

[New]

The Head Quarters,

OR

LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

WILLIAM GRIGOR, Editor.

"CHERISH RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, AND BRITISH CONNEXION."—LORD METCALFE.

(JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS, Proprietor)

VOLUME III.

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 29, 1845.

[WHOLE No. 119]

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Bank of British North America.
FREDERICTON BRANCH.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq.,—MANAGER.
DISCOUNT DAYS, Wednesday and Saturday.
Bills intended for Discount must be left at the Office on Tuesday and Friday.

N. B.—The Notes of this Branch are redeemed at par, at all the Branches and Agencies of the Bank of British North America in CANADA.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.
W. J. BEEBLE, — President.
SAM. W. BARRIE, — Cashier.
DISCOUNT DAYS, Tuesday and Friday.
Bills or Notes for Discount must be left at the Bank on Monday and Thursday.

The Notes of this Bank are redeemed at the CITY BANK, Quebec, at par.

Central Fire Insurance Company of N. Brunswick.
MONTHLY COMMITTEES.

DIRECTORS FOR OCTOBER, 1845.—John S. Coy and Thomas Stewart.

Protection Insurance Company.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
F. W. HATHEWAY, AGENT, Fredericton.

Provisions, &c.

PORK, RICE, SALERATUS.

Ex Dolphin, from Boston—on Consignment.

100 B AGS Yellow Corn; 50 Bbls. Clear

Pork; 9 Tierces Rice;

10 Kegs Saleratus;

74 bags Feathers;

60 Barrels Fitch;

10 half Bbls. Family Meal Beef;

10 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar;

10 Reams Wrapping Paper;

1 Bbl. Copal Varnish;

40 Boxes fine Scotch Tons;

For sale low from the Wharf by

THOMAS HANFORD & Co.

St. John, October 4, 1845.

SOLE LEATHER, CORN & FLOUR.

Now Landing, ex the Dolphin, from Boston.

200 S IDES SOLE LEATHER—an ex-

cellent article—made from the best

Buenos Ayres "Wadded" Hide.

Received per Rival, from Philadelphia:

500 bushels ROUND YELLOW CORN

For Ferdinand, from New York:

75 barrels extra Genesee Superior FLOUR.

To arrive in a few days, from Philadelphia:

600 barrels FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, and

CORN MEAL.

Daily receiving, from the Phenix Mills:

Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in Barrels and Bags, ground

from Alexander's and sold by

GEORGE F. GOVE,

For sale low, Saint John, Oct. 4.—No. 6, South Wharf.

PORK, BEANS, &c.

Ex Abigail from Boston, on Consignment.

75 B RLS. heavy mess Pork; 30 do White Beans,

33 bags Geese FEATHERS; 85 bbls Su-

perfine FLOUR—Will be sold low from the wharf be-

fore storing, by THOMAS HANFORD & Co.

St. John, Oct. 14.

WHEAT FLOUR.

116 B RLS. Fine Flour, ex the Ida from New

York, now landing and for sale by

ADAMS & KETCHUM.

Saint John, Sept. 9th, 1845.

RYE FLOUR.

200 B RLS. Superfine RYE FLOUR, ex the Na-

polson from New York.

For sale low, Saint John, Sept. 30. ADAMS & KETCHUM.

FLOUR, CORN and OAT MEAL.

THE Subscriber would remind the public of Frederic-

ton and its vicinity, that he still continues to sell—

FLOUR, CORN and OAT MEAL.

Of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

Of Dry Goods and GROCERIES he has rather a greater

variety than usual.

For HATS of modern shape and of all sizes can be pro-

duced Cheap, and of good quality at his store; also,

a few dozen Looking Glasses.

THOS. PICKARD.

Groceries.

RAISINS, COTTON BATTING, &c.

Now Landing, ex Matilda, from Halifax—100 boxes

Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.

Ex schrs. Robert Rankin and Eliza Jane, from Boston:

10 barrels White Beans; 5 bales Cotton Battering;

over Ground Ginger; bags Nutts; 50 pairs large sized

Ox Bones; 46 sets Wood Measures; with a variety of

other articles. For sale low by JOHN T. SMITH.

St. John, Oct. 1. No. 5, North Wharf.

COFFEES and TOBACCO.

Received this day per schr. Eliza Jane, from Boston.

10 B AGS old JAVA COFFEE,

10 Kegs Cavendish TOBACCO, 10s.

For sale by

J. R. CRANE.

Saint John, Sept. 30.

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of

merchants to his stock of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

&c. imported direct from the best markets, which will

be found of good quality and low prices. Orders from

retailers, or for family supplies, will be promptly at-

tended to, and goods forwarded with care.

JOHN T. SMITH, No. 5, North Wharf.

Saint John, September 22, 1845.

ARMY CONTRACTS, 1846.

COMMISSARIAT, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, 7th October, 1845.

SEALED Tenders in Duplicate, the rates to be ex-

pressed in Sterling, will be received by As-

sistant Commissary General GRIGOR, at the Commissariat

Office, in King-street, Fredericton, until 12 o'clock at

noon, on Saturday the 1st November next, for the

undermentioned Contract supplies, viz:—

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef of the best mar-

ketable quality, as may be required for her Majesty's

Land Forces at Fredericton and Woodstock, during the

12 months commencing the 1st January, 1846. The de-

liveries to the troops to be made from the Contractor's

shop or stall, and to consist of *Head and Fore Quarters*,

and no other, subject to the inspection and approval of

the Commissariat; and to be conveyed to the Barracks

at the expense of the Contractor. The issues to the

Staff and Departments to be made in suitable pieces

from the shop or stall as aforesaid.

BAKING BREAD.

For one year from the 1st of January, 1846, for the

Troops and Departments at Fredericton, in such quanti-

ties as may be required, and to be delivered from the

Bake house or shop of the Contractor, but conveyed

for the troops to the Barracks at his expense. The

bread to be baked at least twelve hours previous to

delivery. The tenders to state the number of pounds of

well baked bread that will be delivered for one hundred

pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat. The

Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Stores, at the

Contractors expense, for which he will be allowed the

empty barrels.

FORAGE.

