

POETRY.

Selected.

From the Knickerbocker for December.

A WINTER SCENE.

The arrested stream is silent; the broad lake
Gives back no duple to the eddying wind!
No shadowy furrows streak its gleaming plain.
No ripple murmurs on its beach of snow,
The trees are hung with wreaths of pendent
gossamer;

The mountains seem embodiments of light
Resting their bright crowns in the blue of
heaven—
So lustrous, fair, and spirit-like they stand
In their investiture of purity.

Is this the river that in voiceless spring
To its own music danced through banks of
flowers?

The lake where lightly rocked the gilded bark,
And the proud swan led forth her crested brood;
And are yon hills the same whose fertile sides,
Zoned with all grades of verdure, sent toward
heaven

Commencing incense on the mists of morn?
All are the same, and yonder brilliant sun,
That scarcely warms the dazzling landscape
now,

Shall melt them back to life—the hills shall
yield
Of their dissolving robes to swell the stream,
Which to the lake shall pour its tribute tide;
The lake shall feed the clouds, and their dark
folds

Shade the young roses from the kindling beam.
Earth shall yield up her vegetable dead;
But of all those who pressed her last spring
flowers,

Many shall rest beneath them—some that
roved
These solitudes, and made their echoes ring
With wild, heart-bubbling laughter, shall be
still,

Yes, chambered in that vast unlighted hall,
To which earth's surface forms one mighty
roof,

Which, with mad mirth, its coming tenants
tread.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

A CHAMBER SCENE.

She rose from her untroubled sleep,
And put aside her soft brown hair,
And in a tone as low and deep

As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer;
Her snow-white hands together pressed—
Her blue eyes sheltered in its lid—
The folded linen on her breast

Just swelling with the charm it hid;
And from her long and flowing dress
Escaped a bare and slender foot,
Whose fall upon the earth did press

Like a new snow-flake, white and "mute,"
And there, from slumber, soft and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She bowed her slight and graceful form,

And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

Oh God! if souls unsold as these
Need daily mercy from thy throne—
If she upon her bended knees,
Our lowliest and our purest one—

She with a face so clear and bright
We deem her some stray child of light—
If she, with those soft eyes in tears,
Day after day in her first years,

Most kneel and pray for grace from Thee,
What far, far deeper need have we?
How hardly, if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven?

SLINGSBY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SKETCH OF JEWISH HISTORY.

As a piece of composition, the cosmogony of the Jews transcends all other in the world. It is brief, sublime, and holy; full of Omnipotence, Omiscience, and boundless love. All things sprang from the Godhead, without anything that seemed like human effort, as in other cosmogonies. One part of creation arose after another, as rapidly as the human mind can comprehend it in description, and as beautiful and lovely as the imagination can conceive of it. Other creations arose, as the sport of heathen Gods; but this in the Beginning was made for man; and the dominion over the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, was given to him, and the greater and the lesser lights were made for his use. "God said, let there be light in the Heavens, to divide the day from the night, and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and years."—And certainly these signs and seasons, days and years, were for man, not for Himself, for to Him there is neither beginning of days nor end of years.

The disobedience of man, the loss of Paradise, the promise to him and to his seed, all follow in so direct a chain, and, if the expression may be allowed, so naturally, that we should rather pity the man for want of taste and understanding, than quarrel with him, who wishes to substitute any thing else for this beautiful preface of the Jewish Scriptures.

The 1656 years from the creation to the flood, from the length of human life, swept off but few generations; and the father of Noah, the connecting link between the two worlds, the line before and the other after the flood, must have been in intimacy with the father of mankind.

From the flood to the call of Abraham, 427 years after the flood, the nations of the earth must have considera-

bly increased, and were probably enlightened; for much of the knowledge of the antediluvian was saved, it is supposed, by Noah and his sons. From the adventures of Abraham, we learn that the people around him were governed by kings, who were frequently at war. The knowledge of the true God, however, had been preserved by some nations, as well as lost by others. The language of mankind had previously been confounded, and they were no longer "of one lip and one voice." Those acquainted with the science of etymology, find, in every day's advancement in knowledge, proofs of this fact, that all languages had one common origin.

The next epoch was the institution of the Passover, established to keep in remembrance the deliverance of the Jews from the land of Egypt and the house of bondage. This was 430 years from the vocation of Abraham. This comprised a most eventful period to the nation.—Isaac, and Jacob, and Esau, had lived, and the sons of Jacob, in primitive simplicity; and the latter had gone down to Egypt, with their aged father, to better their fortunes, on the elevation of Joseph, the son of Jacob, and had passed from a favoured people to slaves. They had broken their way from Egypt, and ventured to seek a land of freedom, and one they could call their own; and this was done by the sword. This was 357 years from the flood; and the earth, at least some parts of it, had become thickly settled. The Asias were populous; and probably a good part of Europe was then settled.

