POETRY.

INSCRIPTION ON A BURYING GROUND.

"The resting place of the dead, waiting for the living."

BY W. M. HETHERINGTON, A. M.

HERE rest the dead! silent and deep
And dark and narrow is their home;
Here their long lonesome vigils keep,
Waiting but till the living come;
Morn dawns not in its beauty here,
No lustre-noon day suns can shed,
Nor star-beams through the dim night peer
That wraps the cheerless dead.

Art thou a chief of daring breast,
Of lofty brow, and kindling eye,
Is thine the flaming meteor crest
That bursts through battle's lurid sky?
O warrior! doff thine eagle plume,
Resign thy war-steed, brand and spear;
Disarmed, imprisoned in the tomb,
Thy comrades wait thee here.

Art thou a king, a hero, one
At the dread bidding of whose word
The grizzly War-Fiend buckles on
His panoply, and bears his sword?
Halt, mighty conqueror! blench thy cheek,
Quell the red terrors of thine eye;
Here earth's proud Thunderers, silent, weak,
To wait thy coming, lie.

Art thou a man of loftiest mind,
Statesman, philosopher, or bard?
One whose great soul can only find
In native worth its high reward?
Oh! pluck the bright wreath from thy brow,
And leave it in the hall of fame;
Here dwell the glorious dead, each now
The shadow of a name.

Art thou a youth of gentle breast?
One fond to roam by rippling streams,
With love's delicious woes opprest,
And haunted with fantastic dreams?
Shake the soft fetters from thy heart,
Dreamer! the partners of thy fate,
Struck now by no soft Cupid's dart,
Thy coming here await.

Woman! young mother! tender wife!
Ye dearest forms of mortal birth;
Sweet soothers of poor human life!
Fair angels of the happy hearth;
O matron grave! O widow drear!
Whate'er thou art, cherished or lone,
The dead beloved await thee here—
The grave will have its own!

Thou too, bright blooming beauty! thou,
The load-star of a thousand eyes!
That liquid eye, that marble brow,
That cheek where smile morn's loveliest dyes,
Oh! veil those charms! they too must share,
Alas! the universal doom;
The beauteous dead, where are they! where?—
They wait thee in the tomb!

Here rest the dead! here wait the hour
When the last sob of living breath
Shall pass away beneath the power
Of that grim phantom, mightiest Death!—
They rest in hope, waiting till HE
Who died, and lives for aye, shall come,
To give them immortality,
And call them to His home! [*Iris.*

[*From the New-York Journal of Commerce.*]

CONFESSIONS OF GIBBS,

THE PIRATE.

The criminal who stands convicted of the murder of William Roberts, Mate of the Brig Vineyard, on the high seas, on the 23d November, is a native of the State of Rhode Island. As the name by which he is known to the community is Charles Gibbs, we shall accordingly designate him by that name, in the history of his bloody atrocities which is here subjoined.

The first account which he gives of himself is, that his father obtained a situation for him on board the sloop-of-war Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, during the war with England, in which vessel he made two cruises; in the last of which she captured and sunk the enemy's sloop of war Peacock, off the coast of Pernambuco, after an engagement of twenty minutes. On the arrival of the Hornet in the United States, Captain Lawrence was assigned by the government to the command of the frigate Chesapeake, then lying in Boston harbor, and Gibbs accompanied him to that ill-fated vessel in the month of April, 1813. "Early in the month of May," says he, "we received a challenge from Capt. Broke, of the frigate Shannon, and we instantly made preparations to go to sea, and risk a battle. We stood down the harbour about 11 o'clock, and commenced the action about 3 P. M. of Cape Ann. It lasted about 30 minutes, with great slaughter, especially on board the Chesapeake. I escaped miraculously, with only a sabre wound upon my nose, the only wound I ever received in my life. The loss of the Chesapeake was 65 killed dead, and 100 wounded—one half mortally. We were taken into Halifax, where I remained about four months."

After the exchange, he abandoned all idea of following the sea for subsistence, went home to Rhode Island, and remained there a few months; but being unable to conquer his propensity to lead a roving life, he entered on board a ship bound to New Orleans and thence to Stockholm. On the homeward passage they were compelled to put into Bristol, England, in distress, where the ship was condemned, and he proceeded to Liverpool, and returned to the U. S. in the ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell. Shortly after his return home, the death of an uncle put him in possession of about $2,000, with which he established himself in the grocery business in Boston. This undertaking was far from being profitable, and he was often under the necessity of applying to his father for assistance, which was always afforded, accompanied with good advice and his blessing. The stock was finally sold at Auction, for about $900, which he soon squandered in ale-houses and among profligates. His father hearing of his dissipation, wrote affectionately and earnestly to him to come home, but he stubbornly refused, and went to sea again, in the ship John, Capt. Brown, bound for the Island of Margarita.

