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THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

To settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in N. America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for giving up of Criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases:—

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America, described in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a Conventional line in said portions of the said Boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations, as are deemed just and reasonable, &c. &c. &c.

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows:—
Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designed and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in the Treaty of 1794, between the Government of the United States and Great Britain; thence North, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818 under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the River St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of said St. John river, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagmook; thence Southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the north-west branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or summit, or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. North intersects the South-west branch of the St. John; thence Southwesterly by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Merquette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previously to the year 1774, as the 15th degree of North latitude; and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and, from said point of intersection, West along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

ARTICLE II.

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neebrik channel, near Muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neebrik channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence, west of Jones Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said Island, to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point of the Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned Island lies near the northeastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last-mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal and the north-western main land, to the mouth of Pigeon river, and at the said river to, and thro' the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisagunaga & through that Lake, thence, to and thro' Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac de Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Nemecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods; thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49° 23 m. 55 s. north, and in longitude 95° 14 m. 38 s. west from the Observatory, at Greenwich; thence according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. If being understood that all the water communications and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from

the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

ARTICLE III.

In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New-Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said River shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence, shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the River St. John, and to and round the Falls of said River, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance that when within the Province of New-Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province; that, in like manner, the inhabitants of the Territory of the upper St. John determined by this treaty to belong to her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine; provided always, that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty, which the Governments respectively of Maine or of New-Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

ARTICLE IV.

All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such persons claim, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the North-eastern Boundary, some monies have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forest of the said territory, which monies were carried to a fund called "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries: It is hereby agreed, that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to the Government of the United States, within six months after the ratification of this treaty; and the proportions of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds and securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the U. States, they agreeing to receive for the use of, and paying over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further to pay and satisfy said States, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received therefor, from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and St. Lawrence Rivers, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and one by her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the first of May next, or as soon after as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described, from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John; and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said River, and along the River St. Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagmook; and from the outlet of said Lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the line described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and

shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the channels in the river St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Salt Islands, and on Barnhart Island; the channels in the river, Detroit, on both sides of the Island of Bois Blanc, and between island and both the American and Canadian shores, and all the several channels between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights and oblique of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the Slave Trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave Trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitives or person so charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.

The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for 5 years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall by duly ratified and the mutual exchange of ratification, shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in Duplicate, at Washington, the 9th day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

ASHBURNTON, [SEAL]
DANIEL WEBSTER, [SEAL]

The correspondence is upon the subject—1st. Of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West India Islands with American vessels driven by stress of weather or carried by violence into the ports of the colonies.

2d. On the subject of the Caroline—and 3d. On the subject of impressment—but except that a sort of apology, and plea of necessity, is made for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of our neutral rights—nothing is settled upon these points, and the President is understood to declare in his message accompanying the Treaty, that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of these matters further.

The correspondence is interesting, and most ably conducted. At another time an abstract of it will be furnished.

UNITED STATES.—The Crops.—There never was the like since the curse fell on Eden. Every where the farms are overladen with all sorts of produce. A gentleman from the far-west says he saw before he came away most splendid wheat fields given up to the hogs because the grain would not pay for

harvesting. The hogs, when fattened were not expected to sell for more than one cent a pound. What would the starving thousands of labouring and manufacturing operatives not give, if only they could fare like such pigs! This gentleman wanted to buy any quantity of goods if only he could pay in wheat at ninety cents per bushel, which was what the wheat would cost him delivered here, paying thirty cents a bushel for it at his own store. At that price he said he could get any quantity. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes, there is one universal acknowledgement of overwhelming abundance. We shall be obliged this year to import ten millions of dollars from France and England; for, although the stores of the interior are to a great extent empty of goods, yet our imports of merchandise, it is not likely, will equal our exports of produce. All the world seems just now in debt to our Atlantic cities, notwithstanding that they have lost so much money that it would almost seem they could have none left. The interior of our own country is certainly indebted to the sea-board largely, and the rates of exchange on England and the Continent prove that they also are our debtors.—[Journal of Commerce.]

NO MONEY.—The Sheriff of Crawford County, Missouri, has returned his papers, books, &c. into the court and resigned his office, assigning reasons that there is not money enough in the hands of the people of the county to pay their taxes, saying nothing about the executions, &c., from the courts, and he would not be the instrument of distressing them and sacrificing their property.

