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RA NEW-WORLD
ESDAY NOV. 30
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many years, which has ex-
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beautiful and unfortunate
the civilized world into
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which actually passed be-
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," says Mrs. Strickland,
of Mary Queen of Scots
music traits and the na-
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simplicity with which she

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y damp weather, crowded rooms,
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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1843.

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THE STANDARD.

MONDAY MARCH 13, 1843.

We have inserted on this page, an outline of an interesting debate which took place in Congress, in consequence of Sir R. Peel's Speech on the right of search, at the opening of Parliament.

There were several heavy falls of snow all over the United States during the last month, in many places obstructing the rail cars.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the St. Andrews Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was held on Wednesday the 1st inst. in the Wesleyan Chapel in this Town.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the Chair was taken by the Chairman of the New Brunswick District, the Rev. William Temple, who opened the Meeting by singing and prayer; after which, he gave a highly interesting statement of the various fields of labour, occupied by the Messengers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in various parts of the world, and adverted with much satisfaction to the labours of kindred Institutions, and the incalculable good which must result from the combined efforts of Protestant Denominations throughout the world, to diffuse the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ. Various Resolutions were passed, the movers and seconders of which, were, the Rev. Messrs. Smithson, Daniel, Beals, and DesBrisay, who strenuously advocated the claims of a perishing world. The Rev. Dr. McLean of the Scotch Church had kindly promised his assistance on the occasion, but the Meeting was deprived of his valuable services, by his being suddenly and unexpectedly called into the country on duty, the day previously.

Never, we believe, on any former occasion did a more hallowed feeling pervade a similar assembly in St. Andrews, deeply impressed with the importance of the Divine Command, "Preach the Gospel to every Creature," and also with a sense of their distinguished privileges as Christians, all seemed to listen with profound attention to the different addresses which were delivered; a collection was taken up amounting to £3 17s a sum larger than what was obtained last year, and more than was expected, taking into consideration the great scarcity of money.

At the conclusion of the first address to the Chair, the proceedings of the Meeting were very pleasantly interrupted by an announcement that the children of the Wesleyan Sabbath School who could not be detained from their respective homes until a late hour, were anxious to contribute their mite towards the Mission fund—they then came up the aisles under the direction of their Superintendent Mr. Ingram, and deposited their halpence in the plates fronting the Altar, during the past year these Lambs of the Flock have contributed towards this good cause, no less a sum than £3 4s. 2d. which will be duly acknowledged in the District Report.

The following is from the Report of the Parent Society for 1842.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Principal or Central Mission Stations called Circuits, occupied by the Society, in the various parts of the world.

Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries.

Catechists, Interpreters, School Teachers &c. wholly employed at the expense of the Society.

Sunday-School Teachers and other Agents, whose services are gratuitous.

Full and accredited Church-Members.

On trial for Membership.

Scholars.

Printing Presses.

War at Hand.—By the last mail, we perceive that Mr. Featherstonehaugh's Observations on the Treaty of Washington—were beginning to create an unfavourable sensation in England. The Americans seem to understand their awkward position—poor creatures—we sincerely sympathize with them and tremble for their fate, but we hope that Britain in her wrath, will remember mercy. Jestings aside; it would be a thousand pities if the two Governments have to cross swords after all. It seems somewhat like it, though—that black cloud in the North looks ominous.—Herald.

Infant Lecturer.—Master Arthur Harvey of Halesworth, aged eight years and a half, has been lecturing on astronomy, in several English Provincial towns. The correct and appropriate language of the young lecturer, illustrated by many suitable diagrams constructed by himself, excited the admiration and called forth the warm approbation of his auditors. His modest self-possession and freedom from embarrassment, his extraordinary retentive memory and accuracy of

minute detail, it is said, would do credit to an experienced lecturer.

Interesting Debate in both Houses of Congress.—Excitement growing out of Sir Robert Peel's Speech.—The Speech of Sir Robert Peel on the right of search, made in the House of Commons upon the meeting of Parliament, was taken up in the United States Senate and House of Representatives on the 23d of February, and created a "profound sensation" in both Houses.—Mr. Benton led the opposition—he was for breaking the treaty at once. Mr. Calhoun opposed Mr. Benton, and was for having the treaty executed in good faith. He said—"the violation, if it came at all, should come from Great Britain and let her disregard its fair and just interpretation at her peril. He was a peace man out and out, but there would be but one voice, and that for resistance, when the treaty was set aside. It would be then a violation of individual faith and of the law of nations—a double wrong, which would place Great Britain in the wrong before all the world."

Mr. Benton asked what Sir Robert Peel meant? Does he (said this Senator) intend to maintain the doctrine of the right of visiting American vessels on the coast of Africa? Does he mean to say, the treaty notwithstanding, that the question is precisely where it was before the treaty was signed, so far as regards the right to visit? Every man who voted for the treaty in the Senate, voted for it with the understanding that Great Britain waived the right of visiting American vessels—at least during the continuance of the term of years (five) according to the articles in the treaty. So said Mr. Buchanan, and all gave their assent to this understanding of the matter.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says:—"Mr. Everett has transmitted official despatches upon this whole matter to the Department. An extract only from these despatches was laid before the Houses of Congress to-day, and that merely containing a flat denial of the remark of Sir Robert Peel that the despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen, of December, 1841, had not been answered. It has been answered. The important part of Mr. Everett's communication remains in the Department, and with it is the answer to Sir Robert Peel's construction of the treaty. This subject is not ended yet, and but for the few days left of the session, it would create more discussion, than any and all other subjects combined. Besides, it is perplexing in the extreme to all concerned, from the determination of the ultra radicals in the United States and England to excite the public mind upon this subject. Here Mr. Webster is the point of attack upon the treaty. In England Sir Robert Peel, and in France upon a kindred subject, Guizot. No matter what the subject, or what the consequences of attack, demagogues are never wanting in monarchies or republics to fire a train which may kindle up a war and result in bloodshed."