From the institution of the Passover, to Saul's accession to the throne of Israel embraces a period of 396 years. This was passed in making and securing conquests; sometimes hard pushed by their enemies, beaten, and oppressed; and sometimes reacting with a vengeance that made their enemies beware of them.

From Saul's accession to the throne, to the close of the life of Solomon, was the high and palmy state of Hebrew glory. It was the lot of David to make his empire a military one—it was decidedly so. He was a man of war, and was surrounded by the most valiant band of heroes that any monarch ever had. His, too, was an age of literature. He surpassed all other of his nation as a poet and a scholar, and gave a mental tone to his people which they had never known before, although Samuel had opened the way for him by founding a school of the prophets. He elevated their poetical taste, and gave to the harp new strings, and to the choir new members. Jerusalem grew in his reign, and the twelve tribes of Israel assumed a high rank among the nations of the earth, as well for knowledge as military prowess. The reign of his son Solomon was still more prosperous and glorious. David had weakened and subdued his foes; and Solomon had peace in his time, the riches of the world poured in upon him, and he displayed his grandeur with Oriental magnificence. He was wiser than all who went before him—"Solomon's wisdom excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt. For he was wiser than all men; than Ethan the Ezrahite, and Heman, and Chalcol, and Darda, the sons of Mahol; and his fame was in all nations round about, and he spake three thousand proverbs; and his sons were a thousand and five. And he spake of trees from the cedar that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes. And there came of all men to hear the wisdom of Solomon, from all the kings of the earth which had heard of his wisdom." If Solomon had not more genius, he had more learning than his father, having had better opportunities in getting knowledge, as the son of a king, from the philosophers of other countries, than his father, the minstrel shepherd of Israel could have had. If there was not so much knowledge and system in his father's compositions, there was a deeper devotion, and a sublimer imagination. Under such kings the people must have been devoted to learning, for people imitate their rulers in every thing, and no little mind can find favour in the eyes of the great, when they themselves are enlightened. If the mighty mind of Bacon could be so far affected by fashion, as to imitate the quaint and pedantic style of King James, how anxious must those have been, whose common salutation was, "O King, live for ever," to imitate such splendid and royal examples as those of David and Solomon.

In the next reign this people was divided among themselves, and never after stood so high among nations as before. After years of civil wars, of wickedness and repentance—of success

and misfortune—they were broken down and carried into captivity. In process of time they were permitted to return, and rebuild their temple, which had been destroyed. This period, from the accession of their first king Saul, until their return to Jerusalem, comprises, according to chronologists, 556 years.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—It is generally acknowledged that girls educated at schools are seldom far advanced in learning. When history and geography, and other sciences are learned by rote, a "page of Greece on Monday," a "page of Rome on Tuesday," a "page of Universal Biography on Wednesday," with occasional reading of the middle ages, of modern times, and application being made to maps, globes, charts, &c., to fill up the time which is not devoted to the fine arts, (for it all goes on at once,) the stock of real solid information which is gained by the end of the year will be very scanty, or will probably have resolved itself into such a confused mass of imperfect information, that all practical benefit may be dispensed of. No wonder if, after having undergone a course like this, a young girl is often found to have gained less from books than others have gained from vulgar report, and to be puzzled to say whether it was Scipio or Washington who was the first President of the United States of America. They learn lessons, but they do not reason on them about what they are getting by heart, and many girls, whose education has cost a large sum of money, are unable to answer a question of name, place, or date, in their geography or history, without first running over a certain portion of one whole lesson, the sound of which has left a deeper impression on the ear, than its sense has left on the understanding. Just as, when wanting to ascertain the number of days in a particular month, we repeat the words—"thirty days hath September, April, June, and November, February hath twenty-eight alone, and the rest have thirty-one," thus recalling, by means of the jingle of words, what of itself had slipped our memories. Girls, so educated, are to be commiserated.—They live through that part of their lives in which the mind is most open to receive impressions, without any opportunity for exercising their powers of observation, till at last those powers fall into a state of inertness; and their education is finished without their having gained the least knowledge of what the world really is, or of the part which they are called upon to act in it. Having had no intimate association with persons really well informed, it is no matter of surprise if they become conceited of their supposed attainments, or they remain in ignorance of the fact, that a little music, a little drawing, and a very little French and Italian, are not sufficient to make an accomplished woman, and that merely going the round of primers will not, of itself, constitute what is looked for in a "good education." Nor is it, indeed, to be wondered at, if the home, which has been so cherished in recollection from one holiday time to another, fail to realize all the anticipations of pleasure and of happiness which the thought of it has excited. Its simple occupations are not of a kind to make them, as novelties, attractive to one who is only a fine lady; the want of capacity to fill domestic duties will, of course, render them rather disagreeable than otherwise; and it is but natural that young women, who, during all the early part of their lives, have been unaccustomed to think of household cares, should entertain some degree of aversion to them, and feel dissatisfied when called upon to take part in them. Many a father has repented that he did not rather lay up for his daughter the money which has been expended to no better purpose than to cause her to repine at the condition in life in which he must leave her; and many a mother's pride, in the fancied superiority of her daughter, has been saddened by the recollection, not only that her daughter was incapable of helping her, but that the time must come when the incompetent daughter will have to take care of herself.—*English Housekeeper, by Anne Cobbell.*

