

# The Standard,

## FOR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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NUMBER 29

Price 15s. in Town

SANT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, (FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1842.)

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### THE RESURRECTIONS OF BARNEY BRADLEY.

Abridged from the Dublin University Magazine.

[CONCLUDED.]

The worthy coronor immediately swore a jury after which they proceeded to find a verdict in the following manner.  
Gentlemen, are you all sworn?  
We are sworn Mr. Casey.  
Waither, he shouted, I'll trouble you to bring me a tumbler of cold water, with a naggu of whiskey in it. There is mischief drecth about me to-day, boys; upon my honour there is—owing to the heat of the room and the hot weather.

Truth, says the foreman, myself is just as if I was either being pulled out of the river with precipitation. I'm so dry. Blood alive, Mr. Casey, don't forget us!  
What a naggin a man! No indeed! Let a be a glass o'puer, and I don't care. Waiter!

The waiter appeared.  
Bring us up twelve glasses of whiskey, and be quick, for I'm in a great hurry.  
The coronor, when the whiskey arrived, took off his frock, and the rest to the jury also began to disappear.

Misther Casey, said the foreman, with a shrewd face, here's wishing your health, and success to you, Sir, in your occupation!  
Thank you, thank you, Mr. Foreman. Now let us proceed to call the witness—capital whiskey that, for public house whiskey, gentlemen, added he to the bystanders, if there's any of you competent to give evidence in this unfortunate affair we are ready to hear you. Does any of you know how the deceased came to his death?

I'm his cousin, Mr. Casey, said a man coming forward.  
But what do you know of his death?  
Oh, not a haporth good or bad, barrin that he's dead, poor fellow, replied the man.

Several persons now advanced, who declared that they were competent to give testimony as to the manner and cause of his death.  
One man was sworn and thus replied to the jury—

Foreman—What do you know about this business, Micky?  
Why, I seen Andy Murtagh there givin' him the lick that kilt him; an I say it's neither fair nor honest for Andy to be jury upon a man that he has done for.

This was like a thunderstroke upon the coronor. Instead of being angry; however, it affected him with uncontrollable mirth, and as a feather will often turn the feelings of an Irish crowd either one way or the other, so did Andy's maeuvre and the coronor's example produce long laughter among all present, except the deceased's friends.

Murtagh, said the coronor, sorra a thing you are than a common skamer, to make such an ass of me and corpse, and jury, and all, by such villainous connivance. You're at least a homicide, Andy; and to think of our bringin' in a verdict, and one of the jury an outlaw, would mutilate the whole proceedings. Only for the honour of the thing, upon my honour and soul I'd not scruple a thravence to commit you for contempt of court, you imposther.

Faith, Sir, said Murtagh, I thought I had as good a right to be one of the jury as any other, in regard that I knew most about it, I'll make a good witness any how.

Get out ye nager, said the coronor, I'll lay you by the heels, before night, plase God Gentlemen, would him tight till we return our verdict.

I'll give you my book oath, replied Murtagh, that the man was walking about as well as ever he was, long after his scrimmage with me. Ay, an I can prove it. There's Dick Moran who knows it.

Dick was sworn and examined by the Foreman.  
Dick, said the Foreman, who was a process server, and who, moreover, considered himself no bad authority as a lawyer, an opinion which caused him to keep a strict eye on the practice on the courts.

Dick, what's your name?  
Dick, what's your name? replied Dick, with a grin by my faith that's equal to Paddy is this you? when you meet a man.

You must answer him, said the coronor, the question is strictly legal.  
It is, said the Foreman, in high dudgeon, strictly legal; an I say agin, Dick Moran what's your name?  
Dick raised his eye-brows, and after giving a look of good humoured astonishment and contempt at the foreman, gravely replied, My name is id? why Paddy Baxter.

This excited considerable mirth; but the coronor began to get exasperated at what he looked upon as an insult to his authority.  
That's not to the purpose, at all, at all, observed the coronor; sorra a verdict we'll get to night at this rate.

Sir said the foreman, you ought to have a crier to keep order in the court. The black-guard should be put out.

I'll tell you what it is, said the choleric coronor, addressing Darby, if you're not off

before wend our verjick, upon my secret honour, I'll kick you from this to the court-house abry, and lay you by the heels there after.

You kick me is id? A pair of us can play ahat game, Mr. Casey. Did you ever hear that profound intherest is? I'll tell you, if you're your hand or foot to me, you'll get the ame. To the mischief with all up-start.

The coronor, who was a noted pugilist, sent in a body blow that laid Darby horizontal a moment. Darby, however, had friends on his own part, as well as on behalf of Barney who were not at all disposed to see him treated by a man in office.

Down wid the rascal! they shouted, closing immediately about the coronor, down wid him! he's a government man, any how, an a spy, may be, into the bargin. Down wid him!

Comf on, you rascals! shouted the coronor, my jury and I against any baker's dozen of you. Gentlemen of the jury, stand to me, and we'll clear the house. Come boys, come gentlemen—fight like men. We can bring in our verdict afterwards.

Honour bright, Mr. Casey, responded the jury, we'll back you, Sir, every man of us. To the mischief wid the verjick, till after our spere's over.

The friends of the jurors also took the part of the coronor, as did many others present, for the man's propensity in fighting had made him popular; so that, in point of fact the numbers were pretty equal on both sides. A rich scene ensued. In a moment the whole room exhibited such a picture of riot and uproar, as could scarcely be conceived. The coronor and his jury certainly did fight like men, and they were every whit as manfully opposed. All were thumping, knocking down, pulling, dragging, wrestling, and shouting. Crash went chair—smash went a window or table—down went a man here—up sprung another there—a third was heard izith corner—a shout in that—Sometimes they appeared detached into small groups; again they seemed like a ravelled hank mated into one mass of inextricable confusion.

The doctor and apothecary got first an odd thru, *cu passant*, in compliment to the coronor; by and bye scuffled sorely against their wills, in to the vortex of the fight; and ere it was half over, they might be seen among the thickest of the fray, giving and receiving according to their ability on each side.

The fight might now be at it's hottest, when two men were seen engaged in a bitter struggle near the window, one of whom was the coronor, and the second, to the inexpressible astonishment of all present, no other than the subject of the inquest, Barney Bradley himself. In a moment all the belligerents, with the exception of coronor and Barney; Darby M'Fudge and the foreman who, so far as exhaustion permitted them, laid in the blows with great vigour.—It was impossible to say on which of their heads victory might have alighted; for however amusing the contest appeared to the wandering and excited bystanders, the latter deemed it proper to separate Barney and the coronor, for the ludicrous purpose of giving that gentleman an opportunity of recognizing his antagonist. The foreman, who had already been sufficiently well-drubbed, felt no wish for a more lengthened battle; and the two medical gentlemen stood as if thunderstruck at the activity of the corpse!—When the four were separated, it is utterly impossible to describe what ensued, so as to retain any portion of the mingled mirth and amazement of the whole crowd.

Eh! exclaimed the coronor—why! why is it he?—it is he—it is—as sure as the sky is above us, it's the rascal that was kilt! — the dead vagabond who had the inquest over!

This was replied to by a thundering uproar of laughter, in which; however, neither the coronor nor his medical friends felt any inclination to join.

Now gentlemen, let us resume the proceedings. Barney, as I consider you the most important evidence, we shall begin wid yourself.

Wid all my heart, Sir; ha! ha! ha! But wid permission, Misther Casey, are you unwell, Sir?

Not I—I'm in excellent health.

Truth, then, wid great respect, you're no sick thing, Sir. There's not a man in Ireland wants flaybotomy more than you do!

Why, Sir, you have too much blood in you entirely. Your nose, Sir, is twisted a little to the one side too; and by gorra that's another sign.

Come, come man—my nose! Ay Barney you know how that can be accounted for on the other point you're right enough. May be I have more blood that I want sartly.

Sir, if you take my advice, you'll lose some immediately. I'll spin it out of you while you'd say Jack Robison.

The audience were exceedingly grave here. Not the least symptom of a smile appeared on a single face. On the contrary, they looked

at the coronor with an alarm, which the rascals succeeded in making more, impressive by their feigned attempts to conceal it. At length one of them said in a very solemn voice.