For one year from the 1st of January, 1846, for the Of-

ficers belonging to the Garrison at Fredericton. The

Tenders to state the rates at which the ration consisting

of 10 lbs. Oats, 10 lbs. Hay and 10 lbs. Straw of the

best quality, will be delivered in the City Yard at Fre-

dericton, at the Contractor's expense, in the following

quantities, viz:—2000 bushels of Oats, and 250 cords

of Hay or before the 15th February; and 250 cords

of Hay or before the 15th of March, 1846.

At Woodstock and Grand Falls, in such quantities as

may be required for one year from 1st January, 1846.

PORPOISE OIL, AND COTTON WICK.

For one year from the 1st of January, 1846, for the Gar-

risson at Fredericton. The Tenders to express the rate

per imperial gallon of Oil, and per pound of Wick.

TRUCKAGE.

At Fredericton for one year from the 1st January, 1846.

Tenders to state the deduction per cent on the gross

amount, the nominal charges being one shilling and

expense currency for each load within the town of Fre-

dericton, and one shilling and six pence per diem for

carting fuel to the Guards, and also the rate per load of

not less than half a cord, for the truckage of fuel

wood from the Commissariat magazine, the stone and

Park Barracks, &c.

All further particulars, touching the reserve of Cattle

to be kept on hand, the description and quality of the

Forage; the quantity to be reserved in depot, and the

penalties annexed to each contract, will be supplied

on application at the Commissariat Office in Fredericton.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on her

Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, at Par, or silver

money, at the army rates.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a letter signed

by two persons of competent responsibility, engaging

to become bound with the party, in good and sufficient

security for his performance of the contract.

Any further information will be given on application

at the Commissariat Office in Fredericton.

G. B. JAMIESON,

WHOLESALE DEALER,

IN

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS.

HAS received per ships "Sea Nymph," and

"Queen Pomare," part of his Fall and

Winter supply of GOODS, at the Store of JOHN

V. THURGOOD, Esq., South Market Wharf.

St. John, October 15, 1845.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

STRONG BOOTS.

300 Pairs Men's STRONG BOOTS, of first rate qua-

lity, for sale at FOSTER'S Cheap Boot and Sho-

Store, Queen Street, Fredericton.

September 30, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and

the public in general, that he is prepared to furnish,

to order, all kinds of TOWN and SLIGHT HARNESS, at

his old stand, Queen Street, for cash or approved notes.

Fredericton, Oct. 15.

JAMES WILLOX.

LITERATURE.

THE THREE HOMES.

From the Englishman's Magazine.

"Where is thy home?" I asked a child,

Who in the morning air,

Was twining flowers most sweet and wild,

In garlands for her hair.

"My home," the happy child replied,

And smiled in childish glee,

"Is on the sunny mountain side,

Where soft winds wander free."

Ah! blessings fall on artless youth,

And all its rosy hours,

When every world is joy and truth,

And treasures live in flowers:

"Where is thy home?" I asked of one

Who bent, with flushing face,

To hear a warrior's tender tone,

To the wild woods secret place.

She spoke not but her varying cheek,

The tale might well impart;

The home of her young spirit meek

Was a kindred heart.

Ah! souls that well might soar above,

To earth will fondly cling,

And bask their hopes on human love,

That light and fragile thing!

"Where is thy home, thou lonely man?"

I asked a pilgrim gray,

Who came with furrowed brow and wan,

Slow musing on his way.

He paused and with a solemn mien,

Upturned his holy eyes,

"The land I seek thou ne'er hast seen,

My home is in the skies!"

O! mist—ah! mist! the heart must be

To whom such thoughts are given

That walks from worldly fears free;

His only home is heaven!

HAMILTON ROWAN AND THE WATCH.

Hamilton Rowan, on his way to Holyhead, stop-

ped to dine at a little inn at Capel Curing. There

was nothing in the house but a shoulder of mutton,

which Rowan ordered to be roasted. Presently

the master of a neighbouring inn, with two boy-

ther Nimrods, rushed into an adjoining room

and swearing they were half starved, clamorously de-

manded what they could have for dinner.

The landlord, with many apologies, told them he

had nothing but bread and cheese to offer them.

"I'm extremely sorry, gentlemen," said the land-

lord, much embarrassed, "but—"

"How d'ye mean, sir?" interrupted the master

of the hunt, imperiously. "By—"

understand this, Gwilliam? Nothing but bread

and cheese to offer us! Why, I smell something roast-

ing in your kitchen at this very moment, sir."

"They all eat they eat it."

"Why, that's very true, gentlemen," said the

landlord, still more embarrassed. "There certainly

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS AT JERUSALEM.

The church, when finished, will be a great ornament to the 'ruined' city. The style is a plain Gothic, more regard having been had to securing good and convenient proportions than to the exhibition of useless and expensive ornaments.

We heartily wish the society success in their holy and interesting enterprise. The population of Jerusalem is a vast and intricate collection, and Joseph Alexander, having been too ambitious in his projects, has been able to do them little good. It must, however, be allowed that his task is a most arduous one. A more modest, judicious, and persevering man could hardly have been imagined. The highest calculation of their number does not exceed 15,000; the largest proportion of whom consists of Mahometans, the Jews, the Armenians, the Greeks, the Syrians, the Armenians, the Copts, and a few Syrian Christians. The city is divided into three parts, called quarters; the Moslem, the Christian, and the Jewish. The lower portion of the city is inhabited by the Turks and the Armenians, the middle by the Turks or Moslems; at the foot, and on ascending part of Mount Zion, going up towards the Castle of David, is the quarter inhabited by the descendants of Aaron, the Levites, and the Priests. It is well known, the name of Acre, is the Christian quarter; in this latter are situated the principal Greek and Latin convents, and the churches of Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre.

my contrivance the Bachometer: it tells how far you have gone. It is not exactly portending for the most part of pumps, lamps, and other things, but it is a contrivance which is no drawback upon its applicability. It consists simply in watching the various pumps which common street objects present themselves to the vine-obsessed imagination. The existence of the Bachometer is a matter of factuality—a graduated scale of excess. For example: the philosopher, whose duplicated vision of the pumps the Bachometer fills him with the idea of, is not provided with two large knobby eyes, but safely ensconces himself in a situation of "How you go?" while a posture of helpless horror is accompanied by a sensation of a policeman digging in his pocket for his card-case, must needs be a "Bachometer" of the first order. The philosopher is at "screwed!" By means of this judicious discovery, no man need henceforward blush to feel that he has sinned only in glasses—no need have punch on his mind, when but humbly conscious of his own; no man need henceforward be a criterion throughout his life has been my knock-knocked never, since I first took to it my bosom—no to my front door—has it deceived me. One day, as at its expressive bronze after a jolly evening of the Bachometer, I saw a man, who had swallowed—can predict to a throb the head of to-morrow.