BUSINESS ANECDOTE.—Messrs Bowden and Masters, two English riders, meeting one night in their travels, the conversation over the bottle turned on the extensive business carried on by their respective houses. Bowden, zealous to prove the superiority of his own, enumerated many extraordinary instances, and finally wound up his climax with saying, "that the business of his house was so extensive, that in their correspondence only it cost them £150 yearly in the articles of ink." Masters replied, "Why, Bowden, do you

advance that as a proof of your superiority to our house?" "I do," said Bowden. "Poo, poo, man! says Masters, why we save that sum yearly in our house, by omitting dots to the i's and strokes to the t's."

PRESENCE OF MIND.—Lord Berkeley, an ancestor of the present Lord Seagrave, a man of great firmness and presence of mind, used to boast, at a time when highway robberies were of frequent occurrence, that he would never allow himself to be robbed by a single highwayman alone. One night his carriage was stopped by a robber, who thrust his pistol through the window, and demanded his money, saying, "that his Lordship would now have it taken by a single highwayman." Lord Berkeley affecting to put his hand in his pocket for money, calmly replied, "You should not have my money now but for that fellow behind you." The robber turned his head, and was instantly shot by Lord Berkeley!

MOST REMARKABLE.—John Pack, a seaman says, Sir John Ross, being asked by me, "what was the most remarkable event in his life? He answered, "that he had shaved the Duke of Devonshire in a gale, on board of the *Glascow*." I then asked, "were you not on board of her at the battle of Navarino?" He replied, "oh yes, but that was nothing."

JACKSON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave to intimate to his friends and the Public generally, that owing to the circumstance of the late fire in Fredericton, he has been induced to take the well known and commodious stand formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Chestnut, at the Public Steam Boat Landing, where he has commenced a

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT upon the most genteel and comfortable system, and no pains shall be spared to render the reception of visitors pleasant, and their stay agreeable.

The situation as a summer residence is surpassed by none in the place: it commands an extensive view of the River above and below, as also a most pleasing prospect of the opposite shore: the Officer's Barracks and Square stand immediately in front, where frequently the military band enlivens the neighborhood during the Summer evening.

Families can be accommodated with private parlours; and it is his intention as he goes out to improve every thing connected with the Establishment as it may be found to require; and he trusts that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render it a first rate and well known Hotel.

HENRY JACKSON.
London and Cork newspapers constantly taken in.

N. B. Good Stabling, and an experienced Groom always in attendance. H. J.
Fredericton, 17th May, 1836.

FARM & MILL PRIVILEGE.

THAT well known Farm in the Parish of Queensborough, at the lower end of Bear Island, known as the "Pennington Farm," and adjoining Mr. John Ingraham's, containing 200 acres, 60 acres of which are cleared. There is a quantity of Timber on the rear of the Farm, convenient to a saw mill.

Also—a situation for a Mill, on a never failing stream, near the river St. John.

The above will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers; and if not sold before the 1st of March next, will then be disposed of by public auction, on the premises.

For terms &c. apply to David McRoberts, Bear Island; J. L. Marsh, Fredericton; or the Subscriber, Greenwich, Queen's County.

WILLIAM E. PENNINGTON.
Fredericton, January 3d, 1837.

NOTICE TO MILL-WRIGHTS.

