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AGRICULTURE.

WHEAT.

We copy the following useful article on the raising of Wheat, from an excellent work viz. the *Complete Farmer*; and shall draw upon it occasionally for articles upon Agriculture.

Wheat.—To raise good wheat is considered, both in America or Europe, as an object of prime consequence to the cultivator, and agricultural writers have of course been very voluminous on the subject. We shall select and condense some of their remarks, which appear to us of the greatest importance, and add what our own observation and experience has suggested.

What is thought to be the most useful of the farinaceous plants, and as the bounty of Providence has generally decreed, that those things which are most useful shall be most common, wheat accordingly will grow in almost any part of the globe. It thrives not only in temperate, but in very hot and in very cold regions: in Africa and Siberia, as well as in the United States and Great Britain. It requires a good loamy soil, not too light nor too heavy. The "Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture," (Vol. II. p. 28), state that "wheat grows best on land which contains just as much clay as can be combined with it without subjecting the wheat to be frozen out." And the author of that article, Mr. Amos Eaton, observes, "Since it is the clay which absorbs and retains most of the water injurious in wheat soils, I adopt a rule for the consideration of farmers, founded on that principle, and confirmed by all the observations I have been enabled to make. Rule—Wash a little of the soil in a tumbler of water, and observe the time required for it to become clear. If the time required exceeds three hours, it may be considered as liable to be injured by frost." W. Van Dusen, a farmer of Rensselaer county, New York, says "that if wheat be sowed the last week in August, on clay soil, it will generally resist the effect of frost in the winter, and of insects in the spring." "A clay soil," according to the same work, "having absorbed a large proportion of water, becomes cellular as the water freezes, or rises up in various protuberances, so that the roots of the wheat plant become disengaged from their hold in the soil. It is very manifest, that if wheat be sowed so early that each plant may have time to extend its roots into the soil, its chance for retaining its hold is great. We believe that not only clay, but lime, chalk, marl, or other calcareous substance, is necessary to bring wheat to perfection, and grounds of our belief we shall exhibit hereafter.

"The *Complete Farmer*" says, that "the best time for sowing wheat is about the beginning of September. But if the earth be very dry, it had better be deferred till some showers have moistened the soil." Mr. Mortimer says, he has known wheat to be so mustered and spoiled by laying long in the ground before rain came, that it never came up at all; to which he adds, that he has seen very good crops of wheat from seeds sown in July. We should apprehend, however, that it would be necessary to feed wheat sown so early, in order to prevent its going to seed the first year, or getting too far advanced in its growth to resist the frosts of the succeeding winter. Sowing in dry ground is generally recommended for seeds; but wheat, being liable to be smutty, is commonly prepared by steeping in brine or lime, and in consequence of the steep vegetation commences; and if the seed in this state is placed in earth which is and continues for any time dry, vegetation is checked by the drought, which kills or greatly injures the seed.

Early sowing required less seed than late, because the plants have more time, and are more apt to spread, and throw out a good number of stalks. More seed is required for poor than for rich lands, and rich land early sowed requires the least of any. Burdley's Husbandry, says, "The climate and soil of America may be believed to differ greatly from those of England, respecting the growth of some particular plants. Wheat sown there two to three bushels on an acre, yields great crops. Two bushels on an acre sown in Maryland or Pennsylvania would yield straw without grain. In Maryland three pecks are commonly sown. I never had better crops than from half a bushel of seed wheat to an acre, in a few instances." In these instances the ground was perfectly clean and fine, after many ploughings or horse-hoings of maize, [Indian corn,] on which the wheat was sown in September, whilst the maize was ripening. It was a clay loam, highly pulverized. "But because of the loss of plants at other times, I preferred to sow three pecks an acre." Grain which is thin sown, says the *Complete Farmer*, is less apt to lodge. Every one must have observed, that in places where foot-paths are made through wheat fields, by the side of the paths, where the corn is thin, and has been trodden down in winter and spring, the plants have stood erect, when most of the corn in the same field has been laid flat on the ground; an advantage proceeding

from the circumstance of the stalks having more room.

The Farmer's Assistant asserts, that "the time for sowing wheat probably depends much on previous habit. Thus if it were sown a number of successive years by the middle of August, and then the time of sowing were changed at once to October, the crop would probably be much lighter on that account; yet where wheat has become habituated to be sown late, it will do tolerably well. The later it is sown, however, the more seed is requisite. When early sown, a bushel and a half, or more, may be necessary." The estimate of seed, however, should be formed, not so much from the capacity of any particular measure, as from the number of grains which that measure contains. The larger & fuller the seed is, the greater quantity by measure will be required; the smaller the less quantity. Much therefore, must be left to the discretion of the farmer, who must take into consideration the time of sowing, the quality and preparation of the soil, as well as the plumpness or the shrivelled state of the seed wheat.

