

POETRY.

Selected.

TIME.

TEMPUS OMNIA REVELAT.
Time hath a wonder-working power,
And changes all beneath the sun;
Vicissitudes through every hour—
Through every moment run:
Nor fame, nor wealth, nor pride, nor force,
Can change, arrest, or speed its course.

Time, o'er the infant that appears,
In babyhood, so sweet to day,
Shall bring, and leave a weight of years,
And bear that weight away;
Leaving no traces on the scene;
Or only this,—that he has been.

Time shall impress oblivion's seal
On many records of the brave;
And Time hath mysteries to reveal,
Like secrets from the grave;
When men, and ages yet unborn,
Antiquity's dark paths have worn.

Time will the truest friendship prove:
Changes, confirms, or marks its fall;
Time is the genuine test of love—
That knows no change at all;
But Friendship,—generous, pure, sublime,—
And Love,—true Love, improve with Time.

Time wings the Seasons in their flight,
Measuring, even from Creation's birth,
Both life and death, and day and night,
And all things upon earth;
Sun, moon, and stars, are set to be
Time's way-marks through eternity.

Time brings the increase of the world;
Fills up each chasm made by Death;
And while from life are millions hurled,
Gives other millions breath:
Kindles aspiring manhood's fires,
And quells the vigour of its sires.

Time, through the gayest breast, may fling
A poison'd, barb'd, unerring dart:
Time may extract Affliction's sting
Even from the saddest heart,
Pour balm into its wounds at length,
And clothe the spirit with new strength.

Time will impair thy youth, if young;
Hold, will soon thy age decay;
On Time all hopes, all fears are hung,
—O then, be wise to-day!
For Time, which chang'd all things before,
Thy state shall fix, to change no more.

VARIETIES.

VICISSITUDES OF THE EARTH.

No study can be more universally interesting than that which leads us to an acquaintance with the changes our earth has undergone in past ages. If it be possible to ascertain the order of those changes, and the probable periods in which they were effected, it is clear that we may form a complete history of the planet we inhabit; for the entire period necessary to produce the appearances within reach of examination, as well as to infer, with something like certainty, the course of future revolutions. With respect to the origin of the materials, composing the globe, science and observation can give us no information. But the vicissitudes to which they have been subjected, and the agents which have been most energetic in operating these vicissitudes, we can easily explore, with the certainty of acquiring information more and more accurate as we prosecute the investigation.

The science which employs itself in this task is called Geology, or the study of the structure of the earth. A system, which would account for the original birth and organization of the globe, is called Cosmogony; but no system of this nature can be more than a series of guesses strung together in some plausible order, or an hypothesis, since nature, though she offers us abundance of signs by which we may learn the changes to which she has been subjected, gives us no indication of a period when she began to exist, or of the mode in which the material universe was brought into being.

Now, the first idea which must strike any one who looks, even in the most superficial manner, on the natural objects by which he is surrounded, is, that every portion of the earth has undergone total, and, until they are accounted for, stupendous changes. If he dig a hole in a post-moss, he finds huge trees rooted in spots where now there is only a shrubless morass; if he cut through the soil of a verdant meadow, he may find a bed of peat enclosing the trunks of trees; if he go still lower, he discovers a bed of clay, including the shells of fresh water fish; still lower, the shells of sea fish will be intermingled; while below this last layer, or stratum, the shells of salt water shells, or, as a naturalist would call them, marine testacea, which have no river or fluviatile species mixed with them. Again, a mountain stream, the sudden melting of ice, or an unusual frost, detaches a fragment from the side of a hill; and behold, similar layers of buried trees, and shells, and bones, are suddenly exposed to view on the elevated mountain precipice! The native of the district collects some of these shells; he has never seen any like them before; no such fish inhabit the neighbouring lakes, or rivers, or ocean, and he preserves them in silent and ignorant amazement. At length a traveller arrives; to him the unknown curiosities are shown; and he redoubles the perplexity of the possessor by informing him that he has frequently collected similar shells inhabited by living fish on the shores of the Indian Ocean, or the banks of some distant river. Ten thousand conflicting ideas now crowd upon the collector's mind. Curiosity so startlingly awakened cannot slumber until some satisfaction has been given to its restless spirit. Did these very objects before me once inhabit those distant climes where their brethren now reside? Were they swept from their original seat by the resistless force of some mighty de-

