

POETRY. Selected.

DRYBURGH ABBEY.—PART II.

But ah! that mournful dream prov'd true—
The immortal Scot was dead!
The great magician of romance and knightly
lay had died—
The 'Ariosto of the North'—the voice of Tweed
no more
Might pour its music o'er our hearts, and
charm us as of yore!
The spirit of departed days recalled my dream-
ing mood:
Once more, methought, within the vale of gloom
and death I stood:
Still far from east to west that train of mourn-
ers swept along,
And still the voice, or vision, of my waking
dream was song!
I saw the courtly 'Euphuist,' with 'Halbert of
the Dell,'
And like a ray of moonlight, pass'd the 'White
Maid of Avenel';
'Lord Morton,' 'Douglas,' 'Bolton,' and the
To a slow and solemn funeral chant of the
Monks of Kennaquhair.
And she on whose imperial brow a god had set
his seal,
The glory of whose loveliness grief might not
all conceal;
The loved in high and princely halls, in lone
and lowly eots,
Stood 'Mary,' the illustrious, yet hapless
Queen of Scots!
The firm, devoted, 'Catherine,' the sentiment-
al Grange;
'Locheven,' whose worn brow revealed an
early blighted name;
The enthusiastic 'Magdalen,' the pilgrim of
that shrine,
Whose spirit triumphs o'er the tomb, and makes
its dust divine.
Next 'Norna,' of the Fittul-head, the wild
Reinickennar, came,
But shiver'd by her magic wand, and dim her
eye of flame;
Young 'Minna Troil,' the lofty soul'd whom
'Cleveland's' love betray'd;
The generous old 'Udaller,' and Mordaunt's
sweet island maid.
Slow follow'd 'Lord Glenvarloch,' first of Scot-
tish gallant names;
With the fair romantic 'Margaret,' and the
erudite 'King James';
The world and wrong'd 'Hermione,' whose
lord all hearts despise;
'Sarcastic' 'Malagrowth,' and the faithful
'Monopoles';
Then stout 'Sir Geoffrey' of the Peak, and
'Peveril' swept near;
Stern 'Bridgenorth,' and the fiery 'Duke,'
with knight and cavalier;
The lair of fantastic elves, 'Fenella,' guided
on;
And 'Alice,' from whose beauteous lip the
light of joy was gone:
With 'Lisecoster, Lord of Kenilworth,' in
moonlight robes, was seen
The gifted, great 'Elizabeth,' high England's
'Cathleen' queen!
'Tessie's' wild and manly glance, and
'Varney's' darker gaze.
Sought 'Amy Roberts' brilliant form, too
fair for earthly praise;
And 'Quentin's' haughty helm flash'd there;
'Le Balafre's' stout lance;
'Orleans,' 'Crevecoeur,' and brave 'Dupois,'
the noblest knight of France;
The wild 'Hayraddin,' followed by the silent
'Jean de Troyes,'
The mournful 'Lady Hameline,' and 'Isabelle
de Croyes.'
Pale sorrow mark'd young 'Tyrrell's' mien:
grief dimm'd sweet 'Clarissa's' eye;
And 'Ronan's' Lord's breath'd many a prayer
for days and friends gone by!
Oh, mourn not 'pious Gargill' cried; should
his death wound part,
Whose epitaph's the universe; whose elegy's
the heart!
Forth bore the noble 'Fairford's' his fascinating
bride,
The lovely 'Lilias,' with the brave 'Red
Gauntlet' by her side;
'Black Campbell,' and the bold redoubt'd
'Maxwell,' met my view;
And 'Wandering Willy's' solemn wreath of
dark, funeral yew!
As for who met upon some wild, some far and
foreign shore,
Wreck'd by the same tempestuous surge, re-
call past friends no more;
Thus prince and peasant, peer and slave—thus
friends and foe combine
To pour the homage of their hearts upon one
common shrine!
There 'Lacy,' fam'd 'Cadwallon,' and the
fiery 'Gwenwyn,' march'd on;
Whist horn and halbert, pike and bow, dart,
glave, and jewell'd shone,
'Sir Damian,' and the elegant young 'Eveline,'
pass'd there;
Stout 'Wilkin,' and the hopeless 'Rose,' with
wild dishevel'd hair.
Around, in solemn grandeur, swept the ban-
ners of the brave,
And deep and far the clarions wak'd the wild
dirge of the grave;
On came the 'Champion of the Cross,' and
near him, like a star,
The regal 'Berengaria,' beauteous daughter
of Navarre;
The high, heroic 'Saladin,' with proud and
princely mien,
The rich and gorgeous Saracen, and the fiery
Negress;
There 'Edith' and her 'Nubian slave' breath'd
many a thought divine,
Whilst rank on rank a glorious train—rode
the knights of Palestine!
Straight follow'd 'Zerubabel,' and 'Joffie' of
the tower,
Young 'Whitake,' 'Markham,' 'Hazeldine,'
and the forest nymph 'Mayflower';
The democratic 'Cromwell,' stern, resolute
and free;
The 'Knight of Woodstock,' and the light and
lovely 'Alice Lee';
And there the crafty 'Proudfoot,' for once true
sorrow felt;
'Craigdallie,' 'Chartres,' and the recreant
Conachar the Celt;
And he whose chivalry had graced a more ex-
alted birth,
The noble-minded 'Henry,' and the famed fair
'Maid of Perth';
The intrepid 'Anne of Geirstein,' the false
'Lorraine,' step'd near;
Proud 'Margaret of Anjou,' and the faithful
brave 'De Vere';
There 'Arnold,' and the 'King Rene,' and
'Charles the Bold,' had met