“I turn me, Sir, to paint my knocker. It was a fine was, because my bride makes it a *sin* to say that I discard it; and, in fact, a new specimen of Birmingham ingenuity. Its maintenance, not perhaps strictly handsome, was really *distingue*, its eyes were very wide open, its cheek-bones (where the hinges worked) prominent and intellectual; its chin, impossible to raise from any point of view, was greatly calculated for the purpose of being seen. My wife’s knocker had no ears—I suppose, in merciful consideration on the part of its founders, to protect its most vulnerable instruments of torture which performed their duty in the fore-courts of Peckham during the twenty minutes of breakfast time, and then being insult to injury, strike up ‘We may be

But to see that knocker after a cigar and a song at Evans's, or any other equally 'late' place. How genially it showed its metal teeth, its dimpled mouth would pucker with enjoyment as it smoked my Woodville! How would it wink with jovial slyness at my latch-key superseder of its functions as it was!) as much as to me, 'Ha! Ha! you sad dog, you. Ha! Mrs. Mangletop and the children. Ha! ha! ha!—these three hours. Ha! ha! too bad—me me!'"

but to be candid with you, my knocker was
 always convivial; it could be austere. I ad-
 mired, with shame, my Punch, that I have now and
 then vaguely returning homeward at that
 rural solstice, when one is at a loss to know
 whether it is very early or very late—in the morn-
 ing I have been painfully endeavouring to pal-
 my own blushes. I have wished to keep it
 to myself an hour or two after sunrise, when
 to let in along with the sweeps, I have encoun-
 tered the glances of my knocker. Had I, *Punch*,
 instead of it—had I had cheeks of iron, I give you
 my honour that gaze would have made me blush
 though my black-lead.

have done. Yet, while the nib of immortality trickles over my departing knocker, let me moderate myself from any blind admiration of its issues. In the loftiest thoughts of my enthusiasm I could never shut my eyes to the rivets that bound it on the inside of the door. Ah! my friends, how many great countenances there are in the world bronzed (so to speak) with benevolence—countenances which are wont to utter flowery sentences and smile capacious smiles—countenances in which the world is but as one adoring audience; and only, only because the world knows nothing about the nuts and screws that clinch them to other side!

“Yours very much,
“YOUNG PECKHAM.”

COMMUNICATION.

THE EDITOR OF THE HEAD QUARTERS.

EDITOR:—
—In my last Communication, I invited attention to the Great Road through the upper Saint Lawrence as a subject requiring immediate attention; I offer a few remarks on the projected Railway, indeed he thought rather assuming in one

humble profession, and quite out of the line business, but aware that many valuable suggestions originate in the farmer, (and even the Cabin- not always free from folly:) and being fully persuaded that the business of my profession involved the welfare of the community, I ventured forth and my opinion on a subject which I conceived of vital importance, not only to my profession, the whole community. Having after many observations and research, acquired a more full knowledge of the interior than most others have, and an opportunity of doing (particularly those who have been in the interior) I have been enabled to say, I shall confine my remarks only to Dis- with which I am acquainted. In the first would observe, that the recent surveys and tations of Lines from St. Andrew's to Quebec, on the Bend of Petite-die, have elicited much and have been the cause of much controversy and to those Reports, will be best prepared of the correctness of my views.

are few Countries so well intersected with Lakes and Streams, as New Brunswick, so is very difficult for any Road to occupy a of land between streams, or to find any con- sole line in the interior that will not cross the which descend to the right and left. between those Rivers and their branches, there

generally high ridges, so that to run a direct line between the St. Croix and St. John, or John and St. Lawrence, would be perpetually crossing high narrow ridges and deep ravines, and crossing the same River several times, and running in with extensive Lakes.

It was of vast importance to the Proprietors of the said Road to have it run in such a direction that it should command the most extensive business and most generally useful, and nothing is more to make it so, than its connection with navigation.

To combine all the advantages desired, the said Proprietors have considered and agreed to the following plan, and agree to the same with the Sister Provinces, I have never to discover any other Line equal to the said Line, from Frederic on to the Grand River and thence to the St. Lawrence by the said Casquette.

rivers descending into the St. John, (or
 I intend giving a more particular description
 of) are generally much the best and most
 bridged, near their junction with the main
 From the Grand Falls to the Little Mada-
 Falls, and from thence to where the Road
 the Temmasquatta Lake for the St. Law-
 a distance of about 80 miles, there is not
 bad hill. Below the Grand Falls there are
 greater difficulties than above, but none are
 countable, and all are increased by a depen-
 the main river—that natural and beautiful
 of Fredericton, however, the Road should

above the St John River, and the Line is very valuable for it between the branches of the St John and the Northern shore. A Rail Road from the mouth of the St John to the mouth of the River above Fredericton. When such a Rail Road is formed along the St John, our Western neighbors will avail themselves of the benefit by coming from Penobscot through Houlton and from Kennebec through Van Buren to the beautiful River, at extensive intervals in the upper St John, will be peacefully occupied, and communicate with the general public avenue. The immense reserves of our country will be developed, and commerce and agriculture will flourish. The beautiful River will be cultivated, while Agriculture will rise in importance, the ruins of the Pine. A prospect of these great advantages has no doubt inspired some of the English capitalists to embark in the project, and their just repulse to several of our leading men has increased its importance. We must observe, that if the country would admit of a canal along the heights between the St John and the Bay Chaleur and St. Lawrence, that Line would be so profitably occupied as the St John. Fredericton, and the mouth of the St John, and the St John, and from the Restigouche to the upper St John the land is very level, but a centre Line of the river those two would meet with great obstructs. I am happy in the hope of seeing the good works of the Government prosper, and that the people will be best Line that may be found, these measures respectfully submitted by

Sunbury, Oct. 22.

POLITICAL.

