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THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
A year, delivered in town or called for,
\$1.00. Do. when forwarded by mail.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
at the rate of 12 lines and under, 3s
Each repetition of Do 12 lines 24 p. line
First insertion of all over 12 lines 24 p. line
Each repetition over 12 lines 12 p. line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

BY AUTHORITY.
By His Excellency Major General Sir John
Horey, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant
Governor and Commander in Chief of the
Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.
J. H. HOREY, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly of
this Province stands prorogued to
Tuesday the nineteenth day of December in-
stant, and it is highly expedient for diverse
weighty considerations, arising out of the
state of affairs in Lower Canada, that the
said General Assembly should meet at an
early period; I do therefore hereby summon
the said General Assembly to meet at Freder-
icton on Thursday the twenty eighth day
of December instant, for the despatch of
business.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Freder-
icton, the eighth day of December, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and thirty seven, and in the
first year of Her Majesty's reign.
By His Excellency's Command.
W. F. ODELL.

The following notices, on the nature and treat-
ment of that noble and useful animal the
Horse, are taken from a London periodical,
dedicated exclusively to such subjects. It
has been sent us by an intelligent gentleman
of our neighbourhood, with a suggestion that
its publication might be acceptable to many
of our Subscribers; and after perusing the
work, we are induced to present them with
this first portion of it, and shall continue to
give them the whole treatise.

HORSES.

PURCHASE OF HORSES, TRICKS OF
DEALERS, &c.

To buy a horse and be taken in, is
generally considered by the uninitiated in these
matters as synonymous terms. This regu-
lar is practiced to a very great extent, and
will pretend to deny, nevertheless most persons
have in a great degree only themselves
to blame. There are very few horse dealers
who really know any thing about the animal
they sell, beyond the form which accords their
approval, yet almost every one particularly
if he has ever been possessed of one horse,
considers himself a judge. It is an enervating
task to take up the horse dealer's cause, but
it is necessary as it is the intention of this
work, to make every one fully master of the
horse under every circumstance, that every
man who purchases should be thoroughly un-
derstood, so as to place him on a level with
the greatest adept, (it may be here remarked,
that good judges prefer buying of dealers
rather than gentlemen.) We must however
admit that the greater portion of dealers
would rather cheat themselves by an act
approaching to robbery, even though they
were loaves by the same, than be truly honest,
they imagine they have not proved their
personage, upon which they much ride
themselves, unless they happen to have taken
in their customer. There are others again
who compel them to act unfairly, by their
eagerness and credulity in expecting to ob-
tain horses possessing both beauty and ac-
complishment, for little or nothing. Though
by far the greater number pursue this course,
yet there are a few who are exceedingly fair
and honest in their dealings, many instances
of which shall be given at some future pe-
riod, but it is so much the fashion in these
days to condemn them, that the circumstance
of even keeping their horses in the condition
they are obliged to do, termed by them the
bloom, we are obliged, as a dealer can hard-
ly sell a poor beast out of condition, as every
one considers it diseased, is called an unfair
act, so also is that of following them with a
whip, though it may be necessary to show
them even properly, why then should the
horse dealer be denounced as every thing
that is mean and vile, when he merely takes
the liberty of other tradesmen do, that of show-
ing their goods to the best advantage. To
show the absurdity of expecting to obtain
first rate horses for small sums, we need only
observe, that the cost of a colt to the breeder
is not less than ten pounds per annum, and
in the London market, where horses are not
generally liked until five years of age, prior to
that being considered too young for work
makes his cost alone fifty pounds, (suppos-
ing he should have been possessed of him
that period), independent of casualties, such
as accidents and diseases, to both of which,
young horses are extremely liable, expense
incurred by brood mares, &c. &c., all these
circumstances being taken into considera-
tion, it is surprising, that the superior horses
fetch the prices they do, but that it is worth
while to breed at all. In addition to these
reasons, there are others which the uninitiated
are taken in, these men go into a dealer's
yard, with a consequence proportionate to
the value they set upon their presumed knowl-
edge, as no responsibility rests with them,
they allow the man to deceive himself. If
only contrary a person goes to a respectable
dealer, and being ignorant of a fair
remunerative price, which after all he must
do to obtain good article, I am convinced
he will find in set as fairly, and conscien-
tiously as any other tradesman, the whole

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Volume 4. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1837. Number 49.

