

## POETRY.

### Selected.

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND.

Oh tell me, are the roses there,  
On our own bright hillocks' side;  
And are our hedges purple yet,  
With the soft sweet violets died?  
And doth the sparkling cowslip peep  
Forth from its emerald bed?  
And hath the modest primrose dared  
To raise her dewy head?

The joyous throng of summer birds,  
Oh tell me are they come,  
To pour their deep songs from the woods  
Of our happy Eas' ash home?  
And do our spring's bright mornings glow  
With that clear blue of red;  
With that all-pervading loveliness  
O'er home's soft landscape spread?

Still do the setting sunbeams smile,  
Where the merry children play,  
With their shouts of joyous laughter,  
On the gay half holiday?  
Say, is each gorgeous flower cuiled  
To grace the evening hearth?  
And on the Seventh Day do they meet  
The happiest on the earth?

Doth our grey church tower still  
From its own bright valley rise,  
In all its sacred loneliness;  
To meet our silent skies?  
And is that calm clear voice yet heard,  
In the earnest hour of prayer:  
Doth that sacred blessing slowly rise  
Upon the solemn air?

Oh, when your evening heart is bright  
With the dearest smiles of home—  
Say, do ye send one passing thought  
Across the blue waves foam?  
When the deepening twilight ushers in  
The evening hour of prayer:  
Oh, tell me that the absent one  
Is sometimes thought of there!

## VARIOUS.

### CHOLERA.

It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of human events, to remove from these Colonies the severe affliction of this withering pestilence; and to-morrow, the inhabitants of this Province are to be engaged in solemn acts of Thanksgiving to God, for his mercy in granting them deliverance from impending death, and preserving them amidst all the terrors of the Plague. Perhaps this may not be deemed an unreasonable time, for making a few reflections on the late events that have passed before us, and directing the attention of our readers to circumstances that may be worthy of a passing re-consideration.

The appearance of Cholera shows us the danger of entertaining an overbearing confidence of escaping from danger. When the Executive proclaimed a day of humiliation and prayer, in the awful crisis of the expected approach of Cholera, how many thought lightly of it, and seemed to say in their hearts, 'wherefore should I fear in the days of evil?' When the minister from the Pulpit described the scourge as lingering on the eastern shores of the Atlantic, awaiting the bidings of Omnipotence to cross the great deep and afflict us, how many smiled at the warning, and considered such as over-drawn figures of speech, as mere rhetorical flourishes; and how many of these, alas, who thus remained in confident indifference, are now removed to the realities of eternity, and have been told from the cold lips of death how dangerous it is, both for temporal and spiritual things, to be too careless observers of causes and effects. Let then the past be a lesson, to those who have survived the cholera, not to be caught in a state of indifference and apathy, should the hand of affliction be again on us; but, while we offer up thanks for our past deliverance, let us also be vigilant and careful for the future. Let the past affliction bind us to a more heartfelt observance of religious duties, and to a more rigid system of cleanliness and Temperance.

It is not to be supposed that an All-wise and merciful Deity could have visited his creatures with such a heavy affliction, without some good being intended; and although we do not presume to scan the counsels of omniscience, we do however feel convinced, that it has pleased God to make the appearance of cholera, a means of showing to his great family on earth, the destructive tendency of stimulating drinks. Along the valley of the Ganges, where the alcoholic drinks of the Europeans are becoming too frequent, and where a strong exciting beverage of domestic manufacture is used, its ravages have been dreadful. From thence to Russia, caravans and armies, both of which, from the fatigues that attend them are too apt to become scenes of intemperance, have been its vehicles into Russia; and from thence it has passed westward, following its tract through the countries where ardent spirits are used, as the electric spark follows the conductor. Through Russia, Poland, and Prussia, where brandy is used in large quantities, the destruction has been great. The necessity of stimulating the miners at their arduous labours brought ardent spirits into use in Hungary two centuries ago, and it has since continued to be used with increasing excess. Here we find the destroyer, as it were, stepping aside from his westerly course and dealing out his fatal terrors. From the central countries of Europe it passed down the countries on or near the Elbe, passing by the more temperate districts up to the North and South of this River, and from thence it crossed to Great Britain, which in the last half century has sunk more rapidly under the ravages of blue ruin, as they have very appropriately termed the gin drunk by the mass of the inhabitants of large towns; than under the burthens of its vast national debt. Having reached the Eastern shores of the Atlantic, it found in emigration a vehicle which again communicated it to its alcoholic conductor in

