

POETRY.

From the *Portsmouth Journal*.
THE CHOLERA.

"It came like a despot king,
It hath swept the earth with a conqueror's step,
And the air with a spirit's wing."—*Mrs. Landon*.
You have had your time—if a time there be,
For a love of the world and levity;
And now—I come!
With a solemn voice to bid thee turn
Thy thoughts to the grave, the home of the
worm.

Ye have heard the tale of my awful sway,
While I linger'd—I linger'd—from thee away;
But now—I come!
To a land—how richly blest of heaven—
To a people—how many to error given!
To the guilty ones, who have made my path
By forgetting God—a track of wrath:
To those—I come;
With a terror, which death will ever bring
With a fearful pang—with a deepening sting.
But ye who rely on one strong arm
I would not—I could not—do you harm
To you—I come,
Not as the herald of bitter things,
But to change thy clay, for Angel's wings.
A prison for beauty is on my breath:
My work is short—but 'tis only death,
And though I come,
Oh! I fear not me—I am but a rod
In the hand of a mighty—a gracious God.
When afflictions are few, ye are prone to stray
From the healthful fountain—far away—
My voice has come,
To bid the fetters of earth be gone!
That affection may seek a better home.
Then early—with fervent spirits turn!
Ye weak for strength—and ye shall be strong!
For this—I come,
That every heart may to God be given,
And shine as gems in the dome of Heaven.

MILTON.

And He! who built his temple in the clouds,
And made the heavens his altar—at whose
feet
The stars lay dreaming in their misty shrouds
And angel-echoes sighed in music sweet
From many a glowing shrine, and high retreat!
He, bard of Paradise! whose inward sight
Surpassed all outward vision—so replete
That blindness followed that unbounded
light,
As clouds grow doubly dark, where broods the
lightning's might.
There was a genius in that mighty man,
A portion of the present and the past,
And of the future more than thought may scan
An immortality which shall outlast
The monuments all ages have amass'd,
Till Fame weeps o'er the skeleton of time,
And earth like a shadow, fading fast—
Then lo! he rises in his earlier prime,
The genius from his wings shall scatter rays
sublime.—*C. Swan*.

VARIETIES.

For the *Journal of Commerce*.
DO THEY NOT SERVE A HARD MASTER?

MESSENGERS EDITORS.—I write for those
who believe there is a God, and acknow-
ledge the claims of a pure morality. I am
also one of those who for years have been
making some feeble efforts to withstand
the current of vice in this city, by the sa-
lutory restraints of law in checking its
more violent out-breakings, and pre-emi-
nently by diffusing knowledge, human and
divine, among all, especially the young,
and endeavouring to bring them under the
influence of the pure gospel of Jesus
Christ. A large portion of our communi-
ty have indeed been blessed under these
influences, and are blessing others where-
ever their own influences are felt. But
still the current of vice in its most odious
forms has rolled wide and deep in this
city, and with all but resistless sway.
Whatever has been done to prevent the
desecration of the Holy Sabbath, to close
our three thousand dram-shops, to remove
the sinks of licentiousness and pollution,
spreading moral desolation and death over
the rising hills of thousands,—has been
met with a resistance worthy of a better
cause. If you have presented the strong
claims of morality and religion, you have
been branded as bigots, and as seeking to
abridge the liberties of men from the
basest motives. If you have attempted a
direct inroad upon intemperance and licen-
tiousness, they have bespattered you with
abuse, and cried aloud that they will en-
dure none of your interference. If you
have appealed to the strong arm of law,
even she has stood abashed, for she was
controlled by the votes of the licentious
and dissolute. The reckless multitude
even called in the aid of the public politi-
cal press to pay them her daily visits,
prostituting herself to their insatiate plea-
sures, and sanctioning their crimes in her
authoritative tones.

