

## POETRY.

[The following translation from the French of Victor Hugo, a living Poet, is from the last No. of the Foreign Quarterly Review.—It is adapted to the measure of the original.—We think that mothers, at least, cannot read it without emotion.]—*Boston Centinel.*

### INFANCY.

In the dusky court,  
Near the altar laid,  
Sleeps the child in shadow  
Of his mother's bed:

Softly he reposes,  
And his lips of roses,  
Close'd to earth, uncloses  
On the heaven overhead.

Many a dream is with him,  
Fresh from fairy land,  
Spangled o'er with diamonds  
Seems the ocean sand;  
Suns are gleaming there,  
Troops of ladies fair  
Souls of infants bear  
In their charming hand.

Oh! enchanting vision!  
Lo a rillup springs,  
And from out its bosom  
Comes a voice that sings.  
Lovelier there appear  
Sire and sister dear,  
While his mother dear  
Plumes her new born wings.

But a brighter vision  
Yet his eyes behold;  
Roses all and lilies  
Every path unfold;  
Lakes in shadow sleeping,  
Silver fishes leaping,  
And the waters creeping  
Through the reeds of gold.

Slumber on, sweet infant,  
Slumber peacefully,  
Thy young soul yet knows not  
What thy lot may be.  
Like dead leaves that sweep  
Down the stormy deep,  
Thou art borne in sleep—  
What is all to thee?

Thou canst slumber by the way;  
Thou hast learnt to borrow  
Nought from study, nought from care;  
The cold hand of sorrow  
On thy brow unfrinked yet,  
Where young truth and candor sit,  
Never with rugged pen-throat writ  
That sad word, "To-morrow!"

Innocent! thou sleepest—  
See! the heavenly band,  
Who foreknow the trials  
That for man are planned;  
Seeing him unarmed,  
Unfearing, unalamed,  
With their tears have warmed  
His unconscious hand.

Angels bow'ring o'er him,  
Kiss him where he lies;  
Hark! he sees them weeping,  
"Gabriel! he cries;  
"Hush! the angel says,  
On his lip he lays  
One finger, one displays  
His native skies.

### VARIETIES.

#### MALTESE ANCHOVIES.

Some few years ago, an Irish gentleman, attached to a regiment in garrison at Malta, procured leave of absence and returned to England to enjoy for a season the society of his friends. As is the custom of travellers, he was fond of relating the wonders he had seen. Among other things, he one day, in a public coffee-room, expatiated on the excellence of the military mess at Malta.

But, said he, "as for the anchovies—by the powers there's nothing to be seen like them in the known world!"

"Why, that is a bold assertion," said a gentleman present, "for I think England can boast of that article in as great perfection as any country, if not greater."

"My dear sir," replied the officer, "you'll pardon me for saying your opinion is founded on sheer ignorance of the fact; but had you seen the fruit growing so large and beautiful, as I have seen it many's the day—"

"The fruit growing so large and beautiful—oh! my good sir, impossible!"

"Pray sir, do you doubt the word of a gentleman?"

"I doubt the fact sir," said the gentleman, "which it is impossible to believe."

"Then, by the powers, you only display your own want of understanding, for I have seen the anchovies growing upon the trees in the governor's garden, with my own eyes, many's the hundred times; besides, sir, the walls of the fortress are covered with them, as my brother officers can testify."

"Upon my honour," said the gentleman, "you must be mistaken, I cannot believe it."

"As much as to say, sir, in plain terms, that I have told a lie—say the word, sir, and I am satisfied."

"Neither you, sir," returned the gentleman, "nor any other man, shall compel me to say that I believe that which is by nature impossible."

"Impossible, sir? have I not told you that I have seen it with my own eyes, and do you doubt the word of an officer and a gentleman?"

"Sir, I am an Irishman, and an Irishman's honour is dearer to him than his life, and Cornelius O'Flanagan will not take the lie from any man, even if it was true; therefore I trust that every gentleman present will see that I have sufficient cause for requiring satisfaction."

"Satisfaction! pooh! pooh! mere difference of opinion!" exclaimed several of the party.

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen," returned the officer, "no difference of opinion at all; he has given me the lie; so I bid you, gentlemen, a good night; and, sir, there's my card, which I shall be happy to exchange for yours."