THE TOBIQUE MILL COMPANY wish to contract immediately for the erection of a good substantial dam across the river TOBIQUE, at the lower pitch of the Red Rapids; to be completed by the first of October next. Also for the erection of fifteen saw mills, at the same place; to be completed by the first day of April, 1838. Plans of the contemplated dam and mills can be seen by calling upon Jeremiah Connell, Esquire, Woodstock, New Brunswick; or E. H. Lombard, Esquire, Hallowell, Maine; who are authorized to contract for the above work. Persons wishing to contract should propose immediately.

December 30, 1836
N. B. James Taylor, and G. F. S. Berton, Esquires, of Fredericton, can give all necessary information to persons desirous of contracting.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has on hand at his Store, Queen Street—A General assortment of new and fashionable Winter CLOTHS, of a superior quality, consisting of Mohair, a variety of plaid and corded Duckskins, Pilot Cloths and Petershams.

Also—A supply of ready made CLOTHING. LIKEWISE—CORN MEAL, MACKEREL, DRY FISH, &c. &c. and an assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, of the best quality. All of which he offers for sale at the lowest possible prices.

SAMUEL A. AKERLEY.
Fredericton, Dec. 14, 1836.

RESTOOK MILL COMPANY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, incorporating the said Company, I do hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Restook Mill Company, and of the members thereof, will be held at my office in Fredericton, on Monday the 20th day of February next, at 10 of the clock, in the forenoon.

Dated this 3d day of January, 1837.
G. F. S. BERTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A TREATISE ON INFANT BAPTISM.

Shewing the Scriptural grounds and Historical evidence of that Ordinance; together with a brief exposition of the Baptismal office of the Church of England.

By the Rev. James Robertson, A. M. Missionary from the Reverend Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. For sale at Mr. Beverly's Book Store, Price 6s. 3d. Fredericton, Dec. 21, 1836.

"To the Members of the Church, and indeed to all who enter warmly into the controverted points, we should think it would be an attractive and useful volume. Its general tone is moderate and conciliatory—and whatever fault Mr. Robertson's opponents may find with his arguments, they cannot object to his style."—*Novascotian.*

"The work displays sound learning, and is written in an elegant style, worthy of the Divine and the scholar. To those who wish to trace the origin of the sect called Baptists, it will afford every historical information."—*Times.*

ALBION STEAM WORKS.

Nashuaak's, opposite Fredericton.

MESSRS. BRAITHWAITE, KAY & Co. beg leave to give notice to their Friends and the Public, that they have projected an Establishment to combine the following branches of business:—A Brewery, Flour and Oat Mills, Smithy and Cooperage, with machinery for Carding, turning in Wood and Iron, Circular Sawing for Joiners work, cutting Hay and Straw, and bruising Oats, driven by a Steam Engine of the best modern construction.

The Brewery, Smithy and Cooperage are finished and in operation. The Oat Mill, Oat crushing, and Hay and Straw Cutting Machines will be ready for working in a few days. The other branches will be added as quickly as possible.

It is the intention of the proprietors to carry on a general Engineering Establishment, and orders for Steam Engines, Mill Work and other Machinery, will be executed in the very best manner on moderate terms with the greatest despatch.

A quantity of warranted seasoned Lumber will always be kept on hand for general sale.

Architectural designs, Specifications and Estimates made for every species of Building, and drawings for Engineering, and Artificers work.

Agents for the Proprietors—JOHN V. THURGAR, Esquire, St. John; ROBERT CHESTNUT, Esquire, Fredericton; of whom further particulars may be obtained.

N. B. Cash Fenders received for taking grains per bushel, and Yeast per gallon from the premises.

Good Barley to the amount of several thousand Bushels will be required annually. December 1, 1836.

HENRY A. HARTT, M. D.

HAVING lately returned from SCOTLAND, begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public that he purposes practising his profession in the Town and neighborhood.

Dr. HARTT requests also to state, that he has purchased the establishment lately owned by A. P. Coy, Esq., Surgeon, and that he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of DRUGS, &c.

Fredericton, Nov. 29th 1836.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received:—220 barrels Quebec best superfine,

30 do do fine, and
40 do Southern rye flour,
60 do Indian meal,
40 do Cansto and English herrings No 1.

60 boxes best Dugby smoked herrings.
Quintals cod and scile dried fish,
Barrels prime mess Irish pork,
Ditto country pork,

Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on a small advance, for cash, or other approved payments.

M. MACKINTOSH.
Fredericton, 15th November, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of John Young, late of the Parish of Saint Mary, County of York, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested, within six calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, & Extra.
PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Nashuaak, 15th December, 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.
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SHEFFIELD.