If naked summer fallows are used at all, they may as well be made preparatory to a crop of wheat. It may some expedient to suspend, for one season, the raising of crops of any sort on land which is exhausted or greatly infested with weeds; and during the summer and autumn, plough and harrow it several times, and thus thoroughly subdue it. When such a process is adopted, wheat is generally the succeeding crop. The custom of naked fallowing, however, is not much approved of in modern husbandry, and that mode of preparing for wheat is rarely adopted by scientific cultivators. Sir John Sinclair says, "The raising clean, smothering, green crops, and feeding stock with them upon the land, is not only much more profitable, as far as relates to the value of the crop substituted in lieu of a fallow, but is also a more effectual method of procuring large crops of wheat, or any other crop, which may succeed the green crop." Land which is kept in a light and pulverized state is liable to be washed away by violent rains, and the showers of our summer season are usually more plentiful, and fall with more impetuosity than those of England, although the mean moisture is less, and there is less rain falls in the course of the year on this than on the other side of the Atlantic.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Metals restored from an Oxide.—Take one ounce of red lead, and half a dram of charcoal in powder, incorporate them well in mortar, and then fill the bowl of a tobacco-pipe with the mixture. Submit it to an intense heat in a common fire, and, when melted, pour it out upon a slab. The result will be metallic lead completely revived.

Vitrification of Metal.—Take a little red lead expose it to intense heat in a crucible, and pour it out when melted. The result will be metallic glass, and will furnish an example of the vitrification of metals.

Bleaching.—If a few strips of dyed linen cloth, of different colours, be dipped into a phial of oxygenized muriatic acid, the colours will be quickly discharged; for there are few colours that can resist the energetic effect of this acid. This experiment may be considered as a complete example of the process of bleaching colored goods.

Method of printing Calicoes.—Having found a piece of blue linen cloth that will bleach in oxygenized muriatic acid, dip the tip of the finger in a solution of muriate of tin and press it while wet with the solution upon a strip of this cloth. After an interval of a few minutes immerse the cloth in a phial of liquid oxygenized and muriatic acid, and when it has remained in it the usual time, it will be found that the spot which was previously wet with muriate of tin, has preserved its original colour, while the rest of the cloth has become white.

To print scarlet spots on black cloth.—Dip a piece of white calico in a strong solution of acetate of iron, dry it by the fire, and lay it aside for three or four days. After this wash it well in hot water, and then dye it black, by boiling it for ten minutes in a strong decoction of brazil wood. If the cloth be now dried, any figures printed upon it with a colourless solution of muriate of tin, will appear of a beautiful scarlet although the ground will remain of a permanent black.

I can't afford it.—Many common farmers when asked to adopt new processes, and try experiments, answer, "I will do well enough for rich men and book farmers, but I can't afford it." When Mr. Coke, the great Norfolk farmer of England, had learned that two horses abreast would do nearly as much work at plowing as three when harnessed one before the other, he not only changed his own course, and harnessed abreast, but induced many others to do the same. In one instance when riding, he saw a poor man at work in the old way. Stopping his carriage, he went into the field, induced the man to change his mode of harnessing for a few

rounds, and forced him to confess that his two horses abreast seemed to work as easy as the three had done.—"Well now, good sir," said Coke, "get your harnesses properly fixed for working abreast hereafter." "I think not," said the other. "Why not?" "Ah, this working with two horses will do well enough for you rich men, but I can't afford it." He is not the only man who has thought himself too poor to afford to save labor in the cultivation of his land.—*New England Farmer.*

POETRY.

A BRIGHTER WORLD THAN THIS.

Oh! when I trod life's early ways,
Hope wing'd my fleeing hours,
I saw no shadow in her rays,
No serpent in her frowns,
I thought on days of present joy,
And years of future bliss,
Nor dream'd that sorrow could alloy,
So bright a world as this.

Alas! the fairy dreams I wore,
Soon from my fancy fled,
The friends who once my tender love,
Were numbered with the dead,
Upon their pallid cheeks I pressed,
Affection's parting kiss,
They left for a world of rest,
A brighter world than this.

Nor did the spacious world supply
Those ties of opening life,
False were its mocking flattery,
Keen was its bitter stult;
And then I first began to look
For purer, truer bliss,
And loved to trace in God's own book,
A brighter world than this.

My wounded heart desired relief,
I found the good I sought,
And now, in trial and in grief,
I feel the soothing thought,
That though the worldling may despair,
When robbed of earthly bliss,
The Christian humbly hopes to share,
A brighter world than this.

Brose and Butter.—During Cromwell's Protectorship the principal residence of Charles II. was at the court of his sister in Holland. The Laird of Cockpen, a staunch adherent to the house of Stuart, followed the prince thither, and attached himself to Charles' household. Cockpen from his skill and proficiency in music, very much contributed to divert his royal master, by the impressive manner in which he played the favourite airs of his native country; but none pleased Charles so well as the tune of "Brose and Butter." So partial was he to this air, that with "Brose and Butter" sounding in his ears he was lulled to sleep at night, and with "Brose and Butter" awaked from his monastic slumber. At the Restoration, Cockpen returned to Scotland, where he found that, in consequence of his attachment to the Royal cause, his estate had been attained. Many were the applications he made to have it put again in his possession, but all to no purpose. He at length went to London, but was coldly received by the courtiers, put off with fair promises, and in all his attempts to gain an audience of the king, he was baffled and thwarted. Having formed an intimacy, as a musician, with the organist of the king's chapel, he solicited, and obtained, as a special favour, permission to perform on the organ before his Majesty, at the royal chapel. Cockpen exerted his talents to the utmost, thinking to attract the attention of Charles, but all his efforts were unavailing. On the conclusion of the service, instead of a common voluntary, in a fit of despair he struck up "Brose and Butter," which no sooner caught the ear of the king than he flew to the organ gallery. The regular organist perceived the vivid flashes of Charles' eye, was seized with such a panic that he fell on his knees and protested his innocence. "I was not me, please your majesty, it was not me!" "You! you!" exclaimed the enraptured monarch, as he hastily passed him,—"You never could play anything like it in your life." Then, addressing his old associate in exile—"Odds fish, Cockpen! I thought you would have made me dance." "I could have danced to 'Brose and Butter' once with a light heart too," replied the performer, "but my adherence to your majesty's interest has bereft me of the lands of Cockpen." "You shall dance," said Charles, "you shall dance, and be Laird of Cockpen yet." Accordingly the Laird was put in possession of his inheritance.