the valley of one of the largest rivers of the American continent; the inhabitants of which valley consume more ardent spirits, as appears from their imports and domestic manufacture of whiskey, than any other equal number of inhabitants in the New World. We blush for our country, while we pen this sentence, but it is a truth that calls for publicity. Along the St. Lawrence it spread with the rapidity nearly equal to that of the traveller on his journey, and from thence rushed down the Mississippi, and its tributary streams, to New Orleans, again proving that it moved with greatest rapidity and mortality through spirit-drinking districts. The large towns on the seaboard of the United States, whose inhabitants are far advanced in intemperance, suffered severely, and the villages holding commercial intercourse with them, felt its virulence in a diminished ratio. Those who have pursued the public journals with attention, cannot fail to recognize in these remarks, a chart of the progress of Cholera through the nations of the earth. And while they do so, they will also observe that the more temperate countries have either entirely escaped or suffered less severely. In Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal, ardent spirits are not the common beverage, and those countries have hitherto escaped. On this Continent, the temperate States of New England—the land of steady habits, the parent of Temperance Societies,—have seen the destroyer compass them about, and yet they have been kept comparatively safe. Let us learn from these facts, a solemn, and important lesson.

Cholera, has left among us hundreds of widows and orphans, who are now suffering all the miseries of poverty and wretchedness. Let us, in our gratitude to God, not forget these unfortunates, but show by our liberality to the poor, that our grateful feelings are not the airy phantoms of mere profession. Whilst the danger was among us, how worthless did the world and the riches of the world appear, how unsatisfactory were all things except the practice of Christian duties; let not our selfishness suppress the feelings we then experienced, but let us continue a course of life that will prepare us for a recurrence of such events as we have lately witnessed.

We often hear it asked, will Cholera return? We fear it will. It has returned to many cities time after time. Let us then bear this in mind, let those who at present are running headlong after the duties of a Commercial life, reflect, that perhaps a nother stagnation of business awaits us, and let them not build their hopes on the vain and fleeting things of earth. The probability of a return of Cholera should call on the constituted authorities to enforce a rigid course of cleansing our city. We regret to see this not attended to, but at a time of gratitude and thanksgiving complaints and censures might be deemed unseasonable. We will, therefore, postpone our remarks on this subject to a more suitable occasion.—*Canadian Courant.*

### BORROWING.

There is no class of people more annoying in a community than those who are eternally in the habit of borrowing—who through extreme parsimony neglect to provide themselves with the various articles, which are considered indispensable in a well regulated family, and almost entirely at the expense of their neighbours. But it is a notorious fact, which we dare say many of our readers will bear witness to, there are many families, who seem to make it the chief business of their lives to borrow.

'My dear,' said Mrs. Green to her husband one morning, 'the meal which we borrowed from Mr. Black a few days ago is almost out, and we must bake to-morrow.'

'Well,' said her husband, 'send and borrow half a bushel at White's he sent to mill yesterday.'

'And when it comes, shall we return the peck we borrowed more than a month ago, from the widow Gray?'

'No,' said the husband gruffly, 'she can send for it when she wants it. John, do you go down to Mr. Brown's and ask him to lend me his axe to chop some wood this forenoon; our's is quite dull, and I saw him grinding his last night. And James, do you go to Mr. Clark's and ask him to lend me a hammer—and do you hear? you may as well borrow a few nails, while you are about it.'

A little boy now enters and says, 'Father sent me to ask if you had done with his hoe, which you borrowed a week ago last Wednesday, he wants to use it.'

