'er thy high forehead is the soft hair braided;
Be never darker shadow on that brow!
Not yet one tint of youth's sweet hues are faded;
The loveliness of promise lights thee now.

Around thee are a thousand hearts addressing
Prayer for thy sake to every power divine;
No lip that names thee, names without a blessing;
A nation's holiest wishes are all thine.

FORGIVENESS.

How beautifully falls
From human lips that blessed word—forgive!
Forgiveness—it is the attribute of Gods—
The sound which openeth heaven—renews again.

On earth lost Eden's faded bloom, and flings
Hope's halcyon halo o'er the waste of life.
Thrice happy he whose heart has been so soiled
In the meek lessons of humanity.

That he can give it utterance: it imparts
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOQUENCE OF BROUGHAM.

From the pen of the Author of the "Great Metropolis."

To cases of an unimportant kind he never could apply his mind. How striking the contrast when he appeared in an important case, especially if it was one involving any great principle of civil or religious liberty! On such occasions, Brougham far exceeded, in the talent and energy, he displayed, any man who has practised at the bar for the last quarter of a century. He usually rose in a calm and collected manner, enunciated a few sentences in a subdued tone expressive of the sense he entertained of the importance of the task he had undertaken, and solicited the indulgence of the jury, while he trespassed on their attention for a short time.

He then proceeded, in slow accents and in measured sentences, to develop the generalities of the case, gradually rising in animation of manner and increasing the loudness of his voice and the rapidity of his utterance, until he arrived at the most important parts of

his subject. The first indication he usually gave of having reached those points in his speech to which he meant to apply all the energies of his mind was that of pulling his gown further up on his shoulders and putting a tall gaunt figure into as erect and commanding a posture as he could assume without endangering his equilibrium. Then came his vehement gesticulation—the rapid movement of his right arm, with an occasional wafture of his left hand, and the turning and twisting of his body into every variety of form. His eye, which before was destitute of fire, and his features, which were composed and placid as those of a marble statue, were now pressed as auxiliaries into the service of his client. His eye flashed with the fire of one whose bosom heaved with tumultuous emotions, and the whole expression of his face was that of a man whose mind was worked up to the utmost intensity of feeling. And this was really the case with Brougham, wherever the interests of his client were identified with some great principle. His principles, unlike those of barristers in general, were really a part of his nature. In vindicating or asserting them, therefore, in the person of client, he was in point of fact, repelling some outrage which had been offered to himself.

To have seen him in some of these moods was truly a spectacle worthy of the name. It was only on such occasions that any accurate estimate could be formed of the vast resources of his mind. He then poured from his lips strains of the loftiest order of eloquence. Idea followed idea, principle succeeded principle, illustration accompanied illustration, with a rapidity which was astonishing. One moment he was strictly argumentative—the next declamatory. Now he stated in winning language and in energetic manner, whatever was in favor of his client—then he inveighed, in the fiercest strains and in tones which resounded through the place in which he spoke, against the client's opponent. In such moments there would have been something absolutely withering to him against whom his denunciations were directed, in the orator's very countenance, even had he not uttered a word. His dark bristly hair stood on end, or at least appeared to do so. His brow was knit. There was a piercing stare and wildness in his eye; and his sallow complexion and haggard features altogether presented an aspect which it was frightful to behold.—The jury on such occasions often forgot the purpose for which they had been called to court; they forgot the case in the advocate. He diverted their minds from the subject matter before them to himself. They lost sight, for the moment, of the merits of the case they were impelled to decide, on their boundless admiration of the gigantic talents and brilliant eloquence of the speaker.

A BROKEN HEART.—I never knewed but one case of a broken heart, and that was in tother sex, one Washington Banks. He was a sneezer. He was tall enough to spit on the heads of your grenadiers, and near about high enough to wade across Charlestown River, and as strong as a tow boat. I guess he was somewhat less than a foot longer than the moral law and the catechism too. He was a perfect picture of a man; you couldn't find him in no particular; he was so just a cutter; folks used to run to the window when he passed, and say, there goes Washington Banks, beant he lovely? I do believe there wasn't a gall in the Lowell factories that wasn't in love with him.

* Well, when I last seed him, he was all skin and bone, like a horse turned out to die. He was teetotally defleshed, a mere walkin skeleton. "I am sorry," says I, "to see you, Banks, lookin so pecked; why, you look like a sick turkey hen, all legs; what on airth ails you?" "I am dyin," says he, "of a broken heart." "What," says I, "have the galls been jittin you?" "No, no," says he, "I beant such a fool as that neither." "Well," says I, "have you made a bad speculation?" "No," says he, "shakin his head, "I hope I have too much clear grit in me to take on so bad for that." "What under the sun is it then?" said I. "Why," says he, "I made a bet the fore part of summer with Lefenant Oby Knowles, that I could shoulder the best bower of the Constitution frigate. I won my bet, but the Anchor was so eternal heavy it broke my heart." Sure enough he did die that very fall, and he was the only instance I ever heard tell of a broken heart.—(The sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, of Slickville.)