luge, and left to perish in these ungenial climes? He looks at the hill side, and the regular order in which he sees layer after layer deposited, checks this conjecture. Surely, had such been the cause of their transportation, masses would have been heaped upon each other in wild confusion. Can they then have once made this their home and dwelling place? Was this once an expanse of waters fitted for the reception and support of creatures which require the heat of a tropical sun? If so, how can the climate have undergone so miraculous a change? Has the sun changed his course? Such are his probable reflections, until he puts an end to his perplexities in one of those ways, according to the character of his mind. If his intellect be restless, impatient, and feeble, after revolving the matter once or twice, and finding no end in wandering mazes lost, he discards it altogether from his thoughts as impracticable and useless; if he be a pert, conceited, reasoning thing, ever skipping from conclusion to conclusion, with a sneer for all those who do not imitate his agility, he straightway forms an hypothesis; quits his single trace of facts, and flits away to some new topic. Should another traveller pay him a visit, and detail new facts inconsistent with his theory, he gives himself no trouble about that. Ignorance and self-conceit have a ready balm for such wounds, and he contents himself with thinking, if he does not absolutely remark, with the Frenchman, that it is "so much the worse for the facts." But if he has a patient, reflecting spirit, a true desire for knowledge, and a proper sense of the united extent of his information—if in short, he is by nature and by habit a philosopher in the true sense of the word, he treasures up his acquired knowledge, and sets diligently to work to add to his store. He digs new holes, cuts the face of other hills, carefully observes the appearances offered to his view, and procures all the information in his power from those whose observations have been more extensive than his own, or carried on in another direction. Thus he may hope in time to acquire sufficient information to enable him to form some just idea of the causes of the various and apparently inconsistent appearances he has noticed. The first of these classes are evidently incapable of inquiring with effect into any subject. Numbers of the second, and a few of the third and rarest class, have occupied themselves in geology. Among these, incomparably the most distinguished is Professor Lyell, the Newton of the science, whose views I shall now proceed to explain in as simple and as clear a manner as I can. Indeed, it would be difficult to state Professor Lyell's views of the great law which governs the changes to which the structure of the earth is liable, otherwise than simply and clearly; for simplicity is the characteristic of all the great laws of nature; and when once elucidated, they appear to have been from the first, a most obvious solution of the phenomena or appearances.

Like all other great philosophers, or men who have been remarkably successful in developing the laws of nature, Professor Lyell has constructed his simple hypothesis upon an almost boundless accumulation of facts. In the industry with which he has amassed information respecting the state of the globe, and the various use he has made of his materials, he has no superior except the great master of human knowledge, Aristotle, and the reviser of the true Aristotelian mode of philosophizing, Lord Bacon.

Before proceeding to explain Lyell's system, it is necessary to point out some of the errors he has to combat. Hitherto geologists, when at a loss to account for the traces every where left on the face of the earth of gigantic change, have called in to their aid the unbridled violence of the elements. They have supposed the earth at some past era to have been seized with convulsive paroxysms, which have dislocated all its parts, and shattered its very frame work. That after these chaotic agitations, it is again settled down into a comparatively quiescent state. In one of these happy intervals we at present exist, warned only of the lurking energies which have wrought these tremendous results, and which may again probably annihilate, in one vast explosion, the present order of things, by the low growl of some insignificant volcano, the slight tremour of a local earthquake, or the ravages of a partial inundation. These philosophers wielded the powers of nature much in the same way as the pre-Newtonian astronomers did the framework of the heavens. As the latter lavished upon the celestial architecture, spheres, cycles, and epicycles, without end, to save the phenomena, so have the former discharged the earthquake, the volcano, and the deluge, with remorseless fury over the face of creation. Were they at a loss to account for the elevation of a mountain ridge? Straightway the subterranean mines were charged, and an explosion which would shake creation to the centre shot the Andes up into the regions of air. Were they perplexed by the remains of marine animals on the summits of lofty mountains? Some sudden inversion of the planet hurled an ocean over the heights, and transported thither fragments and relics from the most opposite and distant regions. Such was the recent state of the science of geology. The entire theory of paroxysms and convulsions was as completely a tissue of inventions, supported by no analogy in nature to account for appearances, as the cycles, and epicycles of the astronomers. However, Newton arose, and by the announcement of the simple law of gravity, put an end for ever to the din of conflicting spheres, and the dizzy maze of centric and eccentric orbs. The simple fact announced by Professor Lyell, as the result of extensive observation and calcu-

lation, which is to dispense with these periodical returns of agitation, is, that the operations of nature, as seen around us from day to day, are fully adequate to the production of every change which we can ascertain to have taken place in the structure of the globe. He tells us that we may daily see processes going on, which, though insignificant to our limited and brief opportunities of observation, are yet sufficient, by their ceaseless operation, to level the loftiest mountains, fill the profoundest depths, dissipate existing continents, and elevate into their place the 'ooze and sunken bottom' of the present ocean.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE CASCADE OF THE RAINBOW.

