

POETRY. Selected.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

"I REMEMBER THY VOICE."

I remember thy voice—when brightly
The sunbeams around me lie,
When the glorious day hath gladdened
The face of the laughing sky.
When the midnight wings are sighing
With a faint and wailing sound,
And the city with its murmur
Lies dark and silent round.
When the lamps are dimly twinkling,
In their cold and far array,
And toil and care and anguish,
Lie hush'd until the day.

I remember thy voice.

I remember thy voice—when harshly
Some other hath learned to chide,
And cold words are vainly uttered,
While my thoughts are wandering wide.
And, O! when the tones are gentle,
From a kindly heart and eye,
I dream of thy words of loneliness,
And weep for the days gone by.
In the glittering blaze of splendour,
In the midst of the heartless crowd,
Amid shouts and music and laughter,
Amid murmurs confused and loud.

I remember thy voice.

I remember thy voice—when sadly
I sit in the evenings alone;
Or when lips believed have spoken
With something of thy tone.
When the rich warm breath of summer
Hath rippled the silent wave,
And the scent of some lone wild flower
Brings dreams of thine early grave.
In the dark and dreary winter,
When the snow shower falleth light,
And they talk of the year departed
Round the home fire blazing bright.

I remember thy voice.

I remember thy voice—the future
May come with its smiles and tears,
And the past with its gloomy sorrow
May be hidden by sunny years.
The power of grief may weaken,
As it doth—in the hearts of men,
And the thoughts that are now so bitter
May come faintly to me then.
O then will thy deep tones vanish?
Will that sound from my soul depart?
I remember thy voice—the echo
Is ringing my inmost heart.

VARIETIES.

LOSS OF THE SHIP LOGAN.

Captain Bunker, of the new ship Logan, of New York, (says a Charleston paper of the 5th inst.) arrived at this port yesterday in the ship Grand Turk, furnishing us with the following particulars of the destruction of his vessel by lightning on his passage from Savannah to Liverpool. Left Tybee 16th Dec. with a fair wind from South, which continued blowing a heavy gale from the westward until the 20th, on which day, at 45 minutes past one o'clock, P. M. the ship was struck by lightning, which descended the starboard pump, from thence it passed up the after hatchway, and went off. It was immediately observed that the ship was on fire, when the crew commenced breaking out cotton from the main hatchway, for the purpose of extinguishing it. In the course of half an hour got into the lower hold, and on the starboard side of the pump well found the cotton on fire; they then commenced throwing on water, and heaving the cotton overboard, first cutting the bales in pieces; after working in this way for some time, and heaving overboard eight or ten bales, it was found that the fire was raging between decks on the larboard side; they then left the lower hold, and commenced breaking out between decks, and in a short time broke out twenty or thirty bales, but the smoke became so suffocating as to oblige the hands to leave the hold and close the hatches. It was now night, and the ship was under close reefed topsails; after all the hatches were closed up, the upper deck began to grow hot—with the determination, therefore to save the ship and cargo, if possible, hoses were cut around the pumps and capstans, and water poured down, which was continued all night—day light found that all the upper deck, from the mainmast to the after hatch was on fire and in some places the deck was burnt through. The main hatches were taken off and the hands spent about an hour in heaving down water, when the smoke became so dense that the men could stand it no longer. The hatches were then closed for the last time, and continued throwing water through the holes that were cut, the fire still gaining so fast that no hopes were left of saving the ship. The long boat was now ordered out, and sixty gallons of water and what provisions could be obtained, put on board, when the officers and crew, (16 in number) embarked in her, being then in lat. 33 N., long. 66 W.; having saved nothing but a chronometer and quadrant, and what clothes they stood in. The nearest land was the Island of Bermuda, which bore about S. E. one hundred miles distant, which they endeavoured to reach, but the wind blowing heavy from W. S. W. could not fetch it, but drifted to the eastward of it, when they fortunately fell in with the Grand Turk, and were rescued from a watery grave, after having been in the boat five days, most of which time it was blowing a gale. Captain Madagan kindly took them on board, and treated them with every attention which their distressed situation required.