The dauntless 'Donner Lugel,' and the grace-
ful young 'Lizette';
Forth rode the glorious 'Godfrey,' by the gal-
lant 'Hugh the Great';
While wept the brave and beautiful the nobl-
est minstrel's fate;
Then 'Hereward,' the Verangian, with 'Ber-
tha' at his side,
The valorous 'Count of Paris,' and his Ama-
zonion bride;
And last, amidst that princely train, wav'd high
'De Walton's' plume,
Near 'fair 'Augusta's' laurel-wreath which
Time shall never consume;
And 'Anthony,' with quiver void, his last fleet
arrow sped,
Leant, mourning o'er his broken bow, and mus-
sed upon the dead!
The vision and the voice are o'er! their influ-
ence waned away,
Like music o'er a summer lake at the golden
close of day;
The vision and the voice are o'er!—but when
will be forgot
The buried Genius of Romance—the imperish-
able Sent?

VARIETIES.

AN OCCURRENCE AT SEA.

In June, 1834, I embarked at Liverpool on
board the *Vibella* transport with the head
quarters of my regiment, which was proceed-
ing to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Our passage ac-
ross the Atlantic was smooth, though long
and tedious. After crossing over the great
bank of Newfoundland, catching large quanti-
ties of codfish and halibut, and encountering
the usual fogs, we were one morning about the
end of July completely becalmed. All who
have performed a voyage know the feelings of
listlessness to which a landsman abandons him-
self during a calm. The morning was slowly
passed in looking around for appearances of a
breeze—whistling for a wind, and the other
idle pursuits usual on such occasions. Tow-
ards noon, a sailer from about pointed out to
our observation a vessel at a distance, also of
course becalmed. All eyes and glasses were
immediately directed towards her, but she was
too far off for the most experienced to deter-
mine whether she was English or Foreign, man-
of-war or merchantman. After a time, it
occurred to me, that it was a favourable op-
portunity for breaking in upon the monotony
of the day. My influence with our Captain
obtained permission for the small cutter to be
lowered, but he would not allow a single seaman
to leave the ship. I therefore became coxswain
of the boat, and accompanied by four of my
brother officers as rowers, we pushed on, deter-
mined to pay a visit to the strange sail. To
our landmen's eyes and judgment, she had ap-
peared to be about four miles from us, but we
found ourselves very much out in our calcula-
tion—it was more than double that distance.
The rowers, however, pulled on bravely—we
nearly the stranger, making her out to be a
large American merchantman, and as we ap-
proached, we observed a number of persons on
deck reconnoitring us through glasses. At
length we were alongside, and I passed on
board followed by three of my companions, one
remaining in charge of the boat. On reaching
the deck, we found it crowded with men, who
seemed to regard us with wondering looks. I
stepped forward and was received by the Capt.
who acquainted me that his vessel was the
American ship *Cadmus*, on her passage from
Havre-de-Grace to New York, with gen-
eral the *Marques de Lafayette*, and some
passengers. A noble, venerable looking vet-
eran advanced from the poop towards us, and
offered his greetings with the courtesy of the
old French school. He was Lafayette. My
explanation of who we were, and of the mo-
