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THE TOMB OF BYRON, 1872, A. D.

If ever fame seemed brighter than the air
A thing of naught, more empty than a dream
A silver gloss on earthen vessels laid,
That fades away before the touch of death;
'Tis surely here, where moulders 'neath my feet.
The hand that wrote "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."
Oh, what a "Poet's Corner" this, to hide
The feet that press'd the highest mount of song,
The tongue that hymn'd the threnodies of Greece,
The arm that laid the muses garland by,
To wield the sword, and strike for liberty?
St. Paul's proud dome, the Abbey's stately aisle,
So rich in stores of consecrated dust,
Half rob the "king of terrors of his gloom
And keep the ashes of the great alive;"
But desolation here reigns all supreme,
And fancy shrinks from dread mortality.
Yon dreary nave, that grim and ghastly tower
(That peers so coldly o'er the village street,
Where rustic wit, to delicacy dead,
Has dubb'd the noisy public—"Byron's Rest;"
And seems to fix its melancholy gaze
On Newstead, nestled in the vale below
Where—lord of all the bard's ancestral lands—
The stranger sits,) say do they not proclaim
With stony lips a lesson to the world?
'Tis Heaven's decree that honour, length of days,
Domestic bliss, the love that never dies,
Unfading wealth that dignifies the man,
And makes him blessed, a blessing to his kind,
E'en in the tomb; his heritage shall be,
Who cleaves to Christ, and walks in virtue's ways
Who never stoops to prostitute his gifts
At passion's shrine, but honours God with all?

M. SWABEY.

We received a communication a few days since from one of our most esteemed subscribers, which we regret we cannot publish, owing to the many personal allusions and sarcastic remarks concerning a certain official who has come rather prominently before the public on several occasions lately. The case of which our correspondent complains is something in connection with the coasting question, which excited so much interest in our city lately. Our correspondent informs us, that after the late public meeting held on Queen Square, all the children in the city were allowed to coast on our streets, under the very eyes and in the presence of the police, without being warned or interfered with in any manner by them, until most of the children had come to the conclusion that the Act had been passed and that they were at perfect liberty to coast or slide as much as they pleased. Suddenly, however, a short time since, our correspondent informs us, an order was given to the police to make their appearance in plain clothes and break and destroy all the sleds they could lay their hands on. Our correspondent thinks this case of meanness almost equal to the occasion when not very many years since a certain gentleman of this city connected with the insurance business took a police-

man, hidden under the robes of his sleigh, out to a certain suburb on road, where children of the neighborhood, of from five to ten years of age were in the habit of coasting, and when he reached this road on which quite a number of children were coasting at the time, he suddenly disclosed the policeman, who, of course, demolished all the sleds he could secure. It is not often that cases of this kind occur in our city, and we hope it will be quite a time before another such transaction is brought before our notice.

THE FOUNDING OF CITIES.

Most cities have been founded without any deliberate plan. A few huts grow into a village the village into a town, and a town into a city. London is an example of this. The first barbarian who built his hut near where St. Pauls now stands had no idea that he was the founder of a city, which Rome in its proudest day never equalled in size, numbers or wealth. The name of a town is sometimes derived from the physical features which distinguished it. Milford, Redhill, Newport, Cambridge, Blackwater and Yarmouth are examples of this. Some natural advantage has often given rise to the name. Pedro de Mendoza called the capital of the State founded by him in South America Buenos Ayres on account of its excellent climate. Valparaiso was so called on account of its splendid surroundings which were considered to make it a very Valley of Paradise. Many famous cities have received their names from the persons who founded them. Alexander the Great bestowed his name on the city he founded in Egypt. We can also recognize the Asiatic form of his name in the name of Candahar. Cologne (Colonia Agrippina) was so called in honor of Nero's mother, whose native place it was. Saragossa is a corruption of Caesarea Augusta, so called by Augusta who rebuilt a Carthaginian town which had been situated there. This rebuilding of an old town and giving a new name occurred quite often in ancient times. When Uscudama was restored by Adrian, it received the name of Adrianople. Philip III. of Macedon called the town, which he built on the site of Eumolpias, Philippopolis, and Constantine changed the name of Byzantium to Constantinople, when he made it his capital. Halifax was, probably, so named in honor of the Earl of Halifax, First Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. Charlestown was named in honor of Charles II. Baltimore in honor of Lord Baltimore. In the same way Melbourne was named after the Prime Minister of that time; Adelaide after the Queen Dowager; Sydney after the then Secretary for the Colonies; Auckland in New Zealand after Lord Auckland. The Americans, when they determined to build a federal capital of the United States, named the future city after the father of his country.

On Sunday last some Circassians attempted to assassinate the Sultan at Constantinople. A woman divulged the plot, and the Albanian body guard met and defeated the Circassians in the vicinity of the Sultan's apartments. Several men were killed in the encounter.

The Prince of Wales lately unveiled a statue at Woolwich to the memory of the young Prince Louis Bonaparte, who died in the service of the Queen. It is a tribute by the caulets in the Woolwich school to a brave and worthy fellow-comrade; and the Prince of Wales in his very able speech pointed out that it had no political significance whatever.