FOR TITLES

**POLITICAL MEETING AT THE KEWICK IRON-
FON.** A. WILMOT. In rising to address the meeting said, that with the permission of the Chairman, he would stand with his face in a different position to the position occupied by his friends, in order to be able to see the faces of those whom he was about to address, and was glad that the attendance of the Fresholders in that part of the District had not been much greater. He would have liked to have seen the place where his friends of Responsible Government. He would have liked to have seen some of the grumblers too—a small space in a corner would have sufficed—and he should have been happy to have seen them. He would have liked to have seen them fight him at the end, and hear what they had to say for themselves, and see themselves beaten here. They have been beaten in the House of Assembly, and every where else where they meet in a public assembly. He would have liked to have seen them never afraid to discuss the principles they advocate, and to see the grumblers say—“their conduct will not be light—ours will—and they never yet stood up for a fair fight but we knocked them down.” He would have liked to have seen the grumblers with their reason, the principles contended for by the principles of the British Constitution, and where they were engaged into and under

... handled, the better the people would like the
... the fighting on the other side was bush fighting
... their warfare was a sculking warfare which
... carried on in secret; their system would not
... discussion, and he really wished some of the
... who were so fond of firing from behind the b
... there to fire in that Meeting, and receive
... shot to their hearts content. Before he
... close speaking, he hoped to be able to convi
... those who heard him, that Responsible Gov
... was not the monster which these grumb
... presented it to be, and that it was neither m
... or less than good Constitutional Governme
... founded on the principles of the British Const
... and, sanctioned by the most eminent states
... the present age.

[illegible]

382; he would carry them back to the Executive Council, when there was but one Council in the Province, and that Council composed in a great measure of those gentlemen who were attached to the Government from the Crown. In these good old times the Executive and Legislative Councils were not the same Council which assisted in making laws, but they were in another capacity engaged in carrying out and applying them. All the members of the Council formed a portion of the Legislative and Executive Council, and there was, without doubt, excellent men among them—men who did their duty to the crown and their country. He himself had known some of those gentlemen, and their virtues and abilities of those gentlemen might have been proved, it was found at last that the system would do so. As the settlement of the country proceeded, the separation of the Executive from the Legislature became a matter of prudence if not of necessity. The Country was likewise sensible enough to find that an officer had been sent to the Colonies by the Governor of the Province whom he could not possess. He meant the present Surveyor-General, Mr. Barlie, who arrived in this Province in 1794. This naturally led to the enquiry, why was he sent? It was found that he had been appointed by the head of that Department. The Council complained, but their complaints were laughed at. A deputation was sent to England to represent the colony, and to enquire what the country still required. The commission was continued, and until the deputation (of which he had the honor to be) once visited England, that these executive powers were curtailed, and the Colonial Provincial Authorities. So supremely regarded the Executive Council of those days, of course he understood wishes of the People, and so tenderly were they of power, that they went to the assistance of orders from the Colonial Office, and though the House was tumbling about their ears, they clung to their prejudices—they clung to power, and the rights of a united people forced them to their places.

We mention this for the purpose of proving to our
 vers, that our neighbour of the Loyalist sat imme-
 ly behind Mr. Wilmot while we sat almost in front
 the speaker, the back of whose head faced the edi-
 the Loyalist, yet the Loyalist in Note No. 7 to Mr.
 Wilmot's speech says he "made wary faces." Unless
 honourable Gentlemen has like (the sign of the Saracen
 d) two faces—one before and the other behind
 are at a loss to conceive how our contemporary can
 see what the one in front was doing. We rather
 our neighbour's notes are a little awry otherwise
 avoid a difficult matter to strike the Hon. Genl.
 "a la Bennet" that is behind the face. We con-
 nothing of the sort.

He would now show them, how things were naged when the Council was divided. When the Council was divided, as it was, the Governor, the President of the Council, administered the Government of the Province until the arrival of a successor. The President of the Council, who was a member of the Council, enjoyed the privilege he possessed stirred up the preambles of the younger members, and they endeavored to make such representations to the Council as they thought proper, which was the case at that time in fixing on the senior member of the Executive Council as Administrator of the Colony. When the Council was divided, the Governor then, the attention of the House of Governors had been more closely directed to the point, which caused the casual between the two Councils, and the Government had been taken from both. In the case which took place for privilege and power, the old servants of the Crown, who had grown out of it—their own schemes have not an effectual cure for any evils which have grown out of it, and the Government, and he would believe, he sat down to how this had been effected.

the Minister of the Crown and lands were the exercise of the right of the nobles and the sive powers. Lands were sold, money was for them, and that money was placed in a fund which the Assembly of the Province had to control. The people complained loudly, and the nobles, who were not without some sense, lethargy, and took the matter up with a determination to remedy the evils of which the Country complained. From '33 up to '37 the struggle continued with unabated vigor. The House of Assembly was divided into two parties, one devoted to England, and he (Mr. W.) had the distinction of representing this Province at the coronation of the Throne. When he and his colleague Lord Brunswick, they were laughed at by those in the country who were not without some sense, but when they came back the tale was told, and they found out that they had made a mistake. The prayers of the people were granted, and they represented them came back triumphant. The nobles did not dream that the House of Assembly would be so successful. They went on with the determination to do as they pleased with the Country. The Tories of these times, the Family Compact-men—snug and comfortable—thought themselves—no comparison with the nobles—most of the country. The Government, they were obliged to yield, did not die easy, they struggled to the last. They had all the good things to themselves, and they kept them, and did keep them as long as they could. They were not without some sense, but they starved; the officers were in the country, but they were entitled to fill them; they were said to the people of this country, there is a potatoe to die on, and here is a piece of bread to eat. The nobles were the cause of the return of the last delegation.

He would now proceed to let the audience

secret. At the time when the struggle took place between the Councils, of which he had already been a member, and the Executive Council, he was the Thirone, paying that they might be able to show should in future administer the Government of the Province, in case of a vacancy occurring. The answer was, as he had already stated, that the Councils were not to be dissolved, and the Minister of the Government in case of such a vacancy. This memorial drew the attention of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Spring Riee, to the division of the Councils, and induced him to ask of the Councils, whether they would be willing to resign, and, if so, that the chief object in view was to enable the Governor to call Members of the House of Representatives to the Executive Council. This was the chief object, and this was distinctly stated, but not marked down as carried out, and not until many years afterwards that the matter the Assembly was called upon to take a vote on the Council Board; no, the avowed objection was good one—it was approved of, but the Tories did not practice what they preached until the Provincial Office, but the matter was kept a profound secret in the Province, and from the time the three gentlemen took their seats in the Executive Council, the date of what we now know as the Thirone, was not marked down as carried out. Those who long delayed and kept secret the intentions of the Home Government, as well as those who refused to carry out their instructions, and the positive orders were received to do so, from the Colonial Secretary, have a weight of responsibility.