God had seen in Heaven, and has come in
error to vindicate his own insulted name.
And now, with a characteristic self-immola-
tion, they are adding fuel to the fire
which man cannot resist. They not only
draw themselves in dissipation to hide
the destroyer from their view, but they
call in their physicians, their medical
council, and their public press, to sanction
the moderate use of the intoxicating cup
as their preventive and their remedy,—
the only sanction which the most rigorous
excess ever dreamed of desiring. And
thus the work goes on, peopling the
"Pottery Field" with a hundred corpses
per day, and new fuel is each day added
to the flame. We envy not those who
have directly or indirectly countenanced
or abetted the intemperate and licentious-
ness of our city, the visiting conscience which
they must experience, if such a monitor
has yet a voice within them. We envy
not those blessed spirits, who, after
struggling against the tide of corruption
in all its forms, are now called by the
voice of philanthropy and religion to
minister to the wants of unparalleled suf-
fering. We hear no joy in the fact, that
as the pestilence rages among the aban-
doned, many of our peaceable and virtu-
ous citizens here and there must fall its

victims; we reproach no one; we cen-
sure no one. But that the patience of
Heaven can be exhausted, and that God
is declaring in thunder his controversy
with pollution and crime, the madness of
skepticism itself scarcely can question.

From the Philadelphia Journal of Health.

PURIFYING AND DISINFECTING AGENTS.
—Our attention has been called to this
subject by a small pamphlet, which has
been sent to us, on the mode of using the
disinfecting chlorides of soda and lime. It
is a translation, by Mr. Jacob Porter, of the
instructions and observations of Mr. La-
barraque, a French apothecary, who has
distinguished himself by his discovery of
the extraordinary powers of these ag-
ents.

These disinfecting agents are chemical
combinations of chlorine, with soda and
lime respectively. Chlorine, when not u-
nited with any thing, is a peculiar kind of
yellowish-green air, of a powerful smell,
and possessing extraordinary properties.
This is the purifying agent, but in the
form of an air, its powers are not manag-
able, and hence the great advantage of
combining it with soda or lime, which
brings it into a convenient form for use.

The power of these substances are no
longer matter of doubt. They have been
tried in so many ways and always with suc-
cess, that their efficacy is completely es-
tablished. The Prefect of Police of Pa-
ris has adopted them, and issued printed
instructions as to the mode in which they
are to be used.

We need hardly insist on the great im-
portance of employing disinfecting agents
in our large cities, especially in the heat
of summer. Every one is aware of the
numerous sources of putrefaction, and un-
wholesome exhalations that then exist, in-
fecting the air which the citizens are every
moment drawing into their lungs.—
These evils, either in whole, or in part,
might be removed by a judicious use of the
disinfecting chlorides; and our councils,
and boards of health ought to look to the
subject.

Gutters, vaults, sinks, sewers, hospitals,
almshouses, docks left bare at low water,
ships holds &c., might all be more or less
disinfected by a proper use of these chlo-
rides. Suppose the disinfecting arrange-
ments cost a city, New York or Philadel-
phia, annually a thousand dollars, and they
saved ten thousand dollars worth of lives,
would not our citizens consider their cap-
ital as well invested?

The chloride of soda, which is liquid, is
more expensive, and more powerful than
the chloride of lime, which is in form of a
white powder, and hence the former is ap-
plicable to disinfecting operations on a
small scale. They are both used, mixed
with more or less water, according to the
intention in view. If a body is to be pre-
served before burial, add about a pint of
the concentrated chloride of soda to a
bucket full of water, and cover the body
with a sheet dipped in this solution, which
must be sprinkled occasionally over the
corpse. Or, if the chloride of lime is em-
ployed, make a mixture of about a pound
of the chloride with two buckets full of
water, and proceed as before.

For Vaults, take two ounces of the chlo-
ride of lime to three or four pints of wa-
ter, and sprinkle from time to time, by
means of a watering-pot.

To preserve the health of workmen
employed in common sewers, a pound of
the chloride of lime should be dissolved in
three buckets full of water, and a bucket
full of the solution should be placed by
the side of the workmen, to be employed
by them in washing their hands and arms
and moistening their nostrils, and for
sprinkling on the filth.

For Ships, take a spoonful or more of
either chloride, add it to a bottle of water,
and sprinkle the solution in the hold, and
over the decks.

