The Head Quarters.

JOHN GRAHAM,] "Cherish Responsible Government, ☞ British Connexion."—Lord Metcalfe. [Proprietor and Publisher.

THIRD SERIES, VOLUME XXIV.] FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866. [WHOLE NUMBER, 1,167.

The Head Quarters

Printed and Published every WEDNESDAY, by **John Graham,** at the Office in Messrs. Hatheway & Small's Brick Building, corner of Queen and Regent Streets, Fredericton.

Terms—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements, from 12 to 18 lines, will be inserted for Ninety Cents the first, and Thirty Cents each succeeding insertion; and for every line exceeding 18, Five Cents for the first, and Two Cents per line for following publications, will be charged.

Advertising Agents.

S. R. Niles, (successor to V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston, is authorised to receive advertisements for this paper, at the same rates as required by us.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.—Offices 10 State Street, Boston; 119 Nassau Street, New York.

The above are duly authorised to receive Advertisements for this Paper at the rates furnished them at their respective Offices.

The Head Quarters

Book and Job Printing Establishment

Having been greatly enlarged by the addition of new type, the Proprietor is now prepared to execute

BOOKS,	LAWYERS' BLANKS,
PAMPHLETS,	MAGISTRATES' DO.
PROGRAMMES,	CHEQUES,
CIRCULARS,	BILL HEADS,
AUCTION BILLS,	SHOP BILLS,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
CONCERT BILLS,	VISITING CARDS,
LARGE POSTERS,	AND LABELS.

TOGETHER WITH

Every other Description of Job Printing,

WITH NEATNESS AND PUNCTUALITY,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Notices, &c.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the undersigned, by note of hand, or otherwise, are authorised to pay the same to Messrs. Fraser & Winslow, Attorneys-at-Law, Fredericton, whose receipt shall be a good and sufficient release for the same.

JAMES MOORE.

Fredericton, July 20, 1866.

ALE AND PORTER.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has been appointed sole Agent in Fredericton for the sale of the celebrated "Dock Street Brewery"

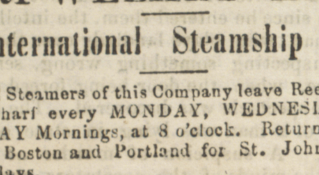
ALE AND PORTER,

And that he will constantly keep on hand such supplies of these invigorating beverages as will meet the requirements of all consumers, and at cheaper rates than others in the trade can sell for.

☞ Orders attended to at the shortest notice, and delivered in any part of the City free of expense.

JAMES DORAN.

Fredericton, July 5, 1865.



TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

International Steamship Co.

THE Steamers of this Company leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock. Returning, will leave Boston and Portland for St. John on the same days.

FARES:

From St John to Eastport $1.50
" " Portland,..................4.00
" " Boston,..................5.00
By Steamer and Railway to Boston..........6.00

New York, via Portland and New York Steamship Line, leaving Portland every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 6.00

(State Rooms from Portland to New York included.)

All Fares and Freights payable in New Brunswick Currency at St. John.

Passages and State Rooms secured at the Company's Office, East End Warehouse, Reed's Point Wharf.

☞ *All Freights must positively be paid for on delivery of Goods.*

All shipments of Goods to the States of the value of $50. must be accompanied with Invoice; over that amount must have a U. S. Consul's Certificate attached to the Invoice, to prevent stoppage at Eastport.

B. ANSLEY, Agent.

St. John, N. B., August 17, 1866.

CIRCULAR.

CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERING, &c.

HAVING Purchased the Stock-in-Trade of the late Mr. Thos. Rutter, I am now prepared to execute all Orders with which I may be favoured, expeditiously, and on the most reasonable terms.

Having been in the employment of Mr. Rutter for a number of years, I feel confident, with the experience thus obtained, of giving perfect satisfaction; and hope, by strict attention to business, to maintain the reputation of the Establishment, and to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

UNDERTAKING

Will receive prompt and careful attention. Coffins furnished at the shortest notice.

A. A. WHEELER.

Fredericton, Nov. 15, 1865.

C. E. SULIS'

Spanish Lustral,

OR GREAT HAIR RESTORER,

Not to be equalled in the whole World as a

Hair Dressing Preparation.

IT is warranted to prevent the Hair from falling, and to promote a rapid growth on Bald Heads. The Proprietor's fame and his discoveries have gone abroad, and to-day he is, in his line, the largest Manufacturer in British North America. Youth and Old Age are alike benefitted by the use of C. E. Suils' Spanish Lustral, or Great Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing Preparation. They act directly on the Roots of the Hair, causing a luxuriant growth and great beauty. Dandruff removed at once and for ever prevented. The most delightful fragrance is imparted to the Hair. If you wish to restore your Hair as in youth, and retain it through life, call at once and without delay, at C. E. SULIS' Establishment, No. 3, Regent Street, near Queen Street.

P. S.—Put up and sold by C. E. Sulis' Hair Dresser, Fredericton, N. B.

☞ None genuine without his Signature.

May 30, 1866.

NOTICE.

TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL Persons owing the Subscriber, either by Book Account or Note of Hand, for one, two or three years, and have been called on for payment, if not settled immediately, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PATRICK KIRLIN.

Fredericton, May 16, 1866.

WHITE KID BOOTS.

JUST received at the cheap Store, under the Barker House, a lot of White Kid Boots, heeled, with elastic sides. Those who require the above would do well by purchasing at once, as only a limited supply can be had.

DANIEL DUCY.

Fredericton, June 13, 1866.

Notices, &c.

NEW EXPRESS CO.

SAMPSON & CAMERON'S EXPRESS.

THE undersigned would take this opportunity of thanking the Public for the encouragement and patronage they received while in the employ of Turner's Express, and beg to state that they will, immediately on opening of navigation, run an Express, per UNION LINE STEAMERS, daily, to St. John, and connect there with Ansley's International Express, for all parts of the UNITED STATES NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and P. E. ISLAND; Also to WOODSTOCK, HOULTON, ANDOVER and GRAND FALLS.

Each Express to St. John will be accompanied by Mr. Cameron or Mr. Sampson, and they feel confident, having a knowledge of what the Public require, that they can give satisfaction; your patronage is solicited.

Special attention given to forwarding Money and valuable packages.

Bills, Notes, and Drafts collected, and all Express business attended to with care and promptness.

OFFICES:

Queen St., opposite Barrack Yard,...Fredericton.
Turner's Express,..................St. John.
Robert Stephenson,..................Woodstock.
——————..................Andover.
——————..................Grand Falls

CHAS. A. SAMPSON.
JOHN CAMERON.

Fredericton, April 11, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH

—AND—

Mercantile Insurance Company

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STG.

Invested Funds—(1864,).....£2,304,512 7 10 stg.
Annual Revenue,..............564,468, 16 2 stg.

Fire Department.

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Property, Stoves, Merchandize, Vessels—on Stocks or in Harbor, and other Insurable Property, on the most favorable terms

Claims settled promptly, without reference to the Head Office.

Life Department.

Ninety per cent. of the Profits are allocated to those Assured on the participating scale.

Indisputability.

After a Policy has been Five Years in existence it shall be held to be indisputable and free from extra premiums, even if the Assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after that time.

For Rates and other information, apply at the Office of the Company, on the Corner of Princess and Canterbury Streets, St. John.

HENRY JACK, General Agent.

Or to JULIUS L. INCHES, Merchant. Fredericton, appointed Agent in the room of Alex. Cumming, Esq., deceased.

Jan. 10, 1866

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE

"HEAD QUARTERS" OFFICE

A Consignment of DR. DE ROOS' celebrated Medicines.

Fredericton, March 29, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that Mr. James Tattersall of this City has made an assignment of all his book debts, accounts and notes, etc., to Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, of St. John. All parties indebted to Mr. Tattersall are instructed to make payment to the undersigned, who have been appointed by Messrs. Daniel and Boyd under the term of the assigment to receive such payments.

GREGORY & BLAIR,
Attorneys at-Law.

Fredericton, July 4, 1866.

NOTICE.

JAMES TATTERSALL, TAILOR,

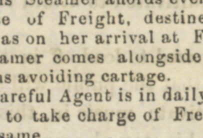
BEGS to announce to his former patrons and the public generally, that he can be found at his residence, TAYLOR'S ALLEY, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business Parties furnishing their own material can have garments made up in the best and most fashionable style, at short notice.

☞ Cutting attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES TATTERSALL,
Custom Tailor.

Fredericton, August 22, 1866.

CHANGE OF DAY.



THE New Steamer "OLIVE" will, until further notice, leave Indiantown for Fredericton, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning from Fredericton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at same hour.

☞ This Steamer affords every facility for the conveyance of Freight, destined for the Upper Country, as on her arrival at Fredericton an up-River steamer comes alongside to take same on board, thus avoiding cartage.

☞ A careful Agent is in daily attendance at Indiantown to take charge of Freight and give receipts for same.

ENOCH LUNT,
Canterbury street.

August 15, 1866.

AUCTION ROOMS RE-OPENED.

THE Subscribers beg to announce that they have re-opened their Auction Room, in the Store adjoining their own place of business, on Queen St. in this City, and solicit consignment of goods for sale by Auction, or otherwise, and from their long experience in this line of business heretofore, they feel quite confident of giving satisfaction to all who may consign Goods to them for Sale.

Cash advances made on Goods consigned for immediate Sale.

MYSHRALL & RICHEY,
Auctioneers.

Fredericton, August 8, 1866.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, FROM SCHOONER,

106 WOOD and Cane Seat Chairs, and Rocking Chairs, 60 Green Venetian Blinds, 30, 34, 37 and 40 inches wide, Setts Extra Finish Toilet Ware, 3 Water Coolers, new article, 3 Ice Cream Freezers, patent, a lot of Glassware, Lamps, &c., at

LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Fredericton, July 18, 1866.

Shawls and Mantles,

SELLING under cost, at the "Manchester House," Queen Street, Fredericton.

SIMON NEALIS.

August 8, 1866.

Scales.

6 FAIRBANK'S, Counter Scales, 1 No. 10 on Wheels, just received and for sale by

SPAFFORD BARKER.

Fredericton, August 8, 1866.

Notices, &c.

TO LET,

Upon Advantageous Terms,

THE Subscriber's Farm in the immediate vicinity of the Town of Fredericton, with a comfortable Farm House, out buildings, extensive barns and stabling, a superior Thrashing Mill, and other Machinery, all in good condition.

This Farm is eminently adapted for a Grass and Diary Farm, as well as for the Cultivation of Root and grain Crops; and from its fitness for the use and application of all modern labor-saving Machines, and its immediate proximity to the Markets of Fredericton, and the Steamers plying on the River St. John, it cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the advantages it presents to an Agriculturist of skill and enterprise.

W. H. ODELL.

Fredericton, Feb. 21, 1866.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the New County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, a valuable MILL PRIVILEGE on Poquiock Brook, 4 miles from the mouth of the Tobique. The Mill Tract contains 400 acres, more or less is in a most excellent situation, and has a House and new Mill Frame upon the premises. There is about 30 acres of the land cleared.

☞ For Terms and further particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBERT RANKIN & Co. St. John, Messrs. FRASER & WINSLOW, Solicitors, Fredericton, and Messrs. WINSLOW & EDGAR, Solicitors, Woodstock, or to the undersigned.

MYSHRALL & RICHEY,
Auctioneers.

Fredericton, July 25, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 18th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Weigh Scales, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, under the direction and with the approbation of the undersigned, pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, in a certain cause wherein Abraham Wood, Jr., Gehardus Clowes Carman, Sr., Eliza Valeria Carman, and Gehardus Clowes Carman, Jr., are plaintiffs; and Odber M. Carman, Richard Carman, Samuel J. Carman, George F. Estey, Joseph P. Kierstead and Wm. Jaffrey, are defendants.—

The following lands and premises, situate in the Parish of St. Mary's, in the County of York, bounded on the front by the river St. John, on the rear by ungranted lands, on the lower side by the Sunbury County line, and on the upper side by lands owned by James S. Wisely and John C. Wisely, in three separate lots or portions.

1st. The first lot or portion to consist of the lands, rights and privileges, known as the Mill property, described and distinguished as follows:—A piece of land containing about one acre and a half, on which the Mill now stands, fronting on the river St. John, and bounded on the upper side by land owned by James S. Wisely and John C. Wisely, and extending from thence along the bank of the river about thirty rods, and back towards the highway road a sufficient number of rods, more or less, so as to include the said one acre and half, together with a right of way not exceeding one rod in width to and from the said piece of land, along the lower line of the said James S. Wisley and John C. Wisely's land, to the highway road leading through the Parish of Maugerville; and also the right and privilege reserved by the said Obder M. Carman and Samuel J. Carman, of ratting and securing logs on the shore front, of the land conveyed by them to the said James S. Wisely and John C. Wisely; also a piece of land on the North side of the said highway, near the said Mill, measuring in front on the said highway, about eighteen rods and extending back therefrom a sufficient distance to include two acres.

2nd The second piece or portion to consist of the lot or portion of land lying between Richard and Odber Carman's front line and the River St. John.

3rd The third lot or portion to consist of the lot or portion lying between Richard and Odber Carman's front line, and the rear of the said third portion, together with all the buildings thereon and appurtenances to the same belonging.

☞ For turms and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 12th day March, A. D. 1866.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Jr.,
Barrister-at-Law.

GEO. BOTSFORD,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Wednesday, the 18th day of July next, at the Weigh Scales, in front of the Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York.

Dated the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1866.

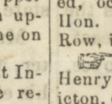
HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Jr.,
Barrister-at-Law.

☞ The sale of the second and third pieces of land above named, is further postponed until Tuesday, the 18th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Weigh Scales, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, County of York.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1866.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Jr,
Barrister-at-Law.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



FOR Sale, that desirable residence, known as "Salamanca," now in the occupation of Andrew Inches, Esq. This property is pleasantly situated in the vicinity of Fredericton. The dwelling House, in the cottage style, possesses accommodation pertaining to a first class residence. The grounds are tastfully laid out, and planted with ornamental trees. A garden, Orchard and good Stables, are attached. Possession given 1st May, 1867.

Also, the House and premises, with land attached, occupied at present by the family of the late Hon. Wm. Black, deceased, situate on Waterloo Row, in the City of Fredericton.

☞ For Terms and further particulars, apply to Henry B. Rainsford, Jr., Barrister-at-Law, Fredericton, or to

MARTIN H. PETERS,
Executor of Hon. Charles Peters, St. John.

August 22, 1866.—1 mn.

"York House,"

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

PARASOLS, THREAD GAUNTLETS,

SCARLET CORSETS,

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

PAISLEY and LACE SHAWLS,

MANTLE LINEN,

STEEL BACK COMBS, WARPS.

Also.—The Macintosh Reversable Rubber Coat, 2 Cases made Clothing, Cheap, 2 Cases Cloth Caps, Felt and Straw Hats.

JAS. M'CULLOUGH.

Fredericton, May 16, 1866.

SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!

BRIGHT & CHEAP,

THE CHOICEST IN THE MARKET.

20 HHDS. Bright Porto Rico Sugar, 10 Hhds. Choice Crystalized Sugar, a splendid article for perserving. For sale by

ROBINSON & WHEELER.

For sale by the Hhd. at St. John prices.

R. & W.

Fredericton, July 25, 1866.

Wanted.

WANTED, 30 dozen Woollen Socks.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

Fredericton, June 20, 1866.

Sundries.

GOODS TO ARRIVE.

Ex "Star in the East," from Charente,

10 HHDS. J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co.'s, dark and Pale Brandy;
50 Cases J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co.'s, Dark and Pale Brandy;

Ex "Arran" and "Eleanor" from London,

25 Bbls. Guinness's Extra Dublin Stout;
25 " Bass' India Pale Ale;
20 " Crushed Sugar;
18 Chests Fine Congou Tea;
1 " Young Hyson Tea;
15 Kegs Colman's London Mustard;
5 Cases Colman's No. 1 Starch;
2 Casks Day & Martin's Blacking;
20 Hhds. J. DeKuyper & Son's Large Anchor Gin;
30 Cases do do.;
12 Kegs Bi. Car. Soda;
1 Puncheon Old Jamaica—very superior;
12 Quarter Casks Sherry Wine;

Ex "New Lampedo," from Liverpool,

5 Hhds. Jamieson's Old Irish Malt Whiskey;

Ex "Cora Linn," from Glasgow,

4 Hhds. Campbleton Whiskey.

In Store,

6 Puncheons Alcohol;
2 " W. I. Rum;
8 Hhds. J. DeKuyper & Son's Large Anchor Gin;
4 Hhds. Hennessy's Old Brandy;
20 Cases Brandy;
12 Cases Champagne;
1 Puncheon Bourbon Whiskey;
4 Qr. Casks Port Wine—"Hunt's;"
Jones' Ale, in 10 and 15 Gallon Casks;
12 Half Chests Tea;

The above Goods have been imported direct by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest market rates, (in bond or duty paid), for Cash or approved payment.

MYSHRALL & RICHEY.

Fredericton, April 25, 1866.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE now landing, Ex Ship *Arran*, from London, *New Lampedo* and *Pioneer* from Liverpool, *Village Belle* from New York, and in Store:—

50 Hhds. Geneva—John DeKuyper & Son's;
50 Cases "
25 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine;
20 " Port "
15 Hhds. Dark and Pale Brandy;
10 Qr. Casks "
2 Hhds. London Old Tom Gin;
25 Cases " "
4 Puncheons old Jamaica Rum;
35 " 95 per cont. Alcohol;
10 " West India Rum;
100 Dozen Allsopp's Pale India Ale;
100 " Guinness's Dublin Porter;
30 Barrels Crushed Sugar;
30 Kegs Baking Soda;
25 Chests Souchong and Congou Tea;
30 Half Chests Souchong and Congou Tea;
30 Dozen Claret, Champagne, &c.;
25 Hhds. Irish Whiskey;
10 " Scotch "
5 Qr. Casks Ginger Wine;
10 Cases "
200 Barrels Napier Flour;
100 " Extra State;
200 Bushels Harvey Grass Seed;
500 " Clover Seed;

And expected per *Star in the East*, from Charente direct:—

50 Hhds. Dark and Pale Brandy;
100 Cases " " J. Denis' and Henry Mounie's;
10 Hhds. Dark Brandy, J Hennessey's;
15 Qr. " "
100 Cases " "

Low for Cash or approved payment, by

ROBINSON & WHEELER.

Fredericton, April 25, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

Immediately opposite the Officers' Quarters,

Regent Street, Fredericton.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends in town and country, that he has opened the new Store lately erected by Daniel Kirby, with a stock of First Class Groceries, of which the following are part, viz:—

Oolong and Black Tea, Coffee;
Brown and Crushed Sugar, ground Pepper;
Alspice, Ginger, Mustard, in tins, Yeast Powder;
Yeast Cake, Navy and Isabella Tobacco;
Wash Boards and Cloths Pins;
Bed Cords and Scrub Brushes, Shoe Brushes;
Stove Brushes, 1 Hogshead Porto Rico Molasses;
Oat and Corn Meal, in Barrels, Codfish;
No. 1 Labrador Herrings, in Barrels and half Barrels;
P. Y. and Common Soap, English Cream Tarter;
Pails, Brooms, Box of Woodstock & T. D. Pipes;
Brier Root Pipes, Mason's Blacking;
London Starch, Fine Salt in Sacks and in 5 and 10 lb. Bags;
Candles, Currants, Raisins in Boxes;
Silver Skin Onions, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles;
Preserved Lobsters and Tomatoes in Tins;
Soda Biscuit, Groat Bread, Sugar Crackers;
Graham Bread, Rice, Barley, 10 Boxes of Figs;
Best American Cheese, Cider Vinegar;
White Beans, Cigars, No. 1 London Starch;
Apples, Oranges, Lemons, assorted Candies;
Assorted Washing Crystal, Glass & Stone Ware;
Crockery Ware, assorted, Matches;

With a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash. Country produce teken in Exchange for goods.

☞ Remember the place, opposite the Officers' Quarters, a few doors from the York Hotel, Regent Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Ice always on hand.

JOHN OWENS.

Fredericton, May 16, 1866.

NEW

SPRING DRESS GOODS

OF THE CHOICEST STYLES, including the

NOVELTIES in FRENCH & ENGLISH,

and to be sold at the Lowest Prices.

An Inspection is Solicited

AT THE

GROSVENOR HOUSE,

Queen Street, opposite Officers' Quarters.

A LARGE assortment of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, of great variety of fabrics, including Mixed Grenadines,

Plain Checked and Striped in chine Poplinetts;
New Arabian Glace, 6-4 wide;
Lamas and Delaines;
For Shawls—Fr. Merinoes, Lamas, &c., 8-4 wide.
New Curtain Materials, in Lace, Leno, Muslin Damask, Rep, &c.;
Straw Hats; Belt, Bonnet & Velvet Ribbons;
A large quantity of Cheap Flowers & Ribbons;
Laces in Thread, Saxony, Silk, &c.;
Stays and Crinolines, in favorite Shapes;
Trimmings, Parasols, &c.;
Hosiery and Gloves in great variety.
A large stock of Prints, Grey & White Cottons;

Our new Goods it would take too large a space to partially list; a complete assortment always on hand.

S. A. PURDIE.

Fredericton, May 9, 1866.

Jet Ear Rings.

JET Ear Rings in the newest patterns, just opened by

MACPHERSON & BABBIT.

SUGAR & Cream Stands, Silver Plated, a new article, at MACPHERSON & BABBIT'S.

LYMAN'S Patent Silver Plated Double Wall Ice Pitchers, at

MACPHERSON & BABBIT'S.

Fredericton, June 13, 1866.

FRESH PRUNES for sale by

SPAFFORD BARKER.

Fredericton, July 18, 1866.

Sundries.

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

Spring Goods

From England Per New Lampedo and Mavourneen.

A Nicely assorted Stock of Cut and Pressed Glassware, consisting of Tumblers, Salt Cellers, Sugar Bowls and Creams, Water Bottles, Wines, Port and Sherry, Soda Tumblers, Decanters, Finger Bowls, &c..

WHITE GRANITE, in Teas and Coffees, Vegetable Dishes, Toilet Sets, Plates, Bowls, Sauce and Soup Tureens, Side dishes, Tea Sets, &c.,

CHINA TEA SETS, also China Teas, Coffees, Plates, &c., by the dozen.

To Arrive Per "Metropolis"

50 Dozen Albata and Electro Plated Tea, Table & Dessert Spoons.

45 Dozen Knives and Forks, in Stag, Bone, Horn and Buffalo Handles, Carvers, &c.

Per "Violet" from Boston.

180 Cane Seat Chairs, 45 Rocking do., Tin Water Coolers, Cake Boxes, Toilet ware.

2 Bedroom Suits Painted, 1 Oak Set—Consisting of 1 Low French Bedstead, 4 Chairs, 1 Rocker, 1 Bureau with Glass, 1 Towel Rack, 1 Sink, 1 Sewing Table, 7 Bureaus, 2 Sinks, 12 Washstands, 12 Black Walnut Parlor Chairs, 87 Looking Glasses, 200 lbs. Poultry Feathers, 1 Perambalator, 2 Fancy Wood Cabs, 6 Cane Child's Cabs, Lot Churns, 11 Barrels and 1 Box Table Glassware and Lamp Fixings, in Hand, Table and Side Lamps, Butter Dishes, Lamp Chimneys, Sugars & Creams, Spoon Holders, Sets Castors, &c.

About 6 dozen Black Walnut Frames—a variety of Sizes; a lot of Husk, Palm Leaf and Excelsiors Mattrasses for Sale. Feather Beds and Pillows made to order.

Furniture made in the Province:—1 Parlor Set, Black Walnut Furniture finished in Scarlet Rep—consisting of 6 Chairs, 1 Sofa, 1 Easy Chair, Round End and Cottage Single and Double Bedsteads, Common Wood Seat Chairs, &c.,

Lots of other Goods received this Spring not enumerated.

We desire to have our Stock examined.

LEMONT & SON.

Fredericton, May 30, 1866.

HARDWARE.

20 TONS bar Iron and Steel, 14 dozen English and American Scythes;
16 dozen Hay Rakes;
5 dozen Scythe Sneathes;
4 dozen Hay Forks;
4 dozen Reaping Hooks and Sickles;
4 Casks of Oil, Boiled and Raw;
½ Ton Brandram's White Lead;
2 Casks Putty, 2 do. Whiting;
2 " Yellow and Red Ochre;
Red, Blue, Green and Yellow Paints;
8 dozen Shovels, Spades, and Manure Forks;
1 Case Cross Cut Saws;
6 dozen Tenon, Pannel and Hand Saws;
50 Boxes Glasses, assorted sizes;
6 dozen Texas Cow Bells;
3 dozen Cast Steel Hoes;
2 Tons Grindstones;
20 dozen American and English Door Locks;
10 Rolls Hair Cloth;
5 " Wire Web;
8 Coils Hemp and Manilla Rope;
Manilla Bed Cords and Clothes Lines;
Gunpowder, Shot and Percussion Caps;
Guns, common Pistols and Revolvers;
Iron, Brass and Copper Wire;
Knives and Forks, Butcher and Jack Knives;
5 Cwt. Horse and Ox Shoe Nails;
2 Tons Cut Nails and Spikes, assorted;
Jack Screws for raising Buildings;
6 Cwt. Cable Chains, assorted;
English and Scotch Trace Chains;
Trunk, Pad, Chest and Cupboard Locks;
Shot Belts, Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks;
Finishing Nails, Brads and Tacks;
Jointer's, Jack and Smoothing Planes
4 dozen Broad Axes, warranted;
2 " Richardson's Buck-Saw Blades;
1 Roll Sheet Lead;
6 dozen Sheating Paper, 9 Rolls Zinc;
Sheet Brass, Sheet Iron and Copper;
Coffin Furniture and Covering;
Horse and Cattle Cards, Wool, do.
English and American Augers;
Horse Shoe Hammers, Rasps, &c.;
Pots, Bake Kettles and Saucepans.

Also, a general assortment of Shelf Hardware at the lowest rates for Cash, or approved payment.

JOHN NEILL.

Fredericton, July 18, 1866.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The Latest and most Valuable Discovery of the age!

Windows Cleaned without Soap or Water, Time or Labor, by using the Instantaneous Window Polish.

THE attention of the public is invited to this new and valuable preparation for cleaning all kinds of glass, whether in Windows or in the form of ware. Its action upon that material is astonishing, and seems more like the working of magic than reality. It does away with soap suds or hot water, thus avoiding the slops upon the floor or adjoining paint, and the disagreeable sensation of the water running down on the arms, under the sleeves, and wetting them to the shoulders. It leaves no lint upon the glass, and gives it a more transparent and clearer appearance than can be got with ten times the amount of labor and time in washing.

For polishing Mirrors or any kind of Silver, Brass, or Tin ware, it has no equal, imparting to the metals, almost instantly, and with but very little rubbing, a peculiar brilliant and beautiful lustre. For sale by

MACPHERSON & BABBIT.

Fredericton, July 18, 1866.

Ex. S. S. China, Via Halifax.

FIRST FALL

AND

WINTER CLOTHS,

AT

Morris' Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscriber has received a portion of his Fall Stock of Cloths, in Beavers, Pilots, Heavy Tweeds and Does, and is therefore now prepared to suit his Customers who stand in need of a change, for the Fall Season.

Having been patronized by Sir James Carter, our worthy Chief Justice, for a number of years, whose Livery was always made at this Establishment, and also by the Officers of the Army, of every Corps stationed here for the last 12 years, has therefore confidence in soliciting an inspection of his Cloths, as they are from the best Houses in England and Scotland, and are suitable for the Gent and Servant's wear.

☞ Work got up, A 1 on the premises.

THOMAS MORRIS,
Clother & Draper.

Fredericton, August 8, 1866.

CLOTH, DOESKINSS.

BROAD CLOTHS, Black and Colored Doeskins, Satinetts, Tweeds, &c., at very low Prices, Wholesale and Retail, "Manchester House," Queen Street, Fredericton.

SIMON NEALIS.

$1,000 Wanted,

THE highest market rate will be paid, in Cash, for American Greenbacks, by

ROBINSON & WHEELER.

Fredericton, July 4, 1866.

SKIRT TRIMMINGS, &c.

HAIR and enamelled Skirt Trimmings for Ladies Dresses, Oiled Silk, Ladies' and Gent's Paper Collars, Elastic Garters, Garter Clasps, etc., just received and for sale by

SPAFFORD BARKER.

Fredericton, June 13, 1866.

ORATION,

DELIVERED AT THE ENCŒNIA,

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

June 28th, 1866,

BY J. MARSHALL d'AVRAY,

Professor of Modern Science and Literature.

"Difficile est proprie communia dicere."

Nearly two thousand years have elapsed since Horace wrote these words, and many and various have been the readings they have received. They are as true to-day as they were then, and so great is the difficulty which I now experience in penning the fortieth oration in praise of the Founders and Benefactors of this University, that "*Difficile est proprie communia dicere*" may, I think, be freely and correctly translated "How difficult it is to say anything new or interesting on a subject that has so frequently been handled so eloquently and so well by my predecessors." But the duty which this day devolves upon me has been expressly assigned by the statutes of the University, and no excuse can be found for its omission; all that I have to do therefore is to crave your indulgence at the outset, and to discharge my task to the best of my ability.

Some years ago, on a similar occasion, I had to express my deep regret that the apathy and indifference of those whose duty it was to foster and encourage Collegiate education in this Province, had so long exerted a baneful influence on the minds of parents, and deterred them from permitting their sons to avail themselves of its advantages. I said, "The University of King's College is a necessity—an institution, the existence of which is indispensable to the character of the Province, and clearly due to the rights and interests of those who are wisely aware that they but half do their duty to their children, whatever amount of wealth they may accumulate for them, if they deny them a superior education. The most unblushing apostle of ignorance that ever illustrated bad theory by worse practice, will not presume to state openly that because he has secured wealth and social position in spite of his defective education, he would have the young intellect of New Brunswick untrained and untaught; he will not venture to say this directly, but how many act as though they entertained these sentiments and utterly neglect the opportunities afforded them of securing the blessings within their reach? Let me hope that all the influence of an intelligent and patriotic Government will henceforth be exerted in behalf of this College, so as to induce the many instead of the few to profit by its resources. In order to effect this, the first step must be to disabuse the public mind on many points upon which it has been sedulously misinformed, to instruct it on those of which it is ignorant, and to re-assure it on such as it has a right to demand as guarantees for the proper training and instruction of the students."

All this has been effected. The apathy and indifference of which I complained have been succeeded by the most encouraging support; men of wide and noble views have taken active part in advocating the claims of this University upon the favorable consideration of the public—its real merits have been proclaimed, the educational advantages it possesses clearly set forth, and the result has been in every way most satisfactory. Men's minds *have* been disabused, and they are now become deeply impressed with the true value of the instruction it affords, and are anxious to secure it for their children. Awakening to a sense of their own deficiencies, they no longer neglect the means within their power of guarding their offspring against the evils which spring from them; they feel that education, in its highest and best sense, can be acquired only by their own individual exertions, that it is their proper duty, their individual right so to obtain it, and that though a Government may bring power to bear upon the work, and may do so with the precision and unity of a single mind, yet if it cannot secure the co-operation of the people themselves, all its power will be weakness, and all its unity of purpose utterly unavailing. "No great moral or economical change in the state of a country," says Dr Chalmers, "is the achievement of a single arm, —it is the achievement of many, and though a single man walking in the loftiness of his heart, might like to engross all the fame of it, it will remain an impotent speculation unless thousands come forward to share amongst them all the fatigue of it. It was by successive strokes of the pick-axe and the chisel that the Pyramids of Egypt were reared; and great must be the company of the workmen and limited the task which each must perform, ere there will be made to ascend the edifice of a nation's work and a nation's true greatness." But while so much has been done thus to promote the cause of education without these walls, let it not be thought that the solemn duty which this institution owes to the public has for a moment been lost sight of. The authorities have felt that education, to operate beneficially, had to take a more practical direction than it had hitherto done; that the education required by the people of this Province is that which will give them a full command of every faculty both of mind and body, which will call into play their habits of observation and reflection, which will make thinking and reasoning beings of mere creatures of impulse, prejudice, and passion; which, in a moral sense, will give them objects of pursuit, and habits of conduct, favorable to their own happiness and to that of the community of which they form part; which, by multiplying the means of rational and intellectual enjoyment, will diminish the temptation of vice; which, in the social relations of life, and as connected with objects of legislation, will teach them the identity of the individual with the general interest, while in the physical sciences it will make them masters of the secrets of nature, and give them powers which even now tend to elevate the moderns to a higher rank than that of the demi-gods of antiquity. That all this, and more, should be embraced in that scheme of education which it would be glorious for them to devise, which it would be so beneficial for the people to receive, and they have labored assiduously for the attainment of an object thus comprehensive in its character, and leading to results the practical benefit of which it is almost impossible for even the imagination to exaggerate. That this is no mere Utopian dream has been proved by the success which has attended their efforts since the re-organization of the University. The number of students has increased, and will, I am confident, continue to increase, because as every graduate who leaves these walls must, even though unconsciously, benefit the circle in which he moves, so will he both by precept and example aid powerfully and continually in inspiring others with that sense of the value, and that desire for the distinction of a College education, which alone are required to render the University as numerically prosperous as even the most sanguine of its patrons can desire.

And on this point I can confidently appeal to the past to justify the hopes which I entertain for the future. The graduates of the University of New Brunswick are no unworthy sons of their Alma Mater; they feel how great is the debt of gratitude they owe her, and they nobly strive to discharge it in after life. Every profession now numbers in its ranks—and in no ignoble station in those ranks—young men who have received that education within these walls which has enabled them not only to compete, but to compete successfully, with the scholars of some of the Universities at home, to enter the lists with numerous competitors, and to bear off the palm, *magna cum laude?* and who can for a moment doubt that those who have so distinguished themselves, who have by their attainments and by their conduct obtained from the University of Edinburgh an official recognition of the status of graduates of the University of New Brunswick, so that they will henceforth be allowed to enter the Medical Halls in Edinburgh without being subject to any preliminary examination; who, I say, can for an instant doubt that every one of there will, in his sphere, serve not only as a standard of Language, Morals, and Manners, but as a pattern and inciter to liberal studies.

And here I will pause for a moment, and for the benefit of those who may want information on the subject, I will briefly describe the course of study which has led to such flattering results. In the first place, addressing a few words to parents, and to those who have the training of the boy before he enters upon the broader field of instruction which here lies open before him. To educate, according to my interpretation of the term, signifies to fit a man for the right performance of his duties in life; to lead him from his primitive state of utter ignorance to a knowledge of such things as it may be necessary for him to be acquainted with in that station into which he is born, or out of which, by the exercise of uncommon natural abilities, of extraordinary energy and perseverance, he hopes to rise. And here, it must be understood, that education commences in the cradle, and that the impressions made upon the virgin tablets of the mind, be they good or be they evil, even at the earliest age, are often ineffaceable; and next, that education in the domestic circle, which is too often considered as no part of education at all, is in fact of the utmost importance to the future prosperity of the boy if properly conducted, and that it exercises a most baneful influence when neglected or injudiciously managed. In like manner does the good or bad elementary education which he receives affect his future scholarship. Defective grounding is the bane of education in this Province. The most difficult task of both Professor and Student is the unlearning of what has been improperly learnt, the learning of those things which should have formed the solid basis of the knowledge which he seeks to acquire, and which he has either neglected or imperfectly acquired. This, then, is imperatively the duty of all parents and of all teachers to whom is committed the important task of the early instruction of youth, so to lay the foundation as to ensure the stability of the superstructure; to give them such a solid basis of primary knowledge that their future progress may not be retarded, or, perchance, utterly prevented, by their ignorance of what it is no part of a Collegiate course to teach. Supposing this to have been done, the student who passes the matriculation examination has before him three years of hard work, which will tax all his faculties to the utmost and demand the exercise of all the diligent application which he can bring to bear upon the various subjects with which he has to become acquainted. It cannot be too distinctly stated, or too distinctly understood, that the student who wishes to pass with distinction—or, indeed, to pass at all—through the three years' course of instruction necessary to qualify him for the final examination, must be prepared for an amount of *hard work*, of which his school experience can give him but a faint idea.

And first in this course I will place Classical Literature, as one of the most important branches to the future scholar, as the one which in indispensable to every educated man; an undoubted fact, which I the more readily assert here because I know that the number of those who appreciate the advantage of a Classical Education is greatly on the increase in the Province, and that the time is approaching when its remaining opponents will be convinced of their error in maintaining that the study of the Classics is a sheer wast of time, a frittering away of years in the acquisition of dead Languages, which are perfectly useless when acquired, and in asserting that all the information to be attained from Greek and Latin author, could much more readily be imparted by translations. This argument can, however, readily be met by the well known fact, that in modern times no one man has been pre eminent in Literature, in Science, at the Bar, or in the Pulpit, who has not also been an excellent classical scholar, and if it be asked upon what principle rests the system of making the study of ancient authors so important a part of education, I reply, upon this, that as they offer the best models, it is right to employ them to form the intelligence and the taste, and to direct the labors of youth; a principle which cannot be contested, one which was adopted by the Romans, among whom every well educated man studied Greek, while on the other hand, the Greeks studied no Language but their own, because *they* had no models, but served as such to the whole world. And again, what should we gain by neglecting the riches within our reach? Is our own language or rich that we can dispense with what has been written in that of the ancients? Why should we rest contented with translations merely—many of them very defective—all of them necessarily inferior to the originals—of that multitude of famous writers who have helped to form our own. It is objected that Latin is useless since no one speaks it Can that be useless which forms the mind, the reason, the taste of studious youth? Will it be said that they learn nothing but words? What! will the study of historians, orators, dramatic, epic and satirical poets—of philosophers and of the learned of ancient Rome, teach no more than words? Will not a vast mass of ideas, and of instruction of every kind, be acquired at the same time? And can the study of them in English versions accomplish the same object? No—for the difference between reading and studying is great, and the difficulties of the language compel such a degree of attention to the subject as few could otherwise be induced to bestow when memory alone has to be exercised, while in this case it inevitably becomes enriched by the necessary efforts of intellect. I pass over a thousand other advantages; I say nothing of that which results from that comparing of men and of writers which has so wonderful an effect in developing mind and talent, of the impulse which the youthful imagination receives from the enthusiastic admiration which cannot fail to be excited by the perusal of the orginals; the fruitful sources of imitation which are laid open to those who study them, of an imitation which is of itself an additional treasure even to the highest talent. In a word, the classical Scholar has prepared for him through life inexhaustible delights, the absence of which must be daily and hourly lamented by him who has neglected to become one.

Thus the opponents of a classical education cannot maintain their position; they have ever been in the minority, because they have argued against their convictions of educated men, and against abler adversaries of the reverse, and now they yield to the conviction of its necessity because they are compelled to acknowledge that as long as society exists, it must be composed of various grades—that ripe as the world is, it