

## POETRY.

### DIVORCEMENT.

**A MAN** had once a virtuous wife,  
(A most uncommon thing in life.)  
His days and nights were spent in strife  
Unceasing.  
Her tongue went glibly all day long,  
Sweet contradiction was her song,  
And all her husband did was wrong,  
And ill done.  
A truce without doors and within,  
From speeches long as tradesmen spin,  
Or rest from her eternal din,  
He found not.  
He every soothing art displayed;  
Tried of what stuff her skin was made,—  
Failing in all,—to Heaven he pray'd  
To take her.  
Once walking by a river side,  
In mournful terms, "my Dear," he cried,  
"Let feuds no more our peace divide,  
I'll end them:  
"Weary of life, and quite resign'd,  
To drown I have made up my mind,  
So tie my hands as fast behind  
As can be.  
"Left nature should assert her reign,  
My hands assist, my will restrain,  
And swimming I once more regain,  
My troubles."  
With eager step the dame now hies,  
Whist joy was sparkling in her eyes,  
Already, in her thoughts, he dies  
Before her.

But as he view'd the rolling tide;  
Nature revolted, and he cried,  
"I would not be a suicide,  
And die thus.  
"It would be better, far I think,  
Whilst here I stand upon the brink,  
You push me in,—nay never shrink,  
But do it."  
Full twenty yards she ran direct,  
To give the blow the more effect,  
And did what she could least expect  
She should do.  
*He slept aside, himself to save,  
So down she went into the wave,  
And gave what ne'er before she gave,  
Much pleasure.*  
"Dear husband, help! I sink!" she cried.—  
"Thou best of wives, the man replied.  
"I would—but you my hands have tied,  
Cod help you."

**A Method of preserving POTATOES fresh**  
sweet and good for six months or longer from  
the time they are dug out of the ground, so  
that they shall not be affected by a change to the  
warmer climates.

The usual mode at present practised for  
endeavoring to preserve Potatoes, is to leave  
them after digging, exposed to the sun and  
air until they are dry.—This exposure generally  
causes them to have a bitterish taste, and  
it may be remarked, that Potatoes are  
never so sweet to the palate as when cooked  
immediately after digging.

I find when Potatoes are laid and left in  
large heaps or piled in the ground, that a  
fermentation takes place which destroys the  
sweet flavor of the Potatoes. In order to  
prevent that fermentation, and to preserve  
Potatoes from losing their original fine and  
pleasant flavor, my plan is (and which experi-  
ence proves to me to have the desired effect)  
to have them packed in casks as they are  
digging from the ground, and to have the  
casks when the Potatoes are piled in them  
filled up with sand or earth; taking care that  
this is done as speedily as possible, while the  
Potatoes are digging and that all vacant  
spaces in the casks are filled up by the earth  
or sand. The cask thus packed, holds as  
many potatoes as it would, was no earth or  
sand used in the packing, and as the vacant  
spaces of the cask of potatoes packed are  
filled, the air is totally excluded and cannot  
act upon the potatoes, and consequently no  
fermentation can take place.

#### FROM THE GLEANER.

Nothing new gentle reader—unless being  
in a newspaper renders it so. 'Tis the Devil's  
Pickle Tub I would be at. But to describe  
it who can?

The broth is prepared in the Devil's Tea  
Kettle, and may be used cold or hot. The  
tubs are to be found in plenty—that is to say,  
within a few miles of each other in the coun-  
try, and in the town ever so thick—also to  
accommodate enquiring votaries, a board is  
generally stuck out towards the street on a  
pole informing, that the Tub and Pickle  
Matter are all in readiness.

A man may get pickled with different  
kinds of broth and for various prices, accord-  
ing to his credit or purse—or as the old  
proverb is, he can cut his coat according to  
his cloth. No other part of creation will  
yield to the operation. A trial of the Brat-  
ish tribe would sooner die by the butcher's  
knife, than consent to be pickled alive.  
But man with all his boasted powers, will  
even plunge himself soule all over, head and  
ears, body and soul into the Tub and com-  
mit his all to the keeping of him who goes