The Englishman, of course, gave his address, and the next day the parties met, attended by their second; they fired, and O'Flanagan's shot took effect in the fleshy part of his opponent's thigh, which made the latter jump about a foot from the ground, and fall flat on his back, where he lay for a few seconds in agony, kicking his heels.

This being observed by the officer's second, he said, "you have hit your man, O'Flanagan, that is certain—I think not dangerously, however, for see what capers he cuts."

"Capers? capers?" exclaimed O'Flanagan, "Oh! by the powers! what have I done?—what a dreadful mistake!"—and running up to his wounded antagonist, he took his hand, and pressing it eagerly, thus addressed him:—"My dear friend, if ye'er kilt, I ask your pardon in this world and the next, for I made a d—l of a mistake; it was capers that I saw growing upon the trees at Malta, and not anchovies at all!"

The wounded man, smiling at this ludicrous explanation and apology, said:—"My good fellow, I wish you had thought of that a little sooner: I don't think you have quite killed me; but I hope you will remember the difference between *Anchovies* and *Capers* as long as you live."

### THE LATE GENERAL PICTON.

The following account of this brave and singular officer, at Vittoria, is taken from a 'Narrative of adventures in the Peninsula, during the War in 1812-1813—By an officer, late in the Staff Corps, regiment of Cavalry.'

"The gallant General had been for some time under a cloud; the principal cause of which is stated to have been his rough and unpliant temper. The third division had always been called *par excellence*, 'the fighting division' being ever foremost where danger was the greatest. During the late advance, however, they had been saddled with the scaling ladders, and other necessary lumber of the army; and this had greatly annoyed Picton, and contributed to produce still greater ebullitions of temper, which it would have been more prudent in him to have restrained. On the march, head-quarter's baggage has the privilege of continuing its route, without turning aside to allow any troops to pass it. One day Picton, overtaking it with the division, ordered it off the road until he had marched by. A part complied, but Lord Wellington's butler refused to obey, pleading head quarter privilege. Upon this, it is said that Picton struck him with his umbrella which he usually carried to defend his eyes, which were weak, from the sun, and accompanied his castigation with a threat of having him tied up and flogged by the provost marshal, if he did not immediately give way to the division. In the battle of Vittoria, Picton did not think that such a post was assigned to his troops as their oft-tried valour seemed to challenge. An aide-de-camp of Lord Wellington riding up to him shortly after the engagement was begun, and about the time Lord Dalhousie was expected to *debut*, enquired of the General, 'whether he had seen his lordship?' Picton's voice was never very musical, and on this occasion it was absolutely hoarse. 'No, sir,' was the reply, 'I have not seen him—but have got orders for me, sir?' 'None,' said the aide-de-camp. 'Then pray, sir, what are the orders you bring?' 'That, as soon as Lord Dalhousie shall commence at attack upon that bridge the fourth and sixth divisions are to support him.' Picton, drawing himself up, and putting his arms akimbo, then said, 'You may tell Lord Wellington from me, sir, that the third division, under my command, shall in less than ten minutes attack the bridge and carry it, and the fourth and sixth divisions, may support if they choose.' Upon this the gallant General mounted his horse, and putting himself at the head of his troops, waved his hat, and led them on to the charge, with the bland compellations of 'Come on, ye rascals! come on ye fighting villains!' The bridge was carried in a few minutes."

PECULIARITIES OF THE PRESS.—The stereotyped phraseology of the press is to us a standing joke—a perpetual and never-to-be-exhausted spring of 'rational entertainment.' Is there any unusual shower of rain in any village within 500 miles of London?—of course, its like was not known 'in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.' Does it happen to take place in town instead of the country?—of course, 'the metropolis was visited by one of the most awful, &c.' Is there a chimney on fire?—of course, the 'devouring element' blazes through a long paragraph. Is a straw-bonnet maker's apprentice robbed of her reticule, or exposed to the indignity of having her veil gently thrown back, displaying her beauties to the gaze of the vulgar?—of course, 'the deed was perpetrated' either by a 'wretch,' or a 'monster in the human form.' Is somebody acquitted by the Lord Mayor upon a charge of swindling?—of course, he is a person of very 'interesting appearance.' Is somebody convicted upon a similar charge, of course he is a 'suspicious-looking character.' Does a gentleman fail to recover, at the hands of a Magistrate, a wife who has run away from him fifteen times?—of course, his feelings 'may be more easily conceived than described.' Do five fools, aged fifty-one years each, happen to meet together at any time on this side of the antipodes?—of course, it is discovered that 'their united ages amount to two hundred and fifty years.' Are people married now-a-days?—no, they are always led to the 'hymeneal altar.' Are they hanged?—by no means; they are 'launched into eternity.' Do rich landowners give their

furnished tenantry a dinner at Christmas?—It is hailed as a noble specimen of 'genuine English hospitality.'—*Monthly Magazine.*