Misther Casey, Barney's right, Sir. Something is wrong wid you whatever it is, for there's a great change in your face since you came into the house.

Tut, it can't be but if I thought—  
Thy safest way, Sir, is to be sure and lose the blood; Barney's the very boy that can breathe a vein in style.

Where are the other medical gentlemen? said the coronor. Why, they are gone!  
However I don't wonder at it, after what they got.

Waither, shouted Barney, bring up a basin, poor Mr. Casey's not well. Why Sir, you're changin for the worse in your looks every minute. Not a word I'll hear, Sir, not a blessed syllable of evidence I'll give to-day, barrin you take care of your health.

Gentlemen of the jury, you think I want to lose blood.

Bedad, Sir, there's a terrible change on you, why you're black under both eyes. You must have got some hurt, Sir, inwardly, during the rye.

Faith, an there may be something in that sure enough. Come, Barney, set to work. It can do no harm at all events.

Barney, now in his glory, stripped the coronor, and in two minutes had a full tide of blood rushing from his arm, into a large wash hand basin, the bottom of which could not be covered by less than thirty ounces of blood.

Now, Mr. Casey, don't you feel aser?  
I do, Barney, but cursedly wake. Stop man, you have taken enough, five times over; do you intend to fill—the basin! Stay! my man's the gone—I'm getting —

Forty-eight ounces of blood would be apt to make any man weak. The worthy coronor could go no further, and in a moment he lay at full length; in a swaying faint.

It was now, when he could not bear them, that their mirth became loud and excessive.—Barney, in the mean time, tied up his arm. The mischief fly away wid you Barney, but you're able to walk wid out bein' led, any how, you bird of grace!

Whist wid yres, replied Barney, we'll be up to him. Let us sit an hour an' inquisition on himself, before he comes to—that won't be these ten good minutes to come.

Oh! consummation to the bether. Here you rap at a press server—you must be the coronor, an ex yore'd do natin for natin, we'll give you another glass of whiskey.

Then, Barney, you must take my place on the jury.

To be sure I will.

Well thin gentlemen, as we were all spectators of this bloody business, we may as well, at wanst, return a verdict against Barney.

Not widful murder agin me, any how, alther in joke or earnest.

No; but here's the verdict: we find that Misther Casey died by the visitation of Barney Bradley.

A choice good one, replied Barney. Here waither, bring me a naggu of burnt whiskey for Misther Casey. That's what'll set him to rights. Here, boys, let us bring him near the windy, an raise him up a little. Come Misther Casey blood alive, Sir, don't be a woman.—Pluck up spirits—here's a naggin of burnt whiskey, to make all square. Bedad, Sir, you have nothin else than the pattern of a gaited face this minute.

Coroner—Where's the whiskey, in the first place?

Here, Sir; here it is. Never nip it; take it a bite, an you may dance Shawn Baie in five minutes.

Yes, it will do me good. Gentlemen of the jury what has happened to me? Was there a ny thing illegal in this business?

Sorra haporth, Misther Casey, barrin that Barney Bradley tuck a few ounces of blood out of you.

Yes, yes, I remember. Barney in the mane time, confound you, and your flaybotomy you have almost bled me to death, you infernal quack.

It was impossible to resist the ridiculous appearance of the coronor, whose face, being at best ruddy upon a yellow ground, now bore a strong resemblance to green linen, if we except his nose, which was of a pale dead blue, like the end of a burned brick. The laughter in fact could not be suppressed, nor could the coronor, after surveying himself in a three-cornered broken looking glass that hung against the wall, avoid joining in the mirth, although at his own expense.

This was Barney Bradley's first inquest, or as it was termed by his neighbours, his first resurrection. He was, however, subject to three inquests, every one of which he survived, and in every one of which the coroners suffered either by flaybotomy or a sound drubbing.

**RIGHT OF SEARCH.**  
TO LORD ASHBURTON.  
LETTER II.

MY LORD.—It is not my accident that you have been nominated as extraordinary ambassador to the United States. There are many recommending circumstances which at the

first blush justify the selection of our adroit premier. You are in a measure the architect of your own fortune. You are descended of a race of prosperous citizens. You will not overshadow the republican plainness of the Tylers and the Cruttendens, by the lustre of your birth or the length of your titles. But you are a rich, and have from your earliest years been a prosperous and thriving man; and these circumstances will not be without their influence on the most money-loving and money-getting people that the sun has ever shone upon. It is true, you are a member of the British House of Lords; but there your patent of nobility is hardly yet dry, so spick and span new is it; and, if I mistake not, your friends on the other side of the Atlantic can "on retrace," and to balance the aristocratic side of the account, claim you as having been in early life an American citizen. Be this as it may, you are connected with the States by three of the strongest ties which can be entwined round the heart of man,—firstly by marriage,—secondly, by a connexion with the land (for I have been told you are a large landholder in Pennsylvania);—and, thirdly, by money, of which (if I am not misinformed) you have large parcels invested in the American funds. All this may be for good, or it may be for evil; but the game, my lord, wheatever be the one or for the other, is completely altogether in your own hands. If you will allow yourself to be circumvented and controlled by the smooth and specious friends into whose society you must inevitably be thrown from the peculiar nature of your connections, then there is every reason to fear that a people calm and calculating by habit, characterised by every formidable quality—active, laborious, tenacious, specious, vain-glorious, and head-strong—may induce you to think that the settlement of the question of the *Right of Search* is one of easy solution; and that it now but remains for Great Britain to surrender pretensions which at the present time of day it would be not only inconvenient, but preposterous, to urge. If I am to judge from the changeful and contradictory passages in your public life, you would not hold out a long siege on this cardinal question of search, or, indeed on any other subject, provided the enemy sat down before you, and open his trenches in regular form. It is true that your personal interest as a landholder and a fundholder in America, would lie exactly in conformity with such a render as I hint at; but (without impugning to you any interested motive in advertising to you American property, both real and personal), I am bound to admit that your interests in England, in lands and monies, are much more considerable than any you may have now, or probably may hereafter acquire, in the United States.

It is not, however, to your pecuniary interests that Jonathan will appeal for the solution of this question; he is too crafty and cunning for that; it is to your vanity and foresight he will pay the homage of his acquiescence, when he tells you that above five-and-thirty years ago, one Mr. Baring—and the fact proves, he will add, that the said Baring was the most clear-sighted gentleman in all England—declared, not off-hand, in the blundering of an *extempore*, perhaps an after-dinner speech, but in a perpendic pamphlet, written with malice aforethought, "That the pretensions to a right to search a national ship by any thing appears generally exploded and renounced by all parties." Exploded and renounced by all parties! Where, my good lord, did you, or your then firm, learn such notions? They are unknown to the English constitution. They are repudiated by the common and maritime law, they are disowned by the lowest swabber of decks in the English navy; they are protested against to the death by the universal English people! I ought, however, to crave your pardon. You are not a diplomatist; you are not familiar with treaties, state-papers, protocols, and negotiations. You have, probably, not studied the constitutional or maritime history of your country. You are possibly not familiar with the work of Selden, with the text of Monloy, the celebrated letter of the Duke of Newcastle to the Prussian minister, or the multifarious judgements and *dicta*, on the subject, beginning with the 4th institute, c. 22, and ending with the decisions of Lords Ellenborough and Stowell, as reported in East and Robinson. You have not, as all the world knows, digested the tough mutton of the laws of court; or drank that "casse tate," their ready port; or "cudgelled your brains" with reading either their voluminous books of reports or their text-writers. Nor to sustain this right of search, have you lain within fourteen inches of hammock, or prepared powder-horns, matches and train tacks, as I have done. No,—not a bit of it. At the very time when I was fighting—ay, and bleeding—for this unalienable right, you and your firm—having probably more property embarked in American than in English bottoms—were penning the pamphlet to whose doctrines and principles I here take exception. As our education and services were different, so are our rewards. For old England and her ancient and imprescriptible rights I shed my blood, and am now on half-pay, I will

not say in what rank; against old England and those rights you shed very copiously your—ink; and you are a peer and ambassador extraordinary, named to settle the question which you did not understand or look at, more in reference to average and contribution, than with a view to the sustainment of the honour and naval strength and superiority of our common country.