Symptoms will always shew how far  
pickled a fellow is. A man after having  
been dipped and wellowing until he likes the  
tastes and effects of the broth looks pale and  
filly. Farther struck through, the counte-  
nance becomes florid and eyes red—deport-  
ment affectedly austere and consequential—  
is ungovernable, loquacious, ready, and  
willing, and feels able to teach even Wisdom  
herself. Well pickled, the nose becomes  
red and breaks out in pimples—the cheeks  
bloat and obtain a purple hue—the legs  
swell—the mind coagulates—the thoughts  
and ideas stick together like angleworms in  
mud—the tongue moves and sends forth as  
if it was muffled or had a mitten on—his  
example and influence in community, more  
especially among the youth, is like the con-  
fluent small pox in a neighborhood, which  
has neither been vaccinated nor inoculated—  
the exhortation from his lungs resembles that  
of old horse beef too stale for dogs and vul-  
tures—his language is no less offensive than  
his breath.

We have on hand, pickled and in pickling,  
Farmers and Mechanics, &c. &c. so well  
struck through as to be completely out of  
all danger of ever returning to habits of  
temperance, sobriety and decency—It is  
whispered that even some of our peace officers  
get on the staging which surrounds the tub  
and take a sly dip or two, and come drizzling  
out like merinoes from the washing, or bees  
from a tar barrel.

#### From the Commercial Advertiser.

*Messrs. Lewis & Hall,*

As the public attention is, at present, in  
some degree attracted to the subject of Sun-  
day schools—a subject of the highest im-  
portance to the illiterate poor, and to soci-  
ety.—I doubt not but your readers will be  
gratified to see the following extract from a  
speech by the Rev. Mr. Roberts of Bath,  
before a meeting of the teachers and friends  
of Sunday Schools, held in London, in May,  
1813. If this should prove acceptable, I  
will send you another paragraph or two of  
the same nature.

Your humble servant,

"In Bath we have formed a Sunday  
school union, and the good effects which we  
anticipated from it have been more than real-  
ized. Still, there are numerous benefits re-  
sulting from this union. If there were no  
other end accomplished, it would be suffi-  
cient that we have found the way to each  
others' hearts, and that we begin to realize  
the description of the primitive christians—  
we are of "one heart and one soul." As the  
Chancellor of the Exchequer once said, "If  
we cannot reconcile all opinions, let us try to  
unite all hearts"—while we hold our several  
opinions, we unite in endeavoring to get  
good and to do good.

"In Bristol, in the last year, at a meeting  
of the Auxiliary Bible Society, it was sug-  
gested, that until the Scriptures were circu-  
lated with diligence, it was a melancholy re-  
flection that there were many who could not  
read them. The hint was taken up, and  
there are now 500 adults taught in the  
schools. We have since commenced adult  
schools at Bath; and we are desirous of  
making progress with them, for we see that  
there is no time to be lost. The old people  
are going fast off the stage of life, and I hope  
there will be no occasion for adult schools by  
and by. We have seen no unwillingness in  
aged persons to be taught. I was exceed-  
ingly mistaken in the notion I had previous-  
ly entertained in respect to the difficulty of  
old people learning to read. I have seen  
several instances of aged persons, who, in the  
course of only three or four lessons, have ac-  
quired a knowledge of the letters; and oth-  
ers were going on to read very distinctly in  
two or three months, being taught only on a  
Lord's day afternoon. They were desirous  
of reading, that they might search the lively  
oracles for themselves, and applied with all  
their heart and mind. The schools in Bris-  
tol have been instituted ten months, and man-  
y of them are now assisted with teachers  
from those adults themselves, who, ten  
months ago, knew not one letter.

"I will conclude with observing that my  
whole heart & soul are engaged in this work.  
It was with the greatest pleasure I receiv-  
ed what you communicated to us last year  
from this place; and when in Bath we saw  
what was done in Nottingham and Hamp-  
shire, we did not merely sit down to reason  
upon the matter; we said, let us have a meet-  
ing immediately, and see what can be done,  
and we forgot all our parties.—In the morn-  
ing we will sow our seed, and in the even-  
ing we will not withhold our hand; we will  
not cease, for we do not know which will  
take root; we hope through the blessing of  
God, our morning and evening labors will  
all prosper, and that there will be a splendid  
harvest; and in the last day, when He ap-  
pareth who represented himself, as in a pec-  
uliar manner a lover of little children, I  
hope through mercy, we shall appear with  
Him, and shall hear him say, "in as much  
as ye have done it to one of these little ones  
ye have done it to me."