Stewart, in the course of his visit to the South Seas, describes a cascade which he saw in one of the Sandwich Islands. "There is one object worthy of notice," says he, "in the vicinity of Byron Bay, which I had not previously an opportunity of visiting—a waterfall in the river Wairuku. We landed at the mouth of the stream, on the wild rocks forming its precipitous banks. This place has been the favourite resort of our gentlemen; and the untiring feats of the islanders, in throwing themselves from some of the highest of the adjoining cliffs, thirty, forty, and fifty feet, into the basins below, and in gliding down the falls above the watering-place, at the seeming hazard of being dashed to death, having daily afforded them great amusement." In many places the bed of the river is deep, apparently unfathomable; and, at such parts especially, the embankments are bold and abrupt, forty, sixty, and a hundred feet high, and generally perpendicular. The principal object of our ramble surpassed, in novelty and beauty, every anticipation. It is decidedly superior, in the variety of its points of interest, to any other of the kind I had ever seen. The projection of water is one hundred and ten feet in height; and the ascent causing it, in the view had from below, appears a natural bridge, spanning the basin into which the water is poured, in one broad arch, resting on either side upon massive abutments of basaltic rock. The arch, however, instead of being open entirely through, is the entrance of a deep recess or cavern, into the darkness and gloom of which the sight can scarce penetrate. The basin beneath, a perfect circle of some hundred yards diameter, was placed as a lake, except where the stream plunges into it from above, and completely walled in, save at a single narrow outlet, by precipices of rock a hundred and fifty feet or more high, richly covered with moss, fern, and shrubbery. An isolated pyramidal peak, at the base of which we stood, rises directly opposite to the cascade; its formation, like that of the arch, being almost precisely that of the Giant's Causeway, possessing the same distinctive characteristics in form and in regularity of arrangement.

TWO USEFUL RECEIPTS.

FUMIGATING MIXTURE.—Two ounces of salt dried, two ditto of niter. Mix and put to them, in a stoneware basin or plate, a half-ounce of water, and the same quantity of good sulphuric acid. Remove all polished metal articles from the room as the vapour would rust them, and close all doors and windows. To procure more advantage, when the process appears to cease, place the basin on hot sand.

CHEAP STEW-SOUP.—Two pounds of beef, four onions, ten turnips, half a pound of rice, a large handful of parsley, thyme, and savoury; some pepper and salt; eight quarts of water. Cut the beef in slices; and after it has boiled some time, cut it still smaller. The whole should boil gently about two hours on a slow fire. If fuel be scarce, it may be stewed all night in an oven, and warmed up next day. You may add oatmeal and potatoes. Gray peas will be a great addition.—Mrs. Hannah More.

NUMBER OF STARS.—Of the stars in the British catalogue, there are many only visible through a telescope, nor does the eye ever see more than a thousand at the same time in the clearest heaven; yet the same time in the clearest heaven; yet the number is probably infinite. From the first to the sixth magnitude, inclusive, the total number of stars is 3123.

SOLDIERS' FUNERALS.

"There is a simplicity and a decency in a military funeral, even in its plainest form, far surpassing in solemnity all the pomp and pageantry of the most sumptuous funeral in civil life. There, a number of hirelings, whose bodies only bear the garb of war, while their countenance, gestures, and manners betray indifference or a harkneyed observance of form, render the last offices to the deceased; and a hired vehicle, still smelling of its last inmate, bears the body to the grave, where, perhaps, the bones of some old tenant of the soil are displaced, in process of time, to a similar ejection. Here, the deceased soldier is borne to his last resting place on the shoulders of his comrades; the flag under which he fought and died, is the pall which covers his remains; the sword and other emblems of his profession, which surmount the body, speak more than the most eloquent funeral oration to the heart of the spectator; the martial music, in solemn cadence, disposes the soul to suitable emotions; the fresh grave, open to receive its first offering, the short, but affecting ritual is pronounced by the lips of a brother soldier, perhaps in the faltering accents of friendship; and the last volley seems to announce the entrance of the immortal part into the portals of eternity."—Twelve Years' Military Adventures.

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 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 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, before me
JOHN KEY, Mayor.

MICHAEL FITZGIBBON.

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." Mr. Fleming Pinkett, Surgeon of the Havana, East Indian, in a violent malignant Fever, with which the Ship's Company were afflicted between Benicolen 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-Ache, as well as for Head Aches occasioned by Indigestion or Free Living; thereby preventing Palpitations 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.

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 Country. 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., 10d. & 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.

BOARD & LODGING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has fitted up his House, adjoining Mr. James White's, and nearly opposite the Royal Hotel, in Chatham, for the reception of BOARDERS, and flatters himself that those who make trial of his Establishment will find comfortable accommodation, and meet with every necessary attention. He has also a good STABLE, and is always well supplied with fodder.
JOHN HEA.
Miramichi, 18th Dec. 1832. 6w.

JAMES F. GALE.

Chymist & Druggist.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has succeeded Geo. E. Baldwin, Esq. Surgeon, &c. in the above business, in the Shop lately occupied by him, in Queen Street, opposite Mr. J. T. Smith's, where he intends to keep on hand an assortment of the most genuine Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pickles, Sauces, &c.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and, for a considerable time, engaged as an Assistant in a respectable Chymist and Druggist's shop in London, he hopes by moderate charges and attention to business to merit a share of public confidence.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately prepared. Country Practitioners supplied on the lowest terms for Cash.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted Fredericton, 21st August, 1832.

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. Blankets, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

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