Whether you understand this great question at this moment, or will take the pains to make yourself master of it, I profess not to know, nor do I very much care, unless in so far as the interests of our country are involved; but this I do not hesitate to aver, that unless you prefer your duty to the compliances expected from you by the American party with which you are connected, your failure will be the most egregious that has occurred in our time, not even excepting the most signal Whig failures of John George, earl of Durham, and the Hon. David Montagu Erskine, now Lord Erskine, minister at the court of Bavaria, but at the period to which I allude evoy of Great Britain to the United States. I knew the late Lord Durham well. He was an honourable, straightforward, high-minded man; but vain, ignorant, overbearing, and shallow. He left these shores strongly and justly prejudiced against the character and government of the Czar of Russia. In the fortunes of Poland he took a more than ordinary interest—He sympathised with her sorrows, and would had he had before he went to Russia the power, have raised her from her prostrate condition. This was well known to the court to which he had been accredited, and he was in consequence treated with more than incivility on landing at Odessa. Complaint and high toned remonstrance was the consequence. Explanation followed.—The Czar himself did not disdain to utter a few civil and honeyed speeches thus furnishing the diplomatic discolony to soothe the Durham dignity. The arrogant, vain, and shallow peer was equalled, amazed, and delighted. His anger was appeased, his self love flattered; in a word, complaint was hushed. Nor did imperial condescension stop here. Civility begged intimacy—intimacy ripened into friendship—imperial friendship!—and Poland was forgotten, Circassia spoken of in a *soft* voice, and the Vixen and her condemnation hinted at with "bated breath and whispering humbleness."

Up to this moment Lord Durham had been the most popular peer in this country. He was looked up to by a then considerable, and certainly a most active and energetic party, as their chosen leader; he was put forward as the only possible minister, and enfeoffed to popularity as future premier; but from the moment he surrendered the dignity of his country and forgot his duty as a minister and a man—from the instant he bartered and trucked English interests and English honour against a Tartar's smile, and became powerless, degraded, and disgraced. He returned to his native land, and the rest is tedious as a twice-told tale. Instead of clatching the seals of office, he was transported to Canada: from which dependency, after a flagrant failure, he departed, and shortly afterwards died.

I say nothing against a conciliatory and complying spirit; such a spirit is sometimes of advantage in negotiation; but a minister should never yield in any matter that essentially concerns the honour and interests of his country. Before I conclude the letters which I shall have the honour of addressing to your lordship, I hope to convince even the most sceptical that the *Right of Search* is a question involving the honour and interests of England, and on which no minister should bate one jot of the ancient practice and well established pretensions of our native land. But previously to such an inquiry, allow me to adduce the example of the present Lord Erskine in addition to that of the late Lord Durham, in corroboration of my position of the danger of any minister yielding a pin's point in a question involving the honour of his flag or nation. In the year 1807 there was an encounter between H. M. S. Leopard and the American frigate Chesapeake, which took place off the coast of America, the result of which was the loss of some lives on board the American frigate. In complaining of this encounter, Mr. Munroe, the then envoy from the United States at the Court of St. James's, remarked "on the unfounded and most unjustifiable pretensions to search for deserters."

In Mr. Canning's reply of August 2, 1807, he stated, "That his majesty neither does nor has any time maintained the pretension of a right to search ships of war in the national service of any state for deserters." In a subsequent communication to Mr. Munroe dated September 23d, the secretary for foreign affairs explained this first admission thus—

"If the right to search ships of war for deserters is not insisted upon by this country, it is not because the employment and the detention of British mariners on board the national ship of any state are considered as less injurious to Great Britain than their employment aboard merchant-vessels; but merely that redress is in that case to be sought by

government, and not to be summarily enforced by the unauthorized officers of any of His Majesty's ships of war. Further, on our then foreign secretary speaks thus:—"The right and practice of which you are instructed to complain as irreconcilable with justice and intolerable in all their parts have been exercised by Great Britain from the earliest ages of the British naval power, even without any qualification or exception in favour of national ships of war. When nations, subjects of His Majesty, are employed in the private service of foreign individuals, under private civil contracts, the Kings subjects, and the foreign individuals with whom they contract to serve, enter into engagements inconsistent with the duty of His Majesty's subjects towards him, but to those engagements the government of the foreign nation has made itself a party. In such cases the species of redress which the practice of all times has admitted as sanctioned, is that of taking such subjects at sea out of the service of such foreign individuals and recalling them to the discharge of their duty to their sovereign and their country. It is needless to repeat that these rights existed in their fullest force for ages previous to the establishment of the United States of America, and it would be difficult to contend that the recognition of that independence can have operated any change in this respect, unless it can be shown that, in acknowledging the government of the United States, Great Britain virtually abdicated her own rights as a naval power; or unless they were express stipulations by which the ancient and prescriptive usages of Great Britain, founded on the soundest principles of natural law, though still enforced against other independent nations of the world, were to be suspended whenever they might come in contact with the interests or feelings of the American people." Subsequent to this all intercourse between the inhabitants of the United States and His Majesty's ships of war universally, and much diplomatic correspondence took place, to which it is not necessary here to advert, on the 23d of January, 1809. However, it having been previously intimated by the Hon. David Moutague Erskine (now Lord Erskine) that "there existed in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the United States, a disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with Great Britain." Mr. Secretary Canning addressed to Mr. Erskine a despatch containing three conditions, in which neither the honour nor interests of England were in any way compromised. Mr. Erskine, my lord, like myself, had many personal friends and connections in America, with whom he lived on the most familiar footing. He had like Lord Ashburton, married an American lady. There was then, and there is now, I believe, no man more distinguished by a lofty sense of honour, no individual on earth more disposed than as now to uphold what he really believed the dignity and maritime rights of his country. But the misfortune is, that we often take our impression of these interests and of that dignity from the people with whom we associate. We involuntarily, and as it were, irresistibly, glide into their train of thought and mode of judging, especially when it is in precise conformity with our own settled notions. It is against this error, trivial in matters of high concernment, that I would especially guard your lordship.—Such an error, resulting from the best and purest intentions, as in the case of Lord Erskine, drew down on his lordship's head the following censure from Mr. Secretary Canning, in a despatch dated the 22d May, 1809:—"It is much to be regretted that, in the execution of instructions upon points of so much delicacy and importance you should have thought yourself authorized to depart so widely, not only from their letter, but from their spirit." The secretary of state proceeds, in the course of five pages, to point out those deviations seriously adopted, not only in non-conformity to His Majesty's views, but in contradiction to the positive direction. On the 30th of May, Mr. Erskine's agreement, to which I refer, was dissolved by an order in council, and as it was impossible that he could then exercise his functions either with satisfaction to himself or with advantage to His Majesty's service, he was instantly recalled, and replaced by Mr. Jackson.

I do not for one moment say that your lordship will fall into any of the errors of Lords Durham or Erskine; but knowing that your lordship's previous opinions were—knowing, also, who are your connections in America, I have thought it right to revive in your mind circumstances which may have been effaced by the efflux of time, for, alas! my lord, thirty-two dissimulated years have sounded since these occurrences, when you and I were younger men than we are now.

I had purposed, in the present letter, to open the question of the right and dominion of the sea, which has always been "not common to all, but susceptible of private dominion and property," but I find I must enter on this part of the question in my third letter.

I remain, my lord,

A SAILOR AND SELLER.

**Important to Timber Merchants.**—The commissioners of the customs here, with reference to the contemplated alteration in the timber duties, issued an order to their collectors and controllers, at parts where regular building timber yards and pounds have not already been provided directing them to accompany the merchants engaged in that trade, that they are ready to receive applications as to temporary arrangements for loading colonial timber and other goods imported to the 10th October previously, and hold them in bond, subject to the low rate of duty, if not taken out for home use before the proposed tariff becomes law.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, June 18.

The determination of France to build 73 steam frigates above the size of those in the British Navy, has given our Government much concern, as this country is not in a state to build an equal number of the same class to cope with them. The Admiralty had assembled the master ship-builders at Woolwich Dock Yard, and formed a Committee of the Royal builders to devise the best means to protect our line of battle ships from the certain destruction which France intends by such formidable preparations to visit them with. All the large ships building at the Royal Dock Yards were stopped proceeding with for the time—until a plan should be determined upon to make them adequate to repulse the steam ships of the French and American navies. Our steamships are, therefore to be forthwith fitted with long 68 guns, and experiments are going forward at Woolwich to make them impregnable in running up harbours, &c. Sir Robert Peel's government are quite alive to the importance of preserving our sovereignty of the sea.

