

## POETRY. Selected.

### OUR ISLAND HOME.

"Oh stars, that never, never set,  
In burning glory brightly met—  
Like diamonds chased in morning dew—  
Have mingled in the night blue;  
And formed one glorious constellation,  
Ne'er 'mid heaven's fields of light to roam;  
But gliding o'er one hallowed station—  
Our Island Home—our Island Home.

Oh bright, and beautiful, and wild,  
Sits bound in billows, Ocean's child;  
Her's are the countless masts that glide  
Mid cloud and sun in beauty's pride;  
And her's the sceptre of the sea—  
Its depth of blue—its waste of foam;  
Its gloom and sunshine, who is she?  
Our Island Home—our Island Home.

Oh count around Iona's steep  
The small white waves that nightly leap;  
Scan the dew diamonds on the lee,  
Heaven's starriest page—the galaxy—  
Then tell the fabled's beaming tale,  
From Cliff to glen, from tower to dome,  
That guard our tented field and tide,  
Our Island Home—our Island Home.

Our mountain woods are Freedom's flag,  
Grey floating o'er our island crag;  
And in our glens hath Freedom stood,  
Mid sunshine, thunder, calm, and blood;  
Her sun-wove wing ne'er e'er left the blue,  
Mid chinks of holier light to roam;  
But linger'd where her banner flew—  
Our Island Home—our Island Home.

Our music is the wild waves' roar,  
The surge of our island shore;  
Our girdle is the mountain wave,  
Whose crest from the mermaid's lave  
Our bulwark is the thunder's might—  
Of yon blue star-bedecked dome;  
'Twas named in heaven an isle of light—  
Our Island Home—our Island Home!"

Byethorn. G. P.

## VARIETIES.

### DOUBTFULNESS OF THE CREATION.

About the time of the invention of the telescope; another instrument was formed, which laid open a scheme no less wonderful, and rewarded the inquisitive spirit of man. This was the microscope. The one led me to see a system in every star; and the other led me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people and its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high field of immensity; the other teaches me that every grain of sand may harbor within the tribes and the families of a busy population. One told of the insignificance of the world I tread upon; the other redeems it from all insignificance; for it tells me that in the leaves of every forest, and in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless are the glories of the firmament. The one has suggested to me, that beyond and above all that is visible to man, there may be fields of creation which sweep immeasurably long, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe; the other suggests to me, that within and beneath all that minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore, there may be a region of invisibles; and that, could we draw aside the mysterious curtain which shrouds it from our senses, we might see a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy has unfolded, a universe within the compass of a point so small as to include all the powers of the microscope, but where the wonder-working God finds room for the exercise of all the attributes where he can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all with the evidence of his glory.—Chalmers.

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.**—We learn from Pembroke, N. H., that on Monday, the 7th instant, an extraordinary case of Somnambulism occurred in that town, attended with melancholy and probably fatal consequences. A lad by the name of Prescott, residing in the family of a Mr. Coffin, received directions on the evening previous, to get up at four o'clock in the morning, and make a fire, after which he was to call Mrs. C. to be going to wash. In the course of the night he awoke, and thinking it was four o'clock, arose agreeably to his instructions, and made a fire. Upon looking at the clock, however, he found that he had made a great mistake in his calculations, as it was only 11 o'clock in the evening. He then went out and got a buffalo's skin, which he wrapped about him and lay down by the fire where he fell asleep. About one o'clock he got up, went to the wolf house, and took up an axe, with which he entered the room where Mr. and Mrs. C. were sleeping. While they thus lay, unconscious of their danger, he levelled a blow upon the head of Mrs. C., which broke in her cheek bone, and then upon that of Mr. C., which broke his skull. He then ran for the door, which being shot, he rushed against it with such violence as to wake himself up. On coming to his senses, and perceiving the horrid work he had been doing, he raised a shriek, which brought down the mother of Mrs. C., who lodged in the chamber. When she saw what was done, her strength failed and she fainted. The boy took her up, and having laid her on the bed ran for the neighbours, and then for the Doctors. On his return he told the persons that had assembled, that he dreamed that two men were attempting to kill him, and was trying to defend himself. Soon after he became deranged. Two or three times in the course of the day he had lucid intervals, during which he enquired with great anxiety concerning his master and mistress, and wept bitterly. He would then relapse into a state of mental aberration. When our informant left (the day after the occurrence took place,) Mr. and Mrs. C. were both alive, and it was hoped that the latter would recover. Mr. C. was

nearly despaired of. We understand that Prescott was much beloved by the family, and that no one suspects that he had any evil intent.—*Journal of Com.*