The Shipping on the Thames.—Gradually the revolutions of the wheels became more and more rapid, and the vessel had attained her speed. Beautiful was it to behold the spray which proceeded from the immediate neighbourhood of the paddle-box, and the noise and uproar upon him. We dare not present in it a side view of the vessel from her way through the forest of sails, and the multitude of skills and other needless

floating articles, which lay in motionless repose, or swiftly skimmed along the capacious bosom of Father Thames. On either side were crowds of vessels from all countries and climes in the civilized world. The aspect of the shipping was imposing in the extreme. It resembled a wooden city erected on a liquid foundation, and yet the wooden edifices resting on the watery basis were as secure as the brick and mortar ranges, of buildings which lined either side of the river, and whose foundations were deeply laid in the earth. As the steamer glided through the Pool, she met and passed several vessels, bearing the flag of all nations, with their pennons streaming in the air. Some of these vessels were in full sail, and just starting for every quarter, and for the farthest corner of the globe. Others were returning, after long, eventful, and perilous voyages, from the most distant regions of the habitable earth. Some of the former were, in all probability, commencing a voyage which they were not destined ever to terminate, or rather which they were doomed to terminate by being suddenly engulfed in the ocean; while some of the latter vessels had been menaced with that disastrous fate. In other words, the sailors and passengers in some of the outward bound had, though they suspected it not, a watery grave in reserve for them; and the sailors and passengers in some of those which were just reaching their haven, and narrowly escaped being consigned to a final resting place at the bottom of the deep, deep sea.—*Joseph Jenkins, a new work by the Author of "Random Recollections."*

Necessity of a Steadfast Character.—The man who is perpetually hesitating which of two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers, like a weathercock, to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows, can never accomplish any thing great or useful. Instead of being progressive in anything, he will be at best only stationary, and most probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with inflexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit, that can advance to eminence in any line. Let us take, by way of illustration, the case of a Student—He commences the study of the dead languages; but presently a friend comes, and tells him that he is wasting his time, and that instead of absolute words, he had much better employ himself in acquiring new ideas. He changes his plan, and sits to work at Mathematics. Then comes another friend, who asks him a grave question, whether he intends to become a professor in college; because, if he does not, he is misemploying his time; and that for the business of life, common Mathematics is quite enough of mathematical science. He throws up his Euclid, and addresses himself to some other study, which in its turn is again relinquished on some equally wise suggestion; and thus is life spent in changing his plans. You cannot but perceive the folly of this course; and the worst effect of it, is the fixing on your mind a habit of indecision, sufficient of itself to banish the fairest prospects.—Let your course be taken wisely, but firmly; and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and the Pyrenees will sink before you—the whole empire of learning will be at your feet, while those who set out with you, but stopped to change their plans, are yet employed in the very unprofitable business of changing their plans. Let your motto be perseverance—Practice upon it, and you will be convinced of its value by the distinguished eminence to which it will conduct you.—*Ward's Essays.*

THE DRUNKARD'S END.
BY EDWARD JAMES.
Let us look at what the drunkard will be, if not snatched by the hand of Temperance from the path which he is now pursuing—should he be spared to old age (which seldom happens) he will, ere that, be forsaken by all the who were his friends, and left alone, an old and withered trunk, whom the lightnings of heaven have scathed, and deprived of all its vigour and life, standing tottering at every breeze, or waiting the axe of the executioner to cut it to the earth. The drunkard will be a despised and miserable outcast from society, the destroyer of his property, and the bane of the community. Thus he will, until he fall before the idol car of intemperance, into the drunkard's grave. The grave to him, as doubly dark and dismal, and the prospect before him is cheerless—He feels indeed that "Tis not all of death to die."
For to die were comparatively easy and pleasant were there no thorns in the bed of the no sighs; on groans of hearts he has broken down on strating that in his towers, the Bayes and then the light are turned to leaves. The poor, for instance, consists of thirty-five years, which may be seen in the early stage.

Use of the Feeling of Responsibility.—It is often a happiness and a safeguard to feel that our circumstances call on us for vigilance; that our office or our profession has made our character conspicuous; and that we have need, therefore, of the greater diligence and care, that we disgrace it not. It is one of the manifestations of the wisdom of Providence, that when we feel the greater burden of responsibility, then also are we naturally roused to greater exertions, and almost without reflection, rise to loftier aims, and a more rigid uniformity of conduct. But, on the other hand, I scarcely know a more fatal mistake, or one more common, than from undervaluing the effect of our example, to suppose ourselves at liberty to relax our watchfulness; and because we are comparatively unknown and unimportant, to lay aside all concern for our consistency. Let us always recollect that every Christian, even in the meanest circumstances, is called to the maintenance of a peculiar and an elevated character; that the light of a holy and consistent example will often shine out the more effulgently for the very obscurity and darkness with which it is surrounded; that the piety of the household servant, or the conscientious conduct even of a child, has not unfrequently put to shame the blasphemous master, or the unbefitting parent.—[New Vol. of Rev. Dr. MAH'S Sermons.]