**Her Majesty's Health.**—The effect of the recent atrocious attempt on the life of our beloved Sovereign, is said to be too perceptible in Her Majesty's countenance and demeanour, when in public. Two equestrian attendants, on each side of the Royal carriage, in place of one as formerly—and the greatest precautions are taken to guard the life of one so near and dear to every class of Her subjects.

An Arabian man of war has arrived in England—the brought over four valuable Arab horses, and other presents, from the King of Muscat to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Bank of British North America held its annual meeting at the Bank-house, on the 7th inst., when it appeared, from the report, that the surplus of the bank was £15,000, and the paid-up capital £200,000.

We have heard from good authority that Government are in possession of information from Jellalabad three days later than what had been given to the public, by which the gratifying fact is known, that General Pollock had effected a junction with Sir R. Sale, and that the united force would be competent for offensive operations.—*Hampshire Tel.*

(From the Liverpool Europa, of June 19.)

The trial of the youth, John Francis, for high treason in shooting at the Queen, took place on Friday in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment, charging him with having fired a pistol, loaded with some destructive substance at Her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced, in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The tariff has at length passed through committee, and a better feeling in consequence is visible in the produce market.

The new duties will come into immediate operation on the passing of the act, except in the special cases of salt provisions and timber.

The cholera has been raging at Calcutta, carrying off many scores of natives and several Europeans.

The Marquis of Waterford was, on the 8th inst., married at Whitehall Chapel, to the Hon. Miss Stuart, the accomplished daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

Up to the 31st of May, the amount of contributions for the sufferers at Hamburg, was about £1,943,000.

**THE TIMBER DUTIES.**

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 6.

Mr. Roebuck, who on the preceding Friday had proposed the equalization of the duties on colonial and on foreign sugar, now moved the equalization of the duties on colonial and on foreign timber. He had passed much of his life in the Canada, and he could state that the timber trade of those colonies was a trade of no consequence to the community at large. The Canadian timber dealers were a trade and not a numerous race, and they alone derived any benefit from that trade which indeed was rather injurious to the rest of the population; for it was a gambling sort of commerce, the greater part of each year's timber being brought down the rivers and lost by long voyages, if it were good for anything, it would describe that our timber should not only be brought from Canada, but call at Cape Horn. Considering these things, and that the country must lose revenue by giving an advantage to the dealer over the cheaper supply, he should press the equalization of the duties, at 20s. upon all kinds of timber.

Sir H. Douglas contended that the timber trade was of great importance both to Canada and to this country. Last year the Canadians took upwards of £3,000,000 worth of British manufactures, for which they paid chiefly in timber, and if the differential duties were abolished, the colonies, for all purposes of commerce, would be independent states. The hon. and gallant member entered into various statements, for the purpose of showing that the colonial trade furnished a steady and increasing demand for British manufactures, whilst the foreign trade, both with regard to France and America, had fallen off, and was in its nature uncertain. The colonial trade depended on the differential duties which the hon. and learned member for Bath sought to do away with were an indispensable condition to the maintenance of that system. The differential duties were the return, which we made to the colonies for the restrictions imposed on them, and their continuance was for the interest, not of the colonies only, but of the mother country also—because in fact, one could not be served without serving the other.

He (Sir H. Douglas) was no convert to free trade notions, he thought those notions dangerous to our colonial empire, and though prepared to alter and modify existing duties, he would still strenuously contend for a reasonable and efficient protection. If there was to be free trade let it be one sided, but let this country put herself at once in a state of dependence upon foreign countries altogether. But if they did that, they would like Samson, bring down a majestic but fearful ruin upon their heads. He concluded with proposing an amendment, "That the duties, on and after the 10th day of October next, should be fixed at 30s. on foreign timber, and 35s. on foreign deals, both per load; and that no ulterior reduction, as contemplated, should take place in either."

Mr. Patrick Stewart proposed rather to place the duty at 5s. per load on colonial timber, and 35s. on foreign. He knew not what interest was benefited by the cheapening of wood.

Mr. Gladstone said that if the Canadian timber trade was indeed, as had been urged by Mr. Roebuck, a trade artificially raised by our own legislature, that alone was a sufficient reason for not suddenly oversetting what our senses had so established. We had proceeded too, throughout the tariff, upon the principle of affording a certain degree of protection. Mr. Stewart, who tried to steer nicely between his love of free trade and his interest as a colonial proprietor, had asked what class was benefited by the cheapening of wood; he would ask in return, what class was not? He then expounded in detail, and with reference to a variety of facts and figures the advantage of the duties proposed by government as compared with the proposals of the preceding speakers.

Sir C. Napier discussed the comparative merits of different timbers for ship-building, and urged the importance of the Canada trade to the navy of England. If that trade were destroyed England would suffer a decrease of 20,000 seamen.

Mr. Hunt thought that the best of the plans before the house was that of the government. He expatiated upon the benefit of free trade in all things.

Mr. Baring was prepared at once to abandon all differential duties. But though the difference now recommended was a less protection than he had himself proposed when in office, he would not object to it on that account. He did think, indeed, that when ministers were making a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of £600,000 a year, it was not wise in them to throw the whole of that relief on the one article of timber; but that feeling would not induce him to vote for any of the plans which were brought forward in opposition to that of the government.

The committee then divided.

For Mr. Roebuck's motion	164
Against it	243
Majority	227

It being at this time past one o'clock, a wish was expressed that the committee should adjourn but the house appearing anxious to proceed with the discussion of the tariff.

Sir H. Douglas brought on the amendment for imposing a duty of 33s. upon each load of foreign timber, and 35s. on foreign deals, without any view, as proposed, of a further ultimate reduction of duty.

Sir R. Peel opposed the amendment, and expressed his conviction that the system of taxation as proposed in the tariff was the best that could be adopted.

Mr. Labouchere also opposed the amendment and after a few words from Lord Sandon and one or two other members, it was withdrawn.

The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clapham, a romantic village about two miles distant from Bedford, together with twelve houses in the villa were recently totally destroyed by fire.

Riots of a very serious character have occurred at Cork, Limerick, Ennis, and other places, in consequence of the high price of potatoes and other articles of food. At Ennis the police were forced to fire on the mob; two or three lives were lost, and several persons were wounded.

A rumor is very prevalent, and is believed in well informed quarters, that six sail of the line are about to be immediately commissioned.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir William Mansfield Gomm, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

From all quarters of Ireland there is the most cheering promise of an abundant harvest. The corn, fruit and potato crops will be at market fully a month before those of last year's harvest.

We regret to hear of the failure of a large paper factory in the neighbourhood of Manchester; the engagements are said to amount to upwards of £200,000, one of the Manchester Banks being principal creditors. A great number of hands will be thrown out of work by this event.—*Morning Herald.*—[The failure is that of Messrs. Hilton, of Over Darwen, near Blackburn.

Rear Admiral Griffiths died at his villa, at Burnes common, on Tuesday in his 73d year.

Great activity is observable in the preparations at our naval stations and dock yards.

Six vessels arrived at Cork lately with cargoes of wheat from Malta and Marsailles.

The report gains currency that Lord de Grey means very speedily to retire from the government of Ireland. The Duke of Buccleuch, it is supposed, will be Earl de Grey's successor.

**North American Boundary.**—Mr. D'Israeli has addressed the following letter to the London papers:—

Mr. Editor.—The questions which I addressed to Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, with respect to the North American boundary, refer to a subject of such paramount importance, and

involve statements of so general a character, that I feel I may be excused adopting this step in order that their nature may be precisely ascertained by the nation whose interest and honour they concern.