LIVERPOOL.—We are assured, on all hands, that trade is reviving; and that, notwithstanding the ravages and the enormous lying of the anti-corn-law faction, the mills are beginning to move with astonishing velocity. The quantity of cotton sold in Liverpool within the last ten days is a proof of this. The quantity of manufactured goods and of yarns bought in Manchester and other places, within the same period is additional proof.—[Liverpool paper.]

With sincere gratification do we announce the return from China of her Majesty's ship Wellesley, which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday last, bringing home the gallant and estimable officer under whose command the Royal Marines of the expedition have earned so much honour in that country, Lieutenant Colonel Edis. The Wellesley brings home 100 invalids from China and the Cape of Good Hope.—U. S. G.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by a medical student against a widow lady residing in Sligo, and for which notice of trial was served for the Mayo assizes, where the *venue* was laid, was compromised—the fair inconstant defendant having consented to pay a sum of £250.

A son of the Rev. T. Calder, Minister of the Wesleyan Chapel, Bristol, has lately been ordained a clergyman of the established Church.—[Church and State Gazette.]

CANADA.

The Examiner, who seems to have queer ideas about "responsible Government," thus speaks of Sir Charles Bagot and his Council. "Sir Charles Bagot and his Council have thus far pursued a course that evidently seems to tend towards liberality and justice, and have therefore, a very strong claim upon our support. . . . So the matter is reduced to this. Our present Executive, under Sir Charles Bagot, though not exactly as immaculate as he would wish, is by far the best that we can obtain, and although they do not effect all that we would desire, yet they have done more than any other administration that preceded them. . . . Under a Governor as honest as Sir Charles Bagot appears to be, there is good ground for the belief that the government will be conducted in 'accordance with the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives,' and the application of the theory of Responsible Government strictly enforced in practice. Under these circumstances, we deem it our duty earnestly to exhort the Reformers to refrain from offering any undue opposition to the Government, and rather by joining together in their support so far to strengthen their hands, that they, being entirely independent of the Tories, may fearlessly and successfully carry into operation those useful and liberal measures which we know it is their intention to bring forward."

QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—The Season and Crops.—The heavy showers at the close of the 1st month were succeeded by cold weather. On the morning of the 4th of August there was a white frost, which extended as far south as Pennsylvania and the valley of Ohio. During the last ten days the weather has been dry and warm; in some parts of the country, the farmers begin to complain of drought.

Haying is mostly over, and this crop, throughout Lower Canada, is abundant. Some barley was cut in the last week of July. It is a good crop as well as rye, peas, and Indian corn, which is now sown in great quantities in the upper districts, in consequence of the failure of the wheat from the fly or the worm which it deposits in the ear. Oats are changing colour, and are luxuriant. The small patches of three month bearded wheat sown late, have generally escaped the fly. The bald four months wheat is attacked as usual, during the last nine or ten years. Potatoes have missed in some places, but the crop will be an average.

Although, the crops throughout Canada may be said to be abundant, and the same is the case throughout the adjacent States; particularly to the West. Prices are consequently falling, and will be very low, should there be no failure of the crops in Europe. There will be plenty of food for the inhabitants of North America, and the producers will readily part with a share of it for labour. Comfortable clothing may be made among the

farmers or purchased cheap, and lodging and fuel are easily obtained. Thus the chief necessities of life may be obtained, and we must do with fewer luxuries, which our means and the derangement within our reach; grateful no longer place, that our misfortunes are not so all the while, which afflict our countries, whose boasted wealth, enterprise, and improvements, placed the honest industry and frugality of Canada, in the shade.—[Nelson's Gaz.]

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—W. Fisher, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—John Parkinson.

SAINT ANDREWS
Marine Assurance Association
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.
John McKean, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week—Wm. Babcock.
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week—R. M. Todd.
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.

LATEST DATES

London, Aug. 4. Montreal, Aug. 24.
Liverpool, Aug. 5. Quebec, Aug. 24.
Edinburgh, Aug. 1. Halifax, Aug. 24.
Paris, Aug. 1. New York, Aug. 27.
Toronto, Aug. 18. Boston, Aug. 29.

