

POETRY.

Selected.

THE HAPPIEST TIME.

When are we happiest? When the light of moon

Wakes the young roses from their crimson rest;

When cheerful sounds from the fresh winds borne,

Till man resumes his work with blither rest;

While the bright waters leap from rock to glen;

Are we the happiest then?

Alas, those roses! they will fade away,

And thunder tempests will deform the sky;

And summer heats bid the spring buds decay.

And the clear sparkling fountain may be dry;

And nothing beautiful adorn the scene,

To tell what it hath been.

When are we happiest? In the crowded hall,

When fortune smiles, and flatterers bend the knee?

How soon, how very soon such pleasures pass!

How fast must fade the rainbow colouring fleet!

Its poison flow'ers brave the sting of care;

We are not happy there.

Are we the happiest when the evening hearth

Is circled with its crown of living flowers;

When goeth round the laugh of artless mirth,

And when affection from her bright urn shows

Her richest balm on the dilating heart?

Bliss! is it there thou art?

Oh, no! not there. It would be happiness,

Almost like heaven's, if it might always be

Those brows without one shading of distress,

And waiting nothing but eternity;

But they are things of earth, and pass away—

They must, they must decay!

Those voices must grow tremulous with years;

Those smiling brows must bear a tinge of gloom;

Those sparkling eyes be quenched in bitter tears,

And, at the last, close darkly in the tomb;

If happiness depend on them alone

How quickly is it gone?

When are we happiest, then? O, when resigned

To whatso'er our cup of life may brim;

When we can know ourselves both weak and blind,

Creature of earth; and trust alone in Him

Who giveth in his mercy joy or pain;

Oh! we are happiest then.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

The vicinity of the northern provinces of the kingdom of Naples to the papal territories, and the ease with which the malefactors of both countries, respectively gain an asylum by passing the frontiers—opened a door to the commission of the most profligate acts. Conversing one day at Portici, on this subject, with Lady Hamilton, she related to me the following story, which I shall endeavour to give in her own words:

"About the year 1743, a person of the name of Ogilvie, an Irishman by birth, who practised surgery with great reputation at Rome, and who resided not far from the 'Piazza di Spagna,' in that city—being in bed, he was called up to attend some strangers who demanded his professional assistance. They stopped before his house, in a coach—and on going to the door, he found two men masked; by whom he was desired to accompany them immediately, as the case which brought them admitted of no delay, and not to omit taking with him his lancets. He complied, and got into the coach—but no sooner had they quitted the street in which he resided, than they informed him that he must submit to have his eyes bandaged—the person to whom they were about to conduct him being a lady of rank, whose name and place of abode it was indispensable to conceal. To this requisition he likewise submitted—and after driving through a number of streets, apparently with the view to prevent his forming any accurate idea of the part of the city to which he was conducted, the carriage at length stopped. The two gentlemen, his companions, then alighted, and each taking him by the arm, conducted him into the house. Ascending a narrow staircase, they entered an apartment, where he was released from the bandage tied over his eyes. One of them next acquainted him that it being necessary to put out of life a lady who had dishonoured her family, they had chosen him to perform the office, knowing his professional skill—that he would find her in the adjoining chamber, prepared to submit to her fate—and that he must open her veins with as much expedition as possible; a service, for the execution of which he should receive a liberal recompense.

Ogilvie at first peremptorily refused to commit an act so highly repugnant to his feelings. But, the two strangers assured him, with solemn denunciations of vengeance, that his refusal could only prove fatal to himself, without affording the slightest assistance to the object of his compassion; that her doom was irrevocable, and that unless he chose to participate in a similar fate, he must submit to execute the office imposed on

him. Thus situated and finding all entreaty or remonstrance vain, he entered the room; where he found a lady, of a most interesting figure and appearance, apparently in the bloom of youth. She was habited in a loose undress; and immediately afterwards, a female attendant placed before her a large tub filled with water, in which she immersed her feet. Far from opposing any impediment to the act which she knew he was sent to perform, the lady assured him of her perfect resignation; and treating him to put the sentence passed upon her into execution, with as little delay as possible.—She added, that she was well aware no pardon could be hoped for from those who had devoted her to death, which alone could expiate her trespass; felicitating herself that his humanity would abbreviate her sufferings, and soon terminate their duration.