I mentioned on that occasion, that I had learnt from an authentic quarter that the state of Maine had, by the invitation of the government of the United States, appointed commissioners to assist in the negotiation with the British government; that the propositions with which those commissioners were entrusted involved, on the side of Great Britain, as the basis of negotiation, a virtual surrender of title to the disputed territory—whilst they claimed on the side of Maine a recognition of title to the navigation of the St. John, and asserted generally the principle of compensation to Maine for any portions of the disputed territory which might ultimately be accorded to Great Britain. I stated that the result of this arrangement would be much less advantageous to this country than the settlement by the King of Netherlands under the convention of 1827. I stated also that it was the general understanding of the state of Maine, that these propositions would be accepted by her Majesty's envoy extraordinary, the governor of that state having officially communicated to the legislature that he had "reason to believe" that they would be accepted, and that it was on that understanding ascertained, as I have grounds to suppose from previous communications between Governor Fairbairn, Mr. Webster, and Lord Ashburton, that Maine had consented to the appointment of commissioners.

The questions which I addressed to Sir Robert Peel were these:—

1st. Whether her Majesty's Government had received information of these transactions?

2d. Whether her Majesty's Government had instituted any inquiry into the causes why the award of a sovereign arbiter settling the North American boundary, and rendered according to the terms of a solemn convention, had been attempted to be set aside by the late Administration?—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

B. D'ISRAELI.

Sir Robert Peel's reply, as given in the Parliamentary report in the European, is as follows:—

I must say that I think the question of the hon. gentleman altogether premature. (Hear, hear.)—It would be most improper in me to give an answer to such a question in the present state of the negotiations. I hold in my hand a dispatch from Lord Ashburton, stating that certain Commissioners had been appointed by the State of Maine, but I believe that Lord Ashburton has had no communication whatever with those Commissioners.—The transaction rests altogether between the State of Maine and the Government of the United States. Negotiations of the utmost importance are pending, but I feel that it would be wholly inconsistent with my duty to make any statement respecting their progress to the House.

**LATER FROM CHINA.**

**China and India.**—By the Overland Mail from India, we have advices from Bombay of the 4th of May. They communicate the surrender of the fortress of Ghuznee by Colonel Palmer on the 1st of March, and the slaughter of the garrison by the Ghazees tribe as soon as they had marched out of the City. Colonel Palmer was aware of the murder of Sir William M'Naghten, the seizure of General Elphinstone, and the destruction of the British Army at Cabul; and yet he stipulated that the force should be conducted to a city the inhabitants of which were drunk with the blood of nearly ten thousand of his countrymen! When the Garrison surrendered, Colonel Palmer states that he had but 300 men, of whom 100 were wounded; that he had not more water than would have supplied him forty-eight hours, and that to escape massacre no other course was left him. As if apprehensive that all this would not form a sufficient justification, he adds that General Elphinstone had ordered him to abandon the citadel.

The gallant General Sale, besieged in Jellalabad by Akbar Khan, at the head of 6000 Afghans, being apprehensive that Akbar was about to raise the siege to attack General Pollock in the Khyber Pass, made a sortie in which he completely routed the Afghans, burned their camp seized all their stores and ammunition, and recovered four of the British guns taken at the Cabul massacre. The victory cost the life of one of the bravest and best officers in India, Colonel Dennie. In a style equally gallant and daring, General Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, on the 5th of April. Lieutenant Cumming, a promising young officer, was here killed. There was not the least doubt entertained of the junction of the forces under Generals Sale and Pollock being safely effected. Lord Ellenborough was commencing a course of vigorous operations. Accompanied by his Secretaries he had proceeded to the Upper Provinces of Bengal, to be nearer the grand scene of action. The news of the murder of the Shah Soojah, by his own people was confirmed.

The Oriental arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday week, bringing a number of passengers and despatches from India, which were carried by the Overland Mail. Among them are some items of highly important news from China, though not of a later date than those already received, being from Macao to the 6th of March. The Chinese were assembling an immense army for the purpose of driving the "English barbarians" from Ningpo.—The following extract from a letter from that place, of the 6th of February, shows the kind of reception it was likely to meet with from our gallant countrymen:—

"On the 3d instant the Jupiter transport arrived to our force. We are all just now on the qui vive, as reports have been brought in that the Chinese have been assembling for-

ces from all quarters of the empire, that they have 80,000 men, and are advancing, to make a last grand attempt to crush us.—They are said to be within thirty miles, and advancing in several divisions so as to attack Ningpo and Chinshai at one time. If even half the number of Chinese troops mentioned in the above is true, the odds are certainly not in our favour, as we cannot assemble more than 2,000 men in Ningpo; but the Chinese have never felt our grape and canister yet, and we are all in capital spirits. The General would like nothing better. Yesterday a white buttoned mandarin arrived at Ningpo, and intimated to the General that some man of high rank was coming to negotiate with us; but that is out of the question, except as concerns our not attacking Hong-Chow-Foo, and it is very possible that it is only to throw dust in our eyes as to their real intentions."

Accounts somewhat later than the above state that a large body of Chinese troops had actually assembled near Yu-yao, and that Gen. Sir Hugh Gough was about to take measures to disperse them. The movement on Hong-chow-foo, which, it will be remembered, was contemplated on the arrival of the reinforcements per Jupiter, is consequently postponed until we have put the rabble to rout at Yu yao. Sir Henry Pottinger, it appears, had left with the Admiral and Commander-in-Chief full powers to act according to their own discretion.

The fortifications on the banks of Canton River were still in progress, but it was understood that Sir Henry Pottinger would not undertake any operation against the Chinese unless batteries were attempted to be erected below the usual anchorage.

Monsieur Challave, the French Vice-Consul, and two of his friends, had been captured by the natives, going ashore, and did not effect their escape till they had received some rather rough treatment. A disposition, indeed, had been generally shown by the natives to insult foreigners while walking in the streets of Canton. Some Russian officers, it is said, have arrived from Peking, to instruct the Chinese in the art of war.

Trade was extremely dull.

**Liverpool Timber Market, June 18.—Pine.**

The price of this article continues to rise very low, the holders of duty paid cargoes being anxious to sell. Quebec cargoes, of best quality, may be quoted at 14 1-2d. per foot, and common at 13 1-2d. per ft. A cargo of St. John Pine, of good quality and very large average, has been sold at 18 3-4d. per foot.

**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.**—per cubic foot, 1s. 10d.

**Birch.**—Saint John Birch is worth 16d. to 18d. per foot, and Pictou Birch in cargo, 13d. to 13 1-2d. per foot.

**Deals.**—per standard hundred, 2d. quality, £11 to £12 10s.; 3d quality, £10 to £10 10s.

**Lathwood.**—per fathom of 4 feet, £4 10s.

**Staves.**—per M. (1200) Saint John and St. Andrew's Ash Hoghead, £6 10s. to £7; ditto Red Oak, £5 to £6; ditto Ash Barrel, £4; Nova Scotia Red Oak Hoghead Staves, £4 to £5; do. Ash ditto, £4 to £5.

**Tea.**—On the receipt of the telegraphic despatch from India there was some inquiry for Tea, but subsequently the market became more quiet, and very few transactions had taken place.

In the Grain and Flour markets a small decline in prices has taken place.

**Halifax, July 6.**—The Britannia arrived in harbour at half past six o'clock yesterday evening from Boston, from which port she sailed at her regular time. She was detained about thirty-six hours off this harbour by a dense fog, which prevented her from making the land. Major William Cooks, Bearer of Despatches from Lord Ashburton to the Home Government, is a passenger on board. The Steamer brought fifty-seven passengers, ten of whom are for this city. Thirteen persons in addition to those that came from Boston, took passage last evening in her for England.—Those from Halifax for Liverpool are—Col. Monson, 69th Regt. and Lady; Judge Rolland, Chas. Rolland, Master Rolland and Governess; Messrs E. Albro, McIntosh, Ritchie, A. Ewing, Schwartz, and J. Davy.

The Honorable Charles Simonds, one of the gentlemen deputed by the Executive of this Province to visit Washington and confer with Lord Ashburton on matters connected with the settlement of the Boundary Line between New Brunswick and Maine, returned to this city on Monday afternoon, in the Steamer North America from Portland.—The negotiations, we are informed, had not been concluded when Mr. Simonds left Washington; and from what we have seen stated in American papers received during the week, we fear there is yet strong reason to doubt a speedy settlement of this vexed question, notwithstanding the report to the contrary published last week. The New York Express states, as a rumour, that Lord Ashburton and the Maine and Massachusetts Commissioners had disagreed in the matter.—*Courier* July 9.