a match was made, and which is likely to  
excite considerable interest in Maidstone.  
This intended female pedestrian, who is to  
commence in a few days, is Mary Frith, mo-  
ther of six children, and 36 years of age,  
living in Maidstone; she is backed for 30  
guineas by three gentlemen there, and is to  
perform for 20 successive days 30 miles a  
day in the Roebuck Field. Her friends,  
who are many, are most sanguine in her com-  
pleting it, and are offering any odds. It ap-  
pears that she has for many years, for the  
support of her family, frequently gone tra-  
versing the country with different articles for  
sale and returning home at night 20 and 25  
miles a day.—*London paper.*

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1815.

#### Effects of British conquest in France.

We are happy to learn, notwithstanding  
the distraction of the public mind in Paris  
by recent events that measures of internal  
improvement are still pursued. We have  
received the most gratifying information  
concerning the introduction of the British  
System of Education into France. Mon-  
sieur Martin, who acquired a knowledge of  
that system at the Royal Free School in the  
Borough-Road, has formed a preparatory  
school in Paris for the training of monitors,  
in which, during less than two months, he  
has fully established on the Continent the  
reputation of this excellent mode of teach-  
ing. This school is visited daily by persons of  
the first condition, and also by many of the  
British Officers, who take delight in patron-  
izing this example of the schools, which do  
so much honour to their own country.—The  
King, impressed with a sense of the benefits  
which France must derive from an universal  
education, has re-appointed the Committee,  
which was nominated by the former Gov-  
ernment, and has confirmed to Mr. Martin a  
building, to be appropriated as a model  
school for 400 boys. We understand, that  
in Paris measures are now taking for organ-  
izing no less than five schools, one of which  
is at the expense of the Duchess de Duras,  
a lady in high esteem with the Royal Family.  
Letters have been received from the depart-  
ments, announcing their intentions to estab-  
lish schools on the British system, and at Bor-  
deaux they only wait the return of tranqui-  
lity to establish a model school, from which  
masters may be supplied to other towns in the  
south of France. This, indeed, is worthy of  
the British character, and must prove that  
the real object of England in taking her  
troops into France was not plunder or the  
desire of revenge, but the restoration of such  
a state of order as would conduce to the gen-  
eral peace of Europe. The establishment of  
a single public school, nay, the rescuing one  
individual from slavery of ignorance, will raise  
a more lasting monument to British valor  
than all the works of art which could be ta-  
ken from the Louvre or the Thuilleries.  
Prussia may retire from France, loaded with  
the plunder of her capital, she may place the  
*Apollo Belvidere* at Potsdam, and the *Venus de Medicis*  
at Berlin; but when time shall  
have mouldered these monuments of her con-  
quest into dust, when her name shall be for-  
gotten, or only remembered with disgrace,  
the name and glory of Britain shall remain  
untarnished, and will be transmitted to pos-  
terity with the grateful praises of those to  
whom she is now opening the gates of Sci-  
ence.

SEPT. 26.—On Tuesday morning, the  
remains of ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated  
Scots bard, were removed to the vault of the  
mausoleum now erecting to his memory in  
St. Michael's church-yard of Dumfries.

#### Gratifying Tribute to British Dis- cipline, Honour, and Generosity.

The following is an extract of a letter  
written by an *Aid-de-Camp* of General  
MARMONT, on his return to France with  
the English army, after the battle of Water-  
loo:

"Honour, eternal honour to the British!  
What an Army! What a General to com-  
mand it! We have marched in the rear of  
this army, and upon my honour, from the  
very frontiers to the fortress of Senlis (where  
we found the disastrous traces of another ar-  
my), I have not seen, either one soldier drunk  
or one house destroyed, or an inclosure  
levelled, nor one peasant who complained  
(though I interrogated them every where),  
nor, notwithstanding the rapidity of the march,  
one horse dead on the road. But the  
greatest order, as well as discipline, reigned  
among the soldiers. They treated the  
vanquished with generosity: they even defend-  
ed them against those who tarnished their  
victories, and the justice of their cause, by  
excesses and cruelties which I shall abstain  
from detailing.

LONDON, Dec 5.

On Tuesday night the river Thames was  
entirely frozen over at Remenham, near  
Henby.

