POETRY.

THE DEVOTED CITY.

Go ye not there—go ye not there—
Though the roses bloom and the sky is fair:
'Tis a lovely spot on the sunny earth,
But a curse hangs over its thoughtless mirth;
The breath of the pestilence fills the air;
Go ye not there—go ye not there!

See you yon castle's frowning tower,
That has dared the storm in its fiercest power,
The tainted breeze sweeps slowly by,
Where the turretted walls are reared on high;
And a cry is heard—for death is come,
In this fearful night to the warrior's home.

There are glittering lights in the palace hall,
Where the gay have met for the festival:
The perfumed urns with flowers are crowned,
The sparkling goblet passes round;
And the harp's full chord comes swelling on,
In the thrilling numbers of lofty song.

Aye, fill the parting wine-cup high—
Ye meet no more for revelry;
Ye have looked your last on the pictured walls;
Ye pass from the proud ancestral halls
To return no more; for the evening air
Has fanned your brow—and death is there!

The lovely are met in the dancing room,
With their brilliant eyes, and flushing bloom;
Amid festooned columns they lightly tread;
And scented lamps their fragrance shed
Oer their graceful forms, like the breath of morn
On the bounding steps of the woodland fawn.

Ye part in smiles—but ye meet no more;
Your step is lost from the chequered floor;
The bright and the beautiful pass away,
From the hall room's glow to the grave's decay;
Spring flow'rs were wreathed round the fair young brow,
That in death's last sleep lies mouldering now.

When shall ye awake from that sleep again?
Fair ones and dear ones! they call ye in vain:
The cold pale forehead their lips may press—
Alas! ye return not the warm caress;
Life, with the spirit, has passed away—
To the tomb—to the tomb with the senseless clay.

Go ye not there—go ye not there—
Though the lip its winning smiles may wear,
Though the cheek with health's rich crimson glows,
'Tis the parting brilliancy sunset throws;
They fade at the breath of the poisoned air:
Go ye not there—go ye not there!

How many summers, love,
Have I been thine?
How many days, thou dove,
Hast thou been mine?
Time, like the winged wind,
When 't bends the flowers,
Hath left no mark behind,
To count the hours!

Some weight of thought, though loth,
On thee he leaves;
Some lines of care around both
Perhaps he weaves;
Some fears, a soft regret
For joys scarce known;
Sweet looks we half forget;—
All else is flown!

Ah, with what thankless heart
I mourn and sing!
Look, where our children start,
Like sudden spring!
With tongues all sweet and low,
Like a pleasant rhyme,
They tell how much I owe
To thee and time.

VARIETIES.

EMIGRATION AND EMIGRANTS.

To those who are favoured with steady employment at home, who possess allotments of land, however small, which furnish them with comfortable subsistance, I say, "be contented—make no experiments—remain where you are—and trust that a kind Providence will bring order and peace out of the present confusion and discord which distract these realms.'. But to those differently circumstanced, emigration is most desirable, and perhaps no country in the world is more critically suited than North America to the Irish and Scotch poor in particular; the very place of all others where those who have not a shilling in their pockets, and who are accustomed to the vicissitudes of climate and hard work, can live best; where all those who have been bred to farm and handicraft work, if industrious, healthy, and sober, have a moral certainty of succeeding. All such persons, after two years, find themselves in a thriving condition, and are anxious to have their old country friends with them; but mere adventurers, broken down tradesmen, and screeming shopkeepers, may just as well stay and starve quietly at home; such persons would not prosper any where.—Nor is North America suited to ladies and gentlemen of very small means who are unused to do anything for themselves; such persons are in general too tenderly reared, too delicately brought up, to dispense with the services of domestics, whom they could not afford to pay in a country where a good pair of hands is worth much, and who are unable or unwilling to bear the privations, of the first two or three years of settlement in the woods; though instances are not wanted of respectable families, with incomes varying from £50 to £200 a year, living most happily and prosperously, and enjoying good society there; but these persons are generally the families of naval or military gentlemen accustomed to *rough it*, habituated to adequate zeal and energy.—(*Martin Doyle's Hints on Emigration.*)