After a short conflict with his own mind, perceiving no means of extrication or escape, either for the lady or himself; being moreover urged to expedite his work by the two persons without, who, impatient at his reluctance, threatened to exercise violence on him if he procrastinated; Ogilvie took out his lancet, opened her veins, and bled her to death in a short time. The gentlemen having carefully examined the body, in order to ascertain that she was no more, and after expressing their satisfaction, offered him a purse of zechins, as a remuneration; but he declined all recompense, only requesting to be conveyed away from a scene, on which he could not reflect without horror. With this entreaty they complied, and having again applied a bandage to his eyes, they led him down the same staircase to the carriage. But it being narrow, in descending the steps, he contrived to leave on one or both of the walls, unperceived by his conductors, the marks of his fingers, which were stained with blood. After observing precautions similar to those used in bringing him hither from his own house, he was conducted home; and at parting, the two masques charged him, if he valued his life, never to divulge, and if possible, never to think of the past transaction. They added, that if he should embrace any measures, with a view to render it public, or to set on foot an inquiry into it, he should be infallibly immolated to their revenge. Having finally dismissed him at his own door, they drove off, leaving him to his reflections.

On the subsequent morning, after great irresolution, he determined at whatever risk to his personal safety, not to participate, by concealing so enormous a crime. It formed, nevertheless, a delicate and difficult undertaking to substantiate the charge, as he remained altogether ignorant of the place to which he had been carried, or of the name and quality of the lady whom he had deprived of life. Without suffering himself, however, to be deterred by these considerations, he waited on the secretary of the Apostolic chamber, and acquainted him with every particular; adding, that if the government would extend to him protection, he did not despair of finding the house, and of bringing to light the perpetrators of the deed. Benedict the Fourteenth, [Lambertini,] who then occupied the Papal chair, had no sooner received the information, than he immediately commenced the most active measures for discovering the offenders. A guard of the *shirvi*, or officers of justice, was appointed by his order to accompany Ogilvie, who judging from various circumstances that he had been conveyed out of the city of Rome, began by visiting the villas scattered without the walls of that metropolis. His search proved ultimately successful. In the villa Papa, Julia, constructed by Pope Julius the Third, [del monte] he there found the bloody marks left on the wall by his fingers, at the same time that he recognised the apartment in which he had put to death the lady. The palace belonged to the Duke de Bracciano, the chief of which illustrious family and his brother had committed the murder on the person of their own sister! They no sooner found that it was discovered, than they fled to the city of London, where they easily eluded the pursuit of justice. After remaining for some time, they obtained a pardon, by the exertions of their powerful friends, on payment of a considerable fine, to the Apostolic chamber, and under the further condition of affixing over the chimney piece of the room where the crime had been committed, a plate of copper, commemorating the transaction, and their penitence. This plate, together with the inscription, still continued to exist there till within these few years.—Wrazell's Historical Memoirs.

PASSIONATE TEMPER.—The indulgence of a passionate temper is, perhaps, one of the most unhappy of human

VICES; because there are few others which so perpetually prey upon the peace and serenity of the mind. This strong, sturdy enemy to human enjoyment, in the vast majority of cases, is left to grow with our strength until the ascendancy is complete. It progresses in its dominion step by step; every indulgence adds to its power and every acquisition of power increases its thirst for indulgence. Yet it can be controlled and brought into perfect subjection. He who is not master of himself, no matter what else he is master of, is a slave; and whatever efforts can be addressed by the consideration of liberty, peace, happiness, and comparative exemption from a thousand dangers to which passion exposes us in life, should be made to guard ourselves in this particular. Never indulge in passion until you have considered the end.

"I cannot imagine," said Alderman H—, "why my whiskers should turn gray so much sooner than the hair on my head."—"Because you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brains," replied a wag.