'Wants his hoe child? What can he want with it? I have not half done with it yet—but if he wants it, I suppose he must have it. Tell him to send it back, though, as soon as he can spare it.'

They sat down to breakfast. 'O ha!' exclaims Mrs. Green, 'there is not a particle of butter in the house—James run over to Mrs. Notable's, she always has excellent butter in her dairy, and ask her to lend me a plateful.'

After a few minutes James returns; 'Mrs. Notable says she has sent you the butter, but begs you to remember that she has already lent you nineteen platefuls, which are scored on the dairy door.'

'Nineteen platefuls?' exclaimed the astonished Mrs. Green, holding up both her hands; 'it is no such thing—I never had half the quantity; and if I had, what is a little plateful of butter? I never should think of keeping an account of such a trifling affair—I declare I have a great mind never to borrow any thing of that mean creature again, as long as I live.'

After breakfast Mr. Green must shave. His razor is out of order—'John where is Mr. Smith's home and strap?'

'He sent for it the other day, sir, and said he should like to have the privilege of using it himself sometimes.'

'Sent for it? Impertinent! He might at least have waited till I was done with it. Well, go down to 'squire Stern's and ask him to lend me his best razor; tell him mine is dull I can do nothing with it. I know he has an excellent one—for I saw him buy it last week at Mr. Grant's store. Be sure and get the new one.'

A little girl enters—'Mother sent me to see if you had done with the second volume of Milman's History of the Jews, which you borrowed of her several months ago. She says, she would like to read it herself.'

'My dear child, why did not your mother send for it before? I declare I don't know where it is now. I lent it to somebody—I forget who! I'll make enquiry, and if I can find it, I will send it to her in the course of a few weeks.'

In the afternoon it rains—'Wife, where is my great coat?'

'My dear, your great coat has got two holes under the arm pits; besides, it is so shabby I am ashamed to see you wear it.—Can't we borrow one somewhere? Here James, go to Deacon Davis's and ask him if he will lend your father his new surcoat, as it rains, and his is not fit to wear. He will take good care of it, and return it, when he is done with it.' And so on to the end of the chapter.

A friend once informed us, that about ten o'clock one cold stormy evening in the month of February, when his family was about retiring for the night to their respective apartments, a loud rap was heard at the door, which on being opened, there entered a little urchin, who said his mamma, who lived but a few paces distant, had sent her respects, and wished to borrow a warming pan to warm her bed, as the night was cold, and they had none in the house. The warming pan was forthwith brought from the kitchen and handed over to the little fellow; but he was not yet satisfied—'Mother says if you lend us the warming pan, perhaps you would lend us a same coat too, to put into it, as our fire is almost gone out!'

The mendicant who humbly solicits alms at your gate, tells you that he is a child of Poverty—and his ragged features and filthy rags confirm the tale. You cheerfully render him all the assistance in your power, conscious that virtue sometimes dwells beneath a tattered garb. The highwayman, who knocks you down, and then summons you to stand, gives you a convincing, though rather unwelcome proof that however degraded the wretch may be from the absence of virtue, yet courage still ennobles his heart. But the Newspaper borrower does not possess one redeeming—But we will command our temper.—*London Atlas.*

### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE

### New-Brunswick Times.

MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT.

THE want of a Newspaper in this Province, to whose columns the public in general might refer for every species of information; where the merchant might glean the state of foreign markets and the course of exchange; where the Literati, and all desirous of a peep into the Literary Mart, might see the rise of genius, the fluctuations of taste, and the march of science—where the Politician would trace the cause of events, and exist over a mass of information upon the leading states of the world—where the Farmer might find trimment for deep thought, in the varied modes of agriculture pursued, where the field has been a study, and the rearing of Grain and Cattle, an all absorbing consideration—where the Lady at her toilet table, might mark the gradations of fashion and the laws of fancy—where the lover of New-Brunswick should peruse over its resources pointed out, its deficiencies detailed, and a rational system developed for its improvement;—the absence of such a vehicle of information is deplored; but an intention exists to remedy the evil. As early as subscriptions enough are received, to warrant the Editor embarking in so expensive an undertaking, a Journal, to be called the 'New-Brunswick Times,' will be published; to its support, the inhabitants of the Province are respectfully invited.