The philanthropic Quaker, John Hull, has proposed that the Agricultural Employment Society should borrow £24,000, paying four per cent interest, and keeping one per cent, for contingencies. The charge, therefore, would be five per cent. per annum. 500 acres of land would cost £15,000; 100 cottages, at £60 each, £6000; furniture, £20 for each, £2000; implements of husbandry, £10 for each cottage, £1000; otal outlay, £24,000, the sum borrowed. This would employ 130 labourers and their families, or 700 souls. Give each family a furnished cottage, with five acres of land, and spades, seed, or plants; let them be kept by the parish during one year, till the cottages are built and their patches of ground are cultivated; let them enter when the fruit of their labour is ready to be gathered; and let them, when they have been to market, pay five per cent. on the purchase money—that is £7 10s. for the land, and £4 10s. for the rent of the cottage, furniture and implements. The clear profit of this five acre farm to an industrious holder would be £60 a year; for he has no horse to keep, no wages to pay, no poor's rates nor assessed taxes coming against him. His stock at the outset is found for him. Rent paid, a good house, comfortably furnished, his land "in fettle," a cow, a pig, and a small garden, work for boys and girls, and plenty to do for all, with at least 20s. a week to keep them on or the value of 20s. a week in the produce of the farm; who would be happier than a sober, industrious, *English* labourer? Again. The cottages; gardens, piguties, and furniture for another 100 labourers, without land, might be located near. They would labour for the farmers and raise money to purchase the produce of those who laboured for themselves. This second 100 could be accommodated for £14,000. This latter part of the plan is one of our suggestions. Such a colony in every parish would make rates unknown. The meetings of the Agricultural Society are held at 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, and at 51, Treadneedle-street. At either place the inquirer will find abundant information.—*London Paper.*

COMFORTS OF TRANSPORTATION.—The following extract is explanatory of the 'comforts' enjoyed by convicts in Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales.—

"COMFORT 1st.—As soon as he lands, he is packed off sixty or seventy, or one hundred miles, into the interior, or he is placed in the prisoners' barracks, of which it would be only necessary for an Hon. Member to see the inside to convince him it was no joke,—in either of which cases, if he has brought any trifles with him, he is sure to to be relieved of them before the following day. If he does not lose his government clothing, he may consider himself fortunate; should he, however, do so, the following morning he may safely calculate upon.

COMFORT 2d.—In the shape of fifty lashes, or ten days' work on the tread mill, or in the chain gang.

COMFORT 3d.—If he be assigned to a master in the town, and happen to take a glass of grog after his long voyage, it is a great chance if he lodge not in the watch-house for the night, and take 'fifty' before breakfast in the morning, by way of 'comfort.'

COMFORT 4th.—Travelling through a wild forest, without knowing his way, and surrounded, perhaps, by the hostile aborigines, who, so sure as they met, would kill him.

COMFORT 5th.—Should he lose his way, and escape starvation in the bush, probably a sound flogging for not having arrived sooner at his master's house.

COMFORT 6th.—Perpetual work, and no pay:—in many cases hard labour, hard living, hard words, and hard usage.

We have hitherto spoken only of the reception met with by a well disposed prisoner—one who wishes to reform. If he be in any way refractory, let the good people of England thoroughly understand, that he is sure of a most adequate reward. A short answer, when spoken to by his master or overseer, or a common soldier, or even a convict constable, is a crime punishable by flogging; getting tipsy, places him in the stocks; missing muster, may get him flogged, or into the chain-gang, where he works in irons on the roads—Should he commit any second offence, Macquarie Harbour, Port Macquarie Norfolk Island, or Moreton Bay, is his fate, where every rigidity of discipline—nay, sometimes even cruelty, is exercised. The hardest of labour, and but one meal a day of the coarsest food, is the lot of the man who goes to a penal settlement. To these places it does not take felony to send a prisoner; many have been removed there for very trivial offences. Those who wish for places of horror and terror as receptacals for criminals, need not go far a-field; we can supply them with such places as would satisfy the most insatiate appetite for torturing and punishing. When men commit murder on purpose to be hanged, in preference to bear the terrors of these places of secondary exile, it cannot be expected that they are in the enjoyment of much 'comfort.' This is no exposition tirade; nor is the statement made for our colonial readers; the facts are too well known here to require description. It is a true picture, intended for the eye of our numerous English readers."