THE TREATY.

We have this morning the satisfaction of laying before our readers this important document which settles three points on which the two governments were at issue—viz the North Eastern Boundary—the Slave Question on the coast of Africa, and provides for the mutual surrender of Fugitive Criminals. The other points at issue such as the Caroline &c. have been arranged by diplomatic notes. The Editor of the *Albion* remarks:—
But in the arrangement of the North Eastern Boundary, England has made some sacrifices, and gained but little, except the settlement of a long-standing and irritating question, and that we admit is important. The line awarded by the King of Holland is adopted, with the exception of a small deviation from Lake Pohenagmook, of the river St. Francis, to one of the head branches of the St. John. (See the Map) For this small acquisition, Great Britain yields the use of the river St. John for floating down American timber and other articles—gives up a large strip of land from Lower Canada, and agrees furthermore to the surrender of Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, territory which is undoubtedly British, and which is of the utmost value to the United States as a military position. The loss of the Southern portion of the Madawaska Settlement, which will be now transferred to the State of Maine, is also to be lamented, for it is a wealthy, industrious, and populous community. The settlement was made under grants from the crown, and has always been under the British jurisdiction, forming an inconsiderable portion of the Province of New Brunswick. The inhabitants are chiefly of French descent. The Americans surrender no inhabitants.

It is proper, however, to state that all these sacrifices have not been made by Lord Ashburton; for Rouse's Point, the Madawaska Settlement, and the line by the St. Francis were all awarded to the United States by the King of the Netherlands; indeed, keeping the Netherlands award in view, the present arrangement is not so very objectionable, for the additional losses are only the strip of land in Lower Canada, before spoken of (the value of which we do not exactly know) and the surrender of the use of the river St. John to the people of Maine. In reference to this navigation of the St. John, it is doubtful how far it may be a loss or injury, or even a disadvantage for the quantity of timber and produce that will be sent down that stream and its tributaries from the American side, will rapidly augment the business of the river, and thus advance the wealth and prosperity of the city of St. John. The city of St. John in fact is the only port of outlet for all the vast territory the Americans will acquire; every log of timber cut, or bushel of wheat raised on the Aroostook, must pass through it to find a market. This must advance its commercial importance, and with it the importance of the province. These considerations, we trust, console New Brunswick for the loss of the Madawaska settlement.

It is stated in the Halifax Morning Post of Thursday last that the office of Collector of Import and Excise at that Port, vacant by the death of the Hon. H. N. Binney, is to be tendered to the Hon. Joseph Howe, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia. If it be a good situation, we hope it will, and that he may accept of it.

EMIGRANTS.—The Sydney "Free Press," notices the arrival at the port, of 360 emi-

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STANDARD.

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STANDARD.

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DATES
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2 Quebec—Aug. 24
1 Halifax—Aug. 24
1 New York—Aug. 27
5 Boston—Aug. 29

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Halifax Morning Post of
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the Sydney "Free Press,"
is the port, of 360 emi-

grants, from Stornaway—all in good health
and spirits. Two other vessels were expect-
ed from the same port.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
A Lover of Music's letter noticing the Con-
cert at St. George, was received too late for
insertion this week.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—The brilliant
transparency of a fine complexion is one of
the most valuable components of FEMALE
BEAUTY! When nature has been niggardly
in this respect, or where it is desired to pre-
serve or heighten her charms, ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR (a vegetable exotic production) has
been found the only efficacious, and at the
same time innoxious preparation.

In removing every unsightly irregularity
of the skin, whether occasioned by illness,
irritation of the surface from exposure, either
to cold winds, the sun, sea breezes, or other
accidental causes, the operation of the KA-
LYDOR is certain, expeditious, and delightfully
soothing and refreshing—never failing to
realize a healthy and radiant bloom.

See Advertisement.

MARRIED

On Tuesday, the 30th August, by the Rev.
Dr. McLean, Mr. JOHN BREEN to Miss ELI-
ZA GRAHAM, both of this town.

