

POETRY.

Selected.

THE DEWY EVE.

"The Evening with her modest Veil
Gives leave to such poor shadows as myself
To walk abroad."—BEN JOHNSON.

The dewy eve, the dewy eve,
'Tis then that youthful Poets weave,
The love-sick song, or votive lay,
And hymn the hour of parting day;
Still subject of the regal Sun
Though day has clos'd and eve begun;
The balmy hour of doubtful light
That ushers in the pensive night—
The brief, but beautiful twilight."

The dewy eve, the dewy eve,
Oh! that's the hour for those who grieve;
Woe hates the garish light of day
And from the world hastes far away,
To hide the dim'd and tearful eye,
To heave unheeded, the labouring sigh,
And speak, tho' none may list, the grief
That finds in utterance, relief,
Soothing and balmy, if but brief!

The dewy eve, the dewy eve,
Oh! it is then that men believe
The wild Romance, or fairy tale,
At which, the Urchin's cheek turns pale,
'Tis then we harvest soothing thought—
With wisdom, or with virtue fraught,—
Then gladly seek in still sleep
A refuge from those musings deep,
That changeful, makes us smile or weep;

The dewy eve, the dewy eve,
'Tis then that strange wild fancies cleave
With shadowy, dim, but forcible way,
Around the heart, 'tis then that Fay,
Pari, and Genii dance along
The verdant mead with shout and song,
How blithe their Empire!—till 'tis past,
Fiend and Demon of the blast
Are held in leaden bondage fast!

The dewy eve, the dewy eve,
In that calm time, who would not leave
The festal hall—the busy strife
Of warning thoughts—the toil of life,
'To brush from off the heather-bell
Of Primrose in sequester'd dell
The fresh'ning damp, which, at that hour
Falls, all unseen, a gentle shower
Symbol of nature's love and power.

THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

AN ORIGINAL AND AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

The following particulars of an event that occurred in Portugal, during the war with the French are, with some mere amendments in phraseology, taken from the lips of a respectable individual, now a gardener, who served in the Peninsula, as a soldier in the 51st regiment of foot, and who receives a small pension in consideration of his length of service, and of a severe wound from a musket ball, in his head:—

Three regiments belonging to a division under the command of General Campbell, and to one of which the narrator was attached, were in the winter of 1810 quartered in several small towns or villages in the district of Coimbra, none of these stations being sufficiently large in itself to accommodate the whole. The 53d lay at Santa Cumba, the 61st at Aldeia, and the 42d at Santa Marina. The manner in which the officers and men were distributed by billet gave them abundant opportunity of associating with the inhabitants: the distinctions of rank were, in a great degree, laid aside, amidst the perils of the war; even the private soldiers who conducted themselves with propriety, and gave way to the usages of the country were hospitably entertained by respectable families, and, as might naturally be expected, many of them contracted friendship and attachments which did not cease with their removal to other stations. Amongst those in the village of Aldeia who cultivated a tender regard for one of the gentler sex was a corporal of the 42d, (whose name we shall suppress,) a clever young highlander, who was not less esteemed for his noble and generous disposition than respected for his full share of that fearless conduct in the field that distinguishes the mountaineers of Scotland. Though his rank was humble, his family was respectable, and he had the advantage of a good education, through which he entertained a sanguine hope of future promotion. His countenance was manly and prepossessing, and his person well formed and athletic. He was beloved amongst his comrades, and his character was without a stain up to the period of the unhappy event which I am about to record.

This young man, soon after his arrival at the village of Aldeia, became acquainted with a young lady, whose personal beauty and accomplishments were a general subject of conversation. Maria was the daughter of a respectable Alcaide, or justice of the peace, with whom she lived on terms of the utmost affection. Endowed with all those gentle qualities that adorn her sex, and totally devoid of pride, and not insensible to the delicate attentions of the young soldier, whose she eventually regarded with mutual attachment. He was admitted to her father's house;

she became his affianced bride, and he looked forward, with trembling hope, to an early day, when he should receive her hand, at the altar. Another destiny was, however, marked out for him. A lieutenant of the company to which the corporal was attached, beheld the fair daughter of the magistrate, and, inflamed by desire, introduced himself to her family, and sought, by every device, to supplant his rival in her affections. The feelings and disposition of the lady, however, found no genial sympathies in her new admirer, and though from innate good nature, she treated his first advances with respect, he failed to excite a warmer interest in her breast, and finally introduced a suspicion that his intentions were not honorable. She was frequently observed strolling arm and arm with the young corporal, in the vicinity of the village; and the officer, to whom such familiarity of intercourse had been denied, and who was moreover stung with disappointment in being rejected for one whom he considered in every point his inferior, was roused to fiendish jealousy, at the sight. He resolved to break down the generous spirit of his rival, and if possible, to defeat his hopes of being united to Maria. He knew the corporal to be a high spirited man, who would be keenly alive to the slightest imputation upon his character or conduct, and to whom the bare apprehension of the degradation of corporeal punishment would be as a death blow; and he pursued his purpose with an unrelenting and fatal perseverance.