After their arrival, he left the ship, and entered on board the Columbian privateer Maria, Capt. Bell. They cruised for about two months in the Bay of Mexico, around Cuba, but the crew becoming dissatisfied, in non-payment of their prize-money, a mutiny arose, the crew took possession of the schooner, and landed the officers near Pensacola. A number of days elapsed before it was finally decided by them what course to pursue. Some advised that they should cruise as before under the Columbian commission; others proposed to hoist the Black Flag. They cruised for a short time without any success, and it was then *unanimously determined to hoist the black flag, and declare war against all nations.* Their bloody purpose was not carried however, into immediate execution. They boarded a number of vessels, and allowed them to pass unmolested, there being no specie on board, and their cargoes not being convertible into any thing valuable to themselves. At last one of the crew named Antonio, suggested that an arrangement could be made with a man in Havanna, that would be mutually beneficial; that he would receive all their goods, sell them and divide the proceeds. This suggestion being favourably received, they ran up within 2 miles of the Moro Castle, and sent Antonio on shore to see the merchant and make a contract with him. Previous to this, Gibbs was chosen to navigate the vessel. Antonio succeeded in arranging every thing according to their wishes, and Cape Antonio was appointed as a place of rendezvous. The merchant was to furnish drogers to transport the goods to Havanna, which was done by him for more than three years.

The Maria now put to sea with a crew of about fifty men, principally Spaniards and Americans, with every hope of infamous success. The first vessel she fell in with was the Indispensable, an English ship bound to Havanna, which was taken and carried to Cape Antonio.—*The crew were immediately destroyed;* those who resisted were hewn to pieces: those who offered no resistance were reserved to be shot and thrown overboard. Such was the manner in which they proceeded in all subsequent captures. The unhappy being that cried for mercy in the hope that something like humanity was to be found in the breasts even of the worst men, shared the same fate with him who resolved to sell his life at the highest price. A French brig with a valuable cargo of wine and silk, was taken shortly after: the vessel was burnt, and the *crew murdered.*

The sanguinary scenes through which Gibbs had passed now effectually wrought up his desperation to the highest pitch, and being as remarkable for his coolness and intrepidity as he was for his skill in navigation, he was unanimously chosen to be their leader in all future enterprises. To reap a golden harvest without the hazard of encountering living witnesses of their crimes, it was unanimously resolved *to spare no lives* and to *burn and plunder without mercy.* They knew that the principle inculcated by the old maxim that "dead men tell no tales," was the only safe one for them and they scrupulously followed it. Gibbs states that he never had occasion to give orders to begin the work of death. The Spaniards were eager to accomplish that object without delay, and generally every unhappy victim disappeared in a very few minutes after they gained the deck of a vessel.

He now directed his course towards the Bahama Banks, where they captured a brig, believed to be the William from New-York for some port in Mexico, with a cargo of furniture; *destroyed the crew,* took her to Cape Antonio, and sent the furniture and other articles to their friend at Havanna. Sometime during this cruise the pirate was chased for nearly a whole day by a United States ship, supposed to be the John Adams; they hoisted Patriot colours and finally escaped. In the early part of the summer of 1817, they took the Earl of Moira, an English ship from London, with a cargo of dry goods.—*The crew were destroyed,* the vessel burnt, and the goods carried to the Cape. They had a settlement with their Havana friend, and the proceeds were divided according to agreement.

Gibbs then repaired to Havana, introduced himself to the merchant, and made further arrangements for the successful prosecution of his piracies. While there, he became acquainted with many of the English and American naval officers, enquired respecting the success of their various expeditions for the suppression of piracy, and made himself acquainted with the speed of their vessels, and all their intended movements.

On his arrival at Cape Antonio, he found that his comrades were in a state of complete mutiny and rebellion, and that several of them had been killed.—His energy checked the disturbance, and all agreed to submit to his orders, and put any one to death who should dare to disobey.

During the cruise which was made in the latter part of 1817 and the beginning of 1818, a Dutch ship from Curacoa was captured, with a cargo of West India Goods, and a quantity of silver plate.—The passengers and crew, to the number of 30, *were all destroyed,* with the exception of a young female about 17, who fell upon her knees and implored Gibbs to save her life. The appeal was successful, and he promised to save her, though he knew it would lead to dangerous consequences among his crew. She was carried to Cape Antonio, and kept there about two months; but the dissatisfaction increased until it broke out at last into an open mutiny, and one of the pirates was shot by Gibbs for daring to lay hold of her with a view of beating out her brains. Gibbs was compelled in the end to submit her fate to a council of war, at which it was decided that the preservation of their own lives made her sacrifice indispensable. He therefore acquiesced in the decision, and gave orders to have her destroyed by poison, which was immediately done.