Yesterday, Mr. Bagot was introduced to  
the Regent by Viscount Castlereagh, upon

audience of His Royal Highness, kissed hands  
upon his appointment, and we understand  
took leave of the Prince.

The Court Martial on Sir George Prevost  
is to be held at Winchester, as soon as Maj.  
General Robinson arrives from Canada.—  
General Sir John Craaddock, to be Lieu-  
tenant.

*Bell's Messenger.*

#### Newspaper, Isle of Wight, Nov. 24.

A most singular and unfortunate circum-  
stance occurred at Clatterford, near this  
town. As Major General Robert Young  
was at supper with his family, a small bone  
from a pig's foot which he was eating, lodg-  
ed in his windpipe, and baffled medical skill  
to remove it. He lingered six weeks in this  
distressed situation and terminated his exis-  
tence on Friday se'night, in the 46th year of  
his age. His disconsolate widow and five  
children have to mourn the irreparable loss  
of an affectionate husband and father.  
As an officer and a gentleman he was  
beloved and respected, and universally regret-  
ted. He had served his majesty upwards of  
23 years, on the Continent, in Egypt and  
America, where he had been in a number  
of brilliant actions. His body was interred  
on Thursday last, at Canisbrook, with mili-  
tary honors. During the time the corps  
was in the Church some person rolled over  
a large stone, weighing nearly 200lbs from  
the top of the tower, when, alighting to re-  
late, although there were thousands of per-  
sons beneath, not one received the smallest  
injury.

#### Fatal Event in Well Street.

On Wednesday morning about half past  
10 o'clock, a dreadful explosion took place  
in the extensive sugar-baking warehouse of  
Mr. Constadt of Well Street, (Well Close  
Square) which was attended with the most  
fatal consequences. It appears that a new  
process had lately been discovered for the  
quick refinement of sugar by means of steam;  
and Mr. Constadt, under the direction of  
Mr. Hague, the engineer, had constructed  
a new steam boiler, worked by what is called  
a pressure engine, of about six horse power,  
the boiler holding about 2000 gallons.  
To this was attached all the necessary ap-  
paratus of tubes, valves, &c. and the engine  
had determined upon trying the effect of  
the whole, on Wednesday morning. The  
fire was accordingly laid, and the engine put  
in play. At ten o'clock Mr. Constadt ex-  
pressed fears that the boiler would be over-  
heated, and the valves become over-loaded  
with steam; when in consequence, he and  
Mr. Hague went to inspect it more closely.  
—Scarcely had they reached the works,  
when a general explosion took place, carry-  
ing in the awful crash, utter destruction  
to the concern, and closing in the heap of  
ruins, the bodies of more than twenty per-  
sons. By three o'clock in the afternoon,  
nine of those unhappy beings were dragged  
from the ruins, dreadfully lacerated, and  
conveyed to the London Hospital. Six of  
them are not expected to survive; and at a  
late hour in the evening, five dead bodies  
were also taken from the concern; among  
these was the son of Mr. Spear, one of the  
partners of the house. The remainder of  
the sufferers were workmen employed in the  
concern, many of whom have left large fam-  
ilies. The building was seventy feet in  
height and fifty feet in depth, and the loss  
sustained by Mr. Constadt, independent of  
so many valuable lives, is estimated at 150,000  
Another sugar house, belonging to Mr.  
Constadt, has suffered.

*London Paper.*

## For Sale,

A good sleigh and Harness, quite new—  
also a span of excellent Horses.—  
The terms of payment will be a credit of  
90 days if requested. They can be seen by  
applying at this office.

Kingston, Feb. 27, 1816

THIS is to Certifie S. Smith and his Wife  
is pared and not to trust Heir now more  
If they Doue they most be answable for  
heir

39W 3

## Public Notice,

THAT James Reid, of this town, never did  
sign any kind of agreement or contract  
with John Karston, and will not be responsi-  
ble for any debts he may contract.

JAMES REID.

Kingston, 17th Feb. 1816.

ALL persons having claims against the  
Estate of John M. Graw, late of Marys-  
burgh, deceased, are requested to bring them  
forward duly authenticated, on or before the  
first day of June next; and all persons indebt-  
ed to said Estate, are desired to pay the same  
without delay,

DOROTHY Mc GRAW,  
Administratrix.

Merysburgh, 39W 3 P  
February, 27, 1816.

## Blank Summonses