It will consist of Two Sheets, two pages at least, of which will be devoted to Literature, the Fine Arts, Reviews of Books, &c. From the varied Correspondents who have promised contributions from all the parts of the Province, Domestic Intelligence, Assize News, and County Information of all kinds, will copiously abound. Two Pages will be invariably filled with American, European, and Foreign News; and the remaining space occupied by Advertisements, Army and Navy Intelligence, and Promotions; Prices of English and Foreign Stocks, Prices Current, &c. &c.

During the sitting of the House of Assembly, it will be published twice a week, on Monday and Thursday, and a scrupulously faithful report given of the Debates. For the rest of the year it will appear on Thursday only. Its columns will be open to discussion on every topic, and the contributions of writers cheerfully inserted, as long as truth and gentlemanly feeling guide the pen.

The evil, that like an incubus, oppresses the heart of the colony, being a deficiency of the necessities of life, and every patriot regretting the dependence in which we are placed for provisions and bread—the staff of life—of which tens of thousands of hard dollars annually leave the country; occasional papers will appear on Agriculture and Gardening, in the hope that by displaying what our Farmers should and might accomplish, and the means by which it may be attained, we may not, in case of war, be placed within our reach, that we properly exert ourselves to obtain it.

Depending as the Province does, on the Mother Country for protection and existence, fostered as she has been from her infancy to her present adolescence by that fond parent, every sinew will be strung to cherish the ties that bind us to our King, and between Great Britain and New-Brunswick, which policy dictates and self-interest proves necessary.

While the Editor will steer clear of Democracy, levelling principles and confusion, he will fearlessly advocate Liberty on the broadest basis of human happiness; he will expose corruption, mock patriotism, thoughtless age, heedless politicians, and tyranny in either ruler or

subject—he will tear the mask from hypocrisy, knavery, disappointed ambition, reckless speculation, or self aggrandising empiricism, and boldly hunt down all, whose actions are not visible indices of minds that have hung before them in the genuine purity of patriotism, their Covetous, and demonstrate that those from whom they emanate, like the Arcopagi of old, deliberate on its wants and ponder on its many resources in the dark, where no external object can influence, or ambitious allurement enchain, where every passion is shut from the eye and every feeling cast from the heart, but the One Grand and all-absorbing thought of a true Patriot—Love of Country.

Such being the Editor's views, he confidently throws himself on the public for its patronage; in the full reliance, that, if deserving of encouragement, his design will not crumble to ruin for want of support.

Subscription, TWENTY SHILLINGS, payable in advance; TWENTY-FIVE, if paid at the end of the half year.

All Letters and Communications to be addressed, Post Paid, to Mr. LUDY, St. John's, January 25, 1833.

On Saturday evening last, a Public Meeting was held at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a LIBERAL NEWSPAPER Press in this Town:

WM. WILMOT, Esq. being called to the Chair—

The following Resolutions were moved and adopted:—

1. Moved by Mr. John T. Smith, and seconded 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 established in this Town.

2. 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 effect the object contained in the foregoing Resolution.

3. Moved by G. F. S. Berton, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Charles McPherson: 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.

4. Moved by Mr. Robert Gowan, and seconded by Mr. Charles McPherson: That

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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.

That a general meeting of the Stockholders be called at some convenient place, as soon as the Stock shall be taken up.

5th. Moved by Geo. K. Lugin, Esq. and seconded by Mr. John T. Smith: That a Committee of five persons be appointed for carrying the foregoing Resolutions into effect.

When the following persons were chosen:—JOHN T. SMITH, ROBERT GOWAN, HECTOR SUTHERLAND, L. A. WILMOT, GEO. WOODS.

