

POETRY.

THE BEREAVMENT.

Is there whose heart hath bled in silent woe,
O'er the pale wreck of all it lov'd below—
Watch'd the last tint from its fair mansion fly—
Passion's last languish warm the dying eye—
Mark'd the last smile on youth's bright features play,
As the lone spirit sped its dreary way—
Felt the fond grasp that death but stronger bound,
And gather'd grief from every object round ?
Gazed on the form which late enshrined a heart
His own had press'd,—for ever now to part—
Felt ev'ry stroke that closed the mortal chest,
Fix the keen iron deeper in his breast—
Sought the chill vault to breathe a last adieu,
In sighs more dear than rapture ever drew ?
Is there in youth, thus early doom'd to prove,
The desolation of dissever'd love ?
Plung'd, and at once, from transport to despair,
That knows no anodyne but heav'n and prayer ?
He, who he, can image half the pain
That racks a mourning husband's heart and brain.

Among the minor pieces in the first Edition of Dr. Beattie's poems, there is the following Epitaph, which is generally supposed to have been intended for himself:—

EPITAPH.

Escap'd the gloom of mortal life a soul
Here leaves its mould'ring tenement of clay ;
Safe, where no cares their 'whelming billows roll,
No doubts terrifier, and no hopes betray.
Like thee I once have stamm'd the sea of life,
Like thee have languish'd after empty joys,
Like thee have labour'd in the stormy strife,
Been griev'd for trifles and amus'd with toys.
Yet for a while 'gainst passion's thoughtful blast
Let steady reason urge the struggling oar ;
Till thro' the murky gloom the morn, at last
Gives to the longing the blissful shore.
Forget my frailties, thou art also frail ;
Forgive my lapses, for thyself may' at fall ;
Nor read, unmov'd, my artless, tender tale ;
I was a friend, O Man ! to thee and all.

THE JOURNAL.

THE COUNTRY.—King-Street continues to exhibit a regular supply of Pork, Beef, and Flour and Meal of various kinds, of good quality and at moderate prices. On Monday a gentleman informed us, that he knew of flour to the amount of 1,000 barrels, which would come to market from one section of the country, and there is reason to expect that other sections will also furnish their quota. The aspect of Agricultural affairs is so changed for the better, that the hitherto sceptical, are now willing to believe, that perseverance only is necessary, to enable the country to support itself. The eyes and the expectations of all classes are now directed to the Farmers, upon their success the prosperity of the country is understood to depend.

Be therefore of good courage, Farmers, persevere and you will succeed,—you will yourselves attain to comfort respectability and independence, and you will greatly contribute to the independence and prosperity of your country.

On Monday last, the Treasurer of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, received by Mail, from the Treasurer of the Branch Society at St. Stephen's the sum of £44 Currency;—since which time, a Bill of £150 Sterling has been remitted to the Parent Society.

Private letters received in town yesterday, mention that HERBERT CORNWALL, Esq. of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, is appointed Comptroller at this Port, vice HENRY BOWYER SMITH, Esq. promoted to the Collectorship. Observer.

CORPORATION FUNDS.—It is now only about forty six years, since the ground upon which this City stands was a perfect wilderness; and the rapidity with which it has progressed from that wilderness state to its present degree of improvement, has frequently been matter of just surprise; and of cordial gratulation and complacency. And if the infant state of the Country, and the natural difficulties to be surmounted, be taken into the consideration, there are perhaps but few towns to be found in this part of the world, which in so short a space of time have attained to equal population and improvements. The erection however, of splendid public buildings, and the improvements on streets and o-

therwise, have not been achieved without great exertions, and without having imposed upon the original settlers and upon their successors, to the present day, heavy burdens in the shape of Taxes, &c. These taxes and burdens, though cheerfully borne, have had an effect, and by abstracting from the capital and earnings of individuals, have in their measure circumscribed their means, and thus have tended to retard individual prosperity.

Further improvements are yet found necessary, some of which are in progress, and others in contemplation, and judging by the measures adopted to carry them into effect, and to manage the financial concerns of the City, it would appear that the present generation design to complete the streets and to erect such public buildings and other conveniences, as may serve permanently to adorn and beautify the City;—and in that complete and finished state to leave those improvements as a patrimony to their successors, without any incumbrance in the shape of a public debt, upon them. There is certainly something noble and praise worthy in the design, but doubts have arisen in the minds of many persons, as to how far it may be consistent with a just regard to the well doing and convenience of the citizens of the present day. Although it is highly desirable, that public improvements and conveniences should be carried on with all prudent dispatch, yet the propriety of resorting to frequent taxation upon the present inhabitants for that purpose, is considered to be questionable, inasmuch as it imposes upon them increasing burdens for the completion of objects, which in the nature of things they cannot long enjoy, and the permanent benefits and conveniences of which will be enjoyed by future generations.