For purifying offensive water; mix it
with the chloride of lime in the proportion
of one or two ounces of the latter to about
sixty-five gallons of the former. After be-
ing thus disinfected, the water must be
exposed to the air, and allowed to settle
for some time before it can be drunk.

Mr. Labarraque's discovery was so high-
ly thought of in France, that the Menton
prize of 3000 francs (\$600) was awarded
to him. We conclude by asking, whether
the functionaries who have charge of the
police of cities ought not to attend to this
important subject. Let them look into the
evidence and decide for themselves. If
they find the facts to warrant the high op-
inions given of the powers of these chlo-
rides, they are bound, as guardians of the
public health, to employ them. The
pamphlet of Mr. Porter, which has given
rise to our remarks, will be found a con-
venient manual of directions for their use,
and as such we recommend its perusal,
not only to persons in public situations,
but to private families.—The mistakes in
the translation, though vexatious to the
reader, are not often practically misleading.

MANSION-HOUSE.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.—On Tuesday,
Mr. Brown, of the firm of Parkin, Brown,
and Co., ship-agents, appeared to show
cause why he refused to refund a portion
of passage money, which he had received
under the following circumstances:—Mr.
James Horwell, a respectable tradesman,
stated that his son, a short time ago left
his home suddenly, taking with him about
£12, or £13, in money. Part of this money
was his own savings, and part had been
given him by his mother to deposit in the
savings bank. His sudden disappearance
created the greatest grief and apprehen-
sion, and notwithstanding every exertion
which he and his friends used, no tidings
were obtained of the truant until a few
days ago, when a letter was received which

furnished a clue in his movements.—Mrs.
Horwell, the wife of the last witness, stated
that, on receipt of the letter, she traced
her child from place to place until she
came to Plymouth, when she learned that
he was then on board the *Louisa*, which
was then lying in the Sound, just prepar-
ing to sail for New York. She engaged
a boat and rowed out to sea, and, upon
getting on board the vessel, she found her
son, who, without any reluctance, accom-
panied her back to Plymouth. Upon
meeting the captain of the vessel shortly
afterwards, she requested he would return
some portion of the passage money.—
The captain, in reply, said he did not care
who or what he carried out, provided he
got paid. He should not return her any
portion of the money, and she might, if she
pleased, make application to the owners,
who lived at Plymouth. Accordingly she
did make such application, and, upon be-
ing referred to the London agents, Messrs.
Parkin, Brown, and Co., to whom the boy
had paid the amount of his passage, she
called upon those gentlemen, but being a-
gain refused, she applied and obtained the
present summons against them.—Mr. B.
said, it would be impossible to make inquir-
ies respecting the passengers we take: if
we did, we should have nothing else to
do. The boy said he had come from the
country, and that he had been sent out
by his friends. I felt no suspicion, espe-
cially as he appeared to be possessed of
plenty of money.—Mr. Adolphus: "But is
it not the custom with you, as with stage-
coaches, to return half the money if the
person does not go?"—Mr. Brown: "I
believe the usual custom is, for the party
to lose the amount of his deposit, even
should it be the amount of the passage."—
Mr. Alderman Hughes, after consulting
a few moments with Mr. Alderman Wilson,
said: "My opinion of the present transac-
tion perfectly coincides with that of my
brother alderman. We think that the
due caution has not been used by you in
taking money for such an object from such
a boy. We think him too young to con-
tract debts and obligations, and, conse-
quently, it is too much for him to under-
take any thing so serious as a voyage to
a foreign country. You ought to have
exercised more caution; and in justice to
the public, and also to protect parents
from similar anxieties, I must request you
will pay half the money back, and I shall
make an order to that effect."—Mr. Brown:
"I certainly shall not think of complying
with such an order without taking the ad-
vice of my solicitor. We acted mere as
the agents for the owners in this transac-
tion, and I cannot think that we are justly
liable to repay any portion of the money."—
Mr. Hobler: "It is a matter of the most
serious consequences, in my opinion; for it
is no less than making the King's sub-
jects aliens, and shipping off the very
blood of our youth to foreign countries."—
Mr. Brown left the office, intimating that
it was his intention to appeal.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. John
Grant, of the firm of Messrs Munro and
Grant, Merchants, Aberdeen, being on
his usual spring journey northward, met
his death last week, near Fochabers, in
the following very distressing manner.
It appears, that having purchased a horse
at Keith, he left that place in the after-
noon of Thursday for Garmouth, and
from the state in which his body was found
next morning, it is supposed the horse had
broke down. The horse, it is stated, was
very much hurt about the head, shoulders,
and knees, and the deceased's forehead
and skull were so shockingly bruised as
to leave no doubt that he had fallen to the
ground on his head, and by the violence
of the contusion was killed on the spot.
No event has for many years past created
a greater sensation than the death of this
young gentleman, among a widely scat-
tered and extensive circle of acquaintan-
ces. The benevolence of his nature, the
humour of his conversation, and the cheer-
fulness of his disposition endeared Mr.
Grant to all, and made him a welcome
guest at every table. His violent and
sudden death has produced the greatest
sorrow in the hearts of his relatives and
friends, by whom, while his loss is deeply
regretted, he will never cease to be fondly
remembered. How forcibly ought this
lamentable occurrence to impress upon
our minds that important text of Scripture
—"Be ye also ready." The deceased
was a brother of the Rev. Duncan Grant,
Minister of Forres. "The unhappy cir-
cumstance," says a correspondent, was
known all over Forres on Saturday, ex-
cept the brother of the deceased, but as
the day following was the Communion
Sabbath, the Rev. gentleman's friends
considered it would be most prudent to
conceal it from him until the service of that
day should be concluded; and the deep
sympathy or rather sorrow, which the pa-
rishioners felt in anticipating the feelings
of their worthy pastor when the melancholy
event should, in the evening be made made
known to him, added considerably to the
solemnity of the day."—*Inverness Courier*.