**Improvement.**—We have noticed of late, with much pleasure, a number of fine lofty fire proof Brick Buildings in course of erection on and adjacent to the Market Square on vacancies made by the fire of November last. We understand that Noah Disbrow, Esq. who was the first to set the example of erecting Brick Buildings in Saint John, has introduced a decided improvement in the roof of a substantial fire proof Brick Store which he is now erecting in Water street, by having a course of Bricks laid in mortar, before laying the slates—a plan which, we think, will

effectually prevent the burning of the roofs of destroyed by part to ignit doubtless be erally follow of Brick B

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effectually prevent the roof catching fire from the burning of adjoining buildings; and as the roofs of several of the Brick Buildings destroyed by fire in this City were the first part to ignite, Mr. Dibrow's example will doubtless be as beneficial and will be as generally followed in future, as his introduction of Brick Buildings has already been.

### THE STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1842.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
HOB. HARRIS HAYES, President.  
Director next week—George D. Street.

**DISCOUNT DAY, —TUESDAY.**  
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

**ILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before MONDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.**

**Salms and Work Hours**  
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

**Marine Assurance Association,**  
Director next week—P. Smith.  
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—John Marks.  
DISCOUNT DAY, —SATURDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

**BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before FRIDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.**

**ATEST DATES.**

London, —June 18	Montreal, —July 6
Liverpool, —June 19	Quebec, —July 6
Edinburgh, —June 15	Halifax, —July 6
Paris, —June 15	New York, —July 9
Toronto, —June 30	Boston, —July 11



**ARRIVAL OF THE CALCEDONIA.**

The Mail Steamship Calcedonia, arrived at Halifax on the 3d inst. in 13 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 19th ult. We hasten to lay a few of the most important items of news before our readers.

We regret being unable to announce any improvement in business—the Government do not intend bringing forward any new measures, but depend on those already announced to relieve the present distress.

From a private letter, of the 19th ult. to a gentleman in Town, we learn "that parties connected with the Government, have stated that a war with France is expected, and active preparations are being made at the Dockyards."

**NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.**—We copy the extracts from the *New York Albion* of the 9th inst. We merely publish them for the purpose of showing the absurd reports which are circulated by the American papers. The bare idea of giving the right to the Americans of navigating the river St. John is quite ridiculous enough, without adding to them the whole territory west of that river; we fully agree with Dr. Bartlett, and disbelieve that any such terms have been agreed to.—The following are the extracts:—

"Rumours have been abundant this week that Lord Ashburton had been enabled to overcome all the difficulties existing between Great Britain and America, more especially those relating to the Northeastern Boundary, and that the treaty had been signed on the 4th inst. This is of course very gratifying intelligence, although we cannot vouch for the truth of it.

The terms on which the Boundary question is said to have been settled, are somewhat startling, inasmuch as it is alleged that the whole of the British territory lying between Maine and the river St. John has been ceded to the United States, and that the river St. John, from its source to its mouth, is to be the future boundary.

We totally disbelieve that any such terms have been agreed to—for the following reasons:—1st. Because it is too improbable to be true. 2dly. Because that portion said to be ceded is immensely more than equivalent for that retained. 3rdly. It would be surrendering to the United States nearly the whole population of New Brunswick, including the towns of Woodstock, the seat of Government—Frederickton, St. Andrews, Saint Stephen, and two wards of the city of Saint John itself. In fact, by such a cession, New Brunswick would cease to be a Province, and the remains of that colony must be re-annexed to the province of Nova Scotia.—4thly. No ministry could exist one month, after the nature of such a cession was made known to the British people. It would prove the downfall of all British power in North America, and cause a disruption in the empire.

New Brunswick, it must be recollected, was settled by the Loyalists from this country, who fled to those Northern wilds, for the sake of their sovereign, their opinions, and the Government of their choice. These and their descendants are planted in the towns we have enumerated. How then can Great Britain renounce them to the United States, without incurring deep, lasting, and damning dishonour.

But we will not dwell upon this point, because it cannot be true. The settlement of

any be made, conveys the right of navigating the River St. John, to the Americans."

On the above rumour a Boston Journal remarks—"The above we find gains but very little credit here. It is hardly to be presumed that Great Britain would consent to bargain away so large a number of acknowledged British subjects of the crown to pay for timber lands. Indeed we know of no principle ever adopted by the British Government which would justify the cession of any of its subjects to a foreign power, unless compelled to do so by force."

**THE HUNTERS.**—This fast and favourite Steamer, commanded by Capt. T. G. Jewett, a gentleman esteemed by all who know him, will run regularly to Pottsmouth, N. H. in connexion with the Eastern Railroad to Boston, every Monday morning, touching at one of the wharves of this town, when the tide will suit, which will be a very great convenience. From the high character of the boat and her gentlemanly commander, there is no doubt that she will become here, as in every other place she plies to, a favorite.—Mr. T. SIMS, is appointed Agent for this Town. See Advertisement.

**BYE ROADS.**—A circular has been issued, stating that the Bye Road Warrants for this year would not issue, and consequently there would be no expenditure of money, on any Bye Roads in the Province during the present season.

The weather on Wednesday and Thursday last was excessively warm, the Thermometer being 86° in shade.

**Important!**—We learn from Fredericton that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the last English Mail received most gratifying Despatches from the Colonial Secretary announcing the entire concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in the several Measures introduced by His Excellency to the Legislature at their last Session, and assuring him of the full support of the Government in carrying out and perfecting those measures. These Despatches, it is said, have been elicited by the celebrated Letter of the Chief Justice to Lord Stanley, which has obtained no direct notice, but which has thus received a complete answer and quietus.

We also hear that the refusal of the Lieutenant Governor to comply with the request of the Chief Justice to appoint five prosecuting Barristers in the Province to relieve the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of the duty of prosecuting criminals, has also been approved by Lord Stanley, who conceived His Excellency would not have been justified in making such appointments, although the Chief Justice had pressed them urgently, and stated his belief that the Lieutenant Governor had incurred "a very heavy responsibility," by refusing to do so.—*New Brunswick.*

**MARRIED.**

At St. John, on Saturday morning last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Mr. John Holden, of Phillips Norton, Somersetshire, England, to Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. John Paul, of that City.

At same place, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Sam. Robinson, Mr. James Isbister, to Miss Mary Ann Golding, both of that city.

**DIED.**

At St. John, on Wednesday morning last, Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Desmond, in the 17th year of her age.

At same place, on Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. William Robinson, a native of Halifax, N. S., in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to lament their bereavement.

At Petersburg, Queen's County, on Monday the 30th ult. Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. James Russell, in the 24th year of her age.

**SHIPPING JOURNAL.**

**PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.**

**ARRIVED.**

July 9, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-port, sundries.

— 10, brig Ruby, Crocker, Yarmouth, ballast, Wm. Babcock & Son.

— 13, bgt. Joseph, Dunn, Boston, ballast.

**CLEARED.**

July 13, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-port, ballast.

The barque Huron, Cameron, of St. Andrews, N. B. from Liverpool, G. B. bound to New York, 60 days out, put into LaHave on Sunday last, short of Provisions and water; experienced a continuance of westerly gales since 4th May—has 190 passengers on board; lost some sails and wheel-spindle.—*Newscotian, July 6.*

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

All persons who intend to compete for the Premiums offered by the Society for the best crops of Grain and Roots, raised in the County, must notify the subscriber in writing, on or before the 10th of August next, in order that the different Committees may have an opportunity of viewing the growing crops.

Further notice will be given as soon as the Committees have made the necessary arrangements as to receiving the samples, &c.

By order of the Board.  
D. D. MORRISON,  
Secretary.

July 12, 1842.

The Durham BULL imported by Col. Marks, having been purchased by the Society, will stand for the season alternately at the Poor House, and on the farm of Mr. John McCurdy, in the Parish of St. Andrews.

