

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE BRITANNIA.

[From the Liverpool European, June 4.]

The Income Tax Bill has been read a first time in the House of Lords, and the Tariff has been passed by the House of Commons, and will shortly be taken through the House of Lords, and receive the Royal assent. The alterations that have been made in the customs duties, as originally proposed, during their progress through the lower house, are very trivial. It is expected that some concession will be made by the government, in the upper house, on the coffee import and the coal export duties; and great efforts are making to induce the ministry to consent to a revision of the timber duties, but the latter object is scarcely likely to be successful. In the division on Mr. Miel's amendment in the Commons, for imposing the duty on imported cattle by the hundred weight rather than by the head, 84 conservative members succeeded from Sir Robert Peel, viz.—73 from England, 8 from Scotland, and 2 from Ireland; and the premier was indebted to no less a number than 165 members of the regular opposition for his majority. Still there is nothing in this fact to induce apprehension for the permanency of the administration, as none of the dissentients breathed a word that could induce one to doubt their intention to support government on general questions. Several who voted in opposition on this point did so, not with any feelings that by their assistance Mr. Miel's amendment would be carried, but to mark, in an emphatic manner, their disapproval of Sir Robert Peel's unguarded declaration in favour of the principle that this country ought to buy in the cheapest markets.

Next to the Tariff, the Parliamentary business that has occupied most time has been the subject of bribery at elections, which appears to have been disgracefully prevalent at the late contest.

The proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which has just concluded its sittings, and which have been most violent, have attracted much attention, and legislative interference, it is said, will be necessary. The assembly has declared against patronage altogether, and deposed the Straitholme Ministers.

Sir Robert Peel has volunteered a declaration, that after a careful investigation into the conduct of Capt. Elliott in China, he has arrived at the conclusion that "every confidence may be placed in his integrity and ability to perform his functions." The captain has, consequently, departed for his consulate at Texas, which removes, of course, any remaining doubt, if any existed, as to the formal completion of the treaties between Great Britain and Texas. Lord Aberdeen has, we are informed, expressed an opinion that the international obligations of England will compel him to recognise the blockade of the coast of Mexico by Texas, should it be effective.

The past week has been unfavourable for commerce; the markets in almost every case have been in a very dull state, the home trade has been shy purchasers, and shipping orders for goods have been unusually small. There has been a general desire on the part of the merchants to realise, and they having brought forward a very large quantity of goods having caused a decline in the value of nearly all articles. The inactive state of affairs is much complained of, and prices of all articles adapted for export are unusually low; but as the Tariff is in a fair way of being soon settled, we hope to be able to report a more satisfactory state of things shortly. That the trade were never more bare of stock than at present is admitted by all parties.

The Birmingham Advertiser announces a toy for the Prince of Wales—

"A townsman of ours, named Griffiths, has manufactured and sent as a present to the Prince of Wales a brace of guns, which though complete in all parts, weigh only one ounce and a half and a fourpenny piece. The individual, although a young man, manufactured all the parts, we are told, with his own hands."

Despatches were received at the Colonial Office, on Wednesday, from the Governor of Ceylon, and the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; on Monday, from the Governors of the North American Colonies. Lord and Lady Stanley had a dinner-party, on Saturday, at their residence in St. James's Square. The company included the French Ambassador and the Countess St. Aulaire, the Russian Minister, the United States Minister, and Mrs. Everett, Mr. Washington Irving, Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Ripon, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Lord and Lady Mahon, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Herbert.

The government of Van Diemen's Land, now held by Sir J. Franklin, has been offered to Lord Glenworth, grand-on of the Earl of Limerick.—*Morning Herald.*

On Saturday, the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the infants and the suite, left the Palace for Claremont; traveling in the usual mode.

On Monday, the party at that retreat was reinforced by the arrival from the Continent of Count Mensdorf, general in the Austrian service, uncle of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and brother-in-law to the Duchess of Kent; together with his four sons, Count Hugh, lieutenant-colonel in the Austrian service, Count Alphonse, major, Count Alexander, and Count Arthur, captains in the same service.

The Queen's birthday was privately celebrated on Tuesday. The band of the Coldstream Guards serenaded Her Majesty at an early hour; playing among other things a German air composed by Prince Albert. The

Duchess of Kent arrived from town before nine o'clock, to breakfast; and the Royal party afterwards walked in the grounds. The Duchess and Prince Albert, says the *Post*, prepared "a little surprise" for the Queen; the two children suddenly appeared before their royal mother, dressed as peasants of the Tyrol. In the afternoon, the Queen had a dinner-party.