well understood that the troubles in Canada could not be allowed to continue unchecked, and that if they would end in an outbreak, and the Imperial Government were anxious to make New Brunswick a Colony, it would be necessary to have a Government which would enable the Canadian people to express the workings of a Government based on principles which had not hitherto been common to any Colony, and founded on justice and equity. The Imperial Government had to consider the purposes of the Imperial Government, and not the wishes of the Colonies, and the Colonies were obstructed and thwarted by the authorities, and none can say what part of the blame rests on them for so doing. The rebellion in Canada was not a rebellion against the Imperial Government, but a rebellion has been fully explained in Lord Durham's report, and it must ever remain doubtful whether those who refused to make this the pattern to other Colonies, do not participate in the blame. The Imperial Government, however, brought on their fellow subjects all the horrors of a rebellious war. He will not pursue this painful subject, nor allude to the unfortunate rebellion, further than to say that, at the trying moment, when Lord Brunsford came forward to a man, to support the authority of the Crown at all hazards. The people of the country occupied the Garrisons of the King's Troops. The representatives of the Colonies offered to raise volunteers, and by a manly and patriotic spirit, they were ready to accept the disposal of the Government for the support of the Royal authority in these Colonies. This colony was certainly mismanaged, but the report of Lord Durham, to which he has alluded, is a fair and candid statement of the facts. The Canadian people were worse; they had to do with a faction which was powerful from the people they occupied in society, and in the councils of the country, they had wealth and numbers, and they were not without ability and energy in the country. When the misguided rebels were driven down, and several districts of the country were declared under martial law, the Home Government sent out to Canada a nobleman whose object was to investigate the cases which were peculiarly vexatious, and to report on the measures to be taken to the deplorable events which took place in the winter of '37. On the arrival of Lord Durham, the seat of his government was at the time of the rebellion, and he was accompanied with a perseverance and industry which was worthy of his reputation as a statesman, and the confidence reposed in his sovereign. What does he say?—This is the General, General, who was a peer of realm, who was a nobleman, and who was a nobleman, who came out without salary, and devoted his life to the most arduous task for the benefit of his country. (He Lord Durham) tells you that he

[illegible]

The Head Quarters.

POETRY.

LEONIDAS.

AT THE PASS OF THE THERMOPYLAE.
He stood alone upon the height,
Beneath him lay the slain;
Where Sparta's pride and Persian might
Blent in Red conflict then—
There patriot valour nobly fought,
Though hopeless to subdue;
A freeman's grave was all they sought,
A name to virtue true.

Downtless he stood and his eagle eye
Flash'd with a bitter scorn;
As it fell where the glittering canopy
Of the laughing Mede was borne;
"And these are thy foes, O Greece!" he cry'd
And they Marshal their parentage,
O'er their ruin'd hearths, and thy fane to ride,
Land of the bold and free!

And they dar'd to bid thy sons resign
The sword's their fathers bore;
And mock'd us with homes more fair than thine
On the stranger's distant shore—
Gods! for one hour to vengeance giv'n,
A field like Marathon.

To see you hostess's Phalanx driv'n
"Like mist before the sun,"
But a darker flash has brow'd o'ercast,
And he grasp'd his trusty brand;
And he caught the gleam of the traitor's crest,
Mid the rush of the hostile band;
The arrow wing'd from a brother's bow,
Came barb'd with a double dart
Oh! keener than death is the false friend's blow
That's aim'd at a trusting heart.

"Woe! woe to the land, where freedom erst,
Cradled her infant head;
Where our heroic sons, on our altar first,
Thy glorious trophies spread;
Laconia! my country! could tears of blood
Atone for thine infam'd fame;
There are yet, who would raise through the vial flood
The Paean to thine honor'd name.

Night fell—yet ere the parting day
Beam'd on that dark dell;
Where vector and where vanquish'd lay,
Blent in one funeral pile;
It fell—'er the slumbers calm but deep,
Of that self-devoted band;
And who o'er that glorious grave would weep?
They died for their fatherland!

And well their Leader had sustain'd,
His Country's dearest cause;
Nor while his vengeful arm retain'd
Its vigor did he pause;
But fainting droop'd the Hero's head,
And falls th' uplifted spear;
Which like a fiery Meteor spread
Destruction everywhere.

But from his pallid brow were hung
Death's enigm's gathering fast;
Still Freedom's quenchless spirit clung,
Triumphant to the last—
"Now welcome death! for thou hast no pain;
A soldier's need I've won—
You Rocks immortalize the name,
Of Argus' faithful son."

Merchandise, &c.

GOLDEN FLEECE.
The subscribers have received per ship Edinburgh, muel, and Thems, from Liverpool, Douglas, from Glasgow, and Merano, from London—
216 P. DISC, comprising a general and well selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS—in WOOLLENS, CARPETINGS and RUGS; FURS, COTTONS, SILKS, LINENS, Stuffs, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Laces and Fancy Articles.
The remainder of stock expected by ships Schoedine from Liverpool, and Lady Caroline, from London.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH,
Princes Wm. Street, St. John, and Queen Street, Fredericton.
Sep. 20.

WOOL! WOOL!!
JUST received a lot of Superior FLEECE WOOL which will be disposed in Exchange for SOCKS and HATS of Country Manufacturers.
W. J. BEDELL & Co.
Fredericton, September 10, 1845.

Sundries.
September 27.
The subscribers offer for sale at low rates, the following articles in Store, by recent arrivals.
318 BARRELS Superior WHEAT FLOUR, 600 barrels Superior Wheat and Fine Flour, 3 barrels Bright Vanilla, 1 barrel Copal ditto, 2 barrels Spirits of Turpentine, 15 barrels Seal Oil, 3 chests and 10 boxes superior Congou Tea, 12 boxes Tobacco, 40 barrels Wilmington Tar, 40 barrels Coal Tar, 30 barrels Pitch, 100 coils assorted Cordage, 40 dozen 9, 12, 14 and 18 thread Cod Lines, 2 tons Liverpool pickled Oakum, Ouzaburgs, Checks, Cotton Warp, three thread Shad Twine, &c. &c.