A FACTORY CHILD'S TALE.—"I work
at Bradley Mills—A few days since I
had three 'wretched cardings,' about two
inches long. The slubber, Joseph Riley,
saw them, showed them to me, and asked
me 'if this was good work.' I said, 'No.'
He then, in the billy gait, took a thick
round leathern thong, and 'wailed' me
over the head and face, for, 'I think, a
quarter of an hour, and 'for all' my cheek
and lips were bleeding, he 'wailed' me
on, then sent to work again, and I work-
ed till a quarter past seven. I went to
the mill at half-past five in the morning—
he 'wailed' me a bit past one in the after-
noon. I worked in my blood—as I worked,
the blood dropped all in the piecing gait,
My right cheek was torn open, swelled

very much, and was black. My lips were
very much torn, and each of them was as
thick as three lips. He dashed me very
hard over my back, too, in all directions;
but the skin was not torn because I had
my clothes on—he has many a time strap-
ped me before till I have been black; he
has often struck me over the head with
the billy-roller, and raised great lumps with
it. At one time, when I had thrice 'lit-
tle flyings' which I could not help, he
took me out of the billy gait, lifted me in-
to the window, tied a rope round my body
and hung me out to a long pole that was
sticking out of the wall, and there he left
me hanging about five feet from the floor.
I cried very much, and so in about ten
minutes he took me down." The above
true account was last week taken verba-
tim, from the lips of a poor child, aged
ten years, by Mr. R. Oastler, and has by
him been communicated to the *Leeds In-
telligencer*. If this be not INFANT SLAVE-
RY, what is?

RAPID REPRODUCTION OF INSECTS.—It
is calculated that one musca carnaria pro-
duces 20,000. The larvae of many flesh-
flies will devour so much, and grow so rap-
idly, as to increase their families two
hundred fold, five days being sufficient to
hatch and mature them. Linnaeus states,
that three individuals of the musca vomit-
oria will cause a dead horse to disappear
as quickly as a lion; and such are the
powers of propagation. That a single spe-
cies of insect will commit more havoc than
an elephant. The trees in St. James
park, some years ago, were destroyed so
fast that persons were employed to watch
by night, and strict orders were given to
the sentries to secure the supposed au-
thors of the devastation;—in vain; till at
length a little boring insect was found to
have established colonies in all the injured
trees, and thus produced the destruction
attributed to man's agency. A single in-
dividual of the aphid species is said to be-
come the progenitor of descendants to the
enormous amount of 5,904,900,000,
and that in one year it gives rise to twenty
generations. The ravages of the cat-
terpillar are immense, as gardeners well
know. A female moth lays not fewer than
400 eggs, producing a most destructive
family in its efforts to maintain itself.