Troubling Incident.—The Boston Bazaar Committee relates the following:—"We witnessed an incident Friday afternoon, of a most noble and benevolent character. A little girl about seven years of age, was sitting at the corner of Washington and State street, upon a small pine box, with a basket by her side, containing some half-dozen apples, which she was patiently waiting to sell, though her little form trembled from head to foot with the cold, which was most severe. At the moment the little half clad object met our eye, a boy not more than eight years old, dressed in the richest style of the day, even to an unusual extent, stopped before her, and taking a large rich kerchief from his own neck, tied it snugly about her, and tripped a way before we could reach him. We should like to know the generous little fellow's name, that we may publish it. Let this child's charity prove an example for those who are older.

Curious Coincidence.—Low!—A proof of the "Gloomy uncertainty of the law" was shown at the last quarter sessions for the county of Dorset. Two men were indicted jointly for a felony; upon being called on to plead guilty or not guilty, one of them pleaded "not guilty," and the other "not guilty." At that moment an attorney stepped up to the prisoner who pleaded guilty, and told him he was employed to defend him; the prisoner then withdrew his plea of guilty, and pleaded not guilty. The trial proceeded, and at the close, the jury acquitted the one who had at first pleaded guilty, and convicted the other who had not pleaded guilty.—*Sherborne Journal.*

Remember the Sailor.—When the wind howls mournfully when the storm beats furiously—remember the poor sailor. And the cold and the tempest he rides upon the swelling seas, exposed to danger and death. Hundreds perish in every storm, far from home and kindred, from parents, from wives and from children. Remember the sailor—and when seated round a blazing fire, or reposing on beds of down, put up a petition for him, that his frail bark may outside the storm, and he be returned in safety to his friends.

The most kind of pity are those who are out of humor, out of health, and out of money; and the worst kind of pity are those who are in love, in jail, and in water over the head.

The *Complete Farmer* has an article, directed on strating that in his towers, the Bayes and then the light are turned to leaves. The poor, for instance, consists of thirty-five years, which may be seen in the early stage.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, March 20.
A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—The Hon. Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as follows:—
"May it please Your Excellency,
"The Assembly have passed—A Bill imposing Duties, for raising a Revenue,"—which they trust will, in its operation, produce, with the Revenues derived from other sources, the necessary means to provide for all demands upon the Treasury.

"This Bill I now present to Your Excellency in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Commons of New Brunswick, and pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent thereto."
That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the Bill presented by the House, as also to a Bill, intitled "An Act 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.'"

Thursday, March 30th 1843.
On motion of Mr. Parvillou, Whereas by the Act for raising a Revenue in this Province, to take effect from the 1st day of April next, a Duty is imposed upon Foreign Tallow imported into this Province; and whereas that article has always been allowed to come in free of Duty, as an encouragement to the Tallow Chandlers of the Province; therefore,

Resolved, That this House will provide for any Duties that may be paid under the operation of the said Act, by reimbursing the same at its next Session.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £25 to assist in repairing the Bridge over the Magaguavic River, between the upper and lower Falls of the said River.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee appointed on the first day of February last, to take under consideration the subject of applications for relief afforded to Sick and Distressed Emigrants—

"The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in support of Sick and Distressed Emigrant Poor during the year 1842, have had before them the following Petitions, and beg leave to Report—

"The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, for expenses incurred by them, amounting to £37 11 4, including £8 3 4 for Medical attendance on one Emigrant. The rate of Board is not stated, nor is the Account sworn to. The Committee cannot recommend payment of the Account.

"The Petition of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for the expenses incurred by them, amounting to £635 12 10, including £71 6 2 charged for Medical attendance and Medicine, and £50 to the Overseers of the Poor for their services. The rate of Board is 5s. per week. Of the charge of £55 13s. for Clothing, there is no detailed Account. A list of persons relieved accompanies the Petition, and the period in which relief is afforded is stated. The Account is sworn to by the Alms House Keeper. The Committee recommend to be paid the sum of £410 16 6, including Medical attendance and Superintendance.

"A Petition from the Commissioners of the Alms House and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Andrews, for relief afforded Emigrant Poor who have resided in the Alms House more than one year prior to this application, amounting to £36 4 3, the rate of Board is charged at 5s. per week, and a list of persons relieved accompanies the Account, which is attested to. The Committee cannot recommend this Account.

"The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for expenses incurred by them, amounting to £133 12 7 including £20 16s. for Medical attendance; the rate of Board charged is 5s. per week; and an affidavit accompanies the Account. The Committee recommended the sum of £81 15 including Medical attendance to be paid.

"D. HANINGTON,
CHARLES FISHER,
W. SCOTLAND,
J. R. PARVILLOU.

LEGISLATIVE INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Correspondence of the New-Brunswick.]
CLOSING OF SUPPLY—PENITENTIARY ACCOUNTS, AND DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Fredericton, Tuesday Evening, 1st April 4th, 1843.

Mr. TILL.—The Committee of Supply closed their labours to-day, after passing several grants, when Mr. Brown congratulated the Committee on their having kept within the amount recommended to the House, by a Committee appointed to estimate the probable revenue for the year. He said, that the Committee reported £73,000 as available, and the House had only granted about £71,000 thereby plainly showing their ability and willingness to restrain themselves, whenever it was necessary, without giving to the Executive the Initiation of Money Grants.