The piratical schooner was shortly afterwards driven ashore near the Cape, and so much damaged that it was found necessary to destroy her. A new sharp built schooner was in consequence provided by their faithful friend in Havana, called the Picciana, and despatched to their rendezvous. In this vessel they cruized successfully for more than four years. Among the vessels taken and *destroyed with their crews* were the Belvidere, Dido, a Dutch brig, the British barque Larch, the other vessels enumerated in the list furnished to Justice Hopson, and many others whose names are not recollected. They had a very narrow escape at one time, from the English man-of-war brig Carnation. In the early part of October, 1821, they captured the ship Lucius of Charlestown, took her to Cape Antonio, and were busily engaged in landing her cargo, when the U. S. brig Enterprize, Capt. Kearney hove in sight, and discovering their vessels at anchor, sent in her barges to attack them. A serious engagement followed; they defended themselves sometime behind a four gun battery, but in the end were defeated with considerable loss, and compelled to abandon their vessels and booty, and fly to the mountains for safety. In the list of vessels destroyed, as stated in the confession to Justice Hopson, Gibbs speaks of this ship as the Caroline of Charleston. But he afterwards recollected that it was the Lucius, and proceeded to state a variety of circumstances, which prove beyond a question the correctness of his recollection. By a recurrence to newspaper files, we find that such a ship was captured by the pirates off Cape Antonio in October, 1821, and was shortly afterwards re-taken by the U. S. schooner Enterprize, Capt. Kearney, while the pirates were landing her cargo. Gibbs states that according to the best of his belief only one of the crew had been killed at the time they were forced to abandon the ship. The same account says that the British brig Larch of St. Andrews, from Kingston for Havana, was taken by the pirates, and recaptured at the same time by the Enterprize. This is doubtless the Larchin spoken of by Gibbs in the confession made to Justice Hopson, which we here subjoin:

City Prison and Bridewell, March 6, 1831.

Ques.—Charles Gibbs,—my name is Mr. Hopson. I understand from Mr. Merritt you wished to see me. He told me some ten or twelve days since, and the weather being so cold, I have put off coming until now. He informed me you wished to make some communications which you would not make to any other person.

Ans.—I have.

Ques.—Gibbs, are you going to tell me the truth, or is it to amuse me, and make me write a long story that will not amount to any thing.

Ans.—I shall tell nothing but the truth, and it is only on condition that you will swear not to divulge any thing I may say, when I am on my trial, and at no time after, if I should get clear.

My reply was, (says Mr. Hopson,) that I should not take my oath, but I would give him my word that it should be a secret according to his request.

Under this promise he stated as follows:—that he commenced piracy in the year 1816, in the schooner Sans Souciee, belonging to the island of Margarita, and that since that time, has been in several other vessels engaged in the same business. That many of his comrades are now living in the United States, but whose names he never would mention: that they had taken from many vessels large sums of money and various articles of merchandize. He had no doubt he had been concerned in robbing forty different vessels; and on reflection could mention many of the names.

He then gave me the names of the following vessels:

Brig Jane, of Liverpool; cargo dry goods. Crew destroyed, vessel burnt.

Brig (name forgotten,) of New York, from the Spanish Maine; took money from her. Crew destroyed, vessel burnt.

Brig Belvidere, of Boston, taken in the Gulf;—crew and vessel destroyed.

Two French Brigs in the Gulf of Mexico; money taken—crews and vessels destroyed.

Ship Providence of Providence; took from her $10,000. She was suffered to pass, as Examinant could not consent to destroy his own townsmen.

Ship William of Salem; took from her dry goods and money. Crew and vessel destroyed.

Barque Dido, of Bremen; took from her dry goods. Vessel and crew destroyed.

Barque Larkin of London; took from her a large quantity of dry goods. Vessel and crew destroyed.

Genoese brig, name unknown; took from her a large quantity of plate, some gilt edge paper, and from twenty to thirty piano fortes.

A French ship, cargo wine, vessel and crew destroyed.

The William Dawson, of New York; boarded her and let her pass.

Ship Earl of Moira, of London;—took from her goods and money. Vessel and crew destroyed.

Ship Indispensable of London took from her dry goods and money. Vessel and crew destroyed.

A Dutch ship from Curacoa, bound to Holland. There were thirty passengers in her; some of them were females. Took a large quantity of plate, destroyed the vessel, and all on board except a young girl, the daughter of one of the families. [Afterwards told me that she was poisoned.] Took her to the West end of Cuba, Cape Antonio, where we had a rendezvous, and where we had a small fort that mounted four guns. We kept her about two months, and she was then killed; and this circumstance hurt his feelings more than any act of his life; and which is the only act he can say he was sorry for. The girl was about 17 or 18 years of age; her father, mother, and all her relations were on board the vessel.

There were many other vessels taken and destroyed, and among them Americans. Every thing valuable was taken from them, and vessels and crews destroyed. The goods were sent to a Spanish house in the Havana, who sold them. We had a contract with the house, and received half the proceeds.