tive of our visit, appeared to excite his surprise.
That five officers of the land service, unaccom-
panied by a single sailor, should leave their
vessel on the open ocean, and from mere curi-
osity, visit a strange sail at such a distance,
was, he declared, most extraordinary. He
said they had observed our ship early in the
morning—had been occupied like ourselves in
vain endeavours to make us out—had remark-
ed an object, a mere speck upon the sea, leave
the vessel and move towards them, and when
at length it was made out to be a boat, the
probable cause of such a circumstance, had
given rise to many surmises. I told him, in
mitigation of what he deemed our rashness,
that we were as a nation, so essentially mar-
itime, that every man in England was more or
less a sailor. At all events, I ventured to add,
that if we had encountered some little risk, we
had been amply repaid in seeing a man so cele-
brated, and of whom we had all heard and read.
Our comrade being relieved by an American
sailor of the care of the boat, we had accepted
the General's offer of refreshment, proceeded
to the cabin, and passed a most agreeable hour.
The last approach of evening and appearance
of a breeze springing up induced us to take
leave. We departed from the old ship not as
the acquaintance of an hour, but with all the
warmth—the grasp and pressure of hands—of
old friends. As I parted from him at the gang-
way, he mentioned having caused a case of gin-
net to be lowered into our boat, which he had
given us to present to our Colonel and the other
officers of our mess. We pulled cheerily back,
but it was not until long after dark, that
we reached the *Vibella*, and which we had
could not have accomplished, but for the ex-
hibited blue lights every few minutes to
point out her position. We found our com-
rades had been in great alarm for our safety.
Various had been the surmises. That we
had boarded a pirate, and been sacrificed;
or made prisoners, was most prevalent, and a
breeze was anxiously prayed for, that they
might bear down and release us from our
Half an hour after we returned to our ship,
a light wind had sprung up, which very shortly
freshened into a gale, so that in the morning
we had completely lost sight of the *Cadmus*.

INFLUENCE OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

The establishment of steam-boats between
England and Ireland has greatly contributed
to the prosperity of both countries. How
have steam-boats done this? They have great-
ly increased the trade of both countries. On
the examination of Mr. Williams, before a
Committee of the House of Commons, he stated
that before steam-boats were established
there was little trade in the smaller articles of
farming produce, such as poultry and eggs.
The first trading steam-boat from Liverpool to
Dublin was set up in 1824; there are now
forty such boats between England and Ireland.
The sailing vessels were from one week to two
or three weeks on the passage; the voyage
from Liverpool to Dublin is now performed in
fourteen hours. Reckoning ten miles for an
hour, Dublin and Liverpool are 140 miles
apart; with the old vessels, taking twelve
days as the average time of the voyage, they
were separated as completely as they would be
by a distance of 2980 miles. What is the con-
sequence? "Traders may now have from any
of the manufacturing towns in England, with-