At the Polytechnic institution yesterday, an exhibition of a highly interesting nature, and which may prove of very considerable advantage to our marine, took place for the first time in public, in the presence of several Lords of the Admiralty, of Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, General Sir Moore Disney, Sir W. Gage, Sir Edward Parry, Sir G. Symonds, Drs. Raper, Syer, Rouse, Des Jardins, and Graville; Messrs. Knapp, Kater, Jiff, Addams, &c. The air tube having been taken from the diving-bell, and a plug inserted in its place, Dr. Poyner, a Frenchman, descended in it at a few minutes after ten o'clock, and remained under water for the space of three hours and a half. He took with him, wrapped in a handkerchief, a parcel about eight inches square, first covering the window of the diving-bell with paper, in order that the public might not be able to see what he did when under water. He gave signals by agreement every ten minutes, by removing the paper from one of the windows, and waving his hand, in order to show that all was right; and this had not been done regularly, the diving-bell would have been raised. His ascent was witnessed by a very large assemblage of persons, the gallery and floor of the institution being crowded with company, to all of whom it was evident that Dr. Poyner had not suffered by his confinement. He, of course, keeps his invention a profound secret; but it is believed that in his parcel he takes a galvanic battery, and decomposing carbonic acid generates oxygen gas. He had previously made two private descents at this institution, remaining under water each time nearly two hours. He will make another public descent, but the day is not yet fixed.

The annual produce of the soil of France has just been calculated at six thousand millions of francs (150 millions sterling).

ATTEMPTS UPON THE LIFE OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Another madman, or a monster without the excuse of madness, has attempted the assassination of the beloved Sovereign of the British empire. At six o'clock on Monday evening, as Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, was returning to the Palace in an open barouche, with outriders, an assassin presented a pistol, and discharged it at the Queen, from very nearly the same spot on Constitution Hill from which Oxford fired. The wretch was instantly seized by a soldier of the Scotch Fusilier Guard. He was at first supposed to be a foreigner, but it appears, unhappily, that he is an Englishman, named John Francis, son to a scene-shifter at one of the theatres. He is about 20 years of age.

The Royal cortege, when the pistol was discharged, was fortunately proceeding at a rate rather more rapid than usual, and to that circumstance it is supposed Her Majesty in a great measure owes the preservation of her life, as Francis was seen by a police-constable to take a deliberate aim. The fact had been noticed by Prince Albert, who sat on the right hand of his royal consort, and who immediately rose from his seat. He pointed out the miscreant to one of the outriders, when the royal servant got off his horse to assist in his apprehension, but finding him secure in custody, again followed the royal carriage.

A respectable woman states that, just before the attempt, she heard the prisoner say to another man in a flannel jacket—"The Queen! why should she be such an expense to the nation? It is to support her in such grand style that us poor fellows have to work hard."

The barrel of the pistol was quite warm when taken from the prisoner. Of course at present there cannot be any evidence as to whether it was loaded with ball or slugs, but the impression is that it was loaded with a ball. A search has been made in order to endeavor to discover the bullet, if possible, but as yet the result has not been successful. Colonel Arbuthnot and Colonel Wyld were close to the royal carriage when the pistol was fired. We understand the prisoner was so close to them that the smoke came into their faces, and that they are of opinion, if the shot had taken effect it would have been more likely to have injured one of them than either her Majesty or her illustrious consort.

When the news was known to the two Houses of Parliament, they immediately adjourned. The Palace was thronged with enquirers after Her Majesty, and the whole town was in a state of the greatest excitement.

The assassin was examined before the Privy Council, and conveyed the same night to Newgate.

The prisoner, who was narrowly watched, passed a very quiet night, and although often visited by the governor, he did not enter into any conversation, or make the least allusion to his diabolical offence, or the motives by which he was actuated. He was stripped, and most carefully searched when he arrived at the prison, but nothing was found on his person of a suspicious character. There is not the least impression that he is insane, or laboring under any aberration of intellect; but the contrary is evident, and he was as cool and collected as possible.

The house of the prisoner's father was minutely searched, but nothing whatever of a suspicious character was found. No paper or writings of any kind which could give rise to the least suspicion that the miscreant has any accomplices having been discovered, it

is considered the rash act of an isolated individual.

It has been stated that Her Majesty was not aware of the attempt having been made, until informed after her arrival at the Palace, but an eye-witness informs us that he has no doubt that she observed the flash of the pistol, as she became so much agitated that she was only prevented from falling by Prince Albert supporting her.

