

The Reports of the Light House Commissioners, Steam Boat Inspector, &c., were laid before the House.

Entered on Supply the sum of £21,730 for the Great Roads for the present year.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of the Railway Bills, Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General spoke 24 hours. He contrasted the condition of this Province with that of Maine and Nova Scotia in their Railway enterprises, and dwelt upon the numerous benefits that would be derived from the carrying out of the present scheme. Respecting compensation for land damages, he stated that it was intended to introduce a Bill to make provision for losses sustained in this way. He believed the proposed settlement with Jackson was the best that could be effected.

House adjourned at 6 o'clock. Debate resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

From our Fredericton Correspondent.

MARCH 10.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY moved the House in Committee of the whole, on a Bill to continue an Act Incorporating the order of the Sons of Temperance.

Mr. BORD said the Country had seen evils enough arising from the operation of this law, to now place their hands upon it and prevent its extended operation.

Mr. GRAY asked the Provincial Secretary why, in the preamble of the old act, the words for preventing the use of liquor and no other, were used. He knew it was stated by the Hon. Judge Wilnot, the original mover of this Act, that he stated that the institution was not intended for political purposes.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY replied, and gave a full explanation of the intentions and constitutions of the order of the Sons.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON said he had always opposed the Prohibitory Law, and should continue to do so, because he conceived it wrong in principle and impracticable in its provisions; but he, (Mr. J.), was not particular, as far as he was concerned, whether this Bill passes or not.

Mr. END said that it was in vain to say that Legislation in this matter was a trifling consideration. He considered it improper to Legislate for the furtherance of any evil, which are known to exist under any particular system. He was opposed to giving the Seal of Legislation, to any such a combination as this. The Institution of the Sons has departed from their original professions, and he should oppose any extension of this Act. Mr. END launched into very violent invective against the whole order of the Sons of Temperance, denouncing them in the most violent and unequivocal terms.

Mr. HATHWAY said he considered it very fortunate that the hon. member for Gloucester, (Mr. END), had made such a violent speech for its effect would be very prejudicial to the passing of the Bill in charge of that hon. member, to repeal the Prohibitory Law. Mr. HATHWAY charged Mr. END with great inconsistency; inasmuch as he had formerly been a Son of Temperance in Massachusetts, and had aided Shakespeare Division there, for which he had received a compliment in the "Boston Bee," he regretted he had not kept the paper, in order that he might read that notice.

Mr. BROADBENT directed his remarks particularly to Mr. END. He was very much excited to think Mr. END would heap such a torrent of abuse upon a body of men who had for years been endeavouring to raise fallen humanity; while Mr. END and his Run League were still trying to curse the world with the greatest evil it had ever seen.

Mr. GILMOUR said he did not rise to speak on Prohibition, but to speak to the Bill now before the Committee;—but he must allude to the violent denunciations of the hon. member from Gloucester, (Mr. END). He denied the truth of many of the assertions of that hon. member. He, (Mr. G.), was surprised to hear in this deliberate Assembly, such charges made upon a majority of the members of this House, and such unfounded imputations cast upon a large portion of the people of this Province. He trusted this House would consider questions calmly and moderately. He could become excited if he chose, and he would be greatly gratified if he could restrain himself from repeating the severe terms to Mr. END. The Sons had been charged with being a political body, as far as he had been acquainted with them, he had no hesitation in saying they were not. It was, he said, only reasonable to suppose that many of them would agree upon certain Legislation on particular points; but he knew that in the Division to which he belongs, there were persons holding different religious and political views, and his hon. colleague, Mr. BORD, who rallied out so much against them, had received a very considerable support from the Sons of Temperance at the last general election. He thought the Act to incorporate the Divisions should be continued, as they had a very considerable amount of money invested in real estate, and large amounts out on interest. To deprive them now of this incorporation, would take from them a right to control this property, and would do them great injustice.

Mr. RYAN denied that the Institution of the Sons was a political organization. The House again in Committee of the whole on the Bill to continue the Incorporation of the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance.

Mr. BORD said that during the discussion on this matter the other day, much had been said about the benefits arising from the organization of the Sons; but he could tell a very different story with regard to this matter. He (Mr. B.) condemned this putting on of screens in this way, for he found it difficult enough to furnish himself with an occasional glass, under the present law, without the addition of any further obstacles.