The following is the extract from the despatches of Mr. Everett referred to in the preceding paragraph:—

Extracts of a despatch from Mr. Everett to Mr. Webster, dated London, February 3, 1843.

Parliament was opened by commission yesterday. The Queen's Speech, and the very interesting debates upon the addresses in the two Houses, will be found in the papers of to-day, which accompany this despatch. I attended the debate in the House of Commons. You can judge of the surprise with which I listened to the remarks of Sir Robert Peel on the alleged fact that Lord Aberdeen's letter to me of the 20th of December, 1841, remained to this day "unacknowledged and unanswered." It was acknowledged by me in a note dated two days afterwards, (23d December, 1841,) which, however unimportant, was transmitted to Mr. Fox by Lord Aberdeen, and afterwards communicated to Parliament and printed.

In this note of acknowledgment I informed Lord Aberdeen that I should avail myself of an early opportunity of making some remarks on the very important topics treated in the letter. I pursued this course of an immediate acknowledgment of the receipt of Lord Aberdeen's note, with notice of a purpose of replying in due season to its contents, because being just arrived at my post, I had not received the instructions which you had informed me I might soon expect on the topic, and which, as Lord Aberdeen's note modified the ground and disclaimed the language of his predecessor, it was my duty to await.

Such instruction I should, no doubt, in due time have received, but on the 27th of December, Lord Aberdeen informed me that the special mission had been determined on, that Lord Ashburton would go to America; with full power to settle every point in discussion, including what was called the right of search, which he deemed the most difficult and expressed the opinion that it would hardly be worth while for us to continue the correspondence on matters in dispute between the two countries; and, though he was will-

ing to consider and reply to any statement I might think proper to make on any subject pending the negotiation that might take place at Washington, he supposed no benefit could result from a simultaneous discussion here. Such were Lord Aberdeen's observations, as reported by me in my despatch of December 31.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Thursday, March 2.

A Bill to amend the Charter of King's College, passed the House and was taken to the Council by Mr. Wilmot.

On motion of Mr. Williston, The House went into Committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill to restrain the operation of the Fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province," and also to regulate the manner of levying the Duty upon Timber Masts, Spars, and other description of Lumber.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them; the following Resolution was moved:—"Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question, the Committee divided as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Smith, Palmer, Hanington, Jordan, Thomson, Brown, Boyd, Hill, Hazen.

NAYS.—The Hon. Mr. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Gilbert, Alexandre, Barberie, Stewart, Williston, Scoullar, End, Barker, Fisher, Connell, Perley, Freeze, S. Earle, J. Earle, Wark, Taylor, Rankin, Payne.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill and made further progress therein, & he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

Friday, March 3.

The Hon. Mr. Simonds, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—Custom House Accounts from the several Ports of St. Andrews, Saint Stephen, Welchpool and Maguadavic, for the year ending on the 5th day of January last.

Saturday, March 4.

Resolved, That the four items of Appropriation for the allowance for the two Clerks and Clerks Assistant, made yesterday in Supply, be struck from the Journal.

YEAS, 17. NAYS, 11.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert, The House went into Committee of the whole in further consideration of a Bill to restrain the operation of the Fifth Section of an Act, intituled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province," and also to regulate the manner of levying the Duty upon Timber, Masts, Spars, and other description of Lumber.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months."

And upon the question, the Committee divided:—

YEAS, 10. NAYS, 18.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill and made further progress therein, & he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, March 2.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill to provide for the greater safety of Passengers on board of Steam Boats.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made certain amendments thereto, which they recommended to the adoption of the House.—Ordered, That the report be received.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Dougherty, of Charlotte County, praying an allowance for conveying a Mail between the Towns of St. Stephen and St. Andrews the last year.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

A Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan of Money in England to pay off the Public Debt, has been read a first time in the House.

Another Miraculous Shower.—Some of the papers in the upper part of Missouri, notice the fall of a dark substance, resembling steel dust, immediately after a heavy snow three weeks ago. The light of the sun was obscured all day by dense clouds of this substance, and it is known to have extended to several counties.

New York, Feb. 25.

Flour & Grain.—The prices of Flour have remained firm during the week, and a good deal has been sold.—Southern at from \$4 to \$4.75 and Richmond City Mills at \$4.75.—There is no Wheat short, good Illinois would bring \$3 to \$5 cents.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

On Friday the House went into Committee of Supply, when various items of the ordinary expenses of the revenue were passed.—A reduction of 25 per cent, was made on all salaries, and that of the Treasurer of the Province was altered from £750 to £600, that of his clerk from £300 to £225; and after the present year £200. Yesterday Supply was again taken up and the ordinary services finished, with the exception of sums of Light Houses.

Mr. Hill obtained leave yesterday to bring in a Bill to alter the grammar school Act.—The object is to have four for the Province, instead of as at present one for each county.

Saturday the Bill regulating the duty on stamper was again taken up; and again reported upon. The object of this was to give time to prepare a clause, exempting timber shipped in American vessels from the operation of the Bill. The Bill was taken up to-day and passed, with a proviso, exempting timber shipped in American vessels to the United States, from its operation; if cut on American territory. If we recollect the correspondence correctly between Lord Ashburton and the American Secretary, the right of New Brunswick to legislate was recognised, and the treaty expressly provides that all timber coming down the St. John, shall be treated as British property.