**THE TWO BLOWS.**—Cardinal Mazarine was dictating one day a letter to his Secretary. The latter, overcome with incessant work, fell asleep, and the Cardinal continued dictating, while pacing up and down his study. When he had come to the conclusion, he turned towards his Secretary, saying, "End as usual." He then perceived that the first lines of the letter only were written. The Cardinal was very partial to that Secretary, and treated him as a father. To awake him, he gave him a box on the ear; the Secretary, in a fury, returned the blow. The Cardinal, without showing any emotion, said, coolly, "Now, sir, as we are both wide awake, let us proceed with our letter."—*The Parrot.*

**THE BANK OF NORWAY.**—There is no establishment of the kind in Europe which is better organized than the National Bank of Norway. It is divided into three departments; comprising the Loan Bank, the Cashier's Department, and the Deposit and Pledge Bank. It was instituted in the year 1816, and opened with a capital of two millions of species dollars in coin, (about 400,000*l.*) which were subscribed by the affluent classes throughout the Kingdom. The Central Bank is kept at Trondheim, (commonly spelt *Bronheim*), and branch banks are established in other principal places. Its affairs are conducted by a board of directors, who are nominated by the Storting or Norwegian Diet. The current coins of the country consist of silver pieces of the value of one species dollar, [circa 4*l.*] half a sp. dollar, and a fifth part of a sp. dollar; besides eight shilling pieces, and other smaller silver currency, all of which have been struck at the rate of nine and a half species dollars to the mark of fine silver. Norway, likewise, possesses a paper currency, which consists of bank notes of 100, 50, 10, 5, and even 1 sp. dollar each; and an excellent index to their respective values has been devised, for the purpose of obviating mistakes; they are severally printed on red, green, yellow, blue, and white paper. Had this precedent been adopted in England, the crime of changing notes, from a lower to a higher value, would have been happily unknown to our courts of law. Some idea may be formed of the degree of credit which the National Bank enjoys in Norway, from the single fact that, in the year 1830, no larger sum than 3040 dollars [200*l.*] was required for paying its notes in silver! The proprietary received, in that year, a dividend of seven per cent.

**USEFUL FAMILY RECIPE.**—To destroy moths, or drive them from cloth, hairy tippets, muffs, &c. the seed of the hibiscus *abermoschus* (the vegetable musk seed) should be thinly distributed over the articles, and between the folds of cloth.—These seeds are highly esteemed by the French perfumers, for their peculiar delicate fragrance. To destroy the vitality of the eggs, which produce the moths, deposited in woollen cloth, hairy tippets, muffs, &c. a weak solution of the oxy-muriate of mercury in the spirit of rosemary, about half a drachm to a pint, or weak solution of the arseniate of potash, in the same spirit (about 15 grains to a pint) is employed by those who prepare the skins of birds and animals for stuffing.

**ICELANDIC ADMONITIONS.**—A venerable Icelandic writer, who lived at the end of the twelfth century gives the following excellent advice for self-government, which it may surprise many one, should come from such a country, and from so remote a period:—"Accustom thyself to a busy and wakeful life, but not so as to injure health by over exertion. Keep aloof from sadness, for sadness is sickness of soul. Be kind and gay, equable and changeable [that is, of easy manners, and not stiff]. Avoid evil speaking, and give your counsel to him who will accept it. Seek the company of the best men. Keep thy tongue carefully; it may honor—it may also condemn thee. If thou wax angry speak little, and that little not vehemently. Men would give gold sometimes to buy back a passionate word, and I know of nothing that so destroys unity as the exchange of evil language, especially in the moment of strife; and there is no nobler, no higher power, than that by which a man can keep his own tongue from cursing, slandering, and other foolish prate. There are other things to be avoided like the fiend himself,—as sensual excesses, gaming, wagers, and other improprieties and vices. These are the roots of many worse evils, and unless great care be taken, will hand thee over to great shame and sin."

## PROSPECTUS

### OF THE New-Brunswick Times.

MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALENT.  
THE want of a Newspaper in this Province, to whose columns the public in general might refer for every species of information; where the merchant might glean the state of foreign markets and the course of exchange; where the Literati, and all desirous of a peep into the Literary Mart, might see the rise of genius, the fluctuations of taste, and the march of science—where the Politician would trace the cause of events, and exult over a mass of information upon the leading states of the world—where the Farmer might find triumph for deep thought, in the varied modes of agriculture pursued, where the field has become a study, and the rearing of Grain and Cattle, an all absorbing consideration—where the Lady at her toilet table, might mark the gradations of fashion and the laws of fancy—where the lover of New-Brunswick should pause over its resources pointed out, its deficiencies detailed, and a rational system developed for its improvement;—the absence of such a

vehicle of information is deplored; but an intention exists to remedy the evil. As early as subscriptions enough are received, to warrant the Editor embarking in so expensive an undertaking, a Journal, to be called the "New-Brunswick Times," will be published: to its support, the inhabitants of the Province are respectfully invited.