LOVE OF FAME.—The love of fame not regulated by principle, is more dangerous to the welfare of society than the love of money.

PROSPECTUS

Nashwaaksis Manufacturing Company.
Incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly, passed in the seventh year of the Reign of King William the Fourth.
Capital £50,000, with liberty to increase it to £100,000.

THE principal objects embraced by this Company are the establishment of those great requisites: a Brewery, a Foundry, and Mills for sawing and grinding, in such a situation as to meet the wants of as large a portion as possible of the population of the Province, and more especially of the inhabitants of the seat of Government, including both sides of the River Saint John.

With this view Messrs. Braithwaite, Kay & Co. have selected a site possessing peculiar local advantages, at the confluence of the Nashwaaksis with the River Saint John; and during the last Summer and up to the present period they have been engaged in erecting such work as, although complete in themselves, appear to be only a portion of what the exigencies of this central part of the Province actually demand, but which can only be effected by the combined efforts of men of capital and intelligence; and it is this consideration and the desire of serving the interests of the community which have led to the formation of the Nashwaaksis Manufacturing Company.

The works already erected and in operation are a Brewery with its Plant, Cooperage, &c. capable of Brewing 400,000 gallons annually.

Two pair of Mill Stones, the one for Wheat, being French Burrs, the other Granite, for making Oatmeal, with the necessary apparatus thereto belonging.

A Manufactory with a powerful self-acting and other Lathes, capable of turning and boring any Iron Work from the smallest dimensions up to the cylinder of a 40 horse Engine, and to Shafts of the length of 16 feet.

A Circular Saw Bench and Saws for cutting small scantling, to which at a small expense may be added machines for cutting and planing shingles and clap boards.

The whole of the foregoing combine every modern improvement, and are driven by a Steam Engine of the most perfect construction, it having been made with the rest of the Machinery by the house of John Braithwaite & Co. long known as one of the first in the British metropolis, and with whom Messrs. Braithwaite, Kay & Co. have formed such a connection as enables them to carry on business to any extent. The whole of the works can be managed with a singularly small amount of manual labor.

A Smithy has also been set up, which, with some additional buildings, may be extended for the purposes of a Foundry, which, in addition to the known want of such an establishment in this vicinity, enables the further erection of Saw and Grist Mills to be entered into with the advantage of such a saving both of time and expense as is not at present attainable in any other part of the Province.

Such being the general nature of the objects intended to be carried into effect, it becomes necessary to advert to the outlay to be incurred, and to the various inducements that present themselves to the shareholders.

The nature of a Prospectus prevents much detail, but the annexed calculations have been made by parties competent to the task, and will be found, together with the plans to be submitted at the first general Meeting, to have been elaborately and carefully gone into.

Taking the objects in the order in which they have been mentioned, it becomes necessary to revert to the site chosen, it having been stated as having peculiar advantages, which are: first, a deep and navigable River, allowing craft to lay directly under the wharves. Secondly, a Pond sufficiently large to contain logs equal to five million feet of boards, and into which a small stream flows quite ample to compensate for evaporation. The spot on which it is proposed to erect the Saw Mill, is exactly between the River and the Pond, so that the logs may be hauled in at one end and delivered into the craft, as sawed lumber, at the other, without even touching the water. To make the necessary Wharves and Locks the sum of eight

hundred pounds will be required. The works already in operation are valued at ten thousand pounds.

The Saw Mill is proposed to have four gangs of Saws with the necessary Circular and Cross Cut Saws. The expense of which, exclusive of the building, will be fifteen hundred pounds.

The Grist Mill, to consist of four run of Stones with all their necessary apparatus, may be calculated at eight hundred pounds.

A forty horse power high pressure Steam Engine with two boilers and duplicate parts, will cost two thousand pounds.

The Buildings adopted for the machinery. Grist and Saw Mills cannot be estimated at less than two thousand pounds.

Additional buildings, &c. for completing the Foundry, one thousand pounds.