While I was in the schooner Margaritta, took the American ship Caroline and run her on shore at Cape Antonio, (Cuba.) The United States armed vessel, the Enterprise, came along shortly after, and before we had a chance of taking any thing out of her, the crew or some part of the crew of the Enterprise landed: we had a fight with them, some of our men were killed, and I believe some of theirs. We were beaten and driven to the mountains, where we remained some days. We then separated; some got to Trinidad, south side of Cuba; others got to Havana. The crew of the Enterprise destroyed our fort, took the goods from the Caroline and our two vessels, the Margaritta and Picciana, which were principally dry goods, as appeared from the bills of lading.

[Here is a long statement given of the monies taken and where secreted.]

Ques.—Gibbs, why were you so cruel as to kill so many persons, when they had got all their money, which was all you wanted?

Ans.—The laws are the cause of so many murders.

Ques.—How can that be? what do you mean?

Ans.—Because a man has to suffer death for piracy; and the punishment for murder is no more. Then you know that all witnesses are out of the way, and I am sure if the punishment was different, there would not be so many murders.

Ques.—Have you any objection to tell me the names of any persons who have been concerned in piracy, or who received the gains of pirates?

Ans.—There are many now in the United States, but I will not mention their names. I know that when I was cruising, the Governor of the Isle of Pines was concerned with pirates, and I went mention any others.

Here we separated (says Justice Hopson) and he wished me to call and see him again, which I promised.

I visited him again on the 19th March. At that visit, nothing but conversation took place. I asked him many questions; he conversed with great freedom; repeated to me the vessels he first informed me he had robbed and destroyed. At this visit I questioned him about the following vessels, at the request of Mr. Amos Butler, who handed me a list of them, viz.—Mary Augusta, from Antwerp to Mobile? said he had no recollection of her.

Dutch vessels from Europe to Curacoa? To this question he said that in the year 1822, a Dutch ship and a barque were taken off the Bahama Bank; and two days after they (the pirates,) run in under the Moro Castle. Their vessel was a privateer schooner, with a *Big Gun* amidships, which they had under cover. After they had been in port two days, two boats crews came in and said their vessel had been taken off the Bahama Bank.

Providence, of Providence? Two times; once from Liverpool to New-York, and once from Mobile to New-York; stopped her once, as will be seen by his first account.

Br. Lacover, two years ago, from Jamaica to St. John? Knows nothing of her.

Brig Transit, Ellett, from Trinidad to New-York, two years ago? Knows nothing of her.

Candace, from Boston to Sumatra, in 1824, robbed of $19,000? Knows nothing of her.

Topaz, in 1828, from Calcutta, crew murdered? Knows nothing of her.

I then left him, under the promise that I would come and see him again. He set the following Wednesday.—I again visited him on Wednesday morning, 23d March, and then told him I suspected all he had told me could not be true; and as I had a list of the various vessels he said had been plundered, and crews murdered, I wished him to go on and repeat them again, and such others as he could recollect. Here follows the account, as given this day:

Brig William, of New-York, vessel and crew destroyed.—Barque Larkin, of London, vessel and crew destroyed.—Brig Belvidere, of Boston, vessel and crew destroyed.—Ship Indispensable, of London, vessel and crew destroyed.—Ship Earl of Moira, of London, vessel and crew destroyed.—Two French brigs on Bahama Banks, vessels and crews destroyed.—A Genoese brig from the Straits, vessel and crew destroyed.—A New-York brig, name forgotten, vessel and crew destroyed.—A French ship from Europe, vessel and crew destroyed.—Dutch ship on South Cuba, cargo dry goods, vessel and crew destroyed.—Dutch ship Dido, vessel and crew destroyed.—Dutch brig from Europe, vessel and crew destroyed.—Providence, of Providence, took out $10,000, and let her pass, because the crew were his townsmen.—Barque Transit, in the year 1824 or 25, cargo of molasses, vessel and cargo destroyed.—Dutch ship from Curacoa, in 1819, vessel and cargo destroyed.

Commenced in the year 1816, in the privateer Maria, Capt. Bell, of the Port Margarita, in the Island of Santa Martha. Capt. Bell was somewhere up North River, at or near Hudson. Took the vessel from the officers, and set them on shore at Pensacola.

The Piccina was sent to Cape Antonio, from the Havana; wont tell by whom.

The ship that he mentioned as having been run on shore at Cape Antonio, was the Caroline, of Charleston.—[Gibbs afterwards recollected that this ship was the Lucius.]

I then withdrew from the prison, and left Merritt with him.

When I saw Merritt afterwards, he informed me that Gibbs had given him an account of himself, up to the time he commenced piracy.

Delivered to Mr. Merritt, March 31st, 1831, at the request of Gibbs.

On one occasion Gibbs states he cruised for more than three weeks off the Capes of the Delaware, in the hope of falling in with the Rebecca Sims, a Philadelphia ship, bound for Canton. They knew that she would have a large quantity of specie on board; but they were disappointed in their booty. The ship passed them in the night.