Mr. Hill said, the House had exceeded the probable amount of revenue by £10,000. Although it was true, that by the rule re-

quiring notice to be given in the Clerk's book of all grants to be moved in supply, they had approved greatly upon the old system. Mr. Brown replied, that his colleague had not acted candidly, for he, Mr. Hill, had recommended the House to adopt the Treasurer's estimate, which was the amount proposed by the Committee. Mr. Hill rejoined, that it was true, they had taken the Treasurer's recommendation, as to the gross amount, but had refused to adopt the scale of duties recommended by that officer, whereby a deficiency in the Revenue of several thousands would arise. Mr. Fisher said, the Supply Book was a great improvement on the old system—but it was hardly fair in a certain party, who wished to do away with the Book, in the debate which took place a few days ago with closed doors, when some members wished to discuss the question in secret! Mr. Fisher repeated this statement, when Mr. End said it was unfair to refer to that occasion, as there was nothing said but what might have been heard by the public. The cut thus got out of the bag—that valuable, consistent, and high principled member, Mr. End, wished to destroy the Supply Books, that no trace might be left of the slimy and tortuous path, by which certain worthies in the Assembly attain their ends!—He a great man, is Mr. End!

Mr. Wilmot said, it was purely accidental, that the House had kept within the estimate—he asked, if any Hon Member could have told before that moment, whether there would have been less sums voted than the appropriations of last year, or foreseen that the Legislative Council would have rejected from £12,000 to £15,000, which had passed the House. Who, he asked, could pretend to say what amounts would pass, or what be rejected, before the Committee of Supply rose?

Mr. Boyd said, that his hon. colleague (Brown) might say what he pleased about the House restraining themselves, he was in favour of giving up the Initiation to the Executive—indeed he would go the full length of Responsible Government! This created a shouting and clapping in the gallery, which was instantly repressed.

A Bill to repeal a section in the Law relating to Vagrants picked up in Saint John, and sent to the Penitentiary without being convicted, thereby causing an expense to the Province, was the next subject under discussion, when Mr. Hill moved a resolution to the effect, that the Penitentiary should revert to St. John. He said it had already cost the Province about £13,000, and the annual amount required to support it would be £750 or £1000 more—he therefore thought it would be better and cheaper for the Province, to Saint John a present of the institution. Mr. Fisher said, that on examining the law for making the Penitentiary a Provincial establishment, it would be found, that Commissioners were to examine the accounts relating to it, and if they were found correct, it was then to be handed over to the Province—but the condition had not been complied with, for the Commissioners had reported the accounts incorrect.—Mr. Wilmot regretted that the accounts had not been looked into by the House at an earlier day, before any money had been granted for the support of the Penitentiary. He then read the report of Messrs. Robinson, Gaynor and Wolhaupter, which expressed great dissatisfaction with the accounts furnished by the persons in charge of the institution. Several objectionable items were named, and on objection of £227—paid an overseer of the brick making department for five or six months service, struck me forcibly, as out of all character. If your City functionaries manage public institutions in that way, there can be no wonder that the City, like the Province, is reduced to bankruptcy.

Mr. Hazen endeavored to show that the report just read, was made by a Frederick Committee, and had been denied by a Saint John Committee, whose counter report he held in his hand. Mr. Wilmot said, that the commissioners appointed at Frederick to audit the accounts, were in no way interested, but the audit spoken of by Mr. Hazen, was made by Messrs J. T. Hanford and G. D. Robinson, two of the Magistrates who had passed the first accounts as "all correct."

Mr. Robinson being one of the very Committee for managing the Penitentiary, whose accounts he thus passed, and subsequently audited himself! This is the old system of people auditing their own accounts, which was so extensively followed by the former House of Assembly! Several Hon Members expressed themselves dissatisfied with the former management of the institution, and moved to report progress, which was done, and the House adjourned.

The Council have rejected the Grant for the employment of the Dredging machine this Summer—the grants of £100 to Mr. Ward, and £75 to Mr. Sanctor for reporting—also all the By-road appropriations passed this Session. How will they House consent to this domination? Why do they not at once give up the Initiation to an Executive, chosen from among themselves, in whom they had confidence, and who would be responsible to them for their acts, instead of being constantly bullied and insulted by the Legislative Council, a body which has ceased to retain either public confidence or respect.

Failures.—The aggregate amount of the failures during the past year, and to the 13th February, 1843, in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, is said to be £394,000. Of this the proportion against Quebec is £215,000, and the liabilities of the Montreal merchants £489,000. The Quebec Gazette says, it is supposed that about a third of the amount of the failures may, on an average, be paid to the creditors in dividends. This then is a dead loss to somebody, of upwards of six hundred thousand pounds!

Mr. Colman's Agricultural tour to Europe.—Mr. Colman, well known to the Agricultural public as the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts while prosecuting the Agricultural Survey of that State, will set out for Europe in the spring for the express purpose of collecting Agricultural information. His observations are to be embodied in the form of Reports, and published at fifty cents per number. These will commence in about a year, and continue as often as convenient until ten numbers are published. We

From the New Brunswick, April 4.
THE REVENUE BILL FOR 1843.