On Wednesday last the 31st ult. by the Rev.
Dr. Alley, HARVEY MORRIS Esq. Surgeon of
H. M. S. "Racer" to LOUISA fourth daugh-
ter of Henry Clutterbuck Esq. M. D. of Lon-
don

At Calais, on the 23d ult. Japhet Hill M.
Allister Esq. of St. Stephen, to Miss Lucy
Wilder of Pembroke, Maine.
Same place on Sunday Mr. Zimri B. Hey-
ward of Calais, to Miss Rebecca Scott,
daughter of Mr. W. C. Scott of Oak Hill, St.
James.

At Carleton, on the 26th ult. by the Rev.
G. M. Barratt, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Sa-
muel W. Belyea, to Miss Isabella Boyle.

DIED

At Halifax, on the 21st ult., aged 76 years,
the Honourable HUBERT NEWTON BUNNEY,
Collector of Import and Excise at this port,
which office he held for the long period of
fifty years. Few individuals have passed
from this transitory scene who enjoyed more
highly the esteem and confidence of their
fellows men. As a public officer his conduct
was distinguished by the strictest integrity,
and the courtesy of the gentleman. Honour-
ed for a long period of time with a seat in the
Council, his constant aim was to promote the
prosperity of the Province, and uphold the
prerogatives of the Crown. Domestic in his
habits, and happy in his family circle, the
Christian's duties were his guides; and, in his
sickness, he had all the Christian's hopes to
sustain him.

At St. John, on the 18th ult. Frederick
W. C. Ford, infant son of Lieut. C. E. Ford,
Royal Engineers.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 27, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
port, Sundries to sundry.

—30, brig Elizabeth, Phipps, Griffin, Bar-
badoes, Ball's.

CLEARED.

Aug. 37, Brig. Sapphire, Cook, Barbadoes,
Lumber, by Wm. Babcock &
Son.

— " brig John, Brown, Hull, Deals, by
John Wilson.

—30, Ship Sir Charles Napier, Griffin,
Liverpool, Timber, &c. Jas.
Porter.

— " brig St. Andrews, Meloney, Deme-
rara, Lumber, Wm. Babcock
and Son.

Notice.

I hereby given that the following per-
son has been assessed as a Non-resident in
the amount opposite his name, for the Port
and County Rates for the years 1841 and
1842, on real estate, situate in the Parish
of Penfield, generally known as the "Wood-
land Property," and unless some person or
persons pay the same to the Subscribing
together with costs and charges, the said real
estate or such part thereof as may be re-
quired for that purpose, will after three
months from this date, be advertised and
sold by the Sheriff, the first giving thirty
days notice of the time and place of Sale as
by law required.

James Rait Esq. 23 3 7 1/2
ISAAC JUSTASON
Collector.

Penfield September 1, 1842—35 rm.

Smith's Anvils Vices, BELLOWS, &c.

Ex Ship "Samuel" from Liverpool, via St.
John, Just Received.

4 PAIR Smith's Bellows,
6 Best bright Vices—"Hiles" Anvils.
1 Cast Tea Kettles and Saucepans.
6 Casts best Horse Nails.

1 Cast Shot assorted.
1 Keg 2 Inch Bolt Nails.
1 Cast Sad Irons.

1 Do. Patent enameled Saucepans and Cover.
Tartaric improved Rim Locks, &c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Sept. 1st 1842.

Sugar, Tea &c.

Now Landing and for Sale by the Subscriber.

10 HHDS. }
4 Bbls. } Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Hds. } Molasses,
6 Chests Congo Tea,
3 Qrs. Castles Superior Cherry Wine,
1 Pipe Superior Port Wine,
20 Kegs London White Lead.

10 Boxes } Soap.
1 Cast Paris White, Putty, &c. &c.
Aug. 31st 1842. J. W. STREET.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews,
NINTH SEPTEMBER 1842.

A Ashburner Mr E.
Anderson Hugh
Anderson William
Adams Charles E.