Some time in the course of the year 1819, he states that he left Havana and came to the United States, bringing with him about $30,000.—He passed several weeks in this city, and then went to Boston, whence he took passage for Liverpool in the ship Emerald. Before he sailed, however, he squandered a large part of his money by dissipation and gambling. He remained in Liverpool a few months, and then returned to Boston in the ship Topaz, Capt. Lewis. His residence in Liverpool at that time is satisfactorily ascertained from another source besides his own confession. A female now in this city, was well acquainted with him there, where, she says, he lived like a gentleman, with apparently abundant means of support. In speaking of his acquaintance with this female, he says, "I fell in with a woman, who, I thought, was all virtue, but she deceived me, and I am sorry to say that a heart that had never felt abashed at scenes of carnage and blood, was made a child of for a time by her, and I gave way to dissipation to drown the torment. How often, when the fumes of liquor have subsided, have I thought of my good and affectionate parents, and of their Godlike advice! But when the little monitor began to move within me, I immediately seized the cup to hide myself from myself, and drank until the sense of intoxication was renewed. My friends advised me to behave myself like a man, and promised me their assistance, but the demon still haunted me, and I spurned their advice."

He subsequently returned to Boston, sailed for Havana and again commenced his piratical career. In 1826, he revisited the United States, and hearing of the war between Brazil and the Republic of Buenos Ayres, sailed from Boston in the brig Hitty of Portsmouth with a fixed determination, as he states, of trying his fortune in defence of a Republican Government. Upon his arrival, he made himself known to Admiral Brown, and communicated his desire to join their navy. The Admiral accompanied him to the Governor, and a Lieutenant's commission being given him, he joined a ship of 34 guns, called the Twenty Fifth of May. "Here," says Gibbs, "I found Lieutenant Dodge, an old acquaintance, and a number of other persons with whom I had sailed. When the Governor gave me the Commission, he told me they wanted no cowards in their Navy, to which I replied that I thought he would have no apprehension of my cowardice or skill when he became acquainted with me. He thanked me, and said he hoped he should not be deceived; upon which we drank to his health and to the success of the Republic. He then presented me with a sword, and told me to wear that as my companion throughout the doubtful struggle in which the Republic was engaged. I told him I never would disgrace it so long as I had a nerve in my arm. I remained on board the ship in the capacity of 5th Lieutenant for about four months, during which time we had a number of skirmishes with the enemy. Having succeeded in gaining the confidence of Admiral Brown, he put me in command of a privateer schooner, mounting two long 24 pounders and 46 men. I sailed from Buenos Ayres, made two good cruises, and returned safely to port. I then bought one half of a new Baltimore schooner, and sailed again, but she was captured seven days out, and carried into Rio Janeiro, where the Brazilians paid me my change. I remained there until peace took place, then returned to Buenos Ayres, and thence to New-York."

After the lapse of about a year, which he passed in travelling from place to place, Gibbs states the war between France and Algiers attracted his attention. Knowing that the French commerce presented a fine opportunity for plunder, he determined to embark for Algiers and offer his services to the Dey: He accordingly took passage from this port in the Sally Ann, belonging to Bath, landed at Barcelona, crossed to Port Mahon, and endeavoured to make his way to Algiers. The vigilance of the French fleet prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he proceeded to Tunis. There finding it unsafe to attempt a journey to Algiers across the desert, he amused himself with contemplating the ruins of Carthage, and reviving his recollections of her war with the Romans. He afterwards took passage to Marseilles and thence to Boston. From Boston he sailed to New-Orleans, and there entered as one of the crew of the brig Vineyard. To a question why he who had been accustomed to command, should enter as a common sailor on board the Vineyard, he answered that he sought employment to assuage the horrors of reflection.

He solemnly declares that he had no agency in the murder of the mate, for which he was tried and convicted, and is unable to understand how he could be found guilty, when he stood by and looked passively on the scene of destruction. He readily admits, however, his participation in the mutiny, revolt, and robbery, and in the murder of Capt. Thornby. He often asks if he should not be murdered in the streets, if he had his liberty, and was recognised, and frequently exclaims, "Oh, if I had got into Algiers, I never should have been in this prison to be hung for murder."

Though he gives no evidence of a "contrite heart" for the horrible crimes of which he confesses himself guilty, yet he evidently dwells upon their recollection with great unwillingness. If a question was asked him "how were the crews generally destroyed?" he answers quickly and briefly, and instantly changes the topic either to the circumstances that attended his trial, or to his exploits in Buenos Ayres. Since his trial, his frame is somewhat enfeebled, his face paler, and his eyes more sunken; but the air of his bold, enterprising and desperate mind still remains. In his narrow cell, he seems more like an object of pity than vengeance; is affable and communicative, and when he smiles, exhibits so mild and gentle a countenance, that no one would take him to be a villian. His conversation is concise and pertinent, and his style of illustration quite original.