Hon. Mr. BORD said, that the speech to which he had listened the other day, on the Temperance organization was the most temperate harangue to which he had ever listened, on the floor of this house. If he had not been confined on that occasion by the rules of the House, he should have at once told the hon. member from Gloucester (Mr. END) what he thought, both of him and his speech. Mr. B. then very graphically described the objects and benefits of the Temperance combinations. He said, as a Son of Temperance himself, he disclaimed any political objects, on the part of that institution.

Hon. Mr. BORD deprecated the wide range this subject had taken, and was sorry so much feeling had been manifested in this debate. He (Mr. B.) had, however, learned some new things by this discussion. He (Mr. B.) discovered that the chairman (Mr. Hayward) and the hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. BORD) had both been at one time Sons of Temperance. He (Mr. B.) was not a Son, but he knew many of his constituents who were connected with that body, and whom he highly respected; but there were others who were not so well connected with it.

Mr. BORD said he thought this debate was not entirely useless—it might prevent, in a great measure, a further discussion, when the Bill for repealing the Law should come before the House. He (Mr. B.) would support the repeal of the law, and if the act of incorporation had never been in force, he would most decidedly oppose it now. He thought it was an unwise act in the first place—such quackery in legislation had done much to interfere with the Temperance cause. He condemned the Order of the Sons for the part

they always take in politics, and said it was futile for hon. members to attempt to deny this fact. ("I deny it," from Mr. RYAN.) The hon. member from King's may deny it, and it would be wrong in him to tell that hon. member, that his assertions are unfounded.

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON should confine himself to the point before the committee. He agreed, in many respects, with the sentiments of his hon. colleague about the Liquor Law but with regard to the Act of Incorporation, he argued that his hon. colleague had not reasoned logically. He (Mr. J.) was favourable to giving a renewal of the Act of Incorporation. He was, however, opposed to the Prohibitory Law. He said the organization was non-political, that he entered not as a Son of Temperance, but for, and on behalf of the whole people of his country. He (Mr. J.) felt more inclined to vote for this Bill after hearing the speech of the hon. member from Gloucester (Mr. END). He entirely denied the assertions which that hon. member had made, and was surprised to hear such expressions from such a classical speaker.

Mr. TILLEY rose to explain, and to disprove of the uncalculated attack of the hon. member from Northumberland (Mr. STREET). He felt aggrieved at what had fallen from that hon. member.

Mr. MCPHELIN said he could see no difference between the order of the Sons of Temperance and the Orange Society, they were both equally political.

The SPEAKER denounced the communication in the Telegraph, that was read yesterday. He thought there was a very great difference between the Orange Society and the Sons of Temperance; the Orange Society excludes from their ranks one whole class of Christians; he did not endorse all the acts of that society, but he knew that a large number of them were men influenced by proper principles.

Mr. ALLEN said he had heard nothing to convince him that the Charter ought to be continued. Mr. MCPHELIN spoke briefly in support of the Bill, and argued that it would be exceedingly unjust to refuse the passing of it.

Mr. GRAY said, the only argument that he had heard of in any mind, is that these societies have accumulated an amount of funds, and that an extension of this Charter is necessary to manage their pecuniary affairs. It is not necessary that they should be incorporated to carry out the temperance reform. The Bill was introduced by Judge Wilnot, and he disavowed anything like a political society. An objection was taken by Mr. H. zen to the incorporation, as it would be a political society. The Legislature deemed it advisable to put a limitation to this Act. Now, have these societies violated the spirit of the Act? He once introduced a Bill to incorporate the Freemasons of Saint John, he saw no difference between them and the Sons of Temperance. If one is incorporated the other should be.

Mr. WILNOT said he knew, from experience, that they (the Sons) had deviated from the original intention of the law. He said they were now pursuing a course to increase rather than decrease temperance, he believed the intention of the law was to do good, and if they erred it was in their zeal for the public welfare, he would vote to continue the Bill two or three years.

Mr. HATHWAY said he had been in the house, when this Bill was originally introduced, he would have voted against it. If it is the object of the temperance men to do good, it can as well be done in open meetings as in secret conclaves; he believed that Temperance men and those opposed to them have equally a right to form leagues and carry out their views. So far they are even. He held that the common sense of the country would not continue a Corporation legalizing a society that is united in carrying such a high hand in public matters as they do.

