

POETRY.

For the Religious and Literary Journal.

LINES

Written on hearing of the death of Mr. W. Stone, a young Gentleman of great promise, late of the City of St. John.

The fairy tints of youth's imaginings
Streak the wild waste of mind with silvery hue,
Like the bright visions, which the limner flings
O'er the dark landscapes he presents to view;
And ever and anon, across our way,
They sweetly steal—but like all meteor things
They flush awhile—then hasten to decay!

There is a pulse, deep felt, in youth's sweet dream,
Whose beatings throb in manhood's riper years,
So powerful the charm that it would seem,
The old can view the past but through their tears.
But oft, alas! does death's strong fiery power
Wither that pulse by drying up the stream
Of life's young blood, in some dark luckless hour!

Say DEATH! why dashest thou the sparkling cup
Of youth's delicious draught of pure delight,
As dash the "FALLS," before the tide is up
The sick'ning spray with all their unseen might?
Why deck with ghastlier hue the youthful face
Than the pale snow which crowns the Andes' height,
And beauty rob of its commanding grace?

Yet, oh! 'tis sweet, tho' sad, to muse on those,
O'er whose young star of life no'er cloud career'd
Till later storms and darkness tempests rose,
And dimm'd that star, whose light had often cheer'd
The gloomy way, when clear its brightness shown.
Oh! Yes! whilst some indulge in sweet repose,
My memory leads me to the grave of STONE.

STONE! like twin rose-buds—peering to the sky
In loveliness together we were bound—
And often have I gazed upon thine eye
Flashing like lightning bright on those around,
The mere reflection of thy brilliant soul.
That eye is dim—and now thine ashes lie,
Near where OSWEGO'S darken'd waters roll!

Indeed I lov'd thee—lov'd thee as a friend—
And as I gaze upon the evening star,
When its mild rays with holy twilight blend,
Methinks, I see thee smiling from afar,
Where, thy bright spirit has triumphant flown—
To meet once more—there, would I gladly wend,
And in thy early fate would read my own!

Granville, Nova-Scotia, Aug. 13, 1829.

WILLIAM.

THE JOURNAL.

The Brig *Perserverance*, which arrived on Friday the 21st in 28 days from Liverpool, brought papers of that place to the 23d ult. extracts from which will be found in our columns. Silistria is stated to have surrendered by capitulation on the 30th June, and the Emperor NICHOLOS, is said to have addressed notes of a very amicable character to all the Cabinets of Europe, protesting that his whole wish is to conclude a peace with Turkey. The conditions of peace he may propose to the Porte, will be the best expositors of his intentions; and should they be such as the Porte can consistently comply with, we may indulge the hope of a speedy termination to this sanguinary contest. There can be no question that both Russia and Turkey are already tired of it; and that each of them will be glad to avail himself of the very first favourable opportunity to bring it to a close.

GREECE.—On the 22d June was published in the London Courier, the Protocol, of the Conference held in London at the Office of Foreign Affairs, on the 22d March 1829. Present the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia. This document may be said to fix the destinies of Greece; for although it is to be presented to the Porte in the form of a proposition, it is not to be supposed that the three Powers will consent to any material alteration in its conditions. The boundaries assigned to Greece, are thought to be perfectly satisfactory,

and the territory included within them, is guaranteed by the three Powers, against all hostile enterprises of the Turks. The Porte is said to have the privilege of investing each successive Chief with his dignity. The Chiefs are however, always to be christians, and to have the internal management of their own affairs. The form of the Greek Government is to be monarchial, as near as may be, and it is to pay an annual tribute to the Porte of 1,500,000 piastres. These conditions are thought to be as favorable, as the Greeks could have anticipated, considering the hopelessness of their condition when taken under the protection of the three Powers.

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Ireland are of a painful and distressing nature; and go to show, that whatever benefits may hereafter result from the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, it has not yet produced any favourable change in the disposition, the conduct, or the circumstances of the people. Several unhappy rencontres have taken place between the Orange and the Catholic parties, in which lives have been lost on either side. The accounts of these affairs, as given in the papers which we have seen, cannot be received with implicit confidence, they are evidently written under the influence of strong party feeling, and although the writers may not grossly or intentionally deviate from the principal facts of the respective cases, yet they are so represented as in all cases to throw the blame and the odium of the excesses committed on the opposite party. We are of opinion that neither party are free of blame.

A London paper of the 16th July, after admitting that there is enough turbulence in Ireland, to give the country a bad character; observes that the contests between Orangemen and Catholics, are not the worst features in the state of the Country. It then goes on to say, "it is not in the abstract desirable, that two parties in a country should habitually attack and terrify one another; but their amusements in this way are less mischievous than the impression which prevails, that there is habitually such a disposition to resist the law, that the peaceable enforcement of legal rights cannot be relied upon sufficiently to justify prudent men in embarking their capital in improvements. How can it be expected that an enterprising and wealthy man should buy and improve land, when to turn out a bad tenant, or to throw two farms into one, is a feat to be accomplished if at all by force or stratagem, and with danger both to landlord and occupier?—Not long since, even the serving of process and the execution of judgments, against men who from their station could not have been desperate and ignorant, was not safe and easy as it is in England, and as it ought to be in a civilized country. Perhaps in this respect Ireland is improved—and if so it is a great step in improvement.