To correct the impression which some of our public prints have thrown out that Gibbs, like other criminals, is disposed to magnify and exaggerate his crimes, it may be well to state that a few days since a chart of the West-Indies, (Joccly's) was handed him, containing the names of about 90 vessels which were boarded and plundered by pirates from 1817 to 1825, with a request that he would mark those of whose robbery he had any recollection. The chart was returned with but one mark, and that upon the ship Lucius of Charleston. When questioned afterwards in regard to that vessel he gave such an account of her, and of her subsequent re-capture by the Enterprize, as left no doubt respecting the truth of his statement. Had he been desirous of increasing the black catalogue, here was so fine an opportunity, that he would undoubtedly have availed himself of it. He has repeatedly stated that he was concerned in the robbery of more than *forty vessels,* and in the destruction of more than *twenty with their entire crews.* Many of those destroyed had passengers on board, which makes it probable that he has been agent in the murder of nearly FOUR HUNDRED HUMAN BEINGS!!

Gibbs was married at Buenos Ayres, where he has now a child living. His wife is dead.—By a singular concurrence of circumstances, the woman with whom he became acquainted in Liverpool, and who is said at that time to have borne a decent character, is now lodged in the same prison with himself. He has written her two letters since his confinement, both of which are before us. They indicate a good deal of native talent, but very little education. The spelling is bad, and no regard is paid to punctuation, capitals, &c. One of these letters we subjoin to gratify the perhaps innocent curiosity which naturally is felt to know the peculiarities of a man's mind and feelings under such circumstances, and *not* for the purpose of intimating a belief that he is truly penitent. The reader will be surprised at the apparent readiness with which he quotes from Scripture:

Belleuve Prison, March 20, 1831.

It is with regret that I take my pen in hand to address you with these few lines, under the great embarrassment of my feelings, placed within these gloomy walls, my body bound with chains, and under the awful sentence of death. It is enough to throw the strongest mind into gloomy prospect, but I find that Jesus Christ is sufficient to give consolation to the most despairing soul. For he saith that he that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. But it is impossible to describe unto you the emotions of my feelings. My breast is like the tempestuous ocean, raging in its own shame, harrowing up the bottom of my own soul. But I look forward to that serene calm when I shall sleep with kings and counsellors of the earth. There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest. There the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. And I trust that there my breast will not be ruffled by the storm of sin,—for the thing which I greatly feared has come upon me. I was not in safety, neither had I rest; yet trouble came. It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth to him good. When I saw you in Liverpool, and a peaceful calm wafted across both our breasts, and justice had no claim upon us, little did I think to meet you in the gloomy walls of a strong prison, and the arm of justice stretched out with the sword of the law awaiting the appointed period to execute the dreadful sentence. I have had a fair prospect in the world, at last it budded, and brought forth the gallows. I am shortly to mount that scaffold, and to bid adieu to this world, and all that was ever dear to my breast.—But I trust when my body is mounted on the gallows high, the heavens above will smile and pity me. I hope you will reflect on your past life, and fly to that Jesus who stands with open arms to receive you. Your character is lost, it is true.

When the wicked turneth from the wickedness they have committed, they shall save their soul alive. Let us imagine for a moment that we see the souls standing before the awful tribunal, and we hear its dreadful sentence, depart ye cursed into everlasting fire. Imagine you hear the awful lamentations of a soul in hell. It would be enough to melt your heart, if it was as hard as adamant. You would fall upon your knees and plead for God's mercy, as a famished person would for food, or as a dying criminal would for a pardon. We soon, very soon, must go the way whence we shall ne'er return. Our names will be struck off the records of the living, and enrolled in the vast catalogues of the dead. But may it ne'er be numbered with the damned. I hope it will please God to set you at liberty, and that you may see the sins and follies of your past life. I shall now close my letter with a few words which I hope you will receive as from a dying man: and I hope that every important truth of this letter will sink deep in your heart, and be a lesson to you through life.

Rising griefs distress my soul,
And tears on tears successive roll,—
For many an evil voice is near,
To chide my woes and mock my fears;
And silent memory weeps alone,
O'er hours of peace and gladness flown.

I still remain your sincere friend,
CHARLES GIBBS.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

20 PUNCHEONS high proof and fine flavored JAMAICA SPIRITS,—just received, and for sale low. —ALSO—
100 Bbls. RYE FLOUR, (Philadelphia,)
200 Kegs London White LEAD;
20 Kegs Green PAINT; 100 cans OIL;
2 Casks Boiled OIL; 4 bbls. Seal OIL;
30 Barrels COAL TAR;
100 Pieces and half-pieces OSNABURGS;
60 Pieces DUCK; 50 pieces CANVASS;
30 Dozen CODLINES.
April 23. JOHN ROBERTSON.

CANVAS & CROWN GLASS.

Per Ann, from Liverpool:

104 BOLTS KIDD's half bleached CANVAS;
132 Bolts bleached ditto;
123 Boxes 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, and 11x15 CROWN GLASS—*For Sale by*
April 16.—4† J. & H. KINNEAR.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received from the Seed Store connected with the New-England Farmer, Boston,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GARDEN AND FLOWER
SEEDS.
ALSO—65 Bushels TIMOTHY SEED,
500 Lbs. Red and White CLOVER.
Warranted fresh and true to their kinds—For sale at No. 1, North side Market-Square.
April 9, 1831. W. O. SMITH.