This Bill received His Excellency's assent last Wednesday, was published here on Saturday, and went into operation on that day. Saturday, it will be remembered, was the first day of April, and we believe the Merchants of this City, are of opinion that the Legislature intended to make "April fools" of them, for it is said, that of all the absurd tables of duties with which New-Brunswick has been from time to time favoured, the table annexed to the present Bill exceeds, and fairly crowns the whole.

We have seldom noticed so much excitement in the City, as this famous Bill has occasioned, and the strongest expressions of vexation and disgust are heard on all sides, at its incongruities and absurdities, some of which we shall briefly notice.

At B, we find Bacon, which British pays 4 per cent, and if foreign 15 per cent.—but on reference to the article Pork, we find that salted Pork, of all kinds, is duty free! Barley, unground, if British pays 4 per cent, and 10 per cent if foreign—while Barley Meal and Malt are duty free! This is to encourage our brewers, by taxing the raw material, and admitting malt, the manufactured article, free much to the advantage of our American neighbors, from whom the principal supply of barley for our brewers is derived. Foreign Candles pay 10 per cent.—but the same rate of duty is levied on foreign tallow, in order, we suppose, to put the foreign tallow-chandler, on a par with our own. For the encouragement of our Merchants and Millers who have invested large sums in the erection of expensive grist-mills, granaries, warehouses, &c., wheat flour is admitted duty free, while wheat, unground, is subjected to a duty of 4 per cent! This we suppose, is intended, as a boon to our neighbors of Nova Scotia and a compliment to the Yankee millers.

Under the head of Canvass, we find, that if foreign it pays 10 per cent; but on referring to the letter S, we find that sail-cloth of all kinds, Canvass included, if foreign pays only 5 per cent!—Another incongruity is in the article of Duck, which is specially rated at 10 per cent, but under the head of Sail-cloth comes in at 5 only. Under the letter F, we have fishing-netts duty free, while under the letter N, we find Nets, fishing-netts, and seines of all kinds 10 per cent. Next we find fish-hooks, subjected to 10 per cent duty while at the letter H, we have Hooks, lines & twines duty free! At I, we have Iron-castings for machinery, for mills, for steam-engines, and for other purposes, duty free, whether British or foreign—but at M, we find that machinery, or parts of machinery for steam engines, mills or agricultural purposes are all subjected to 10 per cent. We find Looking Glasses paying 15 per cent, while the same article under the head of Mirrors, pays only 10 per cent. How in the name of common sense, could so many blunders and absurdities have been perpetrated.

Steel is subjected to a duty of 4 per cent, doubtless for the advantage of our Blacksmiths in the manufacture of axes, &c. Iron castings of all kinds, from any where, are admitted duty free, which will be of especial benefit to our excellent Foundries. Tin in sheets and blocks pays 4 per cent, which must be for the purpose of assisting our Tinsmiths.

Under the head of "fresh pork," we find a reference to "fresh mutton" for the rate of duty; but there is no such head in the table as "fresh mutton," consequently fresh pork, with fresh mutton, and fresh veal, being non-enumerated articles, will, under the general clause, pay a duty of 4 per cent, on importation from Nova Scotia, and 10 per cent, if foreign produce. All fresh fruit, whether British or foreign, (except apples) is subjected to 4 per cent. Therefore pears, plums and cherries from Nova Scotia, as also cheese, cider and eggs, and many other "notions" from that quarter, as non-enumerated articles, will all pay 4 per cent. This will doubtless give great facilities to the trade between this port and Nova Scotia the present season, and add considerably to the revenue—to say nothing of the extra tide-waters it will require, to look after the coasters and prevent frauds upon the Treasury!

In is stated in the Halifax papers, on the authority of letters received from England, that Mr. Hardinge, (a nephew of Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary of the War Department,) has been appointed to the office of Deputy Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, in place of the late John Howe, Esq. Mr. Hardinge is expected out in the next steamer from England.—Bid.

A pretty young Cow.—Perhaps what I am going to relate is not worthy your notice. It is concerning a heifer 3 years old last spring—the quantity of her milk required to make a pound of butter: 13 3/4 qts. of milk were collected in four days, from which were made 2 1/2 lbs thoroughly worked butter. This trial was made the first week in November, with only such feed as she got in the pasture, chosen from among themselves, in whom they had confidence, and who would be responsible to them for their acts, instead of being constantly bullied and insulted by the Legislative Council, a body which has ceased to retain either public confidence or respect.

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think our several Agricultural Societies can do better than to subscribe for a lot of them to be distributed in premiums.—[Maine Farmer.

UNITED STATES.

The Meeting on board of the John Adams.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday evening says:—"We have made further enquiries on the subject, and although we are unable to arrive at the facts in an authentic shape, we are confirmed in the belief that a summary execution of several men on board the John Adams did take place. The circumstances under which it occurred may, or may not be very correctly stated. By the last accounts from Norfolk, the John Adams had not come up, and doubts were entertained whether she was in fact below."

Yucatan.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Lerma to the 10 inst. The Mexicans were concentrating their forces at Lerma, and had already 2000 men at that point. They were only waiting the arrival of the steamer Guadalupe from Vera Cruz with additional reinforcements, when they will march upon the Campachuanos.