Mr. WATERS would vote against the Bill; all the persons that he had listened to in this House had been in consequence of this Society of the Sons. When the old Society were carrying on their humane and benevolent efforts, every body wished them well. Since they were incorporated, they have done much more of evil than good. Here are designing speculators who use that Association to further their own interests.

Mr. MCADAM said it would be difficult for any spectator to tell what the Bill before the House was. Hon. members had wandered from the question and sought to abuse every Son of Temperance most shamefully. He should vote for the Bill.

Mr. CONNELL said, as a representative he felt inclined to say a few words in reference to the affair lately had in Carleton. The hon. member, Mr. END, was mistaken when he came to Carleton, he met some people, and circumstances then that he did not expect. Although Mr. Raymond had been unfortunate, yet he had independence enough to carry out the Law, and not be dictated to by Mr. END, and many of the farmers of the County presented him with an address approving of his conduct on the occasion alluded to. When hon. members have to go so far for arguments, it shows they are hard run for an argument. He would vote for the Bill.

Mr. MCNAULTON gave as a reason for the vote he should give in this Bill, the same which he gave for voting against the Prohibitory Bill.

Mr. TILLEY—Much had been said that was foreign to the real question. He was obliged to the members who had complimented the old Temperance Reform. But it is astonishing to find the men who formerly ridiculed the Temperance efforts then, are such warm champions of moral union now. He then withdrew approval of Prohibition. The Sons of Temperance who wish their Charter extended from only a small part of the Temperance people of New Brunswick. He thought the expressions used by Mr. END, "cant hypocrisy and humbug" might very properly be applied to his speech, and he, (Mr. END), no doubt felt in his secret heart—that his whole speech just amounted to that. Mr. TILLEY concluded his short but effective speech, by calling the attention of the Committee to the original Bill which had passed the House seven years since, and which he, (Mr. T.) now held in his hand;—by examining that Bill, the hon. member from the County of St. John, (Mr. GRAY), would alone see that he had based nearly the whole of his arguments upon a wrong assumption.

The Chairman reported the Bill agreed to by a majority of eight.

Synopsis of the Bills.

1. A Bill to authorise the Construction of Railways in this Province:

Sec. 1 provides that the lines to be constructed shall be public Provincial works; the grades to be determined by the Governor in Council.

Sec. 2 provides that the lines to be constructed shall be a line from St. John to Shediac, and also from St. John to the State of Maine, with extensions to Woodstock via Fredericton, and from some point on the Bend and Shediac line to Mirmichi.

Sec. 3 provides that the line from the Bend at Petritodias to Shediac shall be constructed as a branch line, and that the portion of the line from the Shediac to the Bend of Petritodias is completed, the line from St. John to the Bend of Petritodias shall be proceeded with, during the construction of which a sum not exceeding fifty thousand pounds sterling shall also be expended in construction on each extension, after which the line from St. John to the State of Maine to be proceeded with, and the two extensions shall be proceeded with by an equal annual expenditure on each extension.

Sec. 4 provides the construction and management to be under the charge of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor in Council and to hold office during pleasure. Not more than one of such Commissioners to hold a seat in each branch of the Legislature.

Sec. 5 provides that Commissioners shall build such Railways by tender and contract after plans and specifications have been duly advertised; they may accept the contract of any person whom they deem sufficiently qualified to execute the work contracted for; if, for good reasons the lowest tender is not accepted, they cannot, without approval of the Governor in Council, accept a higher.

Sec. 6 provides for securities for the due performance of contracts.

Sec. 7 provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of a Chief Engineer and other necessary officers; offices to be held during pleasure; to be under the control of Commissioners; the Chief Engineer to have general superintendence of the works.

Sec. 8 provides that no money shall be paid any Contractor without the certificate of the Chief Engineer, approved of by Commissioners.

Sec. 9 forbids members of the Legislature having connection as contractors, &c., with the Railway.

Sec. 10 authorises the Commissioners to take possession of any lands required for the Railway or its stations, and lay off the same by metes and bounds; a description to be recorded in the Registry Office in which the lands are situated, which is to operate as a dedication to the public of such lands; the lands taken not to be less than six rods in breadth for the track; the land for station purposes, except at the terminus or junction of the Railways, not to exceed in extent five acres.

Sec. 11 authorizes the Commissioners to enter any lands and deposit thereon any materials found on the line of railway; also for the purpose of digging up and removing from thence any material necessary for the railway.