Yesterday the House were informed by Message, that the Governor in council had agreed to allow payments due on timber licences to his over till July. The banks should act with similar liberality; as the effect otherwise will be, to drain the Province of every atom of its circulating medium, to must Bank renewals.—We saw somewhere recently a statement, by which it appeared, that of £350,000 of Bank notes in circulation at the commencement of the past year, less than £100,000 remains. This amount has probably been since reduced; and we believe no fresh advances to speak of, have been made to men in business.—Sentinel

March 7.

Eastern Steam Boat Line.—Arrangements have been made to run the Telegraph and the Charter Oak between Bangor and Portland and Boston the approaching season. This will not do, gentlemen proprietors. The Telegraph is not a suitable boat and the Charter Oak is no better; and if these boats are put on we will have an opposition to the opposition. It is believed down east that these boats are not suitable, and our people are determined not to be humbugged. Secure of this route the new boat long ago promised to us is to be sent to Eastport in opposition to another line; those concerned had better take a second thought before they attempt a game like this. We like Capt. Howes, but you had better give him a boat that he had recommended, or one of this description may be provided for him or some other suitable master.—Bangor Democrat.

Another Seduction Case.—The Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal has received a letter from a correspondent in Bradford county in that State, exposing the depravities of a professed minister of the gospel, a Mr. Lefevre, who first won the affections of, and then seduced a young lady of his congregation. It is stated that upon the disgrace of their child being disclosed to her parents, the father gave one groan, fell, and expired—and the mother went into strong convulsions from which she has not yet recovered.

Gross Outrage on the Savannah River.—On Tuesday evening, a shore boat, belonging to one of the Sailors Boarding Houses in this city, and manned by some half dozen desperadoes, boarded the British bark Covenant, and took therefrom twelve sailors—nine on the first visit, and three on the second. The master of the bark had unfortunately no fire-arms, and was therefore in no condition to make resistance.—The desperadoes insulted the Captain, and fired several pistols at the ship. This boat, or one in company, then proceeded to the British bark Springfield, Captain Roy, which vessel was ready for sea, and made an attempt to board her.—They were, however, fired into, and three of the party were wounded. One of them, known as "the Mobile Slasher," received a ball in his forehead, and another in his mouth, which knocked out three of his teeth. Another, by the name of Brady, received three buck shot in his body, and the other, whose name we did not learn, was so badly wounded that it is expected he will not recover. We are informed that he has been taken to the Hospital.

The names of the two gentlemen were given us who saw one of those piratical boats leave the wharf—the scoundrels on board of her being armed with cutlasses guns, &c.—Savannah Republican, 10th ult.

It is only a few days since a gang of these men came alongside the schooner Jane, gave a whistle, on which signal four seamen left the ship. The Jane was lying alongside the

wharf, and the neglect of the watchman in this case now engages the attention of the Mayor. The keepers of these sailor boarding houses, we are informed after furnishing a certain number of men to a particular vessel, contrive these means to get them on shore again—ship them again, get another advance, and so on. Thus the gause is between the sailors and their landlords against all whom it may concern, and here lies the root of evil.—16 17th

Age of the European Sovereigns, on first of January, 1843.—The King of Sweden, 79 years; the Pope, 77; King of the French, 69; the King of Wurtemberg, 61; the King of Bavaria, 56; the King of Denmark, 56; the King of Sardinia, 54; the King of the Belgians, 53; the King of Prussia, 49; the Emperor of Russia, 46; the King of Saxony, 45; the King of the two Sicilies, 33; the King of the Greeks, 27; the Queen of Portugal, 24; the Queen of England, 23; the Sultan, 19; and lastly Isabella of Spain 12 years.

FRENCH STEAMERS.—The line of French mailpackets to cross the Atlantic is expected to commence running next June. The packets will 14 in number; they are built to carry 40 guns each, and will belong to the French Government. The port selected for the packet station is Cherbourg. Four of the steamers will run to and from New York, and the rest will convey mails and passengers to and from France and the West Indies, Brazil, and the Gulf of Mexico. The fares for passengers will be considerable less than the charges of the English West India Mail Steam packet Company. The whole of the postage paid to the English Government for the correspondence between France and the southern United States and the French West Indies will be lost to England after the French Atlantic steamers have commenced running. A vessel has already been dispatched to make necessary arrangements at the various stations and routes selected for the packets.—Recorder.

Further account of the Earthquake that overtook H. M. Brig Ringdove, as we mentioned last Saturday, has been received since. By the brig Splendid, arrived from St. Thomas, on Wednesday, we learn that the town of St. Kitts was nearly destroyed on the 8th ult. by an earthquake. Martinique suffered considerable damage from a shock on the same day; and a shock was felt at St. Thomas. From the U. S. papers we learn that different places in the Southern States sustained a shock, nearly at the same time, and the concussion at sea was experienced by several U. S. vessels, and their description of it corresponds with the Ringdove's log book.—Rec.

A Hint for New Brunswick.—The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia have resolved, by a vote of 26 to 21, to withdraw their support to the sectarian Colleges in that Province, and to endow one Institution, which shall be free from sectarian influence, and open to all classes and denominations. By this step a saving of \$249 per annum will be effected, as the grants to the four Colleges at present established, amounting to \$2640, will be withdrawn, and the proposed one, having five Professors of respectable attainments, endowed by an annual grant of £800.—Courier.