B Berry Thomas
Bradley Charles 2
Bowering James
Booth John

C Cook Capt. Amos H
Cookson Ralph
Chamberlain Hiram
Coughlin John
Cairns James
Conally Edward
Courtney John
Culter Mathew
Craig James

D Duncanson Miss Isabel
Davis Samuel
Disnoire James
Douglas Michael
Donnelly Francis
Dunnevan Daniel
Dunsey Catherine
Dunnevan Patrick
Delaney John

E Eastman Mrs Sarah
Eastman John
Ervin David & E
Ford John
Fay John
Fenderson Mrs Susan
Ferguson Elizabeth

G Greenan Hugh
Goudie John
Greenwood George
Gillon T
Gunn Susan
Graham Hugh

H Harley Timothy J
Hannah Miles
Howe John
Higgins Michael
Hudson Capt John
Hutchings Elizabeth
Hunter John
Howes S B
Hammond James
Hammond James 2
Hinchings Henry
Havill John
Holland Laurier
Hagerty Michael
Haltorn Catherine

K Kingon Ireland
Keeve Charles 2
Kevill Andrew
Killy T
Kerr John 2

L Lindsay Abner
Lyons David
Luntun James
Lennon John

M Meloney Mrs W
Mulligan John
Morrison Cornaby
Morrison J
Main John
Morrison D D 2
Murphy Timothy
Murphy Patrick
Murry William
Maxwell Hugh
Mulligan George
McNamee John
Allam John
Guyre Thomas
Lead Mrs Eliza
Gee Mr
Stay Dr 2
Farlane Julia Ann
Farlane Archibald
Gee Charles
Gill Mrs
Goul Peter
Curdy Peter
Shane Patrick 2
Clean William
Carty James
Kenney Michael

N Nickle Margaret
Nixon Samuel

O O'Hara John
O'Keilly Johanna
O'Donoghue John
O'Donoghue Mrs.
O'Brien William
O'Dell D J
Orr William

P Price James H
Peterson Samuel 2
Paul Mrs Elzior
Price Mrs Anna
Regon John
Robinson Andrew
Reynolds John
Robinson Hugh
Russell James
Russell Miss Ann
Robbins Capt B

S Southack James H
Selly Rachel
Smith Sarah
Stevenson Alexander
Speer Alexander
Stevenson Alex
Stiles Eliza
Stevenson William
Sheekhan Daniel
Scullion Thomas
Smith Henry
Scott James
Shaw Miss Sarah

T Thompson Cornelius
Upton Charles
Whaler Edward
Woodside Mrs Sarah
Waycott John

For Saint Patricks.
Benson Cyrus
Barney Pitt
Barry John
Ballantine William
Cassidy Rev. Mr.
Creedy William T
Driffin Robert
Dunmuth Reuben
Glass John 2
Hopkins David
Haley Thomas
Henderson John
Lowdon Edward P

For Deer Island.
Garrison Mrs Ann
Baraby Rev James B
Campbell Charles
Eaton Jonathan R
Garrison Murray

Persons calling for any of the above will
please say advertised.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

Public Notice is hereby given. That The
Court of COMMON PLEAS and General
Sessions of the Peace, for the County of
Charlotte, will be holden at Saint Andrews,
in said County, on TUESDAY the TWENTIETH
day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock A.
M; when all persons having business thereat
are requested to attend.

By Order of the Justices,
VIBOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Aug 26, 1842.—m 34.

ALL Persons having Accounts with, or
against the County, will render the same in,
on or before the 13th of September next.

By Order, W. HATCH,
Clerk.

Aug 26, 1842.—m 34.

ALL COLLECTORS OF RATES,
who have not paid in the amount of
their Assessment monthly according to law,
will be prosecuted.

By Order, W. HATCH,
Clerk.

Aug 26, 1842.—m 34.

FIRST BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGIMENT OF MILITIA. BATTALION ORDERS.

Captains and Officers commanding Com-
panies in the First Battalion Charlotte Coun-
ty Militia, are hereby Ordered, forthwith to
furnish the Quarter Master, with Lists of the
Aliens and Exempts, within their respective
districts.

The districts to be as follows:
Capt. Rodger's district to extend from the
Town Plat, to Capt. John McCurdy's and
Edward's corner.

Capt. Berry's from Harriet to King street.
Capt. Stinson's from King street to Indian
Point.

Capt. Aymar's Navy Island.
Capt. McCurdy's the Lower country district.
Lieut. Geo Simpson's the Upper do do.

And all persons between Sixteen and Sixty
years of age, residing in the parish of St.
Andrews, who are liable to do duty in the
Militia, and are not at present enrolled accord-
ing to Law are hereby Notified to enroll
themselves with the Officer Commanding the
district in which they reside—in default of
which, they will be proceeded against as the
Law directs.

Captains and Officers Commanding Com-
panies are ordered, immediately after the 3d
September, to proceed to collect fines from
all Defaulters, and pay them over to the
Quarter-Master of the Battalion, as by Law
directed, in default of which, the Command-
ing Officer is determined to enforce the 41st
Section of the Militia Law.

The attention of the Officers of the first
Battalion is particularly directed to the Cir-
cular of His Excellency the Commander in
Chief of which the following is a copy:

"CIRCULAR."
Frederick, 8th Nov., 1841.
(Adjutant General's Office.)

SIR,
The Lieutenant Governor having observed
from the returns that several Officers were
absent from the last annual Inspection, the
Commanding Officers of Battalions are re-
quested to intimate to them, that if they should
on future occasions absent themselves, with-
out leave, and without assigning any suffi-
cient cause, it will become His Excellency's
duty to supersede them, as it would otherwise
be impossible, with justice, to enforce the
penalties of the Law against Men, to whom
such an example should not be held out.

By Command,
Geo. Shore,
Adjutant General Militia.

To Lieut. Col. }
Commanding Batt. }
Militia.

By Order of the Lieut. Colonel Command-
ing.

J. H. WHITLOCK,
Adjutant.

St. Andrews, August 26, 1842.—m 34.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

COMPETITORS for the Premiums of-
fered by the CHARLOTTE COUNTY AG-
RICULTURAL SOCIETY for the Crop of 1842,
are hereby informed, that samples of not
less than one bushel of each description of
ROOTS offered for a Premium will be re-
ceived accompanied with the affidavit of the
Converter and one respectable witness,
at the old Court House, on Saturday the 30th
of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and
samples of the different descriptions of
GRAIN will likewise be received at the
same time and place, when the different
Committees will proceed to award the Pre-
miums to the successful competitors; and
in order to avoid all unnecessary trouble to
competitors, one of the Committee, or some
person designated by them, will attend in
all cases, to see four perches of ground mea-
sured from each acre offered for competition,
the Crop to be averaged by the proceeds.
No deviation from this rule will be per-
mitted.

The following Gentlemen are appointed
the Committee for Grain.
James Brown Jr. Esq.
D. Mowat Esq.
Mr. Hugh Cavan
Mr. Thos. Turner,
Mr. Thos. Sime.

And the following Gentlemen are the
Committee for Potatoes and Turnips:
Hon. H. Hatch,
Mr. John Lochary,
Mr. John McCurdy,
Mr. John McDoual,
Mr. Donald D. Morrison,

Per Order,
D. D. MORRISON,
Secretary.

St. Andrews, August 26, 1842.—m 34.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

A Schoolmaster is wanted at INDIAN
ISLAND, he must be able to pass his exami-
nation before the Board of Education for
this County, at St. Andrews. For further
particulars apply to Capt. MOSE, one of the
Trustees for Schools for West Isles.

August 26, 1842.—m 34

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to inform all Persons
indebted to him, either by Note or Book
account, that unless they come and settle their
accounts on or before the 1st. DAY OF SEPTEMBER
next, they will be put into proper hands
for collection. And he begs to impress upon
the minds of those for whom this notice is in-
tended, that circumstances prevent him from
exceptions, or giving any longer time.

C. BRADLEY
St. Andrews, Aug. 16, 1842.

THE "FIRST PRODUCTIONS" IN THE WORLD FOR THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!!!

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
GLASSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in
the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms,
the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Child-
ren, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a
BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON PURCHASING, BEWARE OF COUNTER-
FEITS!! 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.

Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.
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
29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS NOTE IS GENUINE.
Price 2s 6d; 7s; Family Bottles, (containing four
small) 10s 6d; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, A preparation from Oriental Exotics, is now uni- versally known as the only safe and efficient pro- tector and beautifier of the Skin and Complexion. The 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 rugged and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the complexion it imparts a juvenile rosy hue, and to the neck, hand and arm, a delicate and fairness unrivalled.

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

Price 4s 6d. and 2s 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 Enam-
el, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, ren-
dering them delicately White. Being an Anti-Scor-
butic, it eradicates the Scum from the Gums,
strengthens, braces and renders them of a healthy
red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth,
which often remain after fevers, taking medicine
&c. and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 2s 6d per box, duty included.

NOTICE.—The Name and Address of the
Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON
GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Govern-
ment stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR"
and "ODONTO," also printed, in red, on the Wrap-
per in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! com-
posed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredi-
ents, and 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.

Edward Stentiford

KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale
an assortment of
Carriages, Waggon, Gigs, Sleighs, Wheels,
Wheelbarrows, Carriage Ploughs, &c.
2200 Wheels in sets now on hand.

E. S. will take the following articles in
payment for any of the above, viz. Hay,
Oats, Beet, Pork, Ash Lumber, Cedar or
Pine boards, long or short Shingles, Hem-
lock bark, Cordwood, Raw Hides, or other
satisfactory payment.

Waggon to hire by the day, week, month,
or year as may be agreed on.

N. B. A Horse and Carriage to hire.
St. Andrews, August 26, 1842.—m 34

SECOND BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA, BATTALION ORDERS.

In consequence of the great neglect in the
Officers commanding Companies in not having
the fines collected according to Law, from the
delinquents at the last General Inspection, I
am directed by the Lieutenant Colonel Com-
manding to call the attention of officers Com-
manding Companies to 41 Section Militia Law,
which Law the Lieutenant Colonel is deter-
mined to put in full force when the officer
has neglected to collect the fines.

RICHARD MCGEE,
Adjutant.

2d Battalion C. C. Militia.
St. Andrews, August 18th, 1842.

MILITIA BATTALION ORDERS.

SECOND
BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY

THE First Division of the Battalion consist-
ing of Captains Clinch's, Seely's, Pratt's,
Wallace's, Mathewson's, Knight's, Calhoun,
and Justason's Companies, to muster at the
Lower Falls of Magalloway, on FRIDAY the
16th of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
for General Inspection.

The Second Division
Consisting of Captains Turner, S. McFarlane's,
McCallum's, and D. McFarlane's Companies,
to muster at the Lower Mills Digdegash, on
SATURDAY the 17th of September next, at
10 o'clock a. m. for General Inspection.

By Order of the Lieut. Colonel Commanding
RICHARD MCGEE,
Adjutant.

St. Andrews, August 12, 1842.—m 33

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make advances on Carriage
Consigned to his friends in Jamaica by draft
on New York at 90 days sight as follows,
on Boards \$3 per M.
on good Shingles \$2 per M.

The Vessels to call at Morant Bay for orders.
St. Andrews, July 29, 1842.

Advertisements omitted this week will be in-
serted in our next.



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 in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint 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 thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so 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 Premises 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 SATURDAY the 10th day of September when it will positively take place, at one o'clock p. m.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
August 27, 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 or 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, Stores, 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 18s. 10d. recovered by him against John Cunningham et al, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. 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 McLAHLAN, 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.

THOS. 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 Digdegwah 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.

THOS. 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 to the late John McMaster, deceased, of and of 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 Passamaquoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdegwah Property" now in the occupation to 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 Maguadavick River, purchased by the late John McMaster, from one Joseph Gunnison, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Dams, and other erections thereon, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £146, &c. at the suit of Wm. Smith, Alexander Smith and John Smith.

THOS. 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, Junr, 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 Maguadavick 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 Gilmour, and bounded North by the said Gilmour lot, West by the road on Highway, South by Land owned by George D. Gilmour, and East by the Maguadavick 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 18s. 3d with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. 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 effectually 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 the distressing complaints completely relieved and cured although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Sphen's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is the 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 the many secure the great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

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

MYSTERIOUS.

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

Answer—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Huxes Acre and Bone Liment externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

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

(Externally) in the following complaints: Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIX'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS, AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been the tongue—without, or

to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, "Purge"—The sickly 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, and 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. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, 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, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change partially 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 health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

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:—A. D. 1841 by Thomas Jones, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

Warned the only genuine. Messrs. Comstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O. C. LIX.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!

THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain water 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, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the scalp, 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, who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

OLD BRIDGES.

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, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most annoying article on a gentleman's coat collar,) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be the Balm of Columbia, and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be the Balm of Columbia, and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, 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