**LONDON WHITE LEAD.**  
JUST RECEIVED.  
10 CWT. best No. 1 London White Paint.  
St. Andrews, July 12, 1842.

**PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT & RAILROAD LINE TO BOSTON.**

**RATES OF FARE.** \$6 00 From Robbinston to Boston  
Deck passage including head money 5 00  
Cabin Passage, from St. John to Boston \$8  
from Eastport to Boston, \$6; meat extra.  
Deck Passengers, from St. John to Boston, (free of all charge for head-money or Custom House Permit to land baggage, which is paid by the Boat,) SIX DOLLARS.

The Hunter leaves Calais every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Robbinston at 8 o'clock, to take Passengers for Boston.

The Steamer Nova Scotia leaves St. John every Monday at 7 a. m. arriving at Eastport about 1 p. m. The Steamer Hunter leaves Eastport for Pottsmouth, N. H. every Monday at 2 p. m. or immediately after the arrival of the Nova Scotia from Saint John, and arrives at Pottsmouth next day (Tuesday) at 12 to 1 o'clock. Cars per Eastern Railroad leave Pottsmouth for Boston immediately after the arrival of the Hunter, and arrive in Boston in time for passengers to take the 5 o'clock train of cars for New York, which arrive there next morning at 7 o'clock.

For passage &c. apply to  
THOMAS SIMS, St. Andrews,  
J. CURTIS, Calais,  
GEO. HOBBS, Eastport.  
St. Andrews, July 11, 1842.

**THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICA**  
WILL RESUME her Old Track on WEDNESDAY NEXT, going Direct to BOSTON.—She will leave on her old days, Wednesday, and leave there, on her return, on Saturday, July 9.

JAMES WHITNEY.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of ROBERT L. BURN, Esq. late of Saint Stephens County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same daily situated within three months from date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ANNE LINDSAY,  
Administrix.  
St. Stephen, N. B.  
June 21, 1842.

**D. B. Stout & Pale Ale, London Mould CANDLES, &c.**

Edwin from London via St. John, just arrived—

6 hhds B. Stout and Pale Ale  
35 casks 4 doz. ea. D. B. Stout & Pale Ale  
10 do 6 do do do do do do  
34 boxes London Mould & Dip Candles (in pint)  
4 do Sperma Candles

J. W. STREET,  
St. Andrews, June 22, 1842.

**JAMES KENNEDY, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR.**  
Has just received, ex British Queen, from London, via Saint John, a choice selection of WOOLLEN DRAPERY, consisting of the following articles:—

Wool and Piece dyed superfine Broad cloths, Olives, Browns, Ruffs and lustrous Greens—superfine and fine.

Blues—superfine Wool and Piece dyed black Doaks and Cassimeres.

Polish and Oxford mixed Doekings, Grey Drab and Lavender Check ditto.

A well selected stock of Tweeds—different shales and colours.

Black Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings.

A great variety of Printed and Figured Cashmeres and Valencia Vestings.

Satin and Florentine Coat Buttons, Black silk coat Brads and Cards, with every variety of Trimming in the above line, which he will retail or make up to order, in the most fashionable and approved style, and at the lowest prices they can be obtained for elsewhere. Also—on hand—Gentlemen's Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Pilot Coats, Round and Bowing Jackets &c. &c.

15th May 1842

**AN ACCOUNT OF THE Constitutional English Policy of CONGREGATIONAL COURTS.**  
With two Tracts on Colonization, by the late GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. and now revised and adapted to the altered circumstances of the country, with a short Memoir of the Author, by J. J. BURN.  
Author of "Letters on Emigration, &c." London, JOHN W. PARKER, West-Street, 1841.—Price Five Shillings.

A few copies of the above valuable little work may be had at the store of THOMAS TENNANT.

**FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale at the Store lately occupied by Wm. Ker, Esq. an office, a general assortment of GROCERIES. Also—Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Hams, Brooms; and a quantity of Herring Kist, Fishing Lines & Twines &c. very low for cash.

ROBERT KER,  
St. Andrews 19th May, 1842.

**DENTISTRY.**  
Dr. PERKINS' stay in town being limited to one week, Persons wishing his professional services will please call immediately. July 13, 1842.

**Prime N. E. Scythes.**

Ex "South Esk" from Liverpool via S. John, 2 Hales N. E. Scythes, 28 & 40 Inches.  
1 Cask Waggon Boxes.  
J. W. STREET,  
St. Andrews, July 4, 1842.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,**  
A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.  
The only article that produces and restores the HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE-BROWS; prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour, frees it from scurf, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, or dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Children, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

**ON PURCHASING, BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!** Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil"—and see that those words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address, thus,—  
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 22,028 letters—without this work is EXCISE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s. Family Bottles, (containing four ounces,) 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

**ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,**  
A preparation from Oriental Herbs, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient restorative and beautifier of the Skin and Complexion. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects, in healing chilblains, chaps, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the complexion it imparts a juvenile rosy hue, and to the neck, hand and arm, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, fog, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—GENTLEMEN, will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation.

Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

**ROWLAND'S ODONTO,**  
OR  
**PEARL DENTIFRICE,**  
A WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs of the most delightful fragrance. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them delicately White. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scourvy from the Gums, whitens the chibblains, chaps, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after levers, taking medicine &c. and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 3s. 6d. per box, duty included.

**NOTICE.**—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and "ODONTO" also printed, in red, on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!** Beware of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of being cheap.

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every PERFUMER and MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the civilized world.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Debts due the subscriber of longer standing than Six Months, at this date if not paid by the 1st day of August next will be handed to an Attorney for collection.

JOHN LOCHARY,  
May 8, 1842. 183ru

**A CARD.**  
MRS. JACKSON respectfully announces to her friends and the Public, that she has opened a SELECT HOUSE, for the accommodation of Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, situated in a central and pleasant part of the town;—directly opposite the Commissariat Office in King Street, and within two minutes walk of the Steamboat Landing, Barracks and Public Offices.

The House is in good repair, has suitable Parlours and Bed Rooms; is comfortably furnished and fitted up.

Mrs. Jackson begs to insure those Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Fredericton, who may favour her with their patronage, that every care will be taken, and no pains shall be wanting on her part, to make their stay agreeable.

Fredericton, June 17, 1842.

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that no person other than the Subscriber, (by virtue of Trust for the benefit of his Family,) is entitled to receive or claim the Rents of the following premises in Saint Andrews, viz:—  
Town Lots No. 2, 3, 6, and 7, respectively, in block letter B.—Lots No. 1, 3, and 3, in block letter H, comprising what is now known as Watt's Wharf, formerly King's Wharf, with the Buildings thereon belonging—also Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8 in block letter E.—and Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 9 in block letter L.—also lot No. 4 in block letter I.—all in Bulkley's Division of the Town Plat.—That Miss Elizabeth Watt Rait has no Legal or Equitable Interest therein, and that the paper writing under which she pretends to claim the same is null and void—and all the Tenants of said Premises or any part thereof are hereby notified not to attend to or in any way treat with the said Elizabeth Watt Rait, or any person on her behalf as the owner of said premises or any part thereof.—Dated this 14th day of March 1842.

THOMAS WATT,  
Per A. CAMPBELL, his Attorney.