PROVERB REVERSED.—"A bird in the
hand is worth two in the bush," is a pro-
verb that may have a good moral; but if
we could inculcate a contrary doctrine, it
would be of more general utility. It is
what is not in hand that seems to require
our principal attention. The sacrifice of
the present to the future, if a fault, seems
to require a particular caution, and to be,
like some unnatural cries, in no danger
of becoming epideimical.

LIFE AND DEATH.—To die or to live
requires little courage; the inhabitant of
the forest can do both. To die or to live
becomingly requires much fortitude.
Great is the human being who can do ei-
ther! It should be remembered, that the
one is a consequence of the other.

A female, well known in this town by
the name of "RED MARY," (her own
name was Mary Fraser,) given her, we
suppose, from her scarle hair and counte-
nance, died here last week. She was, by
her own account, aged one hundred and
two years; and said she remembered well
of the Pretender's visit to this quarter,
and Duke Willie's face, as if she had seen
it yesterday. She followed the occupation
—as long as it was an occupation—of
scouring stockings for the manufacturers;
and we remember standing many a long
hour witnessing her operations, in her
shed at the burn side, nearly opposite the
well of Spa; in which aforesaid shed she
was busily employed when the Duke of
Cumberland entered the city, and being
a staunch Whig, she leaped from her tub,
and set out to join in the congratulation
of the mob on his arrival. She said that
she was then a "stout hussy," fifteen
years old.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

AMABLE FIDELITY.—A young gentle-
man paid his addresses to a young lady, by
whose mother he was unfavourably re-
ceived. "How hard," said he to the young la-
dy, "to separate those whom love has united!"
"Very hard indeed," replied she;
with great innocence, "at the same time
throwing her arms round his neck, "and
so mother will find it."—[*Spirit of the
Times*.]

SOCIETY for the promotion of Christian
Knowledge.—A special meeting of this so-
ciety was held on Monday, at their Rooms
in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Bishop of
London, after noticing the number of cheap
publications that were now issued from the
press for the purpose of attacking not only
the established church, but religion in
general, proposed to counteract this poi-
soning of the public mind by issuing a se-
ries of cheap publications for the diffusion
of useful and religious knowledge. A re-
solution to this effect was unanimously a-
greed to. It was stated in the course of
the discussion that the *Penny Magazine*
sold 100,000 copies weekly.

Appearance of the Dead.—It frequently
happens that the features of the dead re-
tain their entire form and likeness for ma-
ny years after their burial. Experience,
however, has proved that on exposure to
the air for some minutes, dust returns to
dust again. The following circumstances
occurred at the disinterment of the body
of Robert Burns the poet, sometime in the
year 1815, for the purpose of being en-
tombd beneath a splendid monument:—
As a report had been spread that the prin-
cipal coffin was made of oak, a hope was
entertained that it would be possible to
transport it from the north to the east cor-
ner of St. Michael's without opening it, or

disturbing the sacred deposit it contained.
But this hope proved fallacious. On test-
ing the coffin, it was found to be compos-
ed of the ordinary materials, and ready to
yield to the slightest pressure; and the lid
removed, a spectacle was unfolded,
which considering the fame of the mighty
dead, has rarely been witnessed by a sin-
gle human being. There were the re-
mains of the great poet, to all appearance
nearly entire, and retaining various traces
of vitality, or rather exhibiting the fea-
tures of one who had newly sunk into the
sleep of death—the lordly forehead, arch-
ed on high—the scalp is still covered with
hair and the teeth are perfectly firm and
white. The scene was so imposing, that
most of the workmen stood bare and un-
covered, as the late Dr. Gregory did at
the exhumation of the remains of the illas-
trious hero of Bannockburn, at the same
time felt their frames thrilling with some
indefinable emotion, as they gazed on the
ashes of him whose fame is as wide as the
world itself. But the effect was momen-
tary; for when they proceeded to insert
a shell or case below the coffin, the head
separated from the trunk, and the whole
body, with the exception of the bones,
crumbled into dust.