All contingencies of salary, wages, floating capital, &c. may be added the sum of two thousand nine hundred pounds, making for

The Wharves and Locks,	£800
The Brewery and Plant, &c.	10,000
The Saw Mill,	1,500
The Grist Mill,	800
The Steam Engine,	2,000
The Buildings,	2,000
The Foundry,	1,000
Contingencies,	2,900
Total,	£21,000

The estimated cost being established at the sum of £21,000, it appears that fifty per cent. paid up by the shareholders on their respective shares, will be more than ample to put the whole in operation.

The next question therefore is, what may fairly be anticipated as the profits.

First, as regards the Brewery, supposing that the whole quantity can be disposed of, the profits would exceed ten thousand pounds per annum, but as it is probable that a considerable period would elapse before such could be the case, we will assume the profit at half, say £5,000. This calculation has been made, taking English Malt at ten shillings per bushel, but if brewed with Malt the growth of this Country, or even imported from England with the drawback taken off, the profits would be considerably increased. It may seem that the quantity mentioned of 400,000 gallons is too large to calculate on, but that will not appear so considerable when the fact is, that it is not more than one establishment in London brews in one week.

The Grist and Oat Mills in operation may be calculated at producing a profit of five hundred pounds per annum.

The manufacturing part of the establishment may be fairly calculated as saving to the Company, by its assistance in the erection of the proposed works, at least one thousand pounds, independent of other works, and if we here take the profits on this together with those of the Foundry we may state them at one thousand pounds.

The Grist Mill, with four run of Stones, will produce a nett profit of two thousand pounds, but if the Company import their own Wheat, there can be no doubt of the profits being considerably increased.

With regard to the four gangs of Saws, to obtain the best results they must be worked during the whole of the twenty four hours; if so, the quantity sawed would be at least 40,000 feet per diem, on which the profits may be estimated at ten thousand pounds annually.

It is evident that the traffic between the Establishment and the sea port may be increased to an almost unlimited extent by the introduction of the requisite facilities, especially by the employment of steam towing vessels; it is, therefore, proposed to have an efficient one, with its proper proportion of craft—the expense of which will be about two thousand five hundred pounds. The profits on this head will be at least two thousand five hundred pounds, as the Saw Mills have already been charged with five shillings per thousand feet on the full quantity.

The total amount of annual profit will be	
The Brewery,	£5,000 as erected.
Oat and Grist Mill,	500 as erected.
The Manufactory,	1,000 as erected.
The large Grist Mill,	2,000
The Saw Mill,	19,000
The Steam Boat, &c.	2,500

Expenditure before stated £21,000

The profits having been estimated at twenty one thousand pounds annually, and the expenditure at twenty three thousand five hundred pounds—fifty per cent. of the capital paid up will be more than sufficient to complete the whole of the works, and put them into operation. Of this thirty per cent. or seven pounds ten shillings per share, will be required to be paid in forthwith, and the remaining twenty per cent. at such times as may be decided no at the general meeting to be held as directed by the Act of Incorporation. This, it is presumed, will meet the expenditure of the present year, and it is expected that a further call of twenty five per cent. on the whole capital will be sufficient for all future demands, to be called for as it may be required.

The Company's Grist Mills may be in operation by the fall of the year at farthest, and certainly the whole of the other works by the spring of 1838; and of this there can be no doubt from the peculiar facilities they will possess—which are, first, competent Engineers on the spot, a perfect manufactory, and a connection with one of the most extensive Firms in the Mother Country.

The further beneficial results to the Company are; that they will be put in possession of profit at an Establishment already growing into and which will place them at least one year in advance, and will enable them, with the assistance of the manufacturing department, to make from the raw materials a large portion of that machinery which it would otherwise require some months to obtain from England—thus saving great cost and delay.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, 5th March, 1837.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Office at this date.

A
Mr. Thomas Atherton, Miss Jane Allen, Mrs. Dianna Albert.

B
William A. Boynton, Daniel Buk, Wm. Boone, George A. Bedell, William Banks, Benjamin Bell, John Butler, Peter Bogan, Andrew Blair, Thomas Bohan, Iran Babian, Oliver Bradley, Mrs. Elizabeth Banks, Mr. James Baner, Thomas Barker, Jr.