in two or three days, even the smallest quan-
tity of any description of goods;" and thus,
"one of the effects has been to give a produc-
tive employment to the capital of persons in se-
condary lines of business, that formerly could
not have been brought into action." Mr.
Williams adds, "I am a daily witness to the
intercourse by means of the small traders
themselves between England and Ireland.
Those persons find their way into the interior
of England, and purchase manufactured
goods themselves. They are of course enabled
to sell them upon much better terms in Ire-
land; and I anticipate that this will shortly
lead to the creation of shops and other estab-
lishments in the interior of Ireland, for the sale
of a great variety of articles which are not
now to be had there." And how do the small
dealers in English manufactured goods find
purchasers in the rude districts of Ireland for
our clothes and our hardware? Because the
little farmers have sent us their butter and
eggs and poultry, and have either taken our
manufactures in exchange, or have taken back
our money to purchase our manufactures
which is the same thing. Many millions of
eggs, collected amongst the very poorest
classes by the industry of women and children,
are annually sent from Dublin to Liverpool.
Mr. Williams has known fifty tons, or eight
hundred and eighty thousand eggs, shipped in
one day, as well as ten tons of poultry; and he
says this is quite a new creation of property that
has a direct tendency to act upon the condition
of the poorer classes in Ireland; for the produce
is laid in providing clothes for the females and
children of the families who engage in rearing
poultry and collecting eggs. Thus the English
manufacturer is benefited, for he has a new
market for his manufactures, which he ex-
changes for cheap provisions; and the dealer
in poultry and eggs has a new impulse to his
branch of industry, because it enables him to
give clothes to his wife and children. This ex-
change of benefits—this advancement in the
condition of both parties—this creation of pro-
duce and of profitable labour—this increase in
the number of labourers—could not have taken
place without machinery. That machinery is
the carriage which conveys the produce to the
river, and the steam-boat which makes a port
in another country much nearer, for practical
purposes, than the market-town of a thinly
peopled district. A new machinery is added;
the steam-carriage running on the rail-road, as
one of the witnesses truly says, "is like carry-
ing Liverpool forty miles into the interior, and
thus extending the circle to which the supply
will be applicable." The last invention per-
fects all the inventions which have preceded it.
The village and the city are brought close to-
gether in effect, and yet retain all the advan-
tages of their local separation; the port and
the manufactory are divided only by two hours
distance in time, while their distance in space
affords room for all the various occupations
which contribute to the various perfection of
either. The whole territory of Great Britain
and Ireland is more compact, more closely
united, more accessible, than was a single
county two centuries ago.—*Working Man's
Companion.*

FALLS OF TERMI.

The great object of attraction, the celebrated
Cascata della Marmosa, is between four and
five miles from Termini. For nearly three miles
the road ascends the valley of the Nar, clothed
with copious evergreen oak. At Paipigno,
the road divides, the upper road leading to the
top of the fall, and the lower one to the bottom.
The upper road ascends very rapidly the slope
of a limestone hill, and then, for about three
quarters of a mile, lies over ground nearly level,
and sounding hollow to the tread, bearing
everywhere traces of the course of the water,
and formed, indeed, from its concretions. The
channel in which the water runs above the falls
is about 51 feet wide; the descent is one foot in
twenty; and the rapidity of the current about
seven miles an hour. The traveller is conducted
to different points to look down this tremen-
dous cascade; the best view is from a little sum-
mer-house, on a projecting point considerably
below this brow, said to have been built for the
accommodation of Napoleon. The lower part of
the cataract is not visible at the point, but the
river is seen rushing among rocks, and precipi-
tating itself in a succession of falls over a per-
pendicular precipice, losing itself in thunder
amid the foam and spray of the gulf below.
The first fall takes place where the stream is
yet confined among the rocks of the channel,
which is there much broken, and may have an
elevation of 40 or 50 feet. The second fall is a
perpendicular descent of between 500 and 600
feet. It afterwards strikes against a rock, and
rushes down repeated falls, so close as to
form almost one continued sheet of foam for
240 feet more into the Nar, so that the whole
descent is upwards of 800 feet. The view of
the falls from below, is, however, far to be pre-
ferred. In any point of view, either from above
or below, Lord Byron says it is worth all the
cascades and torrents of Switzerland put to-
gether.—*Italy, by Joseph Taylor.*