BLACKING.

THOMAS SIMS has commenced Manu-
facturing, and offers for Sale, a superior
quality of

LIQUID BLACKING,

which upon trial, will be found equal to
any imported from the Mother Country.
From the nature of the ingredients of
which it is composed, it possesses an in-
herent quality of PRESERVING and
SOFTENING the LEATHER, and
from the fine SHINING LUSTRE it will
produce, must be considered as a great
 desideratum to all who admire a highly
POLISHED BOOT or SHOE.

As this article is one of Domestic Ma-
nufacture, and will be sold at a reduced
price to that imported, although of equal
quality, as certificates in his possession
will satisfactorily prove. T. S. flatters
himself that he will receive a liberal share
of public support. The Blacking is con-
tained in stone jars, similar to that of
"Day & Martin," with printed Labels,
and will be sold at 1s. 3d., 10d., & 6d.,
with a liberal reduction to Retailers.

* Made and Sold, Wholesale and
Retail by Thomas Sims, Water-street,
south side of the Market Wharf, Saint
Andrews, N. B.

THOMAS SIMS.

St. Andrews, 30th January, 1832.

REMOVAL. PAINTING, &c.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he
has removed from his former place of re-
sidence, to that House in KING'S STREET,
owned by Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, and near the
NEW METHODIST CHAPEL, where every de-
scription of HOUSE, SIGN, CHAIR, COACH,
SLEIGH, FANCY, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
GLIDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER
HANGING, &c. will be executed with the ut-
most despatch, in the best style of workmanship
and on the most reasonable terms.

L. W. respectfully begs leave to return his
sincere thanks to his friends and to a generous
Public, for the very liberal support which he
received during his former residence in Freder-
icton, and as he has since endeavoured to ac-
quire a perfect knowledge of the most ap-
proved modes of BRONZING, TRANSPARENT SIGN PAINT-
ING, and imitating WOOD and MARBLE, of all
kinds, as practised both in Great Britain and in
the United States of America, he trusts that
his efforts to give a general satisfaction in the
exercise of these branches of his profession will
be successful.

L. W. also begs the attention of the Public to
various specimens of his work in all the forego-
ing Branches, which may be seen at his shop,
and he flatters himself that they will be found
superior to any thing of the kind, which has
heretofore been introduced into this Province.

N. B. Mixed and Dry Paints, Spirits of
Turpentine, Varnishes, Painting Brushes,
Gold Leaf &c. &c. may also be had at his Shop
at moderate prices.

LAWRENCE WARREN.

Fredericton, 29th May, 1832.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being authorized to dispose
of the following lots of Land, he offers
them for sale on moderate terms.

Lots no. 15 and 25 and a lot adjoining no. 25,
situate in the Parish of Kent containing 100 acs.
each.

Lots no. 14 and no. 15 on the Pennysack, Pa-
rish of Douglas, containing 400 acres.

Eight Glebe lots in the Parish of Fredericton,
held by lease from the Rector, Church Wardens
and Vestry of the Parish, being the number 289
to 296 inclusive.

For particulars enquire of

WM. TAYLOR.

Fredericton, 23d April, 1832.

A FEW SETS of the revised edition of the
Laws of the Province of New-Brunswick,
are for sale at Mr. Francis Beverly's Book
Store.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—16s. per Annum, exclusive of
Postage.

Advertisements not exceeding Twelve
Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings
and Sixpence the first, and one Shilling
and Sixpence for each succeeding in-
sertion. Advertisements must be accom-
panied with Cash, and the insertions will
be regulated according to the amount
received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c.
can be struck off at the shortest notice.

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