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON PLANTS.—Vegetable physiology is indebted to Senebier, Saussure, De Candollee, and others, for numerous researches on this interesting subject. M. Gloecker, in 1820, published at Breslaw a work, in which he has brought together all the facts known, and even the most plausible hypotheses. M. Leuchs has also lately added some interesting experiments on the same subject. It is known that the solar light, by favouring the assimilation of carbonic acid gas in plants, gives them the faculty of becoming green, and of forming the volatile and aromatic principles. These conditions are necessary to their flowering and fructification, insomuch that ripe seeds have never been obtained from plants in kept darkness. If, on the contrary, bleached plants are exposed to the sun for three, four or five hours, they become as intensely green as if they had been reared in the sun. Vegetables reared in the open air become pale, and fade in two or three hours, if they are transported to a dark place; but those which, after growing in the shade, have been exposed for some time to the sun, can no longer support the privation of light; and water impregnated with camphor or essential oil, which is highly favourable to vegetation in other circumstances, does not prevent them from fading and perishing. The entire privation of light is, therefore, very hurtful to plants. M. Leuchs concludes from this, that, without the light of the moon and stars, vegetables would be destroyed by the influence of the night. The light of a lamp is capable of replacing that of the sun, though in a very imperfect manner. The plant becomes green, and directs itself towards the lamp, as M. Leuchs has shewn by a beautiful experiment, made comparative observations on the germination of seeds deposited in an open vessel, in another covered with a single leaf of paper, and in a third covered with two leaves. Those of the first vessel presented the least external developement; but, on being dried, they afforded the greatest quantity of solid parts. Those of the second vessel were much more developed, but their tissue was looser and more watery. This difference was still more decided in the plants of the third vessel.—The length and wateriness of these plants therefore, increased in the ratio of the diminished action of light. The tissue of various plants seems to become more or less watery, according to the nature of the plants themselves, when they are deprived of light. Proceeding from this fact, M. Leuchs is desirous that the influence of different quantities of light on vegetation be determined. He himself has observed, in a moist cellar lighted by a torch, that the plants placed nearest the flame also contained most solid parts on being dried. The results of the observation which he details are pretty uniform, and afford reason to hope, that the law by which the action of different quantities of light on the vegetable is regulated may yet be determined. Lastly, according to experiments detailed in this memoir, the light reflected by mirrors has a very beneficial influence on plants. M. Deuchs explains by this how certain places are fertilized by the reverberation of the light on rocks in their neighbourhood.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE LORD ORFORD.—No man ever sacrificed so much time, or so much property, on practical or speculative sporting, as the late Earl of Orford, whose eccentricities are too firmly indented upon 'the tablet of the memory,' ever to be obliterated from the diversified rays of retrospection. Incessantly engaged in the pursuit of sport and new inventions, he introduced more whimsicalities, more experimental genius, and enthusiastic zeal, than any man ever did before him, or most probably, any other man may attempt to do again.

Among his experiments of fancy was a determination to drive four red deer stags in a phaeton, instead of horses, and these he had reduced to perfect discipline for his excursions and short journeys upon the road; but, unfortunately, as he was one day driving to Newmarket, their ears were saluted with the cry of a pack of hounds, which, soon after crossing the road in the rear, caught scent of the 'four in hand,' and commenced a new kind of chase, with 'breast high' alacrity. The novelty of the scene was rich beyond description; in vain did his lordship exert all his charioteering skill—in vain did his well trained grooms energetically endeavour to ride before them; reins, trammels, and the weight of the carriage, were of no effect for they went with the celerity of a whirl wind; and this modern Phaeton, in the midst of his electrical vibrations of fear, bid fair to experience the fate of his namesake. Luckily, however, his lordship had been accustomed to drive this set of fiery-eyed steeds to the Ram Inn, at Newmarket, which was most happily at hand, and to this his lordship's most fervent prayers and ejaculations had been ardently directed. Into the yard they suddenly bounded, to the dismay of ostlers and stable boys, who seemed to have lost every faculty upon the occasion. Here they were luckily overpowered, and the stags, the phaeton, and his lordship, were all instantaneously huddled together in a barn just as the hounds appeared in full cry at the gate.

THE GOOD PROVIDENCE OF GOD.—The more narrowly we examine the works of nature, the more and more are we convinced that the whole order of the universe is the result of *plan*, or a previous design on the part of Deity. Perhaps the cause for ordure, or putrescent matter having a bad smell, has never occurred to the minds of many individuals; yet that bad smell has been given for the wisest of purposes. It is in order that the objects producing the offensive scent may be carried out of sight and buried; and by being thus deposited under a covering of earth, assume new properties, and be the means of yielding a rich crop of new food. Here, then it is demonstrated that cleanliness, or the removal of every description of nuisances from the doors of cottages and other places in the vicinity of the dwellings of man, is expressly ordained by God Almighty himself, and that he who is remiss in doing so, absolutely resists the beneficent will of the Divinity.

WASHINGTON.—It has been observed that Washington seldom smiled, and never laughed. This, however, is not correct. I was informed the other day, by a gentleman venerable for his age and information, that he had seen Washington nearly convulsed with laughter. One instance he mentioned with a great degree of sang-froid. At the time that our troops were encamped at Cambridge, information was received at head-quarters that the English were about leaving Boston to give them battle; all was bustle and confusion. The soldiers were strolling over the town, and the officers were but ill-prepared for the approaching rencontre. Some of the generals were calling for their horses, and others for their arms; and, among the rest, was General Green, at the bottom of the stairs, bawling to the barber for his wig. "Bring my wig, you rascal; bring my wig." General Lee diverted himself and the company at the expense of Green. "Your wig is behind the looking glass, sir." At which Green, raising his eyes, perceived by the mirror that the wig was where it should be—on his head. Washington, in a fit of laughter, threw himself on the floor, and the whole group presented rather a ludicrous spectacle.—*N. Y. Paper.*

LOST.