PRESENCE OF MIND.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at table endeavour to preserve your compo-

sure, and do not add to the discomfiture you have created by making an unnecessary fuss about it. I remember hearing it told of a very accomplished gentleman that when carving a tough goose he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish, and into the lap of the lady next to him; on which he very coolly looked her full in the face, and said, "Ma'am, I will thank you for that goose." This manner of bearing such a mortifying accident gained him more credit than he lost by his awkward carving.

On a man named Talbot being committed by the Leamington magistrates for a misdemeanor, he returned to the dock, after turning to go out with the officer, and seriously demanded of the magistrate, "who was to pay him for his loss of time while in gaol?" He seemed quite annoyed at being laughed at.—Leamington Chronicle.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—An old writer thus describes a talkative female: I know a lady, who loves talking so incessantly, she won't give an echo fair play. She has that everlasting rotation of tongue, that an echo must wait until she dies before it can catch her last words."

UPPER CANADA.

TORONTO, June 20.

The House of Assembly being again assembled at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council, Allan Napier Macnab, Esquire, informed His Excellency that the House of Assembly had chosen him for their Speaker, and claimed the privileges of that office.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in the following SPEECH:

Hon Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In the name of our most Gracious Sovereign, I have summoned this extraordinary Session of the Legislature, because I had deemed it constitutional that you should respectively be called upon to share with me in the consideration of the commercial difficulties which have assailed this Province, and having been embarrassed by circumstances which it has been impossible for me to avert, it is with satisfaction that I see again assembled before me those upon whose Legislative wisdom and experience I am proud to be entitled to rely.

The unprecedented event which has caused the convention of the Legislature of this Province, is the Banks of the neighbouring Republican States having determined simultaneously, to refuse to redeem the Notes they had promised to pay on demand; the reason given to the public creditors being that it had become contrary to the interest of the community for the Banks to part with the Specie which was in the vaults.

The Notes in the hands of the public having been thus suddenly deprived of their value, the Specie in circulation, as well as that immured in the banks' vaults, immediately rose in value, and when the intelligence of this event arrived here, it instantly became necessary for the Banks of Upper Canada to deliberate whether they would continue or suspend their Cash payments.

They determined to persist in the former course, and although it was anticipated that their coffers would be immediately exhausted, yet such has been the confidence which the Province has reposed in their probity and solvency, that the Notes of these Banks have, contrary to expectation retained their value, and in the exchanges which are hourly effected throughout the Province they and specie are still at par.

From the period at which the Upper Canada banks determined to stand to their engagements up to the present day, I have not received from any one of them the slightest expression of regret at the course which they have pursued, or of apprehension respecting its results; on the contrary from reports which have been forwarded to me by the Chartered banks, it appears that the aggregate amount of Specie at present in their vaults is about two-thirds of the sum they possessed at the beginning of May.

From various quarters, however, it has been submitted to me by persons of considerable information—1st. That if the present circumstances should continue, the Banks of this Province must inevitably be drained of their Specie; and 2d. That the wisdom of the Legislature, if it were convened, might possibly enact some law by which this calamity could be averted.

It is in compliance with this opinion and suggestion, that (at an unusual ses-

son, and so shortly after the close of an arduous and most useful Session) the Provincial Parliament has been again assembled.

As I have reason to feel confidence in your judgment—as I have no theory to advocate—no desire to influence your deliberations—and no object in view, except to co-operate with you in measures conducive to the real interests of the Province, I have but few observations to offer to you.

In case you should on deliberation be of opinion that no reaction is likely to take place in the neighbouring Republic—that the Banks of Upper Canada must inevitably be drained of their Specie—and that for the foregoing reasons the Chartered Banks, ought, under certain stipulations, to be empowered by the Legislature to continue their business without the necessity of redeeming their notes by cash, (notwithstanding that clause in their Charters which now forbids them to do so) you will I feel confident weigh fairly the advantages as well as the disadvantages which the public would experience by the banks suspending payments with their coffers full instead of empty.

It has been clearly explained to me that by suspending payment with their coffers full, the banks would be saved the expense of replenishing their vaults whenever the moment should arrive for the resumption of their cash payments.

At the present rate of Exchange this expense would amount to a certain percentage, and as the quantum of Specie which would be required is very nearly a known quantity, you will be enabled from these data to estimate with considerable accuracy the amount of saving which the banks would gain by at once stopping payment with their coffers full.

On the other hand you will I feel confident weigh with equal fairness what the Province would lose by its Banks breaking faith with the public creditor, on the ground of a supposed necessity, or from a fear of expense and inconvenience—I mean by the Legislature making in the existing Laws any alteration which would have the effect of declaring to the holders of Bank Notes and of Government Debentures, that Upper Canada faithfully pays its debts on demand, so long only as it is the interest of the Inhabitants of the Province to do so.

You will I am sure not exclude from your consideration what effect, if any, a declaration of this nature would have on the minds of the British people, whose wealth we confess to them we are in want of, and whose confidence it is our interest to maintain.