Also to arrive, per scho. "Ferdinand", from New York—
3600 bushels New Wheat, 100 barrels of Corn Meal, 3 cases Oil Cloth Cloths, Per schooner "Emily", from Halifax: 20 cases Pale Seal Oil.
ADAMS & KETCHUM.
St. John, 1845.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!
Just received this day.
300 ROLLS of Paper Hangings, suitable for Parlours, Halls, Chambers, &c., of every quality, shade and style, with French BORDERING of the latest designs, to match. Prices, GLAZED PAPER from 2s. per piece upwards. Common do. 6d. do.

A beautiful assortment of the finest quality PAPERS, &c. &c.
S. K. FOSTER, Queen Street, September 10th.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
JUST received from Baltimore, a quantity of best Oak Tanned Sole leather; also, from Boston, Morocco, Roan, and Binding Skins; for sale cheap for CASH.

W. F. BARKER.
Fredericton, July 16, 1845.

Hardware &c.

MARSH late DRURY,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Have just received per Themis, and other late arrivals
EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF HARDWARE,
INCLUDING—
TABLE CUTLERY.

Ivory handled, in sets of 51 pieces, in dozens and knives only; buck horn, tip and white bone, tables and deserts; table and butchers' steel; shoe and butchers' knives; Falletts and Putty knives; nut picks; toy knives and carvers, in great variety.

SPRING CUTLERY.
1, 2, 3 and 4 bladed pen, pocket and jack knives of every style and finish; gardeners' knives, with pruning and budding blades and saw, fitting one handle; patent pen makers, by the use of which an excellent pen is made in a single operation.

SCISSORS & SHEARS.
New York and English best tailors' shears; embroidery, cutting out, button hole and other scissors—of every price and quality.

SPOONS & FORKS.
German silver and Britannia metal table, dessert and tea spoons; German silver table and dessert forks; soup ladles; gravy spoons, fish slices; sauce ladles and sugar tongs.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE.
Tea and coffee pots; sugar and cream jugs, of choice patterns, in sets or separately; urns; hot water jugs; dram bottles; cruet frames; mustard pots; pepper boxes; egg cups; shavers; and small boxes; table and chamber candlesticks; snuffer trays, &c.

PLATED WARE.
Cruet frames, 3 to 8 glasses, assorted plain and cut bottles, of beautiful designs; handsome cutlery of Sheffield and Birmingham make; coasters; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers, &c.

TIN JAPANESE WARE.
Tin; planished and patent tin tea and coffee pots; kettles on stands; dish covers; sets of toilet service; foot baths; potato and cheese steamers; spice and cash boxes; tea caddies; sugar boxes; toast racks; snuffer trays; snuffers; nursery lamps; candle boxes; grain strainers; patty pans; pannikins; basting ladles; fish and egg slices; dent paste; waste canisters; lanterns, &c.

POLISHED STEEL GOODS.
Fenders; fire irons; shovels and tongs—separate handles; snuffers; nut cracker; sugar breaker, &c.

SAWS.
Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws; Circular Saws; first and second quality cross cut and whip saws; turning, ripping and buck saws; Groove backs saws; hand saws, compass saws, &c.

FILES.
Vickers' mill saw files, various sizes; Murph's and Shepherd's do. and flat and round Blacksmiths' files, horse, shoe and wood rasps, whip and hand saw files.

TOOLS.
Of Cam's celebrated make, and of every description. Locks, hinges, screws, bolts, latches, and hardware generally used in building of every sort.

BRUSHES.
Hair, hat, shoe, shaving, tooth, hearth, stove horse, whitewash and scrubbing.

Hair setting; curl'd hair, gimp, tassels, tufts, coffin cord and mounting, and all articles commonly made by cabinet makers.

Patent candle lamps and candles to suit, and a great variety of fancy articles too numerous to name in an advertisement.

Opened this day, a case of patent hemispherical steel chamber pump, which may be mounted in chair, stool or box, at the option of the purchaser.

Saint John, September 25.

No 2 North Market Wharf.
C. & W. H. ADAMS
Have received per Themis and other arrivals, part of their Fall Stock of HARDWARE, amongst which are—

300 TUNED & untuned Tea Kettles; 20 cwt Saws; IRONS; 100 bags Improved Cut Nails; 100 bags On and Home Nails; cases Cross Cut Saws; 200 lbs. Blistered Iron; 2 packages Blacksmiths' Vices; 20 ANVILS; Blacksmiths' Sledges, Hammers and Belows; Fox Traps of an improved construction; Log and Common and Carpenters' Patent; But Hinges; Wrought Pump Tacks and Brads; Rivets; Pad, Chisel, and Capboard Dokeys; assorted Patent H and H Hinges; Whip Thongs; Polished Steel and Bronze Head Irons; Thud Harness Buckles and a few patent double action Brille Bits; John Wilson's Shoe and Butcher Knives, Chisels, Gouges, Hatchets, Draving Stones, Turkey Stones; Table Knives & Forks, Nail Saw and other Files.

24 feet Hoole & Co's Gang Mill Saws.
St. John, Sept 29th, 1845.

Stoves, Stoves, &c.
The Subscriber has now on hand, and is selling at reduced prices—
COOKING STOVES, of 30 different Patterns; Franklin do of 15 do do do; Close Wood do of 9 do do do; Round Coal do of 9 do do do; Tight Air do of improved construction; STOVE PIPE of all sizes, with Flues to suit; PLOUGHS of seven different patterns, with and without Woodwork; Boilers, Furnace Doors and Bars; Sash Weights; Pits, Bake Pans, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, House Pumps and Lead Pipes; Deep Sea, Hand and Net Leads; TIN WARE, &c. &c.

IF I beg leave to call attention to my Improved "Hatheway's" COOKING STOVES, they have been found to effect a saving of one half the fuel, and cook better than any Stove.

THOMAS C. EVERETT.
St. John, 23d Sept. 1845.

Stage Notices, &c.
COMFORT AND SPEED.
Royal Mail & Accommodation Coach.

Between Pettoediac and Miramichi.
THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three months, on this line; and begs leave to inform the public, that he has furnished himself with first rate Horses, and a good comfortable Coach, for the accommodation of travellers, and having contracted for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails twice a week on the above route, this Coach will leave Mrs. Perriog's Hotel, Pettoediac, on the arrival of the St. John and Halifax Mails, on the days of Wednesday and Sunday, in every week, and passing through Shediac, Richibucto, and Kouchibouguet, will arrive in Miramichi on the following mornings at seven o'clock; and will leave the Subscriber's residence in Newcastle, on the mornings of Tuesday and Saturday, in each week, at five o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Pettoediac the same night at eleven o'clock.