FIRE AT NEWTON.—On the evening of Friday the 24th ult., the Grist and Out Mill belonging to Mr. Joseph Stewart, was totally consumed by fire. This Mill was a superior establishment, and had recently been put into a state of complete repair. This misfortune will subject the surrounding settlers to great inconvenience for some time, and the property not being insured, the loss must fall heavily upon Mr. Stewart, who, as a miller, has given great satisfaction to his neighbors, by whom he is generally respected.—Observer.

A private soldier, named Joseph Pearson, of the 52nd Regiment, stationed in this Garrison, was drowned in the river on the morning of the 22d instant.—Woodstock Telegraph.

Fire.—About 9 o'clock last evening, the bells sounded the alarm of fire, and proceeding to the spot we found the building owned by Mr. Carruthers, and occupied as a Bake-house, with a barn attached, in the rear of a range of buildings on the north side of Duke street, completely in flames, and in a short time were burned to the ground.—Fortunately the buildings were situated at some distance from any others, otherwise the destruction of property must have been very great, as the wind was blowing very strong from the North-west at the time.—21st Brunswick.

Captain Edward Belcher, a Nova Scotian, has received the honor of Knighthood from her Majesty. He distinguished himself in the Essex.

At Savannah, on the 18th, Freighters had declined to \$3.40 for square and 11-16d. for round bales—aring, it is stated, to the recent arrival of several British ships.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Monday, March 6.
A Bill to suspend a part of the Fifteenth Section of an Act, intitled "An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia, and to make further provision for the same;" passed the House and was taken to Council by Mr. Partelow.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the following sums for Grammar Schools for the year 1843, agreeably to a Law of the Province.—

PUBLIC SERVICE.
For the Grammar School St. John, the sum of £150.

To each Grammar School in all the other Counties in the Province } £100 each.

On motion of Mr. Brown.—Ordered, That the Petition of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, praying aid towards paying off the County Debt, and which was presented to the House on the 20th day of February last, and ordered to lie on the Table, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Upon the question being put thereon, the House divided—

YEAS, 6. NAYS, 18.

Monday, March 6.—The House in Committee of Supply—the following grants were passed: To the Clerks of the Council and House of Assembly, £150 each; the Assistant Clerks, £75 each; for the support of Parish Schools, £1200; for the apprehension of Deserters, £40; to the Master in Chancery carrying Messages between the Council and Assembly, £40; to John Abrams, Tide-waiter at St. John, £91 6s.; Tide Surveyor at Miramichi, £60; to encourage the destruction of Bears and Wolves, £300; for the support of Grammar Schools, as follows:—Westmoreland, £100; St. John, £150; King's, £100; Queen's, £100; Charlotte, £100; Sunbury, £100; Northumberland, £100; Gloucester, £100; Carleton, £100; Restigouche, £100; Kent, £100; to reimburse, in part, the Overseers of the Poor at St. John, for the expenses of the Lunatic Asylum in 1842, £500; to the Librarian of the Legislative Library, £60 his services to the end of the present session; to the two Stage Drivers attending the Council and Assembly, 20s per diem each; during the session.

Tuesday, March 7.
A Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating the qualification of Jurors, passed the House and was taken to the Council.

Mr. Hazen moved for leave to bring a Bill to amend an Act, intitled "An Act to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrants which are not paid at the Treasury, on demand, which being brought in was read a first time.

Ordered, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Accounts from the Commissioners of the Light Houses in this Province to be laid before the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Boyd, Mr. Payne and Mr. Perley be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Taylor moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Timber and other Lumber cut on Crown Lands, which was read and a first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.—The House went into Committee of the whole in further consideration of the several Messages received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as also other Documents laid before the House by His Excellency's command.—

Extracts from the Report.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 23d day of February last, communicating a Letter from the Honorable the Solicitor General and an Account from that gentleman, claiming an allowance for conducting certain Criminal Prosecutions and other extra public services, should be referred by the House to a Select Committee to report thereon:—And that the Account of the Income and Expenditure of Kings College, laid before the House by command of His Excellency on the same day, should be referred by the House to the Committee of Supply.

As the opinion of this Committee, That the Communication from H. M. Watson, Esquire, Acting Deputy Postmaster General at Halifax, relative to the transmission of the Journals of the Legislature, laid before the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 27th day of February last, should be referred by the House to the Select Committee appointed on the 16th of the same month to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Post Office Establishment.

Ordered, That Messrs. Wilmot, Hazen, Thomson, Allen, Hamilton be the Committee to take under consideration the several subjects of the Fourth Resolution, which relate to the claim of the Solicitor General for conducting Crown Prosecutions;—also the account of the Income and Expenditure of King's College, to report thereon.

Wednesday, March 8.

A Bill to amend an Act, intitled "An Act to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrants which are not paid at the Treasury on demand," which was read a second time.
A Bill to alter and amend the Laws now in force relating Attorneys Fees in the Supreme Court, and Courts of Common Pleas in this Province, was thrown out by the House.