A gentleman who has given some attention to the subject, has suggested a method by which, if adopted, the foregoing objection may be obviated, public improvements promoted with all prudent facility, and the present citizens be saved from additional burdens of taxation.

The plan he proposes, is, for the Corporation to form a Fund, by borrowing from year to year, such sum or sums of money as the progress of public improvements may require, keeping ultimately within such limits as, that the regular annual income of the Corporation will be fully sufficient to pay the interest of the money thus loaned.

The stock thus created, not to be redeemable in a less period than twenty, forty, or any given number of years, and then to be optional with the Corporation to redeem the whole or any part thereof, or not, as may be found convenient, or eligible at the time.

Were a permanent Fund of the nature now spoken of, at the usual interest of six per cent., once formed, the gentleman alluded to is of opinion, that there would be no want of money to any amount the Corporation might desire. A measure of this kind would invite money from abroad for investment, by which the circulating capital of the City would be increased and no possible inconvenience could arise to either the borrower or the lenders. The income of the Corporation arising chiefly from the rent of lands, may be expected to increase, but cannot under any circumstances depreciate in amount; and the stability of the funds will always afford such inducement for investment, that the Corporation creditor will never be at a loss, to realize his money should he be disposed so to do. By means like the foregoing, are funds created, and public improvements promoted in other Cities.

Should it be objected, that in consequence of such a measure, posterity will be encumbered with a heavy debt, the answer is—that great improvements have already been made, and paid for, which while they have afforded a temporary convenience and accommodation to the persons by whom they were accomplished, will confer a lasting benefit on their successors; and the improvements now in contemplation, and in the completion of which the funds now proposed to be created will be expended, will also be chiefly for the convenience and accommodation of future citizens; and as they may be expected to derive the greatest benefit, it cannot be unreasonable that they should have to discharge a part of the debt thus incurred.

The foregoing hints, upon a subject deemed to be of great importance, are respectfully submitted to the attentive consideration of the Corporation and of the Citizens generally.

City Gazette.

From the Royal Gazette.

As one additional proof among many of the constant regard of His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS to every thing which concerns the interests of this Province, we have the honor of presenting our readers with the results of an Analysis of the water of the Springs in Sussex Vale by an eminent Chemist, which His Excellency has most obligingly communicated to His Honor the President for insertion in the Gazette.

Edinburgh, 25th August, 1829.

Upon taking the average of a considerable number of trials made with a bottle of the Water sent me from the Salt Springs in Sussex Vale, in the Province of New-Brunswick, I have ascertained the following facts with regard to it. It contains all the ingredients which are found in the water of the Ocean, and likewise a considerable quantity of Salt having lime for its base; I compared it with water brought from the Frith of Forth, and find it heavier than that from Leith. The specific gravity of this water compared to distilled at 60° as 1000, and those of the Sea water from Leith, and the City water, are as follows (as indicated by a delicate specific gravity bottle.)

That from New-Brunswick, 1,031 1-10;
Salt Water from Leith, 1,025 2-10;
City of Edinburgh Water, 1,000 8-10.

The water from Sussex Vale appears therefore to be more saturated with Salts than the Sea Water on the coast here. A thousand grains of the New-Brunswick water afforded 906 2-10 grains of pure water, and 88 8-10 grains of Salts.

1000

Thus the water from New-Brunswick contains nearly one thirtieth part of its weight of Salts.

With regard to the application of the water to Medical purposes, I may add, that in such cases as are benefited by sea water, the Spring in Sussex Vale must be of greater advantage, as it is much stronger and therefore the patient does not require to swallow so much water; and from the Salts of Lime which it contains it might be of service to those who have any debility in their bones, but in all its applications to medicine it would be advisable to boil the water down to one half or even to less. From the experiments I have performed with it, I am satisfied that the water from Sussex Vale, contains no deleterious ingredient.

JOHN DEUCHEAR,
Lecturer on Chemistry.

To Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, }
Esq. Esq. Esq. }

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Mr. Thomas Spence, to Miss Ann Osborne, both of the Parish of Portland.

Same evening, by the same, Mr. William Lorimer, to Miss Catherine Cowan, both of this City.

At Chamcook, on the 13th ult. by the Rev. A. McLean, Mr. Alex. Sims, to Miss Jane Coats, both of St. Andrews.

DIED,

On the 8th inst. at his residence, Golden Grove, after a lingering illness which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. William Godsoe, Sen. in the 87th year of his age.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.

Fredericton, Mr. J. T. Smith. 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 Hayward, Sackville, Rev. Mr. Busby. Moncton, William Wiley, Esq. Shepody, Mr. George Rogers. St. Andrews, Mr. G. Ruggles. St. Stephen's, Geo. S. Hill, Esq. Magaguadavic, Mr. Thomas Gard. Richibucto, J. W. Weldon, Esq.

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Charlotte Town, Mr. John Bowes.

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Quebec, John Bignall, Esq. P. M.

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