Sec. 12 empowers the Commissioners to construct over any lands, streets, hills, &c., any temporary or permanent inclined planes, embankments, &c., as they may think proper.

Sec. 13 empowers the Commissioners to alter the course of any river, &c., as well temporarily as permanently, as they may think proper.

Sec. 14 gives the Commissioners power to make any necessary conduits or drains.

Sec. 15 gives the Commissioners the necessary authority to make regulations for the care and management of the Railway, as well as all the buildings and erections connected therewith; authorizes them in the regulations framed to affix penalties for the breach of same, not exceeding twenty pounds; regulations to have the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Sec. 16 directs that the penalties prescribed by the Act shall be levied in the manner provided by 32d Section of Chap. 161 of title 41 of the Revised Statutes, in the name of the Chairman of the Board; when recovered to be paid into the Provincial Treasury.

Sec. 17 directs that when the Railways or any portion are completed, the Governor in Council to make the necessary arrangements for working them—such arrangements to be submitted to both branches of the Legislature.

Sec. 18 authorizes the Governor in Council to supervise all the proceedings of the Commissioners, and if deemed necessary to suspend the work or any part thereof.

Sec. 19 fixes the salary of the chairman and each commissioner; the Governor in Council to fix the salaries of all other officers.

Sec. 20 limits the expenditure under this Act at \$200,000 sterling per year.

Sec. 21 requires the Commissioners to furnish accounts of expenditure whenever required by the Governor in Council; the quarterly accounts to be audited by the Auditor-General and laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening of the Session.

Sec. 22 bars the Commissioners' entrance on any lands reserved for naval or military purposes without the consent of Her Majesty.

Sec. 23 authorizes the Chairman to act for the Commissioners in the construction of works under this Act.

The abstracts of the other Bills we take from the Freeman:

2. A Bill to Provide Funds for the Construction of Railways:

Authorizes the Governor in Council to contract a Loan on the pledge of all the Revenues derivable from Duties on Exports and Imports, the Sale of Crown Lands the Royalties of Mines, and the tolls to be collected on Railways; the money so borrowed not to exceed \$200,000 per annum. Debentures of £100 stig., each payable in 30 years and bearing 6 per cent interest, to be issued therefor. A sum equal to 1½ per cent on the whole sum so borrowed to be deducted from the profits of the Railways, and with the proceeds of the sale of lands in the countries through which the road passes—subject to the payment of the Civil List—to form a sinking fund for the final redemption of the loan. The fifth clause pledges the Revenues for the payment and the others prescribe how the money is to be received, paid out, &c.

3. A Bill relating to the E. & N. A. Railroad Company:

Provides that the Governor in Council may accept a transfer from the contractors of all the work, iron, plant, materials, &c., with the surveys, plans, &c., and a transfer from the company of all the lands site of the road and other property of the company, the contractors to be paid the sum of—Provincial Debentures, redeemable in thirty years; for the interest and redemption of which, the revenues are to be liable, and a sum make such compensation to the company as may be deemed equitable. The assent of the company to be obtained in the presence of the work.

4. A Bill to levy an Imposit for Railway purposes:

Provides that on and after the passing of this Act, a duty of 2½ per cent on all imports, except such as are specially exempted from such taxation by the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Act establishing inter-colonial free trade in produce, shall be granted to the Queen towards defraying the interest on any loan effected for the construction of Railways; the

money so raised to be appropriated to paying the interest on such loan, and the interest of any Debentures issued by the Government for work done on Railways; the money is to be kept in a distinct fund.

RE-OPENING OF TRINITY CHURCH.—Trinity Church will be re-opened for Divine Service on Sunday next. Collections in aid of the building fund will be made after morning and evening Services. Statements of means and expenditures will be laid on the Vestry Table on Easter Monday for the inspection of any of the Parishioners who may wish to examine them. It will be seen that funds are needed at once, and that the call for contributions on Sunday next, is a measure absolutely requisite for the liquidation of expenses already incurred.—New Brunswick.

The case of Mr. Breeze, for keeping liquors for illegal sale, was argued yesterday before Justices Dem'ill and Underhill, and is postponed until Monday next.—lb.

NOVA SCOTIA.

FOUND DEAD.—As the mail courier from this town, on last Friday morning, was passing from Sable River towards Jordan River, he observed some tracks in the snow—fancying them to be those of a bear, but after driving about two miles further on he observed, at a short distance from the side of the road, a woman (colored,) perfectly dead, having apparently been bewildered, lost, fatigued, and finally perished during the night past or that morning. At Shelbourne, he informed the Coroner, who repaired to the spot on Saturday, and held an inquest on the body. We understand that the verdict was in accordance with the above fact.—Liverpool Transcript.

LEGISLATIVE.—What is, we believe, styled a constitutional debate has almost wholly engrossed the attention of the 'House' during the past week. The division on Mr. Killam's amendment took place on Thursday evening last. Government was sustained by a considerable majority. The number of Prohibitory Liquor Law petitions presented is something wonderful—and the deluge continues.—Athenaeum.

The London Gazette announces the appointment in the Military Division of another Nova Scotian, General Williams, the hero of Kars, as Knight Commander of the Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Cornwallis Election has resulted in the return of the Hon. Financial Secretary by a majority of 1080.—Western News.

P. E. ISLAND.—Cold Killed by a Rat.—A boy of eight years of age, at Goulburn Bay, P. E. I., night of 23rd ult. awakened his parents by his cries, when it turned out that the little fellow had been, during sleep, set upon by a rat, the teeth of which had made an incision in the jugular vein, resulting in death. The voracious vermin had already been destroyed by a faithful cat before any of the family came to the child's relief.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LETTERS AND MONEY RECEIVED.—Feb. 28, A Stranger, (too long for the Casket), March 3, Rev. Jas. Reid, £1, 5 Wm. H. Corning, £5. T. H. Porter, Jr. £15—please forward address of new sub. G. David Perkins—sorry for irregularities, snow storms are probably the cause.

Rev. C. Randall £15—former remittance acknowledged, vol. 9, no. 8, Rev. W. G. Parker, By T. H. Randall, £23 proposal continued till further notice. W. H. Beale, 10, H. S. Pilmor, £20. N. B. Corning £15. By J. Scott, per Rev. C. I. Burnett £25 10. G. M. Chester—all right. 11, Rev. James Ross, Geo. M. Sargent (1 sub) 7s. 6d.—missing number sent, cannot forward all the numbers for P. P., but have sent as many as we had. Nelson Lawrence (new sub) 7s. 6d. 12, By Rev. D. McPhail £12s. 6d. By Isaac Wallace for O. Starkey £1. 13, By J. S. Colpitts (4 subs) 8s. 6d.—former remittance 15s. 14, by Rev. A. Cogswell, for C. G. 7s. 6d. By Rev. T. H. Porter (1 sub) 15s.—missing number cannot be obtained. For 10 copies of Casket 7s. 6d. By E. M. Marshall £12s. 10s. 16, By Rev. L. H. Marshall 10s. for E. R.—amount paid all right. 15, By Capt. C. Pinkney £12s. 6d. All directions in the above attended to.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at Carleton, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Mary Vaughan, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of her brother, James Boyd, City Road, Mrs. Jane Whitney, teacher of the Brunswick Street school.

On the 15th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Anthony Woods, aged 38, leaving a husband, seven children, and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Her end was peace.

At his residence, in Canby St., Q. C., on the 10th inst., Deacon Amos S. Cory, aged 60 years. Mr. Cory was esteemed as a man possessing sterling principle, and exalted piety. The interests of true religion, exercised a paramount influence over his affections; for the advancement of it he contributed liberally and prayed; thus his death is felt to be a loss to the neighborhood and to the Church of Christ, of which he was an active and consistent member. He died rejoicing in the hope of a glorious immortality, and has left an affectionate wife, and a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

At Elgin, A. C., on the 5th inst., Eunice, daughter of Mr. William Colpitts, in the 13th year of her age. At Weymouth, County of Dorset, on the 14th ult., Mr. John Spragg, a native of New Brunswick, aged 89 years.

On the 7th inst., Gilbert Ray, of Nictaux, N. S. He was willing "to depart and be with Christ, which is far better."

On Saturday, 1st of March, Richard L., youngest son of Richard Rider, aged three months.

The Baptist Church in Hampton have called a Council, to meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Meeting House in the Village, to inquire into the propriety of ordaining Brother William Edwards, who is now preaching to this Church.

We earnestly invite our ministering brethren to come and meet with us on the occasion.

W. G. SNOW, Deacon of the Church.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER. HAVY removed to C. M. Gove's new brick building, Johnston's Wharf, near the Carleton Ferry Landing, and having engaged the use of the Ashburn Mills, they will continue business in the new stand as Importers and Manufacturers of Flour.

N. B. Entrance to Johnston's Wharf from Water Street, nearly opposite, Messrs. Barton Brothers. St. John, N. B., Jan. 2, 1886.

To Persons out of Employment in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. EVERY READER OF THIS JOURNAL, desirous of employment during the coming year, in the clearing of GOOD BOOKS, will please send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will be tickled by sending to the Publisher, \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices), carefully boxed, insured, and directed to any central place in the provinces, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for its sale. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, Dec. 12, 181 William Street, New York.

EXTRACTS from Letters received from the wife of the Rev. William Groscomb to her son, relative to Dr. Noble's Invigorating Balm for the Hair, prepared by Fellows & Co., St. John, N. B.:

"Nov. 8, 1855.—And now I must tell you about the hair. I have used part of it, and it has really brought the hair on your father's head where it was quite bald, so that if it continues to grow he will soon have a good head of hair, which will do much to his comfort, for you know he feels the least draft of air to very acutely."

"Nov. 23, 1855.—I wish you would forward me by next steamer five pots of Dr. Noble's Balm. I used part of that you left me, on the top of your father's head, and it has really brought the hair on your father's head where it was quite bald, so that if it continues to grow he will soon have a good head of hair, which will do much to his comfort, for you know he feels the least draft of air to very acutely."

The Rev. William Groscomb is an aged and retired Wesleyan Clergyman residing at Windsor, N. S., and notwithstanding he has been confined to the house several years by disease, Dr. Noble's Balm acts so well certainly than on a perfectly healthy person.

CHOLERA.—A 25 cent bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer will seldom fail to cure cholera if resorted to in season. No one should be without it during cholera time. It will cure pains of all kinds.

Sold by Fellows & Co., German Street.

TO INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM, at this season of the year, use old Dr. Wm. Abbott's Bitters. They have been used by a large number of persons, in Boston and its vicinity. Many individuals now enjoy good health, who, before using this medicine, were long sick with Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dysentery, and Catarrh, who can and do testify to the benefit they have received from the use of this medicine, which costs but fifty cents a bottle, and is sold in this place, agreeably to the advertisement in our columns.

Sold by T. M. Reed, No. 1, Dock Street.

WORMS! WORMS! There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. Mr. Lane's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe, and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have been long enough to use it, should keep the invaluable medicine at hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

Dr. Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fellows & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M. Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of F. E. LEMING BROS.

Sold in St. John by CHALONER & HUNT, and T. WALKER & SON.

DR. CURTIS'S INHALING REMEDY. Prof. S. CURTIS writes as follows: GENTLEMEN,—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. Rev. Doctor CURTIS writes: New York, Nov. 15, 1854. DEAR SIR.—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

CAUTION.—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. For sale by FELLOWS & CO., German Street, opposite Market Street.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION. Dr. JOHNS, one of the most celebrated physicians in New York, writes as follows: Dr. CURTIS'S Cherry Syrup, which I have recently witnessed the excellent effects of your Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor, and Cherry Syrup, in a case of chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter-irritation in affections of the throat, bronchitis, and lungs. I can therefore, almost with certainty, recommend your Apparatus as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured, by using your remedies.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper. Respectfully yours, &c. C. JOHNS, M. D. No. 609 Houston St., New York.

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The Hygeana, for sale at St. John by FELLOWS & CO., German Street, opposite Market Street. For sale by FELLOWS & CO., German Street, opposite Market Street.

MARRIAGES. On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., Mr. Hugh J. Travis, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Robertson, of Indiantown.

In Queen's County, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Peter Sears, Mr. James Lodge to Miss Mary Jane McCre, daughter of Deacon McCre, all of Wickham.

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In Queen's County, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Peter Sears, Mr. James Lodge to Miss Mary Jane McCre, daughter of Deacon McCre, all of Wickham.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., Mr. Hugh J. Travis, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Robertson, of Indiantown.

In Queen's County, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Peter Sears, Mr. James Lodge to Miss Mary Jane McCre, daughter of Deacon McCre, all of Wickham.