ABORIGINAL CHARACTER.—As an Indian was straying through a village on the Kennebec, he passed a gentleman standing at his door, and begged a piece of tobacco. The person stopped back, and selected a generous piece, for which he received a gruff 'thank you,' and thought no more of the affair. Three or four months afterwards, he was surprised at an Indian coming into the store, and presenting him with a beautiful miniature birch canoe, painted, and furnished with paddles to correspond. On asking the meaning of it, he was told, 'Indian no forget; you give me tobacco—me make this for you.' This man's gratitude for a trifling favour, had led him to bestow more labour on his present than would have purchased him many pounds of his favourite fumigatory.—*Boston Paper.*

LADY STAIR'S PUN.—Graham of Claverhouse, (commonly pronounced Clavers), was appointed sheriff of Wigtownshire, in 1682. On one occasion, when this violent persecutor had been inveighing in Lady Stair's presence against our illustrious reformer, she said, 'Why are you so severe on the character of John Knox? You are both reformers; he gained his point by *clavers*; you attempt to gain yours by *knocks*!'

### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE New-Brunswick Times.

MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT.  
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 remuneration 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 necessities 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, and the means by which it may be attained, 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 rage, beardless 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 Aereopagi of old, deliberate on its wants and ponder on its many resources in the dark, where no external object can influence, or ambitious allurements enchain, 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. LEEDY, St. John.

January 25, 1833.

LANDED at the Store of Mr. Joseph Gay, not, from on board the Steamer Woodstock, in the month of November last, 5 Bales Dry Fish; the owner may have the same, by proving the property and paying expenses.

JAMES ACKERLEY.

Fredericton, Feb. 16, 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 foregoing Resolution.

3d. Moved by G. F. S. Barton, 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. Lagrin, Esq. and seconded by Mr. John T. Smith:

That a Committee of five persons be appointed for carrying the foregoing 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. Lagrin, 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 foregoing Resolutions NOTICE is hereby given, that Subscriptions will be received in Fredericton, at the residence of the respective Members of the

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 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 relies 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 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 Pinkston, Surgeon of the Havana, and Indianan, in a violent malignant Fever, with which the Ship's Company were afflicted between Benecolen and China in the Year 1772, 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 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 Costiveness, troublesome Flatulencies, and Cholera; 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 Free-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 free Liver attained the age of Seventy-five,) for by assisting Nature in the Discharge of 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 2s 6d. each, or 2 Boxes in one for 4s. 6d. or 6 boxes in one large Box may be had for 12s. each, by WILLIAM SIMMONS, Druggist, Fredericton, General Agent for the Province, to whom all desiring Agencies are requested to address with reference or remittance.

managing Committee; Woodstock in 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.

THE FILE of the ROYAL GAZETTE, commencing 1st August, 1829, and ending 1st January, 1830, belonging to the Editor, is missing from this Office. The person who has it in his possession, will have the goodness to return it, as the loss of it would be attended with serious inconvenience to the proprietor.

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.

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 insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied 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.

AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE

SAINT JOHN, Mr. Peter Duff.

SAINT ANDREWS, Mr. George Miller.

DORCHESTER, E. B. Chandler.

SALISBURY, R. Scott, Esq.

KENT, J. W. Weldon, Esq.

MIRAMICHI, Edward Baker, Esq.

KENT, (COUNTY OF YORK) Geo. Moorhouse, Esq.

WOODSTOCK, and NORTHAMPTON, Mr. Charles Raymond.

SHEFFIELD, James Tilley, Esq.

GAGETOWN, Doctor Barker.

KINGSTON, Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell.

HANPTON, Mr. Asa Davidson.

SUSSEX VALLEY, Mr. Samuel Hallett.

J. C. Vail Esq.