

POETRY.

Selected.

THE EXILE'S RETURN.

Dear scene of my childhood! dear land of my home!
How gladly I hie o'er the ocean's white foam—
How gladly I pass o'er the bark-bearing wave—
For I long to behold thee, green land of the brave.

I have been with the Gaul o'er his vine-covered plains,
I have been with the Swiss in his ivy-clad fane,
With the Switzer I've climbed o'er his mountain of snow,
And heard the dread Avalanche thunder below.

I have knelt by the grave of the mighty-armed Tell,
I have heard the loud Tocsin chime Poland's death-knell,
I have seen Russia's despot his red sceptre wave—
Then, then did I think on thee, land of the brave.

Unheeded I've passed o'er the Euxine's black strand,
Unheeded I've passed through hot Araby's sand,
Unmindful I've passed by the great Prophet's grave—
For thou wert far dearer, green land of the brave.

I've feasted in Persia's magnificent halls,
I've wandered alone by her wild water-falls,
I've worn the bright diamonds of Oman's green sea—
But the trefold of Erin was dearer to me.

Ah yes! I have been in the vale of Cashmere,
Whose waters received a poor wanderer's tear,
Thro' the wide world I've wandered o'er mountain and wave—
But ne'er found thy equal, green land of the brave.

Then Erin, receive me, a wandering child,
Who fled from the home of his fathers exiled;
O Erin! receive him, allot him a grave,
Let him rest in thy bosom, green land of the brave.

VARIETIES.

GRAND COMMEMORATION IN SWEDEN.

Charles the Fourteenth, the present King of Sweden and Norway, having given intimation that he desired a general public festival to the memory of Gustavus Adolphus, to be held on the 6th of November, 1832, that being the two hundredth anniversary of his death, great preparations were made throughout the country for its due celebration. As Gustavus fell in defending the Protestant cause, his name is, in the minds of the Swedes, connected with the preservation of their religious privileges; and indeed, by all accounts Gustavus himself was friendly, not only to the name of religion, but to its purity, its vitality, its practice. On these accounts it was decided that the festival should be of a religious character; mixed, however, with circumstances designed to give it also a military aspect. Upsala, the seat of learning, and Stockholm, the residence of the Court, were intended for the principal scenes of the ceremony. In the former, a granite obelisk was to be erected, in the presence of the Crown Prince and two of his sons; and in the latter, the King, Queen, and Crown Princess were to attend divine service, and be present at the lowering of the remains of Gustavus into a splendid marble sarcophagus prepared for their reception. Some days previous to the 6th, the lead coffin, containing the mouldering dust of him who was once a King, was removed from the mausoleum of Charles the Twelfth, where it had stood, and placed before the altar of the Church of the Nobles, preparatory to its being deposited in the sarcophagus. The coffin was examined externally and internally in the presence of a few select Ministers of State; and the following is the account I received from a trustworthy source as to its condition. On the top are several inscriptions in Latin, cut in the lead; the most prominent of which contains these words, "I fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day." On opening the coffin, a shell of oak, without a cover, was discovered, in which the ashes of Gustavus appeared. The head had fallen from its place, and was destitute of flesh; but a part of the hair on the skull, and the mustaches, remained. The hands appeared to have been clasped over the breast, but none of the fingers remained entire. The whole body was reduced to a skeleton, and the bones dry, and much reduced in size. Tradition had said that a gold casket would be found, containing the heart of the warrior; as his surviving Queen had it during her life time suspended from the roof at the foot of her bed: no gold casket, however, appeared; but in its place a velvet bag, lined with satin, containing a small quantity of mouldering dust, supposed to be the remains of that heart which feared not the danger of the bloody field. A robe of elegant gold brocade, in which the body had been enveloped, was found in excellent preservation; as also the satin breeches of the order of the Seraphim, which had been placed on the body. The soles of the shoes were perfect; but the rest of the shoes, supposed to have been of silk, could not be found. After a minute detail of the state of the body had been taken, the coffin was again closed, never to be re-opened, till the trumpet shall sound, and the dead hear the cry, "awake, and come to judgment!"

On the morning of the 6th, there was divine service in all the churches at nine o'clock; after which a collection was made for the suffering inhabitants of the northern

provinces. I rejoiced to see such an advantage taken of the day; and am happy to say, the sum obtained was considerable for this place. A little after twelve o'clock, the Peers, and different orders of knighthood, having taken their places around the coffin, the King, Queen, and Princess arrived at the Church of the Nobles, and were met at the porch by the Bishop of Stockholm, Dr. Wahlén, bearing the mitre and crozier, and attended by three Chaplains of the Court. The Bishop welcomed the royal party audibly in the name of Jesus; and preceded them along the centre aisle to the altar. The service of the day commenced by the singing of a psalm, said to have been composed by Gustavus on the night before the battle of Lutzen, and sang by the army on the morning of that (to him) fatal day. The psalm expresses the confidence of a Christian warrior in the power of the God of armies; and the assurance of success, though they were but a handful in comparison with the multitude of the enemy. A selection from the liturgy was then read; another psalm sung; and the Bishop then delivered a sort of funeral oration from the altar, eulogising the high and religious feeling which induced King Gustavus to forsake a multiplicity of worldly advantages, and to oppose the counsels of his nobles, in order to defend the cause of Protestantism against the Popish armies. When the Bishop had concluded, eight Generals and eight Admirals took the coffin, and conveyed it up a flight of steps to the mausoleum, where the sarcophagus had been placed, lowering it into this receptacle, amidst the firing of musketry and cannon shots from all the neighbouring forts. In the evening all the public buildings were illuminated. The square in which the equestrian statue of Gustavus stands was very brilliant, and, seen from the opposite side of the river, had an imposing effect. No business of any kind was done on this day; and the shops were much more carefully closed than, I am very sorry to say, is the case on the Sabbath: the day on which we commemorate the victory over death and hell, obtained by him who "ascended on high and led captivity captive, and received gifts for men, even for the rebellious also; that the Lord God might dwell among them."