SEEDS, &c.

The Subscriber has received from New-York, a supply of Seeds, &c. which he will sell low for Cash—viz:
GARDEN SEEDS; Clover & Timothy do.;
Wist Brooms; Kegs Tobacco;
Boxes Wool and Cotton Cards;
Pearlash; Sal Æratus; Ginger, &c.
April 16. HENRY BLAKSLEE.

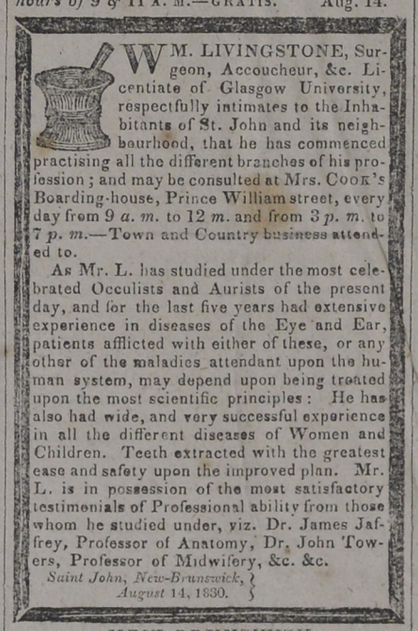
TEAS.

Just received per Schr. Lavinia, VAUGHAN, Master, from Halifax—
40 CHESTS and Boxes Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea TEAS.
ALSO—IN STORE:
Barrels Superfine and Rye FLOUR;
Puncheons MOLASSES;
Barrels SUGAR; Do. PORK and BEEF;
Ditto MACKEREL; HAMS; INDIGO;
With a general assortment of GROCERIES—all of which will be sold low for Cash.
J. W. M. IRISH,
April 9, 1831.—4‡ North Market Wharf.

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER
SEEDS.
WALKER & MACARA,
HAVE received from one of the first Seed Houses in England, and also from the *New-England Farmer' Office,* Boston, a general and extensive assortment of the different varieties of GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS, of the best quality. *St. John, April* 9.

STRICKLAND'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
King-street—St. John, N. B.
THE Proprietor of this Establishment, impressed with gratitude for the liberal support he has experienced during the last five years, would respectfully intimate to the public, that as it has been, so it shall be, his constant care to render his accommodations inferior to none in the City.—The House is pleasantly situated, overlooking the Harbour and Carleton, and being in a central situation, offers most respectable and convenient accommodations, for gentlemen visiting the place either on business or pleasure.
☞ Good Stabling for Horses. *April* 16.

G. J. HARDING, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Member of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, announces, that it being his intention to practice the different branches of his profession in Saint John, he purposes publishing some Remarks on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of certain diseases of the Heart and Lungs, which have recently been so very frequent both in Dublin and Edinburgh, where so many opportunities have occurred to him (during his assistance in different Hospitals) of forming Clinical remarks, with a strict attention to Auscultation, or the use of the Stethoscope invented by LAENNEC.—Dr. HARDING has forwarded a Prospectus to Boston, with the view of obtaining Subscribers, and as soon as a sufficient number have come forward, he will immediately proceed in publishing the work.—Any persons residing in this or the neighbouring Provinces, wishing to become subscribers, will be received by forwarding their names to Dr. HARDING, at his redence in Prince William-street, (in Mr. Pettingell's house.)
☞ *Attendance on the Poor, between the hours of* 9 *&* 11 A. M.—GRATIS. Aug. 14.


WM. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Licentiate of Glasgow University, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of St. John and its neighbourhood, that he has commenced practising all the different branches of his profession; and may be consulted at Mrs. COOK's Boarding-house, Prince William street, every day from 9 *a. m.* to 12 *m.* and from 3 *p. m.* to 7 *p. m.*—Town and Country business attended to.
As Mr. L. has studied under the most celebrated Occulists and Aurists of the present day, and for the last five years had extensive experience in diseases of the Eye and Ear, patients afflicted with either of these, or any other of the maladies attendant upon the human system, may depend upon being treated upon the most scientific principles: He has also had wide, and very successful experience in all the different diseases of Women and Children. Teeth extracted with the greatest ease and safety upon the improved plan. Mr. L. is in possession of the most satisfactory testimonials of Professional ability from those whom he studied under, viz. Dr. James Jaffrey, Professor of Anatomy, Dr. John Towers, Professor of Midwifery, &c. &c.
Saint John, New-Brunswick, *August* 14, 1830.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000—Shares £10 each.
AN Act for the Incorporation of the above Company having passed the Legislature at their last Session,—Notice is hereby given, that Books are open at the Stores of Messrs. GEORGE D. ROBINSON, JOHN KERR, and JOHN HAMMOND, for the purpose of receiving the names of those persons wishing to subscribe thereto.
St. John, April 9, 1831.