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—An accident
of the most distressing nature (says the *Haver-*
hill Gazette) occurred in this village on Tues-
day last. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon
the inhabitants were alarmed by the cry of
fire! and by the appearance in Main-street, of
a man, entirely enveloped in flames, running
in a state of agony, and calling for assistance!
It was a young man named Edward H. Foster,
a clerk in the store of Mr. Peter Osgood.
The circumstances connected with this occur-
rence are: Mr. Osgood had placed a 3 or 4
gallon glass bottle on the cone of the stove in
his store, containing between 2 and 3 gallons
of alcohol, and also, mixed with it, several
pounds of gun shells for solution. The
young man shook the bottle while the cork
remained unremoved, when it instantly burst,
throwing its contents all over him, and coming
in instant contact with the fire of the stove, he
was covered, and the store was filled with
flame. The young man, and also Mr. Osgood,
who was also standing very near, made
directly for the street door; but, owing to the
pressure produced by the fire, they were both
unable to open it, when the young man plunged
head-long through the glazed part of the door
into the street, in the condition we before de-
scribed, the fire and smoke burning out furiously
through the opening thus made. Mr. O. es-
caped by a back door. The flame which en-
veloped the young man was very soon extin-
guished by an individual in a neighbouring shop,
throwing a pail of water upon him. He was
taken into Mr. Osgood's house, and medical
aid immediately procured. It was found that
he was shockingly burnt on all the fore part of
the body, from his face to his feet. He lingered
in great bodily distress until Thursday after-
noon, when he expired. He retained his
reason until Wednesday afternoon, after which
he remained in a state of derangement or in-
sensibility, until his death. His remains have
been conveyed to the residence of his friends in
Canterbury, (N. Y.) for burial. He was an
amiable, correct, and in all respects, a most
worthy young man.

On Saturday evening last, a Public Meeting was
held at the County Court House, for the pur-
pose of taking into consideration the propri-
ety of establishing a *LIBERAL NEWSPAPER*
PAGES IN THIS TOWN:
WM. WILMOT, Esq. being called to the
Chair.—
The following Resolutions were moved and
adopted:—
1st. Moved by Mr. John T. Smith, and second-
ed by Mr. Robert Gowan:
That in the opinion of this Meeting it is
not only expedient, but highly necessary,
that a Liberal Newspaper Press be es-
tablished in this Town.
2d. Moved by Mr. J. T. Smith, and seconded
by Mr. Hector Sutherland:
That a Joint Stock Company be formed
with a Capital of Four Hundred Pounds,
to be divided into shares of One Pound
each, for the purpose of carrying into ef-
fect the object contained in the foregoing
Resolution.
3d. Moved by G. F. S. Berton, Esq. and second-
ed by Mr. Charles M. Pherson:
That Subscriptions be opened forthwith
for the purpose of taking up the Stock; and
that no person be allowed to take more
than Ten shares until the Subscription
Lists shall have been open for two months.
4th. Moved by Mr. Robert Gowan, and second-
ed by Mr. Charles M. Pherson:
That a general meeting of the Stock-
holders be called at some convenient place
as soon as the Stock shall be taken up.
5th. Moved by Geo. K. Lugin, Esq. and se-
conded by Mr. John T. Smith:
That a Committee of five persons be ap-
pointed for carrying the foregoing Reso-
lutions into effect.—
When the following persons were chosen:—
JOHN T. SMITH, ROBERT GOWAN, HEC-
TOR SUTHERLAND, L. A. WILMOT, GEO.
WOODS.
6th. Moved by Mr. Robert Gowan, and second-
ed by Geo. K. Lugin, Esq.:
That the Resolutions adopted at this
meeting, be forthwith published in the
Royal Gazette; and at the same time no-
tice shall be given where the Subscription
Lists may be found.