Much of the lawlessness of the people no doubt, originates in the desperate poverty of a great number of the occupiers of the land; and though it would be ultimately best for the country, that at all events submission to the law should be enforced, it may be difficult—perhaps morally impossible, to enforce it without a poor rate. It is difficult to ensure the obedience of men in society, if great numbers of them only feel its immediate influence in being driven out of their houses, and deprived of their means of subsistence.

As times when there was much less regard for the suffering of the poor than there now happily is, it has been found impossible to ensure peace in England without accompanying rigour without relief.—Force and charity must we imagine go together. It must be made less dangerous to obey the law, and fatal to resist it."

To us it appears, that the non-residence of the great landholders, is a principal cause of the poverty of Ireland, and consequently of the distress and misery of its population. And until those persons can be induced, to spend the large incomes arising out of the labour and privations of the many, in the country where those incomes are produced, it will be in vain to look for a state of prosperity. While the money produced by the earnings of the poor, are from year to year withdrawn from the country in the shape of rent; it is in the nature of things, impossible that such a country can flourish; poverty will still continue its iron grasp, over the great body of the people, and misery, vice, and crimes of various kinds and degrees will follow in its train.

ANTIGONISH, August 11, 1829.—For some weeks past Fires have been breaking out in different parts of the woods, particularly in soft wood land—as the weather become more dry, the fires spread and become alarming, and have done much injury in several places from Little river to the Gut of Canso, its ravages have destroyed some Houses, a large proportion of the Fences, entire fields of Potatoes, several Sheep, and Wheat, Oats and Hay, partially. I am of opinion, that in the place I am speaking of, owing to the drought and fires, there will not be more than a fifteenth to a seventeenth crop of Hay, a fourth of Potatoes, and perhaps, a half of Wheat and Oats.—On the South River of Antigonish several persons have also suffered by the Fires in the destruction of their fences and crops.

In Antigonish, and the Gulf Shore, the Wheat and Oats look well and promise to be a fair crop; but the Potatoes look stunted and withered. Yesterday, we were favoured with some rain, which would debate the fury of the fires for a time; but a few days

sun will again parch and dry the ground, when it is feared the fires may again rage.

The hay harvest has commenced, and it is now evident, it will not be more than half the crop of last year. The wheat harvest will commence this week, but not generally.

[The above intelligence is very distressing—the drought which has produced such injurious effects in the County of Sydney, has we fear, been as severely felt in most other parts of the Province.]
Halifax Royal Gazette.

On Saturday Evening, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of SAMUEL FIELD, Cook of the Brig *Decagon*, of St. Vincent. Verdict—Was accidentally killed by the bursting of a gun.

The vessel being loaded and nearly ready for sea, in the absence of the Master, it was determined to fire off the gun at sun down. The deceased voluntarily loaded the gun, and fired it, when the gun burst to pieces, and one of the parts struck him, and took the upper part of his head off—he instantly fell dead upon the spot. The bursting of the gun is supposed to have been occasioned by the wadding not being sufficiently rammed home.—He was much beloved by his comrades; who interred his remains on Sunday last, in the burying ground of this City, with every mark of respect and attention,—attended by a respectable assemblage of the Inhabitants.—*Observer.*

On Monday afternoon, a Seaman named JAMES HENRY, (a native of Hamburg) who had but a few hours previously shipped on board the Brig *Robert Dwyer*, of St. Vincent, (lying in the stream) while passing round the stern of that vessel, in the boat, from some cause unknown, fell overboard; and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned.—The body has not yet been found.—*Ibid.*

Collect for the Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

O God, who declarest thy Almighty power most chiefly in shewing mercy and pity, Mercifully grant unto us such a measure of thy grace, that we running the way of thy Commandments, may obtain thy gracious promises, and be made partakers of thy heavenly treasure, through Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

LADIES BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

The LADIES of the Saint John Bible Association, are respectfully requested to meet at the house of JOHN FERROUSON, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the 4th day of September, if the weather permits; if not, on the first fair day after.

By Order of the President.

H. WIGGINS, Secretary.

St. John, 4th Aug. 1829.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. JAMES BROWN, to Miss MARY CUNNINGHAM; both of the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday, by the Rev. B. G. Gray, Rector of the Parish, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, Junior, of Fredericton, to Mrs. NANCY FORTUNE, of this City.

DIED.

On Sunday last, Mrs. MARGARET KNUTTON, relict of the deceased JOHN KNUTTON, Esquire, aged 72 years.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

Fredericton, Mr. Asa Coy. Woodstock, Mr. Jeremiah Connell. Sheffield, Dr. J. W. Barker. Chatham, (Miramichi), Mr. Robert Morrow. Newcastle, (ditto), Mr. Edward Baker. Bathurst, Benjamin Dawson, Esq. Sussex Vale, Mr. George Huyward. Sackville, Rev. Mr. Busby. Moncton, William Wiley, Esq. Shepody, Mr. George Rogers. St. Andrews, Mr. G. Ruggles. St. Stephen's, Geo. S. Hull, Esq. Magaguadavic, Mr. Thomas Gard.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax, Mr. John M'Neil. Cumberland, Thomas Roach, Esquire. Newport, Rev. R. H. Crane. Bridge Town, Mr. A. Henderson. Granville, Rev. A. Desbrisay. Yarmouth, Mr. John Murray. Barrington, W. Sargent, Esq. Sydney, (Cape Breton) Joseph Noad, Esq. P. M.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlotte Town, Mr. John Bowes.

CANADA.

Quebec, John Bignall, Esq. P. M.

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All Communications involving facts, must be accompanied by the proper names of the writers.