SUGAR.
50 BBLS. very fine Barbados SUGAR, for sale cheap by the Barrel or retail. I. KETCHUM.
2d April, 1831.

RUM, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.

The Subscriber has just received per Brig Timandra, from Berbice and Trinidad:
35 PUNCHEONS RUM;
55 Hhds. and 72 Barrels } superior quality SUGAR;
58 Hhds. MOLASSES;
Which he offers for sale at reduced prices for Cash or short credit.
2d April, 1831. WILLIAM JARVIS.

FLOUR.

Just received per Brig Eliza, THOS. NIXON, Master, from Baltimore—
300 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR, of excellent quality;
100 Barrels *best Howard-street* Ditto;
300 Ditto Middlings;
20 Ditto NAVY BREAD.
☞ Part of which *is entered Duty free, for the use of the Fisheries.*—For sale by
April 9. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

RUM, SALT, & ALEWIVES.

The Subscriber has for Sale—
40 PUNS. W. I. RUM,
2500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
100 Barrels ALEWIVES.
April 2. JAMES T HANFORD.

CANDLES.

Received by the Brig Duncan, from Liverpool,
35 BOXES improved Mould CANDLES, 8's and short 6's.—For sale low for Cash M'KENZIE & TISDALE.
26th March, 1831.

LIVERPOOL SOAP AND CANDLES.
JUST RECEIVED PER WOODMAN;
75 BOXES First Quality Mould and Dipt CANDLES—*all sizes;*
60 Boxes SOAP; 10 Chests ditto;
Together with an extensive Stock of Hardware, Groceries, and Liquors, which he will sell low for approved payments.
ALSO—A large stock of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes—all kinds and colors.
March 12. WILLIAM HAMMOND.

FLOUR, TOBACCO, &c.

Received per Schr. Eliza, from Portland—
100 BBLS. fresh Superfine FLOUR;
15 Kegs sup. Richmond Tobacco;
30 Barrels ONIONS; 6 ditto NUTS;
40 Drums fresh FIGS;
15 Boxes Mould CANDLES; 10 do. Sperm do.
6 Dozen CORN BROOMS;
10 Barrels Family BREAD.
ALSO—IN STORE:
CORN; RICE; RAISINS;
Kegs Crackers; Navy & Pilot Bread, &c. &c.
For Sale low, by I. KETCHUM.
12th March, 1831.

RUM, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES.
Landing ex Brig Ambassador from St. Kitts, and for Sale low, if taken from the wharf:
50 PUNCHEONS MOLASSES;
20 Ditto RUM;
10 Hogsheads SUGAR.
February 26. I. KETCHUM.

FLOUR, BREAD, &c.

The Subscriber has received per Brig George, from New-York—
200 BBLS. best Western Superfine FLOUR,
100 ditto ditto Fine ditto,
160 ditto Pilot and Navy BREAD,
10 Hogshoads Leaf TOBACCO,
50 Barrels PITCH and TAR,
30 Barrels Newtown Pippin APPLES,
20 M. (New-York inspection) Red Oak Hogshead STAVES.
} *In Bond.*
—ALSO, IN STORE—
100 Puns. high proof Jamaica & Demerara RUM,
20 Bags COFFEE;
Which will be sold low for satisfactory payments. N. MERRITT.
St. John, 15th January, 1831.

JOHN WISHART,

Has received by the late arrivals from Great-Britain, part of his Spring Supply of
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,
comprising:
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Linen and Cotton GOODS;
Carpeting and Plaids;
STATIONARY—including a quantity of Printing and Sheathing PAPER;
Paints and Oil; Glass and Putty;
Assorted IRON and STEEL;
SOAP and CANDLES;
Day & Martin's Blacking, Irish Mess Pork;
Kegs Gunpowder; Pipes Brandy;
Hogsheads and Tierces Loaf Sugar, &c. &c.
Also in Store.—A Few Puns. superior flavor DEMERARY RUM, ☞ *all of which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or other satisfactory payment.*
N. B.—The remainder of his GOODS, *he expects by the first arrivals from Liverpool.*
May 1, 1830.

☞REMOVAL.☜
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his Friends and the public, that he has removed to that well-known stand, late Mr. COXS' Auction Room, opposite Mr. GEO. THOMPSON's, St. John Street, where he continues to put up Ship Stores at his usual cheap prices.
He also keeps on hand a constant supply of such GOODS as are required for country consumption.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Jane and Woodman, from Liverpool, and Sarah, from New-York:—
20 Bags Shell'd BARLEY; 25 boxes SOAP;
2 Ditto POLAND STARCH;
46 Kegs Rappee and Macaboy SNUFF;
Kegs No. 1 RICHMOND TOBACCO;
CORN BROOMS & COTTON WARP.
Flour,