Each passenger will be entitled to carry a trunk, (not exceeding 40 pounds weight) a hat box, and travelling bag; all extra luggage will be charged two pence half penny per lb. weight.

No pains will be spared by the Subscriber to make passengers comfortable; and he trusts that the public will continue to extend towards him, a share of their patronage.

N. B. Passengers will please be punctual to the above mentioned hours of starting.
Miramichi, July 7, 1845.

WM. KELLY.
ROYAL MAIL
And ACCOMMODATION Stage.

LINE FROM FREDERICTON TO ST. ANDREWS.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the travelling public, that he has commenced running a MAIL and ACCOMMODATION STAGE between the above places, leaving St. Andrews on Tuesdays at ten o'clock, and Fredericton on Thursdays at the same hour. This Line will arrive at the former place in time to meet the conveyances by Steam Boat to Eastport, or passengers can proceed by land with the United States Mail on the following morning, after their arrival in St. Andrews.

FAIRBANKS MCKEATHE.
L. P. COPELAND.
Fredericton, September 2, 1845.

Tradesmen's Notices.

LOCK AND WHITESMITH, &c.
A CARD.—The subscriber announces to the public, that he has fitted up a shop in the Building on PARADISE SQUARE, where he is ready to execute any work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch, in the Locksmith, Whitesmith, Gunsmith, and Toolsmith business, or any work in Brass, Steel or other fixtures.
PHILIP SCHLEYER.
Fredericton, October 22, 1845.—3w

TAILORING.
THE subscriber announces to the public at large, that having taken a tour through the principal Cities of the United States, for the purpose of improving himself in the latest fashions to suit the taste and convenience of his patrons, and as usual will be ever found at his post, opposite the Head Quarters Office.
JOHN WHITE.
October 22, 1845.

N. B.—WANTED—A steady Journeyman, of good habits, to whom fair wages will be given; also, an Apprentice, about 13 or 14 years of age, of good character.

THOMAS E. WELLNER,
TAILOR.

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen of Fredericton and its vicinity for the liberal patronage which he has enjoyed, and hopes by constant attention to business still to merit their favour. He is situated in the Fredericton Library in Regent Street.
October 1, 1845.—1m.

E. HARPER,
Piano forte Manufacturer,
No. 44, Court Street—Boston.

PIANO FORTES made at this Establishment are equal, both in quality and tone, to any that can be produced in the World, and are warranted to stand all climates, or rooms at any temperature. They are manufactured both with IRON or WOOD FRAMES, and vary in price from \$150 to \$350.

IF Those made with IRON FRAMES are a new and superior article, and are warranted to remain in time and great length of time.

Any person purchasing from this Establishment, can return the instrument should it give no satisfaction, and their money will be refunded, if it has been previously paid.

Boston, 17th August, 1845.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his BOOT & SHOE Establishment to the Stone house in Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin A. Huestis, and well known as YEREA'S STORE HOUSE.
W. F. BARKER.
Fredericton, July 16, 1845.

Landed Property.
To Lease for 1 year, or a Term of years, and immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Premises in Brunswick Street, a few doors above the Roman Catholic Chapel, lately occupied by Mrs. Head. The Premises are in a good state of occupancy, affording every convenience for residence or business.

Refer to WM. J. BEDELL, Esq., Fredericton, Oct. 15.

BUILDING LOTS.
To lease for a term of years, SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS on Wilnot's Alley. For particulars enquire of W. Wilnot, Saint Mary's or Fredericton, 10th Oct.—1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE House and premises in Brunswick Street, recently occupied by Capt. Pomeroy, Royal Artillery. Apply to
ASA COY.
Fredericton, Sept. 30, 1845.

FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers for sale a FARM, in the Wainwright Settlement, Kings' County, containing 100 acres of Land, about 20 of which are cleared and fit for cultivation. Enquire of
THOMAS M'SORLEY.
Fredericton, July 30, 1845.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
Several Lots of LAND about one mile from the town, adjoining above the property of Mr. Wm. McKay. There is a new house and barn on one of the Lots, and the whole property is under good fence. For particulars enquire of
JOHN C. ALLEN.
Fredericton, June 2, 1845.

Hotels, &c.
TRAVELLERS' INN.

THE Subscriber having taken the Stand in York Street, lately occupied by ZEBULON GURIE as a Temperance Boarding House, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general; and would fain recommend his Establishment to all persons visiting Fredericton, its situation being central and convenient; and he assures the public that the most strict attention and diligence shall be used to make all visitors comfortable.

Permanent Boarders can be accommodated. Good Stabling for Horses. Horses and Carriages in attendance at all times, to go to the BOOM or any other place.

Please call and see.
GEORGE R. ATHERTON.
Fredericton, May 21, 1845.

CITY HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully intimates to the public, that he continues to conduct this commodious establishment, situated at the foot of King-street (known as Barlow's Corner) recently kept by Mr. M. Lawrence, which will be conducted on strictly Temperance principles. Persons visiting Saint John will find it to their advantage to put up at this House, it being in a business part of the City.

No pains will be spared to render persons comfortable who may patronise this Establishment.

GOOD STABLEING FOR HORSES. Charges Moderate. SAM. B. ESTEY.
St. John, 26th August, 1845.

The Barony House.
THE Subscriber begs to announce to the Public, that he has purchased the Barony House, formerly owned and occupied by the late CHIEF JUSTICE SANDERS; and having fitted the Buildings for the accommodation of the Public he respectfully invites their patronage.

The above establishment is about half way between Fredericton and Woodstock, and in a pleasant situation convenient for travellers.

Persons visiting this part of the Country, on pleasure, can be comfortably accommodated for any length of time.

Terms Moderate. JOHN GUIOU.
Fredericton, September 18, 1845.

HAVING seen the Implement invented by Mr. Watts of this place, for digging Potatoes, in operation, we are fully satisfied of its efficacy. We regard it as an implement of great utility to the Farmer, and as being calculated to save more than one half of the time and expense, heretofore necessary in getting out the Potato Crop.

J. MYSHALL, JOHN DUFFY, E. BARKER, JOHN SHEA, A. CHARTERS, S. W. BARKER.

Fredericton, 10th September, 1845.

Medicines, &c.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH
CURED BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!
The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Various diseases prevented the possibility of my thinking of this time for your politeness in sending you the amount, and at the same time, to add that I have effected a cure of a disordered Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the veteran of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obedient and devoted servant.
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

Wonderful Cure of Dropsy of Five Years' standing.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Aeklam, within four miles of this place, had been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and had had the best medical advice without receiving any relief. Hearing of your Pills and Ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, in fact, she has now given them up, being so well and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgotten to state that she was given by the Faculty as incurable. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, but in such a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your medicines.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.

A Cure of Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels.
Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wilton Barker, Esq., Author of the "Book of the Beattie," &c.

The Bryn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 3, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I consider it my duty to inform you that your Pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend Authors, and studiously disposed persons generally, to use your valuable Pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
(Signed) G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER.

A Cure of Asthma and Shortness of Breath.
Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister at Denbarras, Island of Anglesey, North Wales, January 14, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—The Pills which I requested you to send me were a good one of the name of Hugh Davis, who, before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath, and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

N. B.—The extraordinary Pills will cure any case of Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or distressing the case may be, even if the Patient be unable to do more than breathe through fear of being choked with cough and phlegm.

This wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:

Ague, Indigestion, Bilious complaints, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Constipation of the bowels, Liver Affection, Scaly eruptions of the skin, Tetter, Pimples on the face, Mercurial (syphilitic) diseases, Biles from impure habits of the body, Liver Affection, Ulcerations of the throat, Chronic Rheumatism, Pains and swelling of the bones, Gout, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, exposure and imprudence of life, excessive use of mercury, &c. &c.

THESE truly invaluable Pills, can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Church, LONDON. Price 2s. 6d. per box. There is a considerable saving in taking the large sizes.

SARSAPARILLA.
COMSTOCK & CO'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, FOR THE CURE OF

Scurfula, General Debility, Scaly eruptions of the skin, Tetter, Pimples on the face, Mercurial (syphilitic) diseases, Biles from impure habits of the body, Liver Affection, Ulcerations of the throat, Chronic Rheumatism, Pains and swelling of the bones, Gout, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, exposure and imprudence of life, excessive use of mercury, &c. &c.

THESE truly invaluable Pills, can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Church, LONDON. Price 2s. 6d. per box. There is a considerable saving in taking the large sizes.

WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!
KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This remedy for Worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of all sorts from children and adults.

Thousands perish by worms without the real cause being known. Some other reason is assigned for their sickness, until too late to cure the true cause.

What immense responsibility then rests upon the parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not understand the complaint, which is destroying those precious flowers of life—children.

What should be done? The answer is plain; give this Vermifuge, which will be sure to do good, if they have no worms, and if they have, it will destroy and eradicate with a certainty and precision truly astonishing.

It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it. Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies, and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease. So never use lozenges but rely upon this. Every person will be convinced on one trial that this is the most perfect cure ever invented.

We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.

Price 25 cents.

Sold by COMSTOCK & ROSS, No 19 Tremont Row, Boston, and by Messrs. Currier & Trevellick, only Agents for Fredericton.

FRENCH DEPILATORY.
This article, used for taking off superfluous hair from the face and neck is sold at 20 cents per bottle by COMSTOCK & ROSS, No 19 Tremont Row, Boston, and by Messrs. Currier & Trevellick, only Agents for Fredericton.

Medicines, &c.

BLESSING TO MANKIND.
CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR
This great Healing Salve is acknowledged by all who have used it, to be the most wonderful article ever known. It cures all injuries by fire, extracts all pain, and prevents mortification in every case. It will cure any of the following complaints, or pay is released if it fails. The following remarkable case was furnished us quite recently, and hundreds of other, equally wonderful, (many even more so) might be added, but for want of room we leave them out.

A child, a nephew of a friend of mine, stepped into a vessel of boiling water, and scalded its leg, up to the knee, when Connell's Pain Extractor from Comstock's, was applied, which almost instantly gave relief to the little sufferer, and soon entirely cured it. Also, a child of my own burned its hand severely, and I used this Salve, which gave instant relief, and cured it entirely, and for one could not be induced to be without it, I think every family should always keep it on hand to use in case of such accidents.

H. ADAMS, Pastor of Trinity Church, Sargent's N. Y.

Sold by COMSTOCK & ROSS, No 19 Tremont Row, Boston, and by Messrs. Currier & Trevellick, only Agents for Fredericton.

REMARKABLE CURE FOR DEAFNESS.
(From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.)

Mr. N. P. Lyman, 52 Commerce street, was cured of a total deafness of fifteen years standing, by a few flasks of Dr. McNeill's Acoustic Oil. He had a short time before returned from Boston, where he had spent \$75, had the tonsils of his ears taken out, and many other experiments tried with the faculty, but without success. He was left in the same state when they were through. He then in despair thought he would try one more thing before he gave up, and procured a flask of Dr. McNeill's Acoustic Oil, and he was cured.

Sold by COMSTOCK & ROSS, No 19 Tremont Row, Boston, and by Messrs. Currier & Trevellick, only Agents for Fredericton.

THE NAPLES HAIR DYE.
For some unaccountable reason, for the last one or two years, many young people, both male and female, have had the misfortune to have their hair turn permanently gray. We have been frequently applied to for something to turn the hair back to its natural color, which has induced us to go to much trouble and expense in order to furnish our customers and the public generally with a new and improved Hair Dye—one that is nearly as effective, and not the least injurious to the head or hair, for the moderate price of 50 cents per bottle. We have succeeded beyond our expectations. This article we offer to the public with confidence. We have had it thoroughly tested, time after time, before we could offer it for sale. The price is such that all can afford to use it, and its quality we believe to be superior to any ever before made.

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BALM OF COLUMBIA.
Ladies and gentlemen, will you be without the genuine Ointment of Balm of Columbia for your hair? You may depend upon it, it is the only article that is sure to prevent baldness, and keep the head free from dandruff. We have known it to restore hair on the bald heads of persons seventy years of age—Comstock & Ross give freely for that, to those who have been restored within the last two months. Be sure and get the genuine, with the signature of Comstock & Co. on it, or get none.

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B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.
The safest and most effective remedy for Worms that has ever been discovered.

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effective medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.