The Logan was a fine new ship of this port, belonging to Samuel Hicks & Son, on her first voyage. She was about 420 tons burthen, cost about \$25,000, and was insured nearly to the cost. The owners had also on board an invoice of cotton insured at about \$22,000, sufficient to cover cost and premium. There was other freight on board, making up a total for the ship and cargo, of \$75,000, most of which is insured in Wall-street. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—Mr. M. Evans, of Chisden, county of Galway, in a letter to a Galway paper, dated December 3d, gives the following melancholy account of a wreck, which occurred a few days since. "On Wednesday morning last, a portion of the ship was seen floating near the entrance of Roundstone Bay, and by the active exertions of the Coast Guards on that station, under the command of Lieut. Hunter, R. N., it was immediately secured. On the following day the remainder of the wreck was discovered at some few miles distance from the first named place. Some uniforms and several bodies having been washed ashore, it was concluded that one of His Majesty's ships had been lost somewhere in the offing. However, lately a few trunks with mutilated papers and other articles, have been found by Captain Bushby, R. N. inspecting commander of this district, to whose politeness I am indebted for the following particulars, gleaned from the remains of the ship's papers:—She was a brig of about 350 tons burthen, bound from Greenock to Oporto, with recruits and stores for the Ex-Emperor, Don Pedro's service. The vessel's name was the Rival, but although I cannot find out the exact number of troops on board, still it is to be presumed that it was considerable, as the charter party states, 'that she shall take no more than four hundred and eighty men.' Up to the present time five bodies have been washed ashore, and it is more than probable that others would have been found, had it not been for the prevalent tempestuous weather, which almost precludes further search. It appears by a letter from the owner to the Captain, (being brothers), couched in endearing terms, that the ship was to proceed from Oporto to Marseilles. The opinion of mariners on the coast is, that this deplorable wholesale loss of lives took place on the Skird Rocks. From the nature of the coast and of the storm, it seems impossible that a single individual could have escaped." —Liverpool Advertiser.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—The Shetland Islands have been visited with an awful dispensation of Providence. The fishermen, while engaged in their usual occupation, at a great distance from land, were suddenly overtaken by a hurricane of unprecedented violence even in that tempestuous region. Some were fortunate enough to gain the shore; others were picked up at sea by passing vessels; many were doomed to a watery grave. Nineteen boats sunk under the fury of the elements; and of one hundred and fourteen men who composed the crews, and who had left their homes full of hope and joy, only three returned to tell the tale of their disaster. So completely has the male population been swept from some of the villages, that the women have been compelled to take the places of their deceased husbands at the oar, in order to earn the means of subsistence for their starving children. These ill-fated mariners have left nearly eighty widows and several hundred children, exposed to all the evils of extreme poverty, aggravated by the rigours of a northern winter. A subscription has been set on foot for the surviving sufferers, in London. Lord Dundas has given £50, and several barons and merchants have contributed £10 each. The total amount subscribed is nearly £500. —*16 Dec. 15.*

At a meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's, held on Wednesday, the sum of £105 was voted, from their funds towards the subscription for the distressed widows and children of Shetland, and £50 to the Arctic Land Expedition. —*16.*

FEEDING SHEEP IN WINTER.—The winter season being the period in which sheep occupy the turnip ground, it is essential to their comfort, at that inclement season, to study the clearing of the ground, so that though they may be exposed to boisterous weather while eating on the break, they may have a place of shelter to flee to in case of a storm. This arrangement may not be difficult of accomplishment, when they have the choice of the cleared ground, as they advance in the consumption of the crop. In the event of a heavy fall of snow, when the turnips will be out of their reach, (a slight fall they soon trample down,) the snow should be cast off the turnips on the cleared part of the ground. Turnips are preserved in a fresh state under snow. In individual cases the hocks may grow so irregularly on the soft ground as to cause lameness. It is a safe precaution to examine the hocks of the flock at short intervals of time, and pair away all excrescences. I have no doubt that, were this precaution regularly attended to, the foot-rot would not be so frequently exhibited among flocks in the low country. —*Stephens.*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE New-Brunswick Times.

MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALENT.

THE want of a Newspaper in this Province, to whose columns the public in general might refer for every species of information; where the merchant might glean the state of foreign markets and the course of exchange; where the Literati, and all desirous of a peep into the Literary Mart, might see the rise of genius, the fluctuations of taste, and the march of science—where the Politician would trace the cause of events, and exult over a mass of information upon the leading states of the world—where the Farmer might find triumphant proof of 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, it is a duty she has from her infancy to her present adolescence by that fond parent, every sinew will be strung to cherish the ties that bind us to our King, and promote that affection, cordiality and union between Great Britain and New-Brunswick, which policy dictates and self-interest proves necessary.

While the Editor will steer clear of Democracy, levelling principles and confusion, he will fearlessly advocate Liberty on the broadest basis of human happiness; he will expose corruption, mock patriotism, thoughtless age, heedless politicians, and tyranny in either ruler or subject—he will tear the mask from hypocrisy, knavery, disappointed ambition, reckless speculation, or self aggrandizing 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 duty, 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 allurement enchant, where every passion is shut from the eye and every feeling cast on 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. LUDY, St. John's, January 25, 1833.

PROSPECTUS

OF PORTER'S

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

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

The First Volume to appear in February.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LONDON. (to sell.)

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, before me

JOHN KEY, Mayor.

The deponent is now in Frederickton 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, a st Indianman, in a violent malignant Fever, with which the Ship's Company were afflicted between Benicoulen 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 Rheumatism; and from their tendency to Promote Perspiration, and all the natural Secretions, arises their peculiar Quality of speedily removing Colds, and other Complaints to which the Human Frame is liable, from the Vicissitudes of our Climate. They are admirably calculated for Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Constipation, troublesome Flatulencies, and 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 SIMPSON, Druggist, Frederickton, General Agent for the Proprietor, to whom all desiring Agencies are requested to address with reference or remittance

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

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

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

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

Blanks of various kinds for Sale at this Office.

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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.

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