It will consist of Two Sheets, two pages, at least, of which will be devoted to Literature, the Fine Arts, Reviews of Books, &c. From the varied Correspondents who have promised contributions from all the parts of the Province, Domestic Intelligence, Assize News, and County Information of all kinds, will copiously abound. Two Pages will be invariably filled with American, European, and Foreign News; and the remaining space occupied by Advertisements, Army and Navy Intelligence and Promotions, Price of English and Foreign Stocks, Prices Current, &c. &c.

During the sitting of the House of Assembly, it will be published twice a week, on Monday and Thursday, and a scrupulously faithful report given of the Debates. For the rest of the year it will appear on Thursday only. Its columns will be open to discussion on every topic, and the contributions of writers cheerfully inserted, as long as truth and gentlemanly feeling guide the pen.

The evil, that like an incubus, oppresses the heart of the colony, being a deficiency of the necessaries of life, and every patriot regretting the dependence in which we are placed for provisions and bread—the staff of life—for which tens of thousands of hard dollars annually leave the country; occasional papers will appear on Agriculture and Gardening, in the hope that by displaying what our Farmers should and might accomplish, we may not, in case of war, look externally for that succour, nature has placed within our reach, if we properly exert ourselves to obtain it.

Depending, as the Province does, on the Mother Country for protection and existence, fostered as she has been from her infancy to her present adolescence by that fond parent, every sinew will be strung to cherish the ties that bind us to our King, and promote that affection, cordiality, and union between Great Britain and New-Brunswick, which policy dictates and self-interest proves necessary.

While the Editor will steer clear of Democracy, levelling principles and confusion, he will fearlessly advocate Liberty on the broadest basis of human happiness; he will expose corruption, mock patriotism, thoughtless age, heedless politicians, and tyranny in either ruler or subject—he will tear the mask from hypocrisy, knavery, disappointed ambition, reckless speculation, or self aggrandising empiricism, and boldly hunt down all, whose actions are not visible indices of minds that have hung before them in the genuine purity of patriotism, their Country, and demonstrate that those from whom they emanate, like the Atrypa of old, deliberate on its wants and ponder on its many resources in the dark, where no external object can induce, or ambitious allurement enchant, where every passion is shut from the eye and every feeling cast from the heart, but the One Grand and all-absorbing thought of a true Patriot—LOVE OF COUNTRY.

Such being the Editor's views, he confidently throws himself on the public for its patronage; in the full reliance, that, if deserving of encouragement, his design will not crumble to ruin for want of support.

Subscription, TWENTY SHILLINGS, payable in advance; TWENTY-FIVE, if paid at the end of the half year.

All Letters and Communications to be addressed, Post Paid, to Mr. LEBBY, St. John, January 25, 1833.

## PROSPECTUS.

### OF PORTER'S

FAMILY LIBRARY OF HEALTH:  
Popular Medicine—Science of Human Life—  
Prevention and Cure of Disease:

To be issued every two months in volumes of about 150 pages, 12*mo.*

The First Volume to appear in February.

THE first volume will be devoted to the interesting subject of eating and drinking—embracing a consideration of the qualities of the different articles subservient to the nourishment of man; and such rules and precepts relative to their use and abuse as shall enable the reader to guard against the injurious effects of excess; without, however, inculcating the necessity, or even propriety, of a painful and rigorous abstinence. This subject is confessedly of the last importance to every man; as there are none who may not, in fact none who do not, suffer to a greater or less extent, from the infraction of the laws of the human economy in reference to diet; the regulation of which, founded upon sound and enlightened principles, will frequently restore to health, where the skill of the physician has been baffled; while neglect will render the highest medical talent inefficient in its ministrations. How many a fatal relapse is the physician destined every day to behold, from a willful and ignorant indulgence! How often is a malady, in its first stages easily remediable by regimen alone, rendered incurable by neglect!

This will form the commencement of a series of volumes, whose object shall be to popularize the science of medicine, in all its extensions. It were needless to dilate on the importance of such information, since upon this point there can be but one sentiment. Every feeling is enlisted in the acquisition of knowledge, the timely possession of which may rescue its possessor or his dearest relatives from lingering disease or from a premature grave.