When the advantages and disadvantages—the profit as well as the loss attendant on a suspension of payment by the Banks, with their coffers full instead of empty, shall have been calmly investigated by you, I feel confident that you will arrive at a just conclusion, and I trust I need not add that it is my earnest desire to meet you at this point.

I am not disposed to pursue an intricate policy—the opinions I entertain scarcely require an explanation.

I consider that to this young rising Province, character is of more intrinsic value than the cost of obtaining Specie for its Banks; for however attractive may be the soil and healthy the climate, which we here enjoy, yet, in order to obtain capital, credit and population, from the Mother Country, it is necessary we should clearly demonstrate that in Upper Canada life and property are secure—that Justice is inflexibly administered—that engagements are scrupulously fulfilled, and that a storm of commercial adversity, or of popular clamour, is but a signal to the Legislature to rally round the Throne, which dignified by the protection of our Gracious Sovereign, stands here the safeguard and defender of the public creditor.

By plain integrity of conduct the British Empire has amassed its wealth, and I feel confident that the people of Upper Canada, with this example before their minds, will perceive that it is not only their duty, but their interest to adhere to that simple principle, in the Religion as well as in the Commercial policy of our ancestors, which nobly commands us "to be true and just in all our dealings."

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MCCOY, takes this method of intimating to the public, that after the first of July he will be at liberty to engage in any Seminary, or Grammar School, wherein his services may be required, to teach the following branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Navigation, Mechanicks, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics, Gauging, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply at Mr. John Baird's, Fredericton. June 27th, 1837.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

House of Assembly.

Wednesday, 28th Feb. 1837.

WHEREAS this House has heretofore granted a return of Provincial Duties on articles consumed by fire to such persons as were not insured thereon: And whereas it is expedient that all persons should know in what way applications of a similar nature would hereafter be received by the House therefore

Resolved, unanimously, That this House will not in future entertain any application for return of Duties on articles consumed by fire, even though it should be made to appear that no insurance had been made on articles so consumed.

CHAS. P. WETMORE.

CLERK.

The Editors of the several Papers in the Province are requested to insert the above for three months from the date of their first publication. April 25.

Woodstock and Fredericton STAGE COACH COMPANY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the above Company will continue to run a STAGE three times a week between Woodstock and Fredericton, leaving Woodstock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Fredericton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. until further notice. Persons desirous of securing a passage can enter their names on Books kept at the Fredericton Hotel, (Segee's,) and H. Gould's Woodstock. Persons travelling to or from the United States will find immediate conveyance from Woodstock to Bangor, or from Fredericton to Saint John. Every attention will be given to the conveyance and comfort of Passengers. A reasonable portion of Baggage will be taken. Parcels and Baggage at the risk of the Owners. For further particulars, the public are referred to J. W. Thompson, Esquire, Bangor, G. E. Kelchum, Esquire, Fredericton, or to the Subscriber, Woodstock. CHARLES PERLEY, Agent, January, 1837.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, (Connecticut.)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Protection Insurance Company will insure Houses, Stores, Barns, and every sort of Goods and Wares against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE at the most reasonable rate of premium. The subscriber will also attend to the renewal of any Policies issued by the former Agent in this place. JAMES TAYLOR, AGENT.

ACCOMMODATION STAGES.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now running Stages from Fredericton to Miramichi, leaving and arriving at these places as mentioned:

One starting from Fredericton on Monday, and arriving at Miramichi on Wednesday; leaving Miramichi on the Monday following, and arriving at Fredericton on Wednesday.

The other leaving Fredericton on Thursday, and arriving at Miramichi on Saturday; leaving Miramichi on Thursday following, and arriving at Fredericton on Saturday.

Terms—40s. for each Passenger, with a reasonable allowance of Baggage.

Being grateful for past favours, the Subscribers humbly hope their friends and the public will continue their patronage as formerly, as they are determined to do all in their power, nor the accommodation of all and every thing entrusted to them.

WILLIAM SWIM, JAMES SWIM.

Fredericton, 21st February, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Ezekiel Sloat, are requested to present the same, duly attested within six months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

CHARLOTTE M. SLOAT, Admtrx. JAMES TAYLOR, } Admrs. H. WOLHAUPT, } Fredericton, Feb. 21, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his services as General Agent to Persons wishing to obtain Land or Timber, or having business of any description to transact with any of the Public Offices at this place. GEORGE H. HART.

Fredericton, May 3, 1837.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of LAND in the lower part of the Town of Fredericton, containing one acre and a half.

For further particulars apply to CHRISTOPHER BROWN, Esq., Regent Street.

Fredericton, 29th May, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Henry Smith, late of St. Mary's, Esq., deceased, are required to present the same without delay; and those indebted thereto to make payment to D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Administrator.

Fredericton, 30th May, 1837.

TOBIQUE MILL COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the above Company, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company stands adjourned to Tuesday the 18th day of July next—then to be holden at the Office of Messrs. Borton & Diblee, in Fredericton, at 10 A. M., when five Directors, a Secretary, Treasurer and Solicitor to said Company are to be chosen. A punctual attendance of all Stockholders is required.

JOHN A. BECKWITH, Acting Secy.

Fredericton, June 13th, 1837.