A NOTE drawn by DANIEL JOHNSON in favour of the Subscriber, dated in July 1832, for Fifty Seven pounds, fifteen shillings and five pence. The above is hereby declared to be null and void, the undersigned having received full satisfaction for the same.

(Signed) DANIEL HOPKINS.

Fredericton, 29th January 1833.

On Saturday evening last, a Public Meeting was held at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a LIBERAL NEWSPAPER PRESS in this Town:

WM. WILMOT, Esq. being called to the Chair—

The following Resolutions were moved and adopted:—

1st. Moved by Mr. John T. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Robert Gowan:

That in the opinion of this Meeting it is not only expedient, but highly necessary, that a Liberal Newspaper Press be established in this Town.

2d. Moved by Mr. J. T. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Hector Sutherland:

That a Joint Stock Company be formed with a Capital of Four Hundred Pounds to be divided into shares of One Pound each, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object contained in the aforegoing Resolution.

3d. Moved by G. F. S. Berton, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Charles M'Pherson:

That Subscriptions be opened forthwith for the purpose of taking up the Stock; and that no person be allowed to take more than Ten shares until the Subscription Lists shall have been open for two months.

4th. Moved by Mr. Robert Gowan, and seconded by Mr. Charles M'Pherson:

That a general meeting of the Stockholders be called at some convenient place, as soon as the Stock shall be taken up.

5th. Moved by Geo. K. Lugrin, Esq. and seconded by Mr. John T. Smith:

That a Committee of five persons be appointed for carrying the aforegoing Resolutions into effect.—

When the following persons were chosen:—

JOHN T SMITH, ROBERT GOWAN, HECTOR SUTHERLAND, L. A. WILMOT, GEO WOODS.

6th. Moved by Mr. Robert Gowan, and seconded by Geo K. Lugrin, Esq.:

That the Resolutions adopted at this meeting, be forthwith published in the Royal Gazette; and at the same time notice shall be given where the Subscription Lists may be found.

Agreeably to the aforegoing Resolutions NOTICE is hereby given, that Subscriptions will be received in Fredericton, at the residence of the respective Members of the managing Committee; in Woodstock, at the Store of Mr. Charles Perley; in St. John, at the Store of Mr. Alexander Robertson; in St. Andrews, at John Wilson's, Esq., and in Miramichi, at Mr. Edward Baker's.

A Prospectus containing the specific principles upon which the paper is to be conducted, will be prepared at the general meeting of the Stockholders; also such measures concerted for the management of the Paper as may be deemed meet and expedient.

Fredericton, 9th January, 1833.

BLACKING.

THOMAS SIME has commenced Manufacturing, and offers for Sale, a superior quality of

LIQUID BLACKING,

which upon trial, will be found equal to any imported from the Mother County. From the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed, it possesses an inherent 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 Manufacture, 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 contained in stone jars, similar to that of "Day & Martin," with printed Labels, and will be sold at 1s. 3d., 0l. & 6d., with a liberal reduction to *Retailers*.

*** Made and Sold, Wholesale and Retail by Thomas Simes, Water-street, south side of the Market Wharf, Saint Andrews, N. B. and of Mr. William Simpson, Agent, Fredericton.

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, 30th January, 1832.

LONDON. (*to wit.*)

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 Medicines 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 futility 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 verily believes, 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 believe 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 } *MICHAEL FITZGIBBON.*

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 Pinkstan, Surgeon of the Havanna, ast Indiaman, in a violent malignant Fever, with which the Ship's Company were afflicted between Bencoolen 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 1s 6d each.

DR. JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS.

THESE Pills are a Sovereign Remedy for *Rheumatisms*; 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 Costiveness*, troublesome *Flatulencies*, and *Cholics*; as also for *Gouty Habits*, where the Stomach and Head are effected: Likewise for *Giddiness* or *Rheumatic Pains* in the *Head*; for the *Sick Head-Ach*, as well as for *Head Achs* occasioned by *Indigestion* or *Free Livings*; 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 free Liver attained the age of Seventy-five) for by assisting Nature in the Discharge of the the 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 2s6d. each, or 2 Boxes in one for 4s. 6d. or 6 boxes in one large Box may be had for 12s. each, by WILLIAM SIMPSON, Druggist, Fredericton, General Agent for the Proprietor, to whom all desiring Agencies are requested to address with reference or remittance