It is a remarkable fact that, while the Press is teeming with volumes devoted to every other science, no plan has yet been struck out for the promulgation of a comprehensive and popular system of medicine, which, based upon a knowledge of the structure and physiology of the human frame, shall give a rational and untechnical exposition of the healing art. This desideratum it is the object of the present work to supply; and we feel a full confidence of being sustained in our labors by an enlightened community; who, we doubt not, will hail with satisfaction a publication which will fill an unfortunate class in the library of popular knowledge.

Our treatises will be the production of the most talented medical gentlemen of our country; the doctrines inculcated will be the most accredited of the day; and while the ingenious theories of different schools will be noticed, they will not be permitted to influence the statement of facts—the ascertainment of which constitutes the only sure basis of science. It will be the design of the writers to combine in their productions rational entertainment with practical information. The symptoms,—causes,—probable termination,—mode of distinguishing between diseases,—and their treatment, shall be fully laid down. The composition of secret remedies, nostrums and patent medicines, shall

be given; and the cases in which they may prove useful shall be carefully discriminated from those in which they may prove destructive; and every exertion shall be made to enlighten the public mind on the subject of this class of remedies, which is daily drawing upon the pockets of the ignorant, and what is of greater importance, daily poisoning the human constitution.

The modification of treatment required by age, sex, and temperament, shall be carefully pointed out; and the whole spirit of our sanitary measures shall be based upon the fact that medicines are remedial only as they are timely administered.

Let it not, however, be supposed that we are desirous of superceding the professional gentlemen. The tendency of our plan, on the contrary, will be to elevate the physician in the public estimation, by disseminating correct views of the noble science of medicine, and by exposing the dangers of empiricism. But, while the diffusion of correct information will advance the interests and respectability of the enlightened practitioner, it will be beneficial to the policy, now too often crowned with success, of those physicians who supply the want of professional knowledge by presumptuous pretensions, and are indebted for their success entirely to address and management. The time, we rejoice to believe it, has arrived, when men will exact from their professional attendants more than specious professions, popular manners, or charlatanical vauntings of their cures—when the dexterous use of the knife will no longer confer the reputation of skill in every department of medicine—and when the conviction that talents and education are essential to the successful treatment of disease will replace the sentiment, so commonly entertained by the ignorant, that the highest of human arts can be exercised by one whose ignorance on all other subjects is confessed.

The spirit of the times, as it unseals the fountains of all other knowledge, cannot permit this science to remain an exception. Men will seek for information; and he will confer a benefit upon society who shall successfully accomplish the task of instructing them.

Each volume shall be in itself complete—forming a treatise upon some important subject or subjects, which shall have been announced in the preceding volume. The subjects to which the first volumes will be devoted are, Anatomy and Physiology; climate, embracing a consideration of change of climate as remedial and preventive of disease; Coughs, Colds, and Consumptions; the Doctrine of Temperaments; Dyspepsia; Bilious and Bowel Complaints; Febrile Diseases; Materia Medica, in which shall be detailed the most valuable

recipes of science, and a full account of such remedies and their uses as should constitute the family medicine chest; Accidents and sudden emergencies, requiring aid before the physician can be called.—*N. York, 9th Jan. 1833*

The price of each volume will be 50 cents. The printing will be executed in the neatest manner, on paper of a superior quality, and bound in muslin. Copies will be put up especially for mail conveyance, and forwarded to any part of the United States, as ordered, with the strictest punctuality, or will be left at any of our principal cities for private conveyance.

Any person forwarding five dollars will be entitled to 12 copies of the first volume, or to that number of one copy each of the succeeding volumes. Persons enclosing the dollar will have two copies sent of the first volume, or one each of the first and second.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances to ensure the receipt of the works. All letters, communications, and periodicals, to be addressed to "Porter's Family Journal," or "Porter's Family Library of Health," (post paid) New-York.

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.

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## DR. JAMES'S FEVER POWDERS AND ANALEPTIC PILLS.