As soon as the Queen and Prince Albert returned to the Palace, Count Mensdorf went over in one of the royal carriages to the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James; and after communicating in the most delicate manner what had occurred, instantly returned to Buckingham Palace with Her Majesty, (whose nerves did not appear in the slightest degree shaken,) in the most warm, affectionate, and at the same time, cheerful manner. The Duchess of Kent was, on the other hand, deeply affected, and fell upon Her Majesty's neck, shedding a flood of tears. The Queen, however, gaily caressed her royal mother, and assured her that she had not sustained the slightest alarm or inconvenience, and that there were no grounds for a alarm.

Her Majesty's evening party was put off by the Queen's command. The usual dinner party was given, at which the Queen and Prince Albert attended, who appeared cheerful and thoughtful; yet a serious tone was manifest in the guests, although truly grateful for the escape of Her Majesty.

The news of Her Majesty's escape was received with the warmest demonstrations of joy at all the places of public amusement in the metropolis, and indeed throughout the country.

The Queen and her royal consort, on the following evening, visited Hyde Park.

On Her Majesty's entering the Park the cheering from the gentlemen and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies were general, and not a head was covered during the passage of the Queen down the ride; indeed the delight of all classes, assembled apparently to offer homage to the illustrious presence of their sovereign, can be but feebly described, and the rap or acclamations that saluted the royal car were such as to affect Her Majesty, who was evidently overcome by the display of public affection evinced on the occasion.

Subsequently the Queen and Prince Albert attended the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, and were very warmly congratulated.

As in the case of Oxford, the overt act of treason being a direct attack upon the life of Her Majesty, the ordinary forms in cases of high treason will not apply, and the culprit will be tried in the ordinary form. If the pistol had not exploded, the offence of attempting to shoot, supposing the weapon to have been loaded, is one of equal magnitude as if it had been actually discharged, and the circumstance of the failure to explode would not, in the slightest degree, mitigate the character of the offence, or the punishment to which the party convicted of it would be liable, if found guilty.

It appears that an attempt had been made upon Her Majesty's life on Sunday. A Mr. Pearson states that on Sunday, about two o'clock, while walking in St. James's park, he saw the carriages containing Her Majesty Prince Albert, and suite, approaching from the Chapel Royal, and when near to the little gate leading out of the drive into the Green park, he saw a young man who was standing near him with his back to the rails, pull a pistol out of his breast, and as the Queen's carriage passed, present the weapon at it, but whether he pulled the trigger he could not positively say. At any rate the pistol did not go off, and no sooner had the carriage passed than the individual returned the weapon to his breast. Mr. Pearson having unfortunately a most serious impediment in his speech may account, in some measure, for his not having raised an instant alarm. He admits, also, that he at first considered the exhibition of the pistol was out of a frolic, and not seeing any policeman near, considered the party would be out of sight before he could make persons understand his meaning.

On Monday night, after the removal of Francis from the Home Office to Totterdell Fields Bridewell, Mr. Pearson was shown the pistol taken on the prisoner, when he expressed the firm belief that it was the same pistol which he had seen the individual pull out as above described, and on Tuesday morning, on being taken about 9 o'clock to the Bridewell, and shown the prisoner, he immediately identified him to be the person.

This attempt had been "hushed up;" and although it was known that something had occurred, few persons, even within the walls of the palace, had been made acquainted with the circumstance. The second attempt, however, precluded all concealment, and considerable alarm was experienced at the determined spirit which had induced the miscreant again to endanger the life of our beloved Sovereign.

The prisoner was again examined before the Privy Council on Tuesday. The inquiry occupied until nearly four o'clock; at its conclusion a warrant was immediately made out and signed by the Secretary of State, fully committing the prisoner to Newgate to take his trial at the next sessions of the Central Court, on the charge of having attempted to take away the life of Her Majesty.

The letters received from Lancashire and Yorkshire are a little more satisfactory. The slight improvement felt in Manchester at the date of our last paper, has been so far sustained, but much will depend on the tenor of the accounts by the Indian mail whether the ground gained can be preserved.

Money continues to be plentiful, though on Wednesday and Thursday higher rates were

required in the discount market. Large houses obtained readily three and a half per cent. for first class paper.

The weather is still delightful fine, and there is a fair promise of abundant crops.

The Indian mail which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday night, brings we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghaznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabool. On the other hand, Colonel Pollock had forced the Khyber Pass, and taken possession of the Forts commanding it, and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. General Sale, in a sortie from that place overthrew the insurgents.

A rumour prevailed that Akbar Khan had been badly wounded.

General Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not yet joined him. It was reported that Shab Soojah had been poisoned.