MONTHLY ALMANAC						
1837.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Odd days	
Friday	1	8	15	22	29	
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30	
Sunday	3	10	17	24	31	
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Wednesday	6	13	20	27		
Thursday	7	14	21	28		
MOON'S PHASES						
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responsibility in this case resting with him.
There is also another class of would-be
judges, whom we cannot pass over without
mention, these latter have a fixed price, as
the standard of perfection, say horse below
that being absolutely worthless, is their esti-
mation, while any thing beyond, they consider
what is termed a fancy value. Some of
this standard so low as even thirty or forty
guineas, and expect to obtain the highest
quality of horses for so small a sum, as a
breeding &c. It is needless to point out
the absurdity of such expectations, and the
general want of horse knowledge, in per-
sons entertaining such opinions. We can
only attribute their having obtained such suc-
cess from being acquainted with men who
are really judges, but who would afford to
purchase the highest priced horses at first
hands, (i. e. fresh from the first rate dealers),
and therefore content themselves with what
is called by the one class used horses, and
good services by the other. That there are
some both sound and useful to be procured
for small sums we do not deny, but they are
usually bad action or are unsightly animals.

A few remarks on approaching them
in their Stall, and the Effects of Thieving.
Never approach a horse either too quick,
or as if you were afraid. This is the way
horses learn to kick, it being their natural
way of defending themselves when alarmed
from behind. If approached very suddenly,
they throw out their heels, from apprehen-
sion of mischief, and to avert the threat-
ened evil, defend themselves only, it is they
kick; they are not kicking because they are
angry. They are also alarmed when they
see any one approach timidly, and on the
least sudden movement they cringe in
their stall; this adds to the fright of the
party, he starts some other quick movement,
and the horse is frightened. Then this poor
animal is the victim of his own feelings, he
is not vicious, he is not malicious, he is
punished. This only makes the poor
beast worse, and he thinks of the threatening
every time he is approached. All our
horses have we always been amongst strange horses,
independent of attending the various reposi-
tories in London and country fairs, he has
having in some years, upon his thirty colts
to breed, and yet never met with but one
kick, and that a slight and accidental one,
neither have we ever had any vicious horse,
unless it was so prior to coming into our
hands, and of which, in every variety, we
have had our share, but they have never re-
mained so with us.

From the Morning Courier Extra of Friday
IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSQUOI
BAY: DEFEAT OF THE REBELS
BY THE VOLUNTEERS.

"On Wednesday evening, as the rebels
under the command of the famous Gagnon,
were returning from Swanton, which they
had been for the purpose of procuring arms,
they were attacked by a party of the Missis-
quoi Volunteers at Moore's corner, about two
miles from Missisquoi Bay. The result of
the attack was the complete defeat of the re-
bels. Seven or eight men were taken pris-
oners, together with two pieces of brass can-
non, 40 loads of arms, and two wagons
with baggage, provisions, and four casks of
powder. The Volunteers had but one hour
previous to the attack, received their arms.
They did not wait for the proper distribution
upon them, but broke open the cases, and
immediately went out to meet the rebels. An
express reached St. Johns with letters from
the Hon. R. Jones, stating the above facts,
at 6 o'clock last evening.

The following is part of a letter from a
gentleman residing a few miles above Isle
aux Noix, dated Tuesday evening last.
On Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, about
250 rebels headed by Mr. Gagnon, left Point
la Mole, passed through Henryville without
opposition, proceeded on to Missisquoi Bay
Village, where they knocked down the senti-
nel on guard, and took his arms from him.
From thence they continued their march over
the lines to join Cote's party and return with
a fresh supply of arms and ammunition. As
soon as these facts were known, a general
alarm was rapidly spread through the neigh-
bourhood, a muster made, and a determina-
tion agreed to, that they would be in readi-
ness to give the rebels a salutary return.
The brave fellows, who were joined by
a party from the Bay Village, met the re-
bels on Wednesday night on their return,
about 10 o'clock, near Mr. Moore's house,
two miles south of the Village, where the
enemy commenced a heavy fire with cannon
and musketry, but we were up to bush kick-
ing as well as they were, and returned the
compliment in gallant style, thereby caus-
ing them to retreat back over the line, leav-
ing in possession of 2 pieces of cannon,
35 muskets in packages, a large number of
newly invented pills, with long handles, and
some kegs of ammunition and baggage. Four
of the rebels killed and several wounded,
including their chief leader, Gagnon,