MICHAEL FITZGIBBON, of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Maketh Oath and saith, That he this Deponent was constantly employed by the late Mr. George James and by the present Mr. Robert George Gordon James from the 14th day of February, 1816, to the 24th day of January, 1832, a period of nearly 16 years, in preparing and compounding the above well known Medicines, and that he is perfectly acquainted with the method of preparing and the proportions of the various articles used in making the same (without having acquired such information in a surreptitious or clandestine manner,) as the said Medicines have been made and offered to public notice during the said period: That he this Deponent is fully aware of the claims which individuals advance and hold out to the Public of their exclusive right to articles which may or may not be deserving of the Public estimation, and that attempts may be made by interested individuals to depreciate the value of the Medicaments which it is his intention to offer to the world: but feeling conscious of the rectitude of his own conduct during the period in which he was employed as aforesaid, and being also aware of the utility of any attempts that may be made to disprove his perfect ability to prepare the said Medicines, he is induced, in consideration of circumstances not necessary here to detail, and without any desire to injure the said Robert George Gordon James, or any other person who may claim an interest in the sale of the Medicines originally prepared by the said Dr. James, to announce his intention of offering to the Public, at a reduced price, not a pirated or pretended imitation of the Medicines hitherto sold by the said Robert George Gordon James or his Agents, but Medicines of his own to be called "Fitz-Gibbon's Fever Powders" and "Fitz-Gibbon's Analeptic Pills," articles which, he this Deponent is perfectly convinced, will be found to possess all the good qualities hitherto justly ascribed to the said Dr. James's Powders and Analeptic Pills: And this Deponent further saith, that he is fully satisfied, in taking this step, he is rendering a benefit to Society, inasmuch as he shall place within the reach of the community at large, Medicines of equal value with those for which such a price has hitherto been charged to the Public, as to preclude the use of them in thousands of instances, in which (if properly prepared) he believes their good effects would have been manifest. And lastly this Deponent saith, that he hath not imparted the secret of preparing the said Dr. James's Powders and Analeptic Pills to any person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn at the Mansion House in the City of London, this 16th day of March, 1832, before me

JOHN KEY, Mayor.

The deponent is now in Fredericton New Brunswick, where he intends to prepare the above named medicines.

Medical gentlemen in all quarters of the world being already so thoroughly acquainted with the inestimable qualities of these celebrated remedies—to them any recommendation would be superfluous; but to those ignorant of their Virtues, reference may be had to the medical Journals Pharmacopoeias, and other Journals of the day, from some of which are extracted the following:

The 7th edition of the London Pharmacopoeia speaking of Pulvis Antimonialis says—"In justice to the celebrated Medicine, Dr. James's Powder, I cannot help declaring that it appears to be both milder and more uniform in its operation. And although James's Powder may be given in as large a dose as Sixteen Grains, yet few Practitioners will prescribe the Antimonial Powder in a Dose larger than Six Grains." Dr. Fleming Pink-ton, Surgeon of the Havana, an Indian, in a violent malignant Fever, with which the Ship's Company were afflicted between Benicoolen and China in the Year 772, gave a dose of twenty Grains, and if that did not operate, he gave another of ten Grains in an hour after. This second Dose never failed carrying off the Fever, and out of Forty Officers and Sailors who were taken ill, and most of them delirious, he did not lose a single man. See also Captain Colnett's account of the Yellow Fever who administered ten Grains every four Hours—Sold in Packets at 4*s.* 6*d.* each.

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THESE Pills are a Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism; and from their tendency to Promote Perspiration, and all the natural Secretions, arises their peculiar Quality of speedily removing Colds, and other Complaints to which the Human Frame is liable, from the Vicissitudes of our Climate. They are admirably calculated for Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Constipation, troublesome Flatulencies, and Cholics; as also for Gouty Habits, where the Stomach and Head are affected: Likewise for Giddiness or Rheumatic Pains in the Head; for the Sick Head-Ach, as well as for Head Aches occasioned by Indigestion or Frequent Living; thereby preventing Palsies and Apoplexies, so often the consequence of Intemperance. In all female complaints they have been found singularly beneficial.

These Pills, moreover, are particularly recommended to those Persons whose Constitutions are affected by too sedentary a Life, or by a Residence in hot Climates; and Travellers by Sea or Land should never be without them, as they require neither Confinement nor Alteration of Diet.

They gently open the Pores at Night and the Body by Day; quieting the Nervous System, and thereby often promoting Sleep.—Recourse should be had to them on the first attack of a Cold, or any slight Indisposition; and they should be always taken at Bed Time, after any Excess of Eating or Drinking. Thus their distinguished Characteristic will be maintained by promoting Longevity, (so remarkably exemplified in their Inventor, who by the constant use of them, though a very feeble Liver attained the age of Seventy-five.) by assisting Nature in the Discharge of the three animal Functions, and by keeping the Constitution, as it were, in continual Repair, they preserve the Body in Health and Vigor, and prevent premature Decay.

Sold in Boxes (containing 36 pills) at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, or 2 Boxes in one for 4*s.* 6*d.* or 6 boxes in one large Box may be had for 12*s.* each, by WILLIAM SIMPSON, Druggist, Fredericton, General Agent for the Proprietor, to whom all desiring Agencies are requested to address with reference or remittance.