6th. Moved by Mr. Robert Gowan, and seconded by Geo. K. Lugin, Esq.: That the Resolutions adopted at this meeting, be forthwith published in the Royal Gazette; and at the same time notice 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 residence of the respective Members of the managing Committee; Woodstock in the Store of Mr. Charles Perley; in St. John, at the Store of Mr. Alexander Robertson; 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

THE FILE OF THE ROYAL GAZETTE commencing 1st August, 1823, and ending 1st January, 1830, belonging to the Editor, is missing from this Office. The person who has it in his possession, will have the goodness to return it, as the loss of it would be attended with serious inconvenience to the proprietor.

ANDER at the Store of Mr. Joseph Gay, 24 per, from on board the Steamer Woodstock, in the month of November last, a Dredge Dry Fish; the owner may have the same, by proving the property and paying expenses.

JAMES ACKERLEY.

Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1832. 4ws.

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 various articles used in making the same (without having acquired such information in a surreptitious or clandestine manner), as the said Medicines have been made and offered to public notice during the said period: That he this Deponent is fully aware of the claims which individuals advance and hold out to the Public of their exclusive right to articles which may or may not be deserving of the Public estimation, and that attempts may be made by interested individuals, to depreciate the value of the Medicines which it is his intention to offer to the world; but feeling conscious of the rectitude of his own conduct during the period in which he was employed as aforesaid, and being also aware of the utility of any attempts that may be made to disprove his perfect ability to prepare the said Medicines, he is induced, in consideration of the circumstances not necessary here to detail, and without any desire to injure the said Robert George Gordon James, or any other person who may claim an interest in the sale of the Medicines originally prepared by the said Dr. James, to announce his intention of offering to the Public, at a reduced price, not a pirated or pretended imitation of the Medicines hitherto sold by the said Robert George Gordon James or his Agents, but Medicines of his own to be called 'Fitz-Gibbon's Fever Powders' and 'Fitz-Gibbon's Analeptic Pills,' articles which, he this Deponent is perfectly convinced, will be found to possess all the good qualities hitherto justly ascribed to the said Dr. James's Powders and Analeptic Pills: And this Deponent further saith, that he verily believes, in taking this step, he is rendering a benefit to Society, inasmuch as he shall place within the reach of the community at large, Medicines of equal value with those for which such a price has hitherto been charged to the Public, as to preclude the use of them in thousands of instances, in which (if properly prepared) he believes their good effects would have been manifest. And lastly this Deponent saith, that he hath not imparted the secret of preparing the said Dr. James's Powders and Analeptic Pills to any person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn at the Mansion House in the City of London, this 15th day of March, 1832.

JOHN KEY, Mayor.

The depont is now in Fredericton New Brunswick, where he intends to prepare the above named medicines.

Medical gentlemen in all quarters of the world being already so thoroughly acquainted with the inestimable qualities of these celebrated remedies—to them any recommendation would be superfluous; but to those ignorant of their virtues, reference may be had to the medical Journal-Pharmacopoeias, and other Journals of the day, from some of which are extracted the following:

The 7th edition of the London Pharmacopoeia speaking of Pulvis Antimonialis says—'In justice to the celebrated Medicine, Dr. James's Powder, I cannot help declaring that it appears to be both milder and more uniform in its Operation. And few Practitioners will prescribe the Antimonial Powder in a Dose larger than Six Grains.' Dr. Fleming Pinkerton, Surgeon of the Havana, and Indianan, in a violent malignant Fever, with which the Ship's Company were afflicted between Bouenodon 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 carrying off the Fever, and out of Forty Officers and Sailors who were taken ill, and most of them delirious, he did not lose a single man. See also Captain Colnett's account of the Yellow Fever who administered ten Grains every four Hours—Sold in Packets at 1s 6d each.

## DR. JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS.

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

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

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

Sold in Boxes (containing 36 pills) at 2s 6d each, or 2 Boxes in one for 4s 6d. or 6 boxes in one large Box may be had for 12s 6d each, by WILLIAM SIMPSON, Druggist, Fredericton, General Agent for the Proprietor, to whom all desiring Agencies are requested to address with reference or remittance.