GEORGE SCOTT.

Stockholm, Nov. 16th 1832.

"U. S. FRIGATE UNITED STATES,"
Lisbon, August 16 1832.

"We anchored here to-day at 1 P. M., having touched at the Western Islands and Madeira. We made Madeira about day light on the 26th ultimo, and came to anchor off Funchal at 2, 30, P. M. This town, Funchal, is situated on the south-east side of the island, and stretches along the margin of the Bay for a mile and a half. The view of it from the anchorage is beautiful; but on landing it is altogether changed, owing to the dilapidated condition of the houses, and narrowness of the streets, which are not more than 12 or 14 feet wide; but, for a Portuguese town, are uncommonly clean, owing, it is said, to the ascendancy which the English resident merchants on the island, have over the Portuguese."

"During our stay, I dined with the American Consul, Mr. Marsh, in company with Corn. Patterson and family. He was very kind to the officers of the ship, and invited us to make his house our home during our stay."

"A stranger who stops at Madeira never fails to visit the Nunnery of Santa Clara and Nostra Senora del Monte. The latter is situated three miles up the side of the mountain, from whence you have the most beautiful view of the harbour and surrounding country. This road is very steep, and paved entirely with small paving stones, which prohibits the use of carriages, and of course you are obliged to ascend on horseback. The activity of the horses here, which are very small, and also of the guides, is truly astonishing."

"To give you some idea of it, I will relate my journey up the mountain. Mr. H. and myself, being duly booted and spurred, mounted our horses, and, signifying our readiness to proceed, the guides armed with their long poles, seized the animals by the tails, and began to goad them with a vengeance. Away we went, horses kicking, dogs barking, guides screaming, whilst I was convulsed with laughter at the absurdity of the scene. I think it a miracle that I did not break my neck. To ascend the hill is well enough, but to ride down is indeed frightful. If you attempt to keep a tight rein, the guide always pulls it slack, with a 'surge' Senor; meaning loose, sir, so that you must resign yourself to your fate with patience."

The Convent of Santa Clara is situated at the West end of Funchal. There is little to be seen worthy of notice, except the beautiful Nun Maria Clementina Agostinho, whose history I find in a work in my possession, and which has so much interested me. I will quote it.

"Maria Clementina, the youngest child of Pedro Agostinho, was born in Madeira. Her parents had an unusually large family, but were labouring under embarrassment from the unfavourable termination of a law-suit. What unfortunate event coincided with her birth, I know not; but Maria was disliked by her parents from the first year of her infancy. Her brothers neglected her in obedience to their father and mother, and her sisters, who were very ugly, hated her for her beauty. Every one else in Funchal loved her, and she had many offers of marriage at thirteen years of age, which the little maiden laughed at, and forwarded to her elder sisters. The more she was petted abroad, the more she was persecuted at home. She was treated at length like Cinderella, with no chance of a fairy

to help her. Amongst other arrangements for the purchase of commissions for two of his sons, and for giving portions to two of his daughters, Pedro determined to sacrifice his best and sweetest child Maria. At 18, she was placed as a novice in this Nunnery. At 19 she took the veil, and renounced the world forever. At this time she was the most beautiful girl on the island, and, what is remarkable in a Portuguese, of a fair complexion, with a brilliant colour, blue eyes, and very long glossy brown hair. A year after this, the constitutional government was established in Portugal, and one of the first and wisest acts of the Cortes, was to order the doors of all religious houses to be thrown open. Santa Clara was visited by friends and strangers, some to see the church, some to see the nuns, and some to see the gardens. Amongst others, a Portuguese officer, at that time quartered at Funchal, saw, and fell in love with Maria. He was a handsome youth of good family, and Maria returned his love with an earnestness which, perhaps, had as much desire of liberty as female passion in it. A nun is emancipated from her parents, and the law declared the vow of celibacy null and void. The marriage was determined on, her hair permitted to grow again, her clothes prepared, and the wedding day fixed. Maria fell ill, and her physician enjoined perfect quiet for some time. The wedding was fatally postponed to another day, and before that day arrived, his Faithful Majesty had dissolved his Parliament, and fearful lest Heaven should lose one more of its daughters, had revoked the law of the Cortes, and despatched an express to notify as much to his subjects in Madeira. Maria arose from her bed of sickness to return to her cell and her rosary. Her languishing ringlets were again mercilessly shorn, the mob-cap, the leathern corset, the serge gown was laid before her, and some old Egyptians, who could not better themselves elsewhere, bade her return thanks to God that she had narrowly escaped mixing again in the vanities of the world."

Poor girl! how I pity her! She is still exquisitely beautiful, although 26 years of age, and has a form that shames a Venus. I saw her several times, and expressed such an interest in her fate, that she seemed much affected, and said she never would forget me. She also gave me some artificial flowers, made by herself, and her best wishes for my happiness. I conversed with her in Spanish."

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 trimment 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 age, heartless 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 Areopagi of old, deliberate on its wants and ponder on its many resources in the dark, where no external object can influence, or ambitious allurements entice, 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. LUDBY, St. John's, January 25, 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. 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. Lugin, Esq. and seconded by Mr. John T. Smith:

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 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 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, 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 Pinkston, Surgeon of the Havana, and Indianman, in a violent malignant Fever, with which the Ship's Company were afflicted between Benecool 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 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 affected: 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-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 SIMPSON, Druggist, Fredericton, General Agent for the Proprietor, to whom all desiring Agencies are requested to address with reference or remittance.