On motion of Mr. Hazen.—Resolved, That

an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause an immediate inquiry to be instituted as to the practicability of effecting a reduction in the salaries of the Clerks and others on the Ordinary and Extra Indoor Establishment of the Crown Land Office, or a reduction by dispensing with the services of some of the Officers charged on the Ordinary or Extra Indoor Establishment of that Department, and that His Excellency will be further pleased to lay before the House the result of such inquiry.—Ordered, That Messrs. Hazen, End and Wilmot be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to improve the Law regulating the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.—Whereas it appears by the Schedule of Warrants drawn on the Queen's Casual Revenue, laid before the House on the 27th day of February last, that Warrants to the amount of two hundred and sixty pounds seven shillings and six pence, have, at four several periods, been drawn in favor of Doctor Abraham Gesner, the last of which for sixty eight pounds, bears date on the 8th day of that month, and appears to be the balance then due him for sundry services as are stated in the said Schedule, therefore—Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the House the account of Doctor Gesner's particularizing the services for which those Warrants have been drawn, and copies of any instructions given him before undertaking the same.—Ordered, That Messrs. Partelow, Smith and Fisher be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Sale of Crown Lands, the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, March 7.
The Bill relating to Trespasses, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to suspend a part of the fifteenth Section of an Act, intitled "An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia," and to make further provision for the same, was lost in the Council.

We extract from the *Provincial Reporter*, the following Speeches of the Members from this County, on the Bill to regulate the Duty on Timber exported from this Province which was taken up in Committee on the 2d inst.—

Thursday, March 2.
Mr. Boyd said the Bill was like Sir R. Peel's Bill for an income tax, and was equally as objectionable to the people. Two thirds of all the Pine in the country (he said) was on private property. Forty seven vessels loaded annually at St. Andrews, they would pay a duty of from ten to eleven pounds on each cargo, the amount of which was taken directly out of the pockets of the people of that country. It was a direct violation of the Treaty, and he was quite sure Her Majesty's Government would never give its consent to such a Bill. They would never consent to tax sawed lumber, that was out of the question; were they to tax themselves, in order to tax the Americans? he did not like it; he could not see how it was to benefit shipbuilders a tax on sawed lumber, was a tax on industry.

Mr. Thomson said he was not tied down to his constituents; he would go against the interest of his own brother, when it was right to do so. Private property should not pay public debt; the land had been paid for once, and at a high rate, and would that House make the purchaser pay for it a second time by taxing the timber, that might be cut off it? If he did so, he thought it would be trying the patriotism of the people; he would consent to sacrifice some private privileges for the public good, but not to the extent contemplated. There must be Surveyors for public, as well as private purposes, let them inspect the timber berths, and watch the lumbermen, and the stumpage would produce a large revenue. The lumberer now, who would cut timber off Crown Lands, would laugh at the persons who cut off their own, and payed as great a tax as themselves. Let [said he] the Surveyors make a return of what is cut off private property, as well as public, and charge the duties accordingly. He would wish to see the duties put only on Pine and Spruce; let the other kinds go free.

Mr. Hill said the government should begin by purchasing all the lands back again, if they intended to put the Bill into operation. The great injustice of the matter was this: that the tax would fall upon the honest man, and he would be made to make good the deficiencies of the rogue, who had robbed the Crown Lands of the timber. General Rules should have a general application. From calculations made by hon. Members who were favorable to the bill, it appeared they only calculated on a saving of £1,200 this sum he thought was hardly an object to cause the House to perpetuate a wrong upon the people, which would depreciate the value of private wood lands; he would oppose the bill because he thought it an unjust one, he knew it was desirable to raise a revenue; he would go for a small duty of 3d or 4d a ton on timber exported, in addition to the present stumpage. Two thirds of the timber shipped from Charlotte, came from the St. Croix, consequently they will suffer more in that quarter than in any other part of the Province. Let the House collect what is already due from the lumberers if they want to raise a revenue; he was convinced there was little or nothing due to the government from the People of Charlotte County. This bill would burden the shippers in Charlotte with from £7 10s to £16, upon every cargo sent from that district, which would have a very bad effect both at home and abroad.

Mr. Brown thought the Bill would inflict an act of manifest injustice on his constituents, yet if they would say to him they would give up their right for the general good, he would willingly go for the Bill, as knowing it would be productive of a great public good. It certainly would be a hardship on persons owning large tracts of wild lands. (Here the hon. gentleman named a person who had purchased and paid for a large quantity of land in his neighbourhood.) It was quite impossible for him to go for the Bill, knowing the feeling it had excited in Charlotte County. Public meetings had been held and instructions given to him by his constituents not to consent to the Bill. He knew all the tricks and smugglings of lumberers as well as any body; it was a fact which he would not deny; they did smuggle when they could get a chance. For his own part he liked the principle of the Bill well enough, he knew it would be a benefit to the lumberer. His colleague (Mr. Hill) had pointed out all the evils that would attach to the owners of private lands by passing of the Bill, and his observations were true, yet the whole of Charlotte County were opposed to the Bill, and he therefore should vote against it.

Mr. Hill hoped that all timber that was now cut, as well as what was to be cut should come under the Act; it was he said no greater hardship than to make people pay for timber cut off their own land. [Here a great deal of discussion took place as to whether the timber now on hand should be subject to the duty, or at what time the Act should go into operation.]

On the question of the provision that the timber on hand should not be subject to the duty, being put the House divided, and it was in a tie.

Mr. Payne suggested that spruce and hardwood should be exempt from duty.

Mr. Brown would go for 1s on pine, and 9d for spruce and hardwood; and let them pay a sum for their timber berths.

RIGHT OF VISIT.

We copy the following article on the "Right of Visit," from the New York Journal of Commerce.