Tribune to American Hospitality and Science.—At the recent Meeting of the British Geological Society, the American Minister, Mr. Everett was present, and many handsome compliments of this sort from any British source have pleased us more, than the short speech made on this occasion by Mr. Lyell, the distinguished Geologist, who visited our Country, within a year or two past. The Society in question comprises many of the most distinguished men in the Scientific circles of Great Britain—of several of them, indeed, such as Mr. Lyell, the fame is world wide. It was in the presence, and amid the hearty applause of these men, that Mr. Lyell was requested by the President of the Society to offer a sentiment, expressive of the feelings of the company towards their distinguished American guest.—Portland paper.

Great Fire at Ponce, P. R.—Captain Chase, of the brig Old Colony, at New York, Tuesday morning from Maraguez, the 9th inst., states that when he left Maraguez, a report had reached that place that the town of Ponce, P. R. had been destroyed by fire. Capt. Chase left the morning of the 9th, and the news had reached Maraguez the evening previous to his sailing, but no particulars were given. Ponce is about sixty miles distant from Maraguez.

Good Rice in hard Times.—The Judge Adcroft's fees, in the trial of Com. Mackenzie, are ten dollars per diem, and ten dollars for every fifteen pages of record, one hundred and fifty words making a page. We presume, says the New York Express, the fees, of the Judge Adcroft average at least twenty-five dollars, and perhaps thirty dollars a day.

NOVA-SCOTIA.
From the Halifax Royal Gazette, March 30. PROROGATION.
At half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber, in state, gave his assent to the Bills of the Session, and prorogued the Legislature by the following Speech:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:
The business of the Session having been brought, by your joint labors, to a satisfactory conclusion, I am enabled to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

Although the measure matured in the course of your recent sittings are few in number, some of them are of great importance, and I have much gratification in observing amongst them one having for its object the regulation of the mode in which the Waste Lands of the Crown shall in future be disposed of, and another, of yet greater consequence affecting the qualification of members of the elective Branch of the Legislature, both Bills emanating from the Executive, and calculated, I sincerely believe, to work beneficially for the Country.

He would move in the next Session of Assembly, a resolution to the effect that no Excise Officer, Officer of the Customs, or Post Office department, should hold a seat in the General Assembly of the Province. This resolution speaks for itself. It is intended to assimilate the Responsible practice of the Colony to the Responsible practice in Great Britain—to prevent the revenue from being filched, and public officers from being led into temptation. If it pass it will be easy in future to punish any public delinquent—an impossibility under the present system, if he be in the Assembly, and form one of the majority.—Times.

The Editor of the Miramichi Gleaner states that the Acting Deputy Postmaster General has signified his determination to exact the sum of 2s 6d yearly for that paper when transmitted by mail. He is a lucky fellow to have escaped so long. He will be able after this to speak feelingly of the imposition.—Ibid.

Fire at Manchester.—Our Correspondent at Gysborough informs us that on the night of the 1st inst the dwelling house of Mr. Thos. Whitman, Manchester, was totally destroyed by fire. The family had a very narrow escape from the flames. Mr. Whitman was very comfortably situated, and has by this sad calamity lost nearly everything in his house. The fire is supposed to have originated by putting ashes containing live coals in a barrel in the porch attached to the house.—Mechanic & Farmer.

Charlotte Town, P. E. I. March 28.
Some serious disturbances having taken place in King's County, the attention of the Government has been called thereto, and we have reason to believe that very prompt measures have been resorted upon with a view to prevent their recurrence. The particulars have not yet been made public, but it is sufficient to state that on the 17th inst. a very large assemblage of people, said to number 300, took place on Township 45, and forcibly reinstated a person named Haney, into the possession of a house and farm, from which he had been legally ejected, and a Surveyor who had been employed lay off lands for new settlers, had been compelled to lay off lands for new settlers, had been compelled to discontinue operations and abandon his work. On the night of Friday last, the Dwelling House of Laurence Macguree, of Lot 45, a person employed by the proprietor to protect timber, was consumed by fire, kindled with much doubt, by the torch of an incendiary, as threats to that effect were given to Macguree on the day of the riot.

A proclamation offering £200 for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators will be found in another column, which it is to be hoped will have the desired effect. It is impossible to view these high-handed measures with unconcern. We have reason to be thankful that there is a firm disposition in the Executive to enforce the majesty of the law and to crush anything like insipient insurrection.—Gazette.

New Mayor.—We have it from unquestionable authority, that the Hon. William Black tenders his resignation of the Mayoralty of this City, and that Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, (who formerly so efficiently filled the office,) will be appointed in his stead. We cordially congratulate our citizens, and the Corporation bond-holders in particular, upon this change—so full of promise of a better administration of our Civic affairs.—We have heard several of our minded men express their opinions already that Corporation securities are ten per cent better to-day than they were yesterday; therefore let us hope that our citizens will bestir themselves at the approaching election, and unite in selecting such Gentlemen for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen as will at once ensure the usefulness of the Corporate Body, and secure the respect and confidence of the whole body of the people.

Mr. Donaldson's appointment will be among the first acts of the new Executive Council, and if in all subsequent selections, the capability of the parties be as well consulted, we may rest satisfied that a new era has indeed dawned upon our Province.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The Election of Charter officers, for St. John, took place on the 4th inst.