Although the corporal was one of the most cleanly and correct men in the regiment, the lieutenant took daily opportunities of being what his comrades termed "down upon him" for the most trifling irregularities, and often in the absence of all ostensible ground of complaint. It was impossible that the men, pent up, as they often were, in uncomfortable quarters, destitute of proper supplies, and with their appointments tarnished or defective by long exposure in actual service, to observe all those punctilios in dress which are properly exacted in England; yet such, it appears, were exacted at the hands of the corporal. The subaltern might, with equal justice, have fixed upon any other man in the corps; and the studied malignity with which he assailed, complained of, abused and threatened the corporal, goaded the unfortunate man to feelings that had hitherto been foreign to his nature. He, however, committed no breach of discipline by look or murmur, until reiterated wrongs, and accumulated oppressions, roused the storm within his breast to so maddening a crisis, that reason lost her control, and it burst in one wild and guilty act upon the head of his tormenter. He had been repeatedly confined on the representations of the lieutenant, to whose insidious enmity there was no bounds, who still pursued his artifices to deprive him of her who was dearer to him than life, and he apprehended, to render her the victim of his guilty desires. In a state of mind bordering on distraction, after brooding during a sleepless night upon his miseries, he one morning hastened to the parade, secretly and sinfully resolved, as the sequel will demonstrate, to seek revenge on the first occasion of a repetition of the oppression of his heartless enemy. He had not long taken his station amongst his comrades, when the subaltern again singled him out, poured out against him the most bitter and overbearing invectives, and concluded, with a scornful sneer, by informing him that he was determined to have him flogged.

The threat entered the soldier's soul. His past sufferings flashed upon his brain. They were unmerited: they were inflicted by an unworthy rival, who, trampling in the dust those sacred laws of honour and manhood that regulate civilized society, sought to degrade him, to destroy his fair reputation, to blast all his hopes of an alliance with the object of his affection, and finally perhaps, to devote her a victim of his lusts! There was madness in these reflections that rushed rapidly across his mind like the scorching wind of the desert, and left a burning chaos behind. He had not purposed any desperate act without new provocation, and that he now felt he had received. His senses reeled and in a moment of phrenzy, he took a fearful revenge. He levelled his musket; and in a moment the lieutenant fell a lifeless corpse upon the field. A murmur of surprise and alarm ran through the ranks; but the story of the perpetrator's treatment and its cause was generally known, and the regret, bluntly expressed by his comrades, was more for his precipitating his own death, by yielding to a criminal passion, than for the fate of the deceased officer.

As if recovering from a dream to the reality of his guilt, the corporal, without uttering a word, yielded himself a

prisoner to await his inevitable doom. He was brought to trial a few days afterwards, and the court martial condemned him to die in a manner which, it was conceived, would more deeply impress itself upon the minds of the soldiery than the usual mode of military execution. The intelligence of his crime and condemnation threw his intended bride into a state of aberration, and she would have rushed out to visit the convict, but was closely confined at her father's house, where she was several times, with difficulty, prevented from committing suicide. The execution was appointed to take place in a week after the trial, and in the interim, great exertions were made by the officers of the army, when they became acquainted with the culprit's story, as well as by the inhabitants, to procure a commutation of his sentence, so that his life might be spared, on the ground of his previous excellent character and the plea, that the provocation he had received reduced his offence to manslaughter. But these representations did not meet with favourable attention at headquarters, and the sentence of the court was confirmed.

Early on the day of the execution, the several regiments of the division in the neighbourhood, nine in number, were marched, in order to witness it, to the appointed spot, on the borders of a wood about a mile and a half from the village of Aldeia. The prisoner was conveyed in a cart, behind his regiment, with his hands cuffed. He wore a white dress, which had been prepared for him by the friends of the Portuguese girl, at her earnest request, during a lucid interval. He held a book in his hands, which he occasionally read, and his countenance was expressive of entire resignation. The cart stopped under a green fir tree, where he was to execute his crime, by the termination of his earthly career. The division had previously formed a square, the whole body having a full view of the fatal tree, and behind their ranks, most of the male inhabitants of the towns and villages had collected to witness the spectacle, 'for the love of her,' says my informant, 'who was the innocent origin of the young man's crime.'