Agreeably to the foregoing Resolutions
Notice is hereby given, that Subscriptions
will be received in Fredericton, at the re-

sidence of the respective Members of the
managing Committee; in Woodstock at the
Store of Mr. Charles Perley; in St.
John, at the Store of Mr. Alexander Rob-
ertson; in St. Andrews, at John Wilson's,
Esq.; and in Miramichi, at Mr. Edward
Baker's.

A Prospectus containing the specific
principles upon which the paper is to be
conducted, will be prepared at the general
meeting of the Stockholders; also such
measures concerted for the management
of the Paper as may be deemed meet and
expedient.

Fredericton, 9th January, 1833.

BLACKING.

THOMAS SIME has commenced Manu-
facturing, and offers for Sale, a superior
quality of

LIQUID BLACKING.

which upon trial, will be found equal to
any imported from the Mother Country.
From the nature of the ingredients of
which it is composed, it possesses an in-
herent quality of PRESERVING, and
OFTENING the LEATHER, and
from the fine SHINING LUSTRE it will
produce, must be considered as a great
lesideratum to all who admire a highly
POLISHED BOOT or SHOE.

As this article is one of Domestic Ma-
nufacture, and will be sold at a reduced
price to that imported, although of equal
quality, as certificates in his possession
will satisfactorily prove. T. S. Sime
himself that he will receive a liberal share
of public support. The Blacking is con-
tained in stone jars, similar to that of
Day & Martin, with printed Labels,
and will be sold at 1s. 3d., Od. & 6d.,
with a liberal reduction to Retailers.
* Made and Sold, Wholesale and
Retail by Thomas Sime, Water-street,
south side of the Market Wharf, Saint
Andrews, N. B. and of Mr. William Sim-
son, Agent, Fredericton.
THOMAS SIME.
St. Andrews, 30th January, 1832.

LONDON. (to wit.) DR. JAMES'S FEVER POWDERS AND ANALEPTIC PILLS.

MICHAEL FITZGIBBON, of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, maketh
Oath and saith, That he this Deponent was constantly employed by the late
Mr. George James and by the present Mr. Robert George Gordon James from the
14th day of February, 1816, to the 24th day of January, 1832, a period of nearly
16 years, in preparing and compounding the above well known Medicines, and that
he is perfectly acquainted with the method of preparing and the proportions of the va-
rious articles used in making the same (without having acquired such information in a
superstitious or clandestine manner,) as the said Medicines have been made and dis-
tributed to public notice during the said period: That he this Deponent is fully aware of the
claims which individuals advance and hold out to the Public of their exclusive right
to articles which may or may not be deserving of the Public estimation, and that at-
tempts may be made by interested individuals to depreciate the value of the Medi-
cines which it is his intention to offer to the world: but feeling conscious of the re-
citude of his own conduct during the period in which he was employed as aforesaid,
and being also aware of the futility of any attempts that may be made to disprove
his perfect ability to prepare the said Medicines, he is induced, in consideration of
circumstances not necessary here to detail, and without any desire to injure the said
Robert George Gordon James, or any other person who may claim an interest in the
sale of the Medicines originally prepared by the said Dr. James, to announce his in-
tention of offering to the Public, at a reduced price, not a pirated or pretended imi-
tation, of the Medicines hitherto sold by the said Robert George Gordon James or his
Agents, but Medicines of his own to be called "*Fitz-Gibbon's Fever Powders*" and
"*Fitz-Gibbon's Analæptic Pills*," articles which, he this Deponent is perfectly con-
vinced, will be found to possess all the good qualities hitherto justly ascribed to the said
Dr. James's Powders and Analæptic Pills: And this Deponent further saith, that he
very believes, in taking this step, he is rendering a benefit to Society, inasmuch as he
shall place within the reach of the community at large, Medicines of equal value with
those for which such a price has hitherto been charged to the Public, as to preclude
the use of them in thousands of instances, in which (if properly prepared) he believes
their good effects would have been manifest. And lastly this Deponent saith, that
he hath not imparted the secret of preparing the said Dr. James's Powders and Ana-
læptic Pills to any person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn at the Mansion House in the City
of London, this 16th day of March, 1832,
before me