At the close of the Polls the following Candidates were declared duly elected:—
KING'S WARD.—Henry Porter, Esq., Alderman; Mr. Joseph Fairweather, Assistant.
QUEEN'S.—W. O. Smith, Esq., Alderman; Mr. L. W. Durant, Assistant.
DUKE'S.—Thomas Harding, Esq., Alderman; Mr. William Hagerty, Assistant.
SIDNEY.—G. Vanborne, Esq., Alderman; Mr. Ewen Cameron, Assistant.
QUY'S.—Thomas Coram, Esq., Alderman; Mr. William Beatey, Assistant.
BROOKS.—George Bond, Esq., Alderman; Mr. Joseph Beatey, Assistant.
Those marked thus (*) are new members. John R. Partlow, Esq. was re-elected by the Common Council, Chamberlain.

WELL DONE ST. STEPHEN.—The Court of Tuesday last, announces the following gratifying intelligence to those persons whose cattle are suffering for want of Hay and who are unable at present to purchase it:—
"THE DISTRESS.—We are happy to learn that the Directors of the St. Stephen Bank with their usual liberality and promptitude, have advanced the sum of £650 for the purchase of Hay to be distributed among those who are unable to raise the means, at present of purchasing, and thereby prevent the great loss of Stock that otherwise must inevitably take place throughout the Country. Mr. George Lindsay having volunteered his services, started on Sunday last for the Kennebec River where he would immediately purchase the cargo, and ship it with dispatch

In mean time "Committee" the Back Parishes & the are in a start vour to procure to be distributed the expected Carg

CO POST
The CONCE AMATEUR BAND, this evening By Particular Monday Performance will be given by D. Millers & St. Andrews, I

THE
St. Andrew, I
Charlotte Hon. Har Director next Discount Hours of Bills and lodged with DAY, otherwise next week.

Commissioner
SAINT
Hon. James Director next John McI Office open er from

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Wm Po Director next Discount Hours of Bills and lodged with DAY, otherwise hands until the

LA;
London.—M. Liverpool.—M. Edinburgh.—M. Paris.—M. Toronto.—A. We have no rope

CHARLOTTE
The Spring I Pleas was opened OREN, pre The following: EDWARD Thomas Joseph I William William Daniel I Bernard J. Dalin J. D. W Thomas Hugh M Daniel C A. W. S John P. George Joseph Hugh M Walter Alexan Wm. D John B His Honor's brief—he said absence of the volved upon hi he was happy I good order and was character cases of crime particular recommending in all the Coun There were have all been d close to-day.

The AMATE observed is pe until Monday justice to obey respectability o the Band could cede to their w

PRINTERS—
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SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22d day of APRIL 1843...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 10th day of JUNE next...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of GEORGE McCULLOCH...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 10th day of JUNE next...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of JOSHUA TRUE...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 10th day of JUNE next...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of JAMES W. CHANDLER...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold under a Writ of Vendition Exponas...

The first, situated in the Parish of Saint George...

The second, is also situated in the Parish of St. George...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY next...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of JOSEPH PRATT...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY next...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of JOSEPH PRATT...

road; on the South by a line running due East, from the South-east corner of Farm lot No. 7...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY next...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of JAMES LOCKWOOD and GEORGE LOCKWOOD...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 23d day of SEPTEMBER next...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of ALEXANDER WATSON...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews...

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of DAVID WOODCOCK...

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold under a Writ of Vendition Exponas...

WILLIAM KER, JOHN McKEAN, THOMAS TURNER, Trustees.

Jamaica Rum. Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber.

JAMES W. STREET, February 7, 1843.

TO LET. Coopers Shop on the Subscribers Wharfs...

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

HEADACHE. CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SICK HEADACHE.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste...

MYSTERIOUS. A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city...

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Puffing of the Heart, Oppression and Stagnation of the Chest...

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OLDRIDG'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out...

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TERMS.—Single copies 25 cents; Five copies \$1; Eleven copies \$3; Thirty copies \$5, or \$16 a hundred.

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The only article that produces and restores the HAIR; and WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, AN EYE-BROW; prevents Hair from falling off...

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, A preparation from Oriental Herbs of the most delightful fragrance...

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A WHITE POWDER of Oriental Herbs of the most delightful fragrance, which cleanses the Teeth and decays of spots from the Teeth...

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I will a round in one of the western section (some nine years man and his wife by all the con thriving country the blessing of a who had just ar fancy and child delights in repe and telling over the latter proud ing such a boy f Henry Wilcox farmer of Y — an education su him up in busin referred to, rath of the least pr He had marr old farm when third year; and been engaged in for about two ye tible business, a he was able to h hundred dollars. a fair business, (great), and he w it a happy b In the month chaut of Philad was intimate, es to the west on a the first blush o versation statu of the two you to his friend W business, and it would be a stea profits.

Before, howe his friend, pers William Howar the merchant amessed a large the counting ro With such gl his father's s and he having t the only recipie accure therefo the road to wea for him, and to bring dollars hopes and expe realized; for a business, his le fits amounted t lrs. He acco belles of the cit the most costl His coach and the startled mu Chesnut street of Mrs. Howell those who wish fashioned. He ceeded in bein shion, that he were contenti wanted a new might on blaz the manufactu and the patter of course drew becoming ensu "the charming the style, and it

But to retur ral dunning l six months a receiving statu closed, consid answera thed to appease h He went so see his friend since the vious, and but when Wilcox his nett gains f into a sneering Why, my de you put that f worth of good haps, having t you get your b be able to say, sand dollars!

It is that not t times the amou parts of the co keep an eye or all? Ha, ha, ha! you put that f you have been have done. I months, and h thousand doll