MEXICAN POLICE.—RIGHT OF VISIT.—The discussions lately renewed on the 5th article of the Ashburton Treaty, seem to us to be a matter that the common sense of the people on both sides will settle sooner than diplomatics can. The Treaty in reality does not discuss the question now renewed—it simply establishes the fact that the United States is to keep a squadron of 80 guns on the coast of Africa, to aid in the great cause of preventing an abuse of its flag for purposes of slave dealing. England does the same. And each Government, it is presumed, will vie with the other in preventing crimes of every description on that coast, and to protect trade and lawful traders. Practically speaking, it is fair to presume, that in this praiseworthy pursuit, taking into consideration the unhealthiness of the climate, the exposures of unarmed traders to the rapacity of the actual slave, who would not hesitate to rob and plunder stores and supplies from any flag, and sink it into the bargain, to prevent detection,—these two squadrons of England and the United States, whose right of visit is mutual, would, for every offence accidentally committed, performed twenty acts of courtesy and kindness towards the lawful flag of their respective countries.

What then is this new discussion about? Do we say that no matter how suspicious in appearance a vessel may be, our commanders are only to look at the flag and enquire no further? If so, we had better save our navy, and keep our vessels of war on some more useful service. It would be worse than nonsense to send 80 guns to the Coast of Africa under such circumstances. What we would rightly claim to do, we should allow others to do; guarding as far as practicable against all abuses, and exacting or granting suitable indemnity should abuses occur. What is the every day (or every night) case of our police at home? Would a watchman be doing his duty if he failed to board a suspicious looking fellow at night, who carried a suspicious bundle under his arm? If it turns out, on investigation, that this suspicious looking character was an honest, good citizen, he would applaud the watchman, and go on with feelings of increased security and confidence in the guardians of the night, although perhaps a rogue would not like this "right of visit" at all.

We recollect an amusing story related by a friend who was chased in the streets of Charleston, S. C. by one of the city guard. The night was dark and rainy, and it was after "drum beat" when the guard is set, and no negro is allowed to be in the street without a pass. This friend was running however, and a guardsman gave chase. If it turned out a good prize, he would share a fine imposed in such cases. The chase was a hot one and the guard occurred just opposite a lamp. The soldier no sooner saw his error than he apologized to our friend. "Beg your pardon sir," says he, "I took you for a nigger," and they both went their way, no harm done. Now if this guardsman had dragged this friend an unnecessary distance or had unnecessarily detained him to ascertain the simple fact whether he was white or black, he would no doubt have been punished, and every amend made by the city authorities of Charleston.

There must be a Police of the Sea—all civilized nations using this trackless highway, must admit of its necessity. And the vigilant exercise of this Police is the more required in quarters where rogues do most congregate. An actual slaver is admitted by our own laws to be an unmitigated rogue. Shall a flag of any form or colour which he will take care to use on required occasions, be his passport, and shield him from a visit? Surely not. Ask the honest trader who is exposed to the rapacity of the rogues and pirates—as before stated—whether he is not willing to be visited by an authorized marine officer, who, whilst he proves his identity, is ready and willing to offer any required assistance. Suppose a slaver had boarded one of our own honest traders and robbed him of stores and spare rigging, (a very common event,) and the next day he should see at a distance an English man-of-war, what flag should he hoist for assistance? If he hoisted the stars and stripes, it would be John Bull's duty to leave him. If this flag is to prevent the right of visit, his only safety then would be to use another flag. What nonsense.

Ask any underwriters whether the do not regard the fact of squadrons of friendly and civilized nations cruising at any and all points of danger, as a matter of additional security to vessels covered by the policies.

England, by past acts, has justly awakened our people to a sense of suspicion that she may abuse a common right. That question is now narrowed down to an understanding that she cannot mistake. The Treaty stands on a good basis, and there is now little cause of fear that either party will commit abuses under it. If they do, and when they do, it will be time enough to discuss the matter. Neither party can now do wrong with impunity.

GREAT FIRE AT CINCINNATI.
The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune, under the 24 inst. writes:—The Western mail brings us an account of a dreadful fire which occurred in Cincinnati on the afternoon of the 25th ult. about 5 o'clock, by which 7 men are known to have been killed, and twenty more or less, seriously wounded. The fire broke out in the smoke house of Messrs. Pugh and Alvord, at the corner of Walnut street and the canal. The smoke house stood in the rear, and was somewhat detached from the main building by a wooden door which opened on a narrow passage. The fire, it was supposed, could be confined to the smoke house, by closing up the Pork house on the main building, and this was accordingly done all the windows and doors and shutters being closed.

In the course of half an hour, the main building was filled with smoke, putrid air, and probably some inflammable gas, from the smoke house and when the flames burst through the wooden door connecting the two buildings, an instantaneous roar of flame was perceived, and in the twinkling of an eye, the whole of this substantial building was a mass of ruins. The whole was lifted up in the air and thrown into the streets in large fragments—the second story walls on the north and south sides were thrown down, and the whole eastern end of both stores, fronting on Walnut, blown into the streets from its foundation up.

The appearance of the explosion was awfully terrific, and its consequences fatal to several most esteemed citizens. It is thought that from 8 to 12 persons were immediately killed, and probably 20 wounded—some of them dangerously.

A slip from the office of the Cincinnati Message states that the number killed is between 20 and 30, and those wounded, from fifty to one hundred—many mortally.

The Cincinnati Daily Times says—deep, appalling, and mournful feelings pervades the city. Those taken from the ruins are amongst our most respectable, intelligent, and enterprising citizens, in the prime of life, with families, and noted for their public spirit and social qualities.

Congress, Washington, Feb. 22 1843.
Effect of Sir Robert Peel's Speech, in Congress.

Mr. C. Ingersoll.—Sir, I wish to present a resolution about the treaty, and to call on the President for information.

Wise.—Mr. Speaker.

Fillmore.—Mr. Speaker.

Several others.—Mr. Speaker, I—

Speaker.—The House will come to order.

(Bang, bang.)

Ingersoll.—Sir, there is my resolution, and I want the Clerk to read it, (throwing it on the desk, and holding in his hand an English newspaper.)

Clerk (reads)

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not in his opinion improper, whatever correspondence or communication may be received from the British Government, respecting the President's construction of the late British treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns the right to visit American vessels."

Cries of "no—I object" and go on, Ingersoll and great uproar and excitement, one member calling out in a loud voice, "G—d—d—d in the British, we'll whip you yet!" Ingersoll.—(waving the newspaper in his hand, and crying above the noise,) Sir, I have Sir Robert Peel's speech in my hand, and I wish the Clerk to read it. (Cries of "Read read—no, no—go on—order—let's have the speech. Silence!")

Here there was a great excitement and uproar, and the members began abusing the British pretty severely—and some said D. n. them, let them construe the Treaty one way, and we'll construe it another—and then we shall have to fight about it after all. In the midst of this uproar, Mr. Ingersoll threw the

English newspaper on the Clerks desk, and walked up the aisle, with many members of both parties around him.

From the Portland Advertiser, March 1.

THE COMET.—The beautiful celestial phenomenon of a Comet visible at noon day, just without the radiant blaze of the sun, and strongly illuminated by its light, attracted many gazers yesterday. We believe it had not before been noticed in this neighbourhood. We do not ourselves remember to have seen its approach announced, but others inform us, that it has been repeatedly predicted as likely to appear in February, 1843.

From its being so very near the sun, the popular speculation is much more excited—not to say superstition, than it would otherwise be.—There is nothing in this fact, however, that is novel, or any more extraordinary than all the other phenomena of Comets. Dr. Halley computed that the Comet of 1680 when nearest the sun, was not farther from it than half the Sun's Diameter, or about twice as far as the moon is from the earth, while the greatest distance of the same Comet, exceeds 138 times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Extraordinary Petition.—A Petition has been presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, calling for the abolition of Capital Punishments; but if this is thought to be inexpedient, the petitioners make the abominably outrageous request that the office of hangman may be fixed upon the Ministers of Religion, as they conceive that such an arrangement would be peculiarly fitting and proper, since the hanging of the criminal, if demanded by the requisition of the Divine Law, is the most solemn and sacred duty imposed upon man, and ought to be performed only by men who have been ordained and consecrated as ministers of God.

A new system for punishing refractory and disobedient convicts has been introduced into the Auburn state Prison. It is copied from German practice, in which country it is called "wasser cure." In cases of disobedience and bad conduct a few gallons of cold water are poured through a funnel from an elevation upon the head and naked limbs of the delinquent. Strange as it may appear, this treatment is found to subdue most effectually even the most stubborn, and the convict sent back to his labour unreluctantly and perfectly cowed in spirit. The introduction of this system into the Army might be found highly advantageous and render unnecessary the infliction of corporal punishment, to the use of which there is a strong and growing repugnance.

Important.—The Hon. Mr. Sprig of Kentucky, (Member of the American Cabinet) and a man named Drudge, (a Miller's cart driver) got at Washington the other day in a grog shop at Loggerhead's door, upon a political question—when they had a regular set-to and clench. Drudge was too muckle for this Sprig of a Member, and Drudge hit him on his head's content, and in the end bit off his Ear! The physician in attendance pronounced the ear to be too much lacerated to be again carried by the Hon. gentleman to the Senate—but confidently assured him that he would carry the mark to his grave.

Mexican Treaty.—We learn on authority of the correspondent of the New York Express, that the President and Secretary of State on behalf of the United States, have recently made a treaty with the Government of Mexico, through the Representatives of that power which was this day communicated to the Senate for ratification, and this evening referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with a view to the prompt ratification. (Post. D. Adv. 4th.)

Sandwich Islands.—The general appropriation bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, contains a provision of \$3000 for a Commissioner to reside at the Sandwich Islands.—U. S. paper.

We have much satisfaction in being able to state, that all is tranquil again at Lachine. We are given to understand, that between six and seven hundred of the men have been regularly at work on the Canal since Tuesday last, and that the contractor can obtain, without difficulty, as many others as he can find employment for. The strike, therefore, may be said to be at an end, as the men of both parties are working under the terms of their original contract viz. for two shillings per day.—Montreal Gazette.

We have heard that New Brunswick is to be separated from the control of Nova Scotia in this Department, (Post Office) and, from our knowledge of the gentleman whom we have heard named as likely to be charged with Post Office rule in this Province, we feel convinced, that if he be elevated to the situation, the public will have no cause to complain, so far as he is allowed to study the general interests in the discharge of the duties of his office.—Courier, March 11.

Secretary's Office, 7th March.
Provincial Appointments.—The following persons are re-appointed Sheriffs of the several Counties for the ensuing year: Edward W. Miller, Esq., for the County of York; Thomas Jones, Esq., for the County of Charlotte; John Hazen, Esq., for the County of Sunbury; Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esq., for the County of Queens; Asa Davidson, Esq., for County of Kings; Wm. P. Sayre, Esq., for County of Westmorland; J. M. Johnson, Esq., for County of Northumberland; LeBaron Drury, Esq., for County of Kent; Henry W. Baldwin, Esq., for County of Gloucester; John F. W. Winslow, Esq., for County of Carleton; James Paul, Esq., for County of Restigouche. Who are hereby required to

transmit their report to the Secretary's Office by the Act.