Liverpool Timber Market, June 4.—*Staves.*

There has been rather more inquiry for standard Staves, and several parcels, all pine lengths, have been sold at £40 to £50 per M. Inferior are not worth more than £30 per M. Pinecones Staves are quite undesirable; these may be quoted at £10 to £15 per M. Ash Hoghead Staves are worth £7 per M.

Pine.—A quantity of Quebec Pine, of second quality, has lately been forced off by auction, at 13d. per foot, but Quebec Pine of first quality is still selling at 15d. per foot to consumers. A parcel of St. John Pine, of fair quality, was sold by auction at 18d. per foot. The consumption of Pine Timber, as compared with that of former years, has certainly fallen off, still the quantity taken out of the market the past four months, has averaged 350,000 feet per month.

Red Pine.—Quebec Red Pine, of large size, is inquired after, and would sell at 22d. to 23d. per foot—common 21d. per foot. St. John Red Pine is 15d. to 16d. per foot.

Pitch Pine.—This market is overstocked with Pitch Pine. It has been sold as low as 22d. per foot.

Birch.—St. John Birch is worth 16d. to 18d. per foot, and Pictou Birch in cargo, 13d. to 13½d. per foot.

Deals.—Of common quality, may be quoted at 2 1-4d. per foot of two inches, and first quality deals at 2½d. to 2½d. per foot of two inches.

UNITED STATES.

Flour.—Boston, June 17.—The arrivals having been quite large, has caused less activity in the market and some decline on former prices. Genesee is dull of sale at 6 12 a 6 25 and other description at 5 87 a 5 60 per bbl, cash and 4 mos cr.

Woolen Manufactures.—The Woolen Manufacturers of Boston and vicinity, recently presented to the House of Representatives, a memorial, showing the magnitude of this branch of industry, and asking for a specific duty, or the introduction of a minimum on Woolens.

It is estimated that there are 20,000,000 sheep in the United States, worth \$40,000,000, consuming the produce of 10,000,000 acres of land. The wool manufactured is estimated at 50,000,000 pounds, and that persons dependent on the manufacture, and raising of this article, are 150,000,000, that the amount of Capital invested in machinery, buildings, &c. considerably exceeds \$20,000,000.

It is asserted that the ad valorem duties imposed by Congress, for purposes of protection to this branch of industry have completely failed. False invoices and representation of cost abroad, are alleged causes; the duties on the raw material frequently exceeding those on the manufactured article. The injury to American agriculture and labor has been so extensive, by the frauds thus practised, that the American producer is almost wholly deprived of the home market, by foreign competition. The memorialists say:—

"In England, the duties are generally specific, and no oath is required on entering goods; and our experience justifies the assertion, that a Yorkshire manufacturer, when he comes to enter goods at the custom-house in the United States, regards an oath as a matter of form, and such oath has no efficacy to prevent false invoices under an ad valorem system."

And whilst the ad valorem duty has deprived those engaged of a just compensation for their capital and skill, it has also deprived the Government of their intended and just revenue.

Wheating Markets.—They live well and cheaply at Wheeling, Pa. The following is from the *Gazette* of that city. Our markets have been most abundantly supplied for some time past. The following are the prices of some of the articles: Meats 2½d. cts. per lb; Butter 6s 12 1-2; Eggs 5-6 per dozen; Turkeys 6 1-2 per bunch; Cabbage 14d cts per head; Peas 25 cts. per peck; Cucumbers 4s 10 cts. apiece; Strawberries 8s 12 1-2 per quart; Cherries 6 1-2 cts. per quart.

Deliberate Murder.—A poor white woman named Fanny Garrett, wife of Stephen Garrett, living near Jamestown, Martin county, N. C., went on the 1st. inst. to the orchard of a man by the name of William Watson, who lived in her neighborhood, and was in the act of picking up a few plums, when she was discovered by Watson, who very deliberately left his work, went to the house and got his gun, walked back towards her until near enough to shoot, took deliberate aim, and shot the poor inoffensive woman dead on the spot, and left her weltering in blood. Watson is about 65 years of age. He alleges that the woman had conjured him. He was arrested and imprisoned for trial.

A Hard Case.—One of the Texan prisoners, recently liberated at Mexico, by Mr. Pakenham, was robbed of his all on the road to Vera Cruz. He had found friends who as-

sisted him in purchasing clothes and other necessities, and with means to pay his way home. About six miles this side of Puebla, a noted place for banditti, the stage was attacked, and as none of the passengers were armed they were compelled to go through the common process of lying down quietly upon their faces and submit to being stripped.