C
Mr. Isaac Chandler, Patrick Carroll, Mrs. Chandler, Mr. Cadwallader, Miss M. Ann Currie, Mr. John Christy, William Campbell, Theodore V. W. Clowes, Wm. Campbell, Charles Currie, Thos. Creighton, Casper Caldwell, Thomas Caverhill, Mr. George Coleman, William Crawford, Mr. Catharine Chainne, Mr. John Cox, Church Kisaway.

D
Miss Deborah, Mr. Joseph Dubey, Geo. Davis, Asa Dow (2), James Draper, Thomas Davies, Richard Dunn, John Weyer, Michael Duddy, John E. Dow, (2), Charles Doran, Alex. Donald, Jr. E. Dowe, Mr. C. Doonan.

E
Mr. T. R. Estey, Seth W. Ellis, James Elliott.

F
Mr. Patrick Farrell, Daniel Fitzpatrick, William Faulkner, George Foster, S. Flemming, Bridget Fitzpatrick, John Fragon, Michael Fitzgerald.

G
Mr. William Good, Ganda T. Gossen, Edward Garden, Nathaniel Gallop, Benjamin Glasier, James Gilman, K. Garden, Wm. Gregor, Mrs. Fanny Gallagher, Mr. Jarmin Godin, Richard Gilbert.

H
Mr. Hart, William H. Higgins, William Holditch, Jr. Daniel Hallett, Richard Hawkins, Patrick Heney, Miss Sarah L. Harding, James Hamilton, James Hayes, Chas. Hasleton.

J
B. Jouett, Thomas Jones.

K
Ellen Kar, Sarah B. Kerney, William Kelley, Timothy Killien, Thomas Kelly, John P. Kelie.

L
Mr. Bazile Latitien, John Lockhart, Mrs. Mary Leek, Anthony Lockwood, David Loweagan, John Long, Mrs. E. Leonard.

M
Mr. John Moore, James Mies, N. M'Millan, Andrew M'Geethan, Donald M'Bean, William Moore, John Moore, Sen. Mrs. Mary Ann M'Neal, Thomas Myles, Archibald M'Lean, Frederic M. Manuel, Denis Marrow, Donald M'Leod, Patrick Murphy, James Matherson, Anthony M. Kay, William Moore, Bill Mills, William M'Neal, Rev. E. Manning, George M'Adams, John M'Addam.

O
Messrs. Owens & Duncan, Mrs. Catharine O'Brien, Mr. Andrew O'Conn, Daniel O'Sullivan, Edward O'Brien.

P
Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. William Powell, James Porter.

R
Hugh Reilley, Mr. Barrant Rogers, William Rogers, Alex. Wesley Ross, Jonathan Read, Aaron Rogers, Capt. Rossford, Andrew Robeson, John Russel, Andrew Ritchey, Ellen Ryan.

S
Mr. Stephen Smith, Andrew Stephenson, William Summers, Amos Stickney, George Seymour, Elliott Scott, Daniel Seavey, J. Woodford Smith, Robert Slowman, Harriet Slowman, Mrs. Mary Smith, Rede Stone, Dozite Sanfeigon.

T
Mr. George Turner, Miss Mileah Trueman, Mr. Sherman Tapley, James Tibbits, James R. Tupper, C. Thomassin, John Toren, James Turner, Daniel Thornton, George Treadwell, B. S. Taylor, Messrs. Taylor & Connelly, Mr. William Turner.

U
William Umphrys.

V
Mr. Baptis Vabint.

W
Miss Sarah Webber, Mr. Thomas Williams, Michael White, Mrs. Margaret White, William Witham (2), Francis Winter (2), Mrs. Mariah Way, James Way, Thomas C. Wolverton, Leonoid Woodward, James White, Jun.

Y
Mr. Edward Youn (2), William Yerxa.

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. Ketchum, Esquire, Fredericton, or to the Subscribers, Woodstock.

CHARLES PERLEY, Agent.
January, 1837.

INDENTURES for Sale at this Office. March 29.