**JOB WORK**  
Executed at this office on the most liberal terms

### LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews, First June, 1842.

A.	McCalloch George 5
Acheson William	Grimm's Mary
Andrews M J C	Chasey Patrick
Adams Charles E	Donald James
Alexander Sarah Ann	Clarke William
Apley Capt John	Farlane Rosetta
Andrews William	Micken Anderson
B.	Mouchey William
Belcher D M 2	Veil Mary Ann
Brown J B	Gaigan John
Brown Captain	Gill Capt Alexr
Bel High E	Murray Benjamin B
Blakely David 2	Moulton Mrs Susan
Booth J	Magee Charles
Bradford Joshua	Morgan Thomas
C.	Murphy Michael 2
Craig David	Murphy Michael
Carson David	Murphy James
Cleland Robert	Mishoney Frances
Cox Robert	Marley Andrew
Clarn Hugh	Mort Henry
Cowan James	N.
D.	Neelie James
DeWolfe John	Newcomb William G
Donovan Daniel	O.
Drogan Gilbrath	O'Hara Captain
Ed Eastman Robert	P.
F.	Perry George
Fitzsimmons Barnard	Peggy Owners of Brig
Foster Elias	Parkinson John 6
Furness John	Pine Stephen 2
G.	Pittvygroe Joshua
Graham Daniel 2	Patch Charles
Godfrey Mrs C	Phillips William
Gillespie A	Peacock John
Gamble William	Pettison Andrew
Gould John	Q.
Gilbert Elizabeth	Quain Thomas
Gibson John	Quatt Andrew
Gray H	R.
H.	Robinson Andrew
Harley Timothy F	Ray Margaret
Hanson Mrs Sarah	Regan Dennis
Hauleen James	Rat James
Hogan James	Rice Isaac
Halliday John	Ryder Lawrence
Helleen Pat	S.
Hilary Mrs Eliza	Spear Alexander
Hammond James	Sloan Alexander
Hall Fred Freeman	Siyan Robert
Hewson Peter	Shaw Miss Sarah
Hughes Patrick	Shaw Catherine
Hartley John	Starkley Robert
I.	Sullivan John
Jordan Samuel	Sawyer Samuel
Johnston Richard	Shales William
K.	Smith Capt John
Kerr John	Sessions Chester
Kingdon Ireland	Slightfoot Capt Robt
Kelley James	Smith Henry
L.	Shera Patrick
Livingston John	T.
Louder John	Thompson David
Lonsinger Bridget	Thompson C
M.	Thompson Cornelius 2
McCarthy John	Thompson William
Curdy Mr	Terry Stephen
Stay Dr W C 6	W.
Cloud James	Williams George
Curdy William	Wilson Charles
Keever Mr	Wheaton John 2
Donald Michael	Wyley Hugh
Donald John	Woodhouse Elizabeth
Avery Miss Susan 2	Welsh William 2
Carty James	Wilson Samuel
Marran William	Whiesler Rowland
Kinky John	Whitely Elizabeth

**MARCH 1, 1842.**  
ON SALE,  
By the undersigned, at the lowest Market Prices—as follows:—

**7 HOGSHEADS Porto Rico MOLASSES,**  
5 Hogsheads BRANDY SCAGS,  
7 Barrels  
19 Chests Souchong and Congo Teas  
2 Halfcases old Hyson do.  
6 Bags Cuba Coffee  
2 Pieces refined Lard Seear  
25 Boxes London Soap  
37 Do. Liverpool do.  
Boxes London mould and sperm CANDLES  
Do. Poland do.  
4 Kegs white, red and black PATENT  
Hogsheads bottled and raw Lined Oil  
Windows Glass, assorted sizes, &c. &c.

**LIQUORS.**  
Pipes and Hogsheads best Geneva.  
Do. do best Cognac Brandy, ap proved brands.  
Hogsheads best L. P. Madeira, Port, Sherry, Quacks J. B. Brandy and other Wines.  
6 Pancheons strong Jamaica Rum.

**BOTTLED WINES, &c.**  
Best old double diamond Port.  
Do. do London choice Madeira.  
Sherry, Champagne, &c.  
Sir John Lubbock's old Jamaica Rum.  
Old Arrack, &c.  
London bottled Porter (quarts & pints).  
Do. Pale Ale do.  
**ON DRAUGHT.**  
Best old pale and colored Brandy.  
Do. Holland's Gin.  
Do. Malt Whiskey.  
Do. old London particular Madeira.  
**ON CONSIGNMENT.**  
10 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER.

J. W. STREET



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 9th day of JULY next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Pr. mises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Jan 6, 1842.

The above sale is Postponed until MONDAY the 1st day of August, when it will positively take place, at one o'clock p. m.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, 9th July, 1842.

To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

THAT piece of parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about TWO ACRES, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Store, Wharf, and other improvements thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Dougan. Assignee of Colin Campbell, Esq. in a debt of £16 lbs. 10d. recovered by him against John Cunningham et al, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of JOHN McLACHLAN, Esquire, of, in, and to, those certain Lots or Tracts of Land, situated at Chamcook, so called, in the Parish of St. Andrews, known and distinguished as Lots No. 10, 11, and 16, containing 233 Acres more or less, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The same having been taken under, and by virtue of, several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Gordon McKay, to all that Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, on the east side of the Digdegwash River, known as Lot No. 30, formerly granted to John McEroy, containing about 112 acres. And also to that other Lot of Land situate in the same Parish on the East side of the River known as Lot No. 10, granted to John Johnson, containing 112 acres, and purchased by the said Gordon McKay, from the heirs of the said John Johnson. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £32 19s 6d, at the suit of the Hon. James Allanshaw.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 8, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which Angus Daniel McMaster had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as Heir at Law of the late John McMaster, deceased, of and to all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster, at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the North-east side of Passamquoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdegwash Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allanshaw.

Also—Lots Nos 2 and 3, at the Rolling Dam in the said Parish of St. Patrick, with the Mills and Mill Privileges thereon.

Also—A Tract of Land at the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, on the West side of the Maguadavic River, purchased by the late John McMaster, from one Joseph Jennings, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Dams, and other erections thereon, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £145, &c. at the suit of Wm. Smith, Alexander Smith and John Smith.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, June 9, 1842.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the Ninth day of JANUARY, 1843, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of James Pratt, jun., to that certain piece, parcel, or tract of Land, containing two acres more or less, situate lying, and being on the Western side of the Maguadavic River, near the Second Falls thereof, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the South-east corner of a Lot of Land owned by Daniel Gillmor, and bounded North by the said Gillmor lot, West by the road on Highway, South by Land owned by George D. Gillmor, and East by the Maguadavic River, with all and singular the appurtenances, &c. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John P. McKay, endorsed to levy £57 19s 3d with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 14, 1842.

Genuine Medicines. For sale by Dr. W. C. McStay St. Andrews.

HEADACHE. CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured it in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations 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 although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Syphon'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 the great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of JOHN McLACHLAN, Esquire, of, in, and to, those certain Lots or Tracts of Land, situated at Chamcook, so called, in the Parish of St. Andrews, known and distinguished as Lots No. 10, 11, and 16, containing 233 Acres more or less, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The same having been taken under, and by virtue of, several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Gordon McKay, to all that Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, on the east side of the Digdegwash River, known as Lot No. 30, formerly granted to John McEroy, containing about 112 acres. And also to that other Lot of Land situate in the same Parish on the East side of the River known as Lot No. 10, granted to John Johnson, containing 112 acres, and purchased by the said Gordon McKay, from the heirs of the said John Johnson. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £32 19s 6d, at the suit of the Hon. James Allanshaw.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 8, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which Angus Daniel McMaster had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as Heir at Law of the late John McMaster, deceased, of and to all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster, at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the North-east side of Passamquoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdegwash Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allanshaw.

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to follow, and sustain the system. Purgé, you must! Tussically humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, still 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—taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the biters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and butters. Take weekly the pills and daily the biters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, by the sallow yellow hue of sickness change partly to the full blooming glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and head the Temperance Bitters, the biters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, by the sallow yellow hue of sickness change partly to the full blooming glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LIX, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—“Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Comstock, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.”

Warranted the only genuine. Masters Comstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries. DOCTOR O. CLIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG. HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY! PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE. Colors the Hair, and will not stain the Skin!!!

THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, fallen out, keep the hair from falling, and give his hair any dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the hair, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before mentioned. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman, and homely, twisted just as one living cotton, cotton stripes and fine Regatta-table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies' plaid Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woolens & Tweeds and Fustians—20 pieces of white and red Flannels—Wool, Saibury and Swansdown do—twisted blue and heavy Kerseys do—2 bales Blankets assorted, from 14 to 24—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—64 pieces brown cotton from 3 to 3 1/2, green bleached white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxony of different shades and patterns, Orleans de Floras and Merinos all colors—26 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—Turkish cotton, checks and homespuns, twisted jute and living cottons, cotton stripes and fine Regatta-table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies' plaid Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woolens 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3 1/2, green bleached white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxony of different shades and patterns, Orleans de Floras and Merinos all colors—26 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—Turkish cotton, checks and homespuns, twisted jute and living cottons, cotton stripes and fine Regatta-table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies' plaid Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woolens & Tweeds and Fustians—20 pieces of white and red Flannels—Wool, Saibury and Swansdown do—twisted blue and heavy Kerseys do—2 bales Blankets assorted, from 14 to 24—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—64 pieces brown cotton from 3 to 3 1/2, green bleached white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxony