

Office, we are not ignorant that to one certain officer is confided the entire management of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick; and we therefore discover many reasons why a reply has not been *reuschafed* to the people of this Colony. When duty is opposed to *self-interest*, it requires no remarkable depth of sagacity to discover whether of them will predominate: if any influential Officer connected with the Colonial Office, would sustain injury, either in his own person, or that of his relative, by conceding a fair and reasonable demand, we ought to judge mildly of his conduct, if he should be tempted to play false for once, and if the common surmise be correct, we have another instance of a predominant spirit of imprudent interference between the people and their Sovereign. The Legislature of New-Brunswick addressed their Monarch—not Lord Goderich: at the foot of the Throne did they deign to crave a boon, and not at the desk of a Clerk in the Colonial office; and they could scarcely anticipate the possibility, that the first act of an utter stranger, to whom the chief authority was entrusted in this Colony, would be a recommendation to His Majesty's Government: that the Quit Rents should be collected.' Yet such is the current report, and we are inclined to give it perfect credence. This augurs well for the Province; when a man can decide; and equitably decide, an important question, without examining either side of the case, but merely, we presume by intuition, (or probably by the *latent power* of second night) we have ample reason to be thankful that we are placed under the protection of such omniscient wisdom!

We may possibly give offence by the severity of our remarks, but Princes as well as Beggars must learn to bear reproof. We reverence our Sovereign, and we are disposed to obey his officers; but in them we look for prudence and moderation, and justice and mercy, and if in any of these they fail, our attachment becomes political enmity—our veneration changes for contempt.

We know that ere this shall have appeared, the Inquisition will be held at Fredericton; and we deeply deplore the precipitancy of the measure. We need hardly remind the public that many persons who are interested in these proceedings, never see the Royal Gazette;—the public know that numbers of the Grantees in this Province are wholly ignorant of the very nature and design of the Commission;—and we are informed, even at the present moment His Majesty's Receiver General is not fully prepared at once to receive payment of the Quit Rents. Would it not, therefore, have been more in accordance with the spirit of the British Constitution, to give the delinquent parties something like a reasonable notice of the measures which are now adopted;—but we raise our feeble voice in vain; yet the People shall eventually be heard.

We intend, in a short time, to prepare a few more remarks upon this subject, in which we shall endeavour to shew, that the demand of Quit Rent has been uniformly opposed in Nova-Scotia, and that even at the present moment, when the collection is imperiously ordered, the proceeds are suffered to be expended in a manner which is widely different from that proposed for our Province.

### DR. HUNTS STOMACHIC MIXTURE.

The Proprietor of this Medicine, offers his services to the afflicted, particularly in affections of the stomach, as Dyspepsia, Cardialgia, commonly called heart-burn, Pyrosis, or Water-brash, &c. and in Asthmatic affections, Incipient Phthisis, Fevers, &c.

The result of long observation has led him to this conclusion, viz. that those persons whose powers of assimilation are enfeebled (no matter from what cause,) must by rapid strides advance towards a diseased state in some of its varieties.

Premising thus, he begs leave to observe after repeated trials, he is convinced, that, (if there be a specific medicine for any disease) his chemical Stomachic Mixture approaches the nearest to one of any he is at present acquainted with.

It is not necessary here to point out the importance of keeping the stomach in good order.

It is not necessary to explain how, by applying a remedy at once, and with efficacy, to those suffering under Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, or any similar affection the complaint disappears.

It is not necessary to say, why the morning sickness (if present to that degree requiring the aid of medicine) caused by sympathy with other parts of the system, is relieved by the Chemical Stomachic Draught. Nor why it removes indigestion and of course sweetens the breath; the fact of its giving relief in nineteen cases out of twenty, is a sufficient testimony of its merits.

Neither is it necessary to reiterate, why that sort of collapse, so often experienced by the votaries of Bacchus, (known by certain tremulous motions, head-ache, want of appetite, and real Debility,) is relieved, and disappears after taking a dose of the Chemical Stomachic Mixture; but it may be necessary to say, as a Febrifuge Medicine it bears a palm.

In cases of Fever, where hot and dry skin, white tongue, and thirst are present, by adding a single grain of the powder of Ipecacuanha of three fluid drams (about three tea spoonsful) to the Chemical Stomachic Mixture and diluted with tepid water, and taken at intervals of from three to six hours the most beneficial effects may be expected from it, while toast water, thin gruel, or any simple diluent drink will accelerate its medicinal effects.

To this Medicine are added 12 Pills, 4 of which may be taken occasionally going to bed they not only have a gentle aperient effect, but have actually removed severe pains in the stomach, in a short time, and in those Fevers where active purges are improper, these Pills are very valuable.

The Dose of the Chemical Stomachic mixture is, for an Adult, one large table-spoonful, diluted with water, or syrup and water, to be taken in the morning.

If to the dose of the Chemical Stomachic Mixture, diluted as before, a table-spoonful of wine be added, it converts the draught into one of the most valuable sudorifics that can be used in fevers, for this potent reason, it causes diaphoresis without inducing exhaustion.

Moreover the proprietor, can with confidence recommend this mixture, as one of the best Vermifuges (worm medicines) extant. If a table-spoonful of this Medicine be added to a table-spoonful of water and administered to a child, suspected to have worms, every other morning for eight or ten days. The unpleasant symptoms attending them, particularly the bad breath, pain in the stomach, irregular appetite the short dry cough, and the almost daily fever will vanish. In this respect, the mixture is a

valuable family Medicine, particularly to those residing at a distance from Medical assistance.

Wm. HUNT, M. D.

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