General Campbell, who was already on the ground, now rode up to the centre of the troops, and read aloud the proceedings of the court martial. He also touched upon the prisoner's provocation, and even named the unfortunate lady, in terms of commiseration. He gave the prisoner an excellent character, and lamented, in the most affecting terms that he had given way to an impulse that had deprived a fellow creature, and his superior officer, of life, and had thus inevitably forfeited his own. He then in a louder and more distinct tone, (for his voice had been previously somewhat broken by the agitation of his feelings) read the sentence of the court, which was, in effect, that,——the prisoner, having been found guilty of the crime alleged against him, should be strangled in an iron chain,* that seven balls should be put through his body, and that his remains should afterwards be gibbeted.

There was scarcely a dry eye in the whole assemblage, many of whom sobbed aloud, when the General delivered his affecting address; but such was the repressing sternness of military discipline, that no one uttered a word, though every heart panted with pity for the fate of the condemned.

For a few moments the prisoner was engaged in calmly reading prayers from the book he still held in his hand. He then stepped firmly from the cart to the ladder, which was placed against the tree, and turning to the troops, he said in a clear voice,—"Brother soldiers! take warning by me! Evil passion overcame me, but I have made my peace with God. Farewell!"

Although a large sum had been offered for an executioner, not one of the soldiers and inhabitants of the district would undertake this odious office, which, by military law, devolved upon the captain of provot. That individual having, during an awful silence adjusted the chain round the neck of the prisoner descended the ladder, and hastily

*This manner of strangling is generally productive of more intense sufferings to the culprit than a rope, as the chain does not easily run, like the latter, to a sufficient tension entirely to suppress respiration. The putting of the balls through the body and the gibbeting are refinements or addenda to the deprivation of life altogether unworthy of a civilized people, nugatory as an example, except upon the most ignorant and savage natures, and tending to inure those of a better order to a callous indifference to blood and butcheries. We do not offer this opinion as a reflection on those who pronounced the sentence in question, for they doubtless considered it to be the most efficacious mode of example they could devise; but we deny that the living can be amended by putting wanton indignities on the dead, and this feeling will be responded to by every well-regulated mind.

turning it aside, the world was closed for ever upon the unhappy man.

General Campbell, to his infinite honor, never beheld his death pangs, which were long and severe. Unable to bear the sight, that gallant soldier, who could endure with manly firmness the spectacle of wholesale slaughter in the field of honor, turned away ere the ladder was removed, and strove in vain to hide his tears.

The several regiments, with the men two deep, were then marched slowly past the suspended body to the end, that the spectacle might strike them with salutary awe; after which they were ordered to their respective quarters, some pioneers only being left behind to fulfil the sanguinary letter of the sentence. The seven musket balls were put through the culprit's body, before he was yet cold, for his white dress was stained by blood from the wounds. The body was afterwards chained by the neck to the stem of the tree, the arms were folded and tied, and the feet were crossed over each other, and an iron spike driven through them, perforating the ball of each foot. Thus transfixed or crucified, he was abandoned, to remain a hideous spectacle, conspicuous from the neighbouring highway.

Meantime, the Alcaide's daughter, who was in a state of derangement, was closely confined to her room; but on the second night after the execution, she prevailed upon her friends to run the hazard of attempting to rescue the body from the indignity to which it was exposed, that it might be interred in the village cemetery. While they were engaged in this Christian office, they were surprised by the piquet, on duty, when the tree was nearly cut down, and narrowly escaped being apprehended and punished for their contempt of military orders. Sentinels were afterwards constantly placed upon the spot; but when the division left that part of the country, the same parties resumed their laudable purpose, and the body was interred amidst many popular demonstrations of pity and respect for the unfortunate deceased, who was the favoured lover of 'the pride of the village,' and who in a moment of guilty passion, which was not without some palliation, had brought desolation to the mind of an amiable girl, and had probably forfeited a long life of usefulness and felicity.

A few months after the death of the young highlander, the division joined the army, and met the French in the decisive and bloody battle of Victoria, when the painful impression produced by the execution on the minds of the soldiery, was, for a time obliterated by the surrounding horrors of war. It is proper to remark, that after that sacrifice to the offended laws, a general order was read at the head of every regiment in the British army, cautioning the officers of the impropriety and dishonour of interfering with the domestic attachments formed by the men, by disregarding which a subaltern had lost his life.

What afterwards became of the ill-fated daughter of the Alcaide, my informant could never with certainty ascertain: but it was generally reported and believed, that her gentle spirit did not long hover midst the scenes of her infant happiness and her maiden sorrow, but followed that of her lover to a happier realm.