The United States Bank for Sale. Sheriff Morris, of Philadelphia, advertises that the splendid building of the United States Bank, and the lot upon which it stands, will be sold at auction on the 2d of July.

In Arkansas they call a coat of tar and feathers "a protective tariff."

Along on the Ocean!—The Newburyport Herald says that the brig James Caskey, Capt Pillsbury, arrived at that port from Cadiz, picked up adrift in an open boat on the ocean, about 100 miles from Cape St. Vincent, without oar, rudder, provisions or water, a young Portuguese, about fifteen years old. His only aid was a broken spar, used as a mast, with an old piece of canvas attached. He was taken on board in a nearly starving and exhausted condition. When discovered, it was blowing quite fresh, the brig being under two-reeled topsails, and in the course of the following night it blew a hard gale, when, but for the providential rescue, the lad would have been lost. Being unable to speak at all in English, he cannot give any account of himself to the people on board.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Wheat Crop in Arkansas.—The Arkansas State Gazette of May 18, says:—"Our farmers in Saline county have already harvested their wheat crops, and we understand it comes in very fine—fully as productive as in the old grain-growing states. We would advise those who pretend to send any to this market to send soon. New flour in May would be a treat which few of us have enjoyed."

The Ladies.—We go for the ladies out west, for they have resolved not to marry a man who does not take a newspaper, and what is still better, they won't let a fellow look at them if he owe the printer more than a year.—*Exchange paper.*

We go for the ladies Down East, for they have resolved not to marry a man, who does not pay for his paper on subscribing—and what is still better, they won't let an Editor look at them who is fool enough to send his paper, without advance pay.—Down East ladies against the world, we say.—*Portland Tribune.*

A Poser.—As a teacher of the "young ideas," was employed, the other day, in his "delightful task" of learning a sharp-urchin to cipher on a slate, the precocious pupil put the following question to his instructor: "Where did the figures gang till when they're rubb'd?"

Encouraging to Mechanics.—By the Madison Indiana Courier, we learn that the municipal officers of that place are all filled by mechanics. The Courier says:—

"Our Mayor is a cabinet maker, our Marshal a blacksmith, the City Attorney a plasterer, the Secretary a Carpenter, the Assessor a Pattern maker, the Collector a Tobaccoist, and three of the nine Councilmen are Tailors, two are Carpenters, one a Millwright, and one a Fan Mill maker. Let any one city in the United States beat us if they can. Who will say we are not working men."

A Pleasant Place to reside in.—The condition of Cairo, Ill., which some time since was set down on the speculator's map as a very large flourishing, and very pleasantly situated town, is described as follows:—

"The water is about five feet all round the houses, and the frogs are so busy trying to find logs to sit upon, that they have stopped croaking entirely. The boat on board of which the writer was, hailed one of the houses in the evening, thinking it was a steamboat, the pilot took the windows for 'stern lights.' On finding that he was right in town, with his steamboat, and the house was a tavern, the captain pulled up, and every body 'figured.'"

HALIFAX, 16th June.—*Something Ahead!*—Her Majesty's steam-ship "Rhodanthe" arrived at this port 1st evening at 5 o'clock, in 17 days from Plymouth en-route to New York, with Special Messengers on board, carrying despatches for His Excellency Lord Viscount Falkland, and for Lord Ashburton, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington.—*Post.*

PROVINCIAL.

We understand that the Reverend Robert Wilson, A. M., Minister of Saint Andrews Church in this city, has resigned his pastoral charge.—*Courier.*

Steamer John McAdam.—The sailing of this vessel from Liverpool for Pictou, Prince Edward Island and Miramichi, we observe by the Liverpool Chronicle of the 21st of May, had been postponed to the 1st June. She was to touch at Cork and at St. John's, N.F. for fresh supplies of coal.—*Id.*

Bishop Fraser of the Catholic Church in Nova-Scotia, has been raised by the Court of Rome, from the nominal rank of Bishop of Taten, to the dignity of Bishop of Halifax, investing him, without any restriction whatever, with the fullest powers pertaining to the Episcopal office.—*Ibid.*

Fires in the Woods.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner, that several buildings on the North West and a large amount of fencing in different directions were destroyed by fires which had been raging in the woods in the immediate vicinity of the settlement on both sides of the river for some days previous to Saturday last, when they were extinguished by a heavy rain.—The Gleaner recommends a more stringent law than at present exists, with reference to persons setting fire to brush on land at an unreasonable period of the year, even the present one, defective as it is does not appear to be enforced.

The Woodstock Dwelling house situated at 10 was destroyed by Loss estimated at the 2nd inst. Charles S. Apple destroyed £300. In both nature, clothing.

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