CHARITY BILLS.—We understand, anniversary, on the 1st ball at the S.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22nd day of APRIL 1843, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the Baldwin Farm bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by Peter Dewar; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by Hugh M'Callum; towards the West, by the River Magdalen; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by Thomas Ferguson, containing 125 Acres, more or less; and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £166 8s, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 3, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 10th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate Claim, Property, and Demand of GEORGE McCULLOCH, of in and to that certain Lot, piece or parcel of ground, marked as Lot No. 2, in the division of Water Lots, in Block letter D, Morris' division in the Town of St. Andrews, containing 150 feet in breadth, and 150 feet in length, together with the House, and out buildings &c. The said Land and Premises having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of James W. Street, Esq. endorsed to levy £250, with interest &c. and also under another Execution in favor of Samuel Wheeler Esq. endorsed to levy £50, and interest, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 10th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, estate and interest of JOSIAH TRUE, of in and to the following described, Two Lots of Land, and Premises, situate in the Parish of St. George, on the old Frederick Road; being Nos. 10 and 11, according to the original survey and plan, containing one hundred Acres each.

Also, of in and to, Three hundred Acres of Land, Situate at the same place, with the House &c. being the Farm and Premises in the occupation of the said Josiah True, and originally granted to him by the Crown, by letters patent. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of James W. Chandler, Esq. endorsed to levy £273 6s. 6d. with interest, Sheriff's Fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1842.

To be sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued at the suit of the Queen, against JOSEPH PRATT and WARREN CUNDEY, to raise £97 12s. besides Sheriff's fees, &c. on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY, at public auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. & 4 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

THE following two Tracts of Land, situated and divided upon, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, viz.

The first, situate in the Parish of Saint George, containing 145 Acres, crosses the Bonny brook, and is bounded by grants to James Pratt and Warren Cundey, and was owned by the said Joseph Pratt on the 20th June 1838.

The second, is also situated in the Parish of St. George contains 399 Acres, is bounded by the Magdalen river, and by lots granted to Samuel Blair, Esq. in the Clarence Hill Settlement, was granted to the said Joseph Pratt in 1838, and was owned by him, on the 17th day of October, 1840.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 5th day of JULY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate Claim, Property and Demand of JOSEPH PRATT, of in and to all that certain Lot of Land situate at the Upper Falls of the river Magdalen, in the Parish of St. George, being on the West side of the said river, being a small gore Lot, bounded as follows, that is to say on the Western side of a Public road or highway, leading from the said Upper Mills to the old Frederick

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THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

road, on the South by a line running due East, from the South-east corner of Farm lot No. 7, on the North by the South line of Farm lot No. 8, on the East by the said river Magdalen; reserving a sufficient quantity of land through said lot, and running in a parallel direction with the said river, for the purpose of a public road or highway, between the Mills and the Boom, the said lot above described being the same on which the said Joseph Pratt now resides. The said lands and premises have been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of Michael Hare for £38 11s 2d with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the same day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, and Claim of James Lockwood and George Lockwood, to the following tracts to land viz:—

200 Acres on the Western side of the river Digdegash, between lands granted to the Hon. James Allan Shaw and Capt. Angus D. McMaster, being the same conveyed by John Campbell to John Acheson.

Also, —50 acres in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being the same which was conveyed by John Carson to John Acheson.

The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas Cromwell against James Lockwood and George Lockwood—endorsed to levy £1608 15s 1d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the same day.

ALL the Right Title, Interest, Estate Claim, Property, and Demand of ALEXANDER WATSON, of in and to that House, or building formerly occupied by E. McElver, and now in the possession of Charles Kennedy, and George Gunnison, with the land and privileges thereunto belonging situated in King Street, in the Town of St. Andrews.—The said land and premises having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favour of Richard Haslock Esq. endorsed to levy £39 3s 2d, with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1842.

To be sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued at the suit of the Queen, against JOSEPH PRATT and WARREN CUNDEY, to raise £97 12s. besides Sheriff's fees, &c. on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY, at public auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. & 4 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

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Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 5th day of JULY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate Claim, Property and Demand of JOSEPH PRATT, of in and to all that certain Lot of Land situate at the Upper Falls of the river Magdalen, in the Parish of St. George, being on the West side of the said river, being a small gore Lot, bounded as follows, that is to say on the Western side of a Public road or highway, leading from the said Upper Mills to the old Frederick

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily exertions of one using it: it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, and although years standing, by the use of Dr. Spon's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given direction for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

E. Saxon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.
A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect posture—and has quietly, but certainly, and now walks with ease. We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give him his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews, how has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and *Hemp Nerve* and *Liniment* externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.
ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hemp Nerve* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of numerous sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(Specially in the following complaints:—
Tightness in the chest, especially in children
Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores
Sore throat by cancers or ulcers
Croup
Whooping cough,
Sore Head,
Chilblains, &c. &c.

Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article and put it up with various names. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take the direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Comstock & Co., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

LOOK OUT.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take orders on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME,
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

Double the Quantity and Better Quality than any other for the same price!!! Remember this.

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS

AND
CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.
The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—PURGE—PURGE—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and cried—and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but because it has been done in the wrong way, and the system has been injured. Purge, you must! Two sickly humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken first. Buy, then, these pills and take weekly the pills and the Bitters, and you will find the pills and the Bitters will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken first. 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