CHOLERA.—We find in Thursday's National Intelligencer, the following able description of this disease.

The causes of Cholera, either remote or immediate, predisposing or exciting, are matters which have by no means been settled by the most eminent professional research. Its character is as mysterious as its course is mortal. Having its birth in a small city in India; it has for some years traversed Asia by a devious and eccentric wandering from town to town. Its course since in Europe has been equally erratic and unaccountable. Without possessing the characteristics of contagion, we nevertheless find it taking passage with the emigrant to America, and putting forth its devastating stride over the Western hemisphere. It never loses its identity of character. Neither the arctic frost or torrid sun render it milder in form or weaker in force. It moves in the air, yet is not wafted by the winds. It walks sword in hand through the storm. Unlike miasmata, it does not diffuse itself around and become diluted; but having a concentrated existence, prowls through the world like the Demon of Desolation. In vain have municipal regulations attempted to stay its course or unnerve its energies; in vain has medical science summoned her brightest lights to detect its origin or define its bounds; the Cholera, shrouded in its dark invisible character, pursues its own inscrutable and deadly purposes. It obeys no law by which

pestilence of other times and other places has ever been recognized. Historic associations, indeed, have assimilated it with the seculence and filth of crowded habitations, and the Plague raging in the fetid air of Grand Cairo, has been often adduced as warning to our vigilance, but experience will not justify a distorted comparison under an entire dissimilitude. The plague of Asia, germinating in the heat and stench of putrid exhalations, finds its wretched and ready victims chiefly in the purlieus and the prisons of the cities of the East. Filth is there the pabulum of infection. But the majestic Cholera owns a prouder origin and holds a higher career. It seeks nobler victims with a higher aim. The prince and the peasant fall equally under its cold and withering touch. It marches without restraint over verdant hills and through flowery dales, and stalks as unceremoniously into the mansions of wealth as into the huts of indigence. Without any preference for its victims, it sweeps alike with its destructive besom the high and honored sons of the earth, and the low and degraded outcasts from social life. With an indiscriminate blow, it cuts down the philosopher with the fool, and lays the impious master low beside his own trembling and obedient slave. Its eccentric step is as often traced through the polished and ornamented circles of virtuous life, as it is among the haunts of vice and the receptacles of crime; and with as little hesitation it plucks the fairest and loveliest flowers of the garden as it does the most worthless weeds of the field.

Its attacks are attended with every circumstance of horror. The unhappy victim first feels an unrelenting grip upon the organs of digestion; and he reels and groans with agonizing pains. The stomach and intestines, writhing under the most awful spasms, announce that the icy hand of cholera is upon them, and their healthy functions become at once suspended. They eject their contents by convulsive efforts, and struggling nature vainly tries to throw off the unyielding adversary. Soon the liver is invaded, that great and important functionary in the animal economy, and its naturally slow and tardy circulation becomes deadened and totally obstructed. The whole glandular system is at a stand, and the lacteals and absorbents pour back their contents in gushing floods from the bowels, or in cold exudations from the skin. Close and more close it presses on to the citadel of life, and the heart's dilations and contractions become weaker and weaker every moment. The emptied capillaries give back the re-fluent blood to its enfeebled source, and the warm red stream last retreats from the extremities to the centre. The lungs are soon engorged, and the vivifying oxygen no longer reddens and warms the circulating mass. Dark and cold, it slowly creeps along its stagnant course. The godlike mind alone remains unharmed. Enthroned within the brain it calmly surveys the ruin around it, and perfectly self possessed awaits the last lingering pulsation ere it takes its final, its eternal flight.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, FOR SALE.

IT being the intention of the Subscriber to remove into the new Building, which he is now erecting, early in the ensuing Spring, he will dispose of the House and Premises, which he at present occupies, at a moderate price and on favorable terms of payment.—This property possesses every requisite convenience, and is so well known and so generally admired, that any further description is unnecessary.

JOHN SIMPSON.
Fredericton, 15th July, 1834.

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. G. Miller.
DORCHESTER,	E. B. Chandler.
SALISBURY,	R. Scott, Esq.
KENT,	J. W. Weldon, Esq.
MIRAMICHI,	Edward Baker, Esq.
KENT, (CO. OF YORK)	Geo. Moorhouse, Esq.
WOODSTOCK, and	
NORTHAMPTON,	C. Raymond.
HEFFIELD,	James Tilley, Esq.
GAGETOWN,	Doctor Barker.
KINGSTON,	Mr. W. E. Bonnell.
HAMPTON,	Mr. Geo. Davidson.
SUSSEX VALE,	Mr. Samuel Hallet.
	J. C. Vail, Esq.