morally—some say he is dead. Six were
taken prisoners, and have just now passed
down to Isle aux Noix. Some of their
horses were killed and some captured. Not
one of the Volunteers received the slightest
wound.
I have just returned from Clarendonville,
where I saw the articles that were taken from
the rebels. Among them are the beautiful
saddles which were presented to Dr. Cote
and his brother officers by the fair ladies of
Swanton. I think Sir John will not regret
the sending out of arms to the brave fellows
in this place, although the number sent out
is much too small, only fifty stand of arms
for four companies of militia, exceeding in
number 250. We expect an additional sup-
ply soon.

The Governor of the State of Vermont has
issued a proclamation, stating that the rebels
who are lurking about the borders must
leave that State in five days, or limit which
for armed last night. How the fellows are
hunted.—They are close on the heels and
can neither go back nor come forward.

Postmaster.—Friday morning, December
8.—The latest true accounts from the place
where the action was fought, give the number
of the rebels found dead, seven in the field,
and the work in the vicinity much stained
with blood. Gagnon is dead. He was at-
tended by a Doctor, but he expired. Six more
prisoners were brought in last night and for-
warded to the others on the island.

Of the number of the prisoners, we cannot
speak positively. The above letter makes
it to be 12. The other letter of which we
have spoken, says 11. Mr. Moore, who was
informed, reports a large number. Among
those taken, were Dr. Kimball, of Chesham,
and Mr. Robert Shore, Milnes Bonchere, the
latter wounded in the foot. It is probable
that the prisoners will be brought into town
this morning, and we shall then know their
number certainly.—It is now said that Cote
was not in the engagement.

We have just learned from good authority,
that Mr. P. B. Blanchard, late partner of
T. S. Brown, in his hardware concern, a few
hours since arrested prisoner together with two
other individuals, in the township of Kings-
bury, in the act of distributing inflammatory
handbills.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.
UPPER CANADA.—Such is the state of ex-
citement in this province and along the frontier
in reference to the rebels, that it is extremely
difficult to obtain authentic information from the seat
of war. The most exaggerated statements are
published on slight authority, apparently to
excite and excite the people of the United
States, and elicit their sympathies in favour
of the colonists. It will be recollected, that the
accounts from Toronto, published yesterday,
left the patriots in possession of that city
in the attitude of fighting terms to the go-
vernment and his council.

We have been favoured with the copy of a
letter, of the date of December, from Toron-
to, which states that at the time of writing
thelatter (about noon) the government forces
were engaged with the patriots, about two
miles from the city of Toronto, from which
place they had been driven.

The express who brought the letter fur-
ther states that he came out of the city with
the troops, and that before he passed them,
three rounds had been fired upon the rebels.

Another letter from Toronto states that
there were then in Toronto, in the opinion
of the writer, at least twenty royalists to one
patriot.
From all the information that we have
gathered, we consider this movement of the
rebels, as not only ill timed, but also ex-
tremely ill managed. Had they pushed
ahead, immediately after taking possession of
Toronto, there would have been little oppo-
sition of moment, to them in the Upper Pro-
vince. Some of the royal militia would not
obey the government orders to turn out, and
few volunteers, such was the general panic.
When it was found, however, that the patri-
ots were, from some cause, remaining in-
active, their fears were dispelled, and numerous
reinforcements were obtained.

Mr. McKenzie, we now learn, commanded
the reformers in person.
We have also before us a proclamation by
Sir F. B. Head, which is full of royal expres-
sions and praise of bravery, &c. of the royal
volunteers.

He also offers a reward of "1000 pounds
to any one who will apprehend and deliver
up to justice William Lyon Mackenzie, and
500 pounds to any one who will apprehend
and deliver up to justice David Gibson, or
Samuel Lount, or Jesse Lloyd, or Silas Ple-
mer, and the same reward and free par-
don will be given to any of their accomplices
who will render this public service, except
that they shall have committed in their own
person, the crime of murder or arson, and
all the leaders of the above named, "con-
tinued the proclamation," who have been se-
duced to join this unnatural rebellion