JOHN KEY, Mayor.

The deponent is now in Fredericton New Brunswick, where he intends to pre-
pare the above named medicines.
Medical gentlemen in all quarters of the world being already so thoroughly ac-
quainted with the inestimable qualities of these celebrated remedies—to then any re-
commendation would be superfluous; but to those ignorant of their Virtues, refer-
ence may be had to the medical Journals Pharmacopœias, and other Journals of the
day, from some of which are extracted the following:

The 7th edition of the London Pharmacopœia speaking of Pulvis Antimonialis says
—"In justice to the celebrated Medicine, Dr. James's Powder, I cannot help de-
claring, that it appears to be both milder and more uniform in its Operation." And although
James's Powder may be given in as large a dose as Sixteen Grains, yet few Prescrip-
tioners will prescribe the Antimonial Powder in a Dose larger than Six Grains."
Dr. Fleming Pink-ton, Surgeon of the Havana, an Indian, in a violent malarial
Fever, with which the Ship's Company were afflicted between Barcelona and
China, in the Year 1772, gave a dose of twenty Grains, and if that did not operate,
he gave another of ten Grains in an hour after. This second Dose never failed car-
rying off the Fever, and out of Forty Officers and Sailors who were taken ill,
and most of them delirious, he did not lose a single man. See also Captain Col-
lette's account of the Yellow Fever who administered ten Grains every four Hours
—Sold in Packets at 1s. 6d. each.

DR. JAMES'S ANALÆPTIC PILLS.

THESE Pills are a Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism; and from their tendency
to Promote Perspiration, and all the natural Secretions, arises their peculiar
Quality of speedily removing Colds, and other Complaints to which the Human Frame
is liable, from the Vicissitudes of our Climate. They are admirably calculated for Disor-
ders of the Stomach and Bowels, for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Constipation,
troublesome Flatulencies, and Cholera; as also for Gouty Habits, where the Stomach
and Head are affected: Likewise for Giddiness or Rheumatic Pains in the Head; for
the Sick Head-Ach, as well as for Head Aches occasioned by Indigestion or Free-Living;
thereby preventing Faints and Apoplexies, so often the consequence of Intemperance.
In all internal complaints they have been found singularly beneficial.

These Pills, moreover, are particularly recommended to those Persons whose Con-
stitutions are affected by too sedentary a Life, or by a Residence in hot Climates;
and Travellers by Sea or Land should never be without them, as they require neither
Confinement nor Alteration of Diet.

They gently open the Pores at Night and the Body by Day; quieting the Ner-
vous System, and thereby often promoting Sleep.—Resourse should be had to them
on the first attack of a Cold, or any slight Indisposition; and they should be always
taken at Bed Time, after any Excess of Eating or Drinking. Thus their distin-
guished Characteristic will be maintained by promoting Longevity, (so remarkably em-
plified in their Inventor, who by the constant use of them; though a very free Liver
attained the age of Seventy-five,) for by assisting Nature in the Discharge of the
animal Functions, and by keeping the Constitution, as it were, in continual Re-
pair, they preserve the Body in Health and Vigor, and prevent premature Decay.

Sold in Boxes (containing 36 pills) at 2s. 6d. each, or 2 Boxes in one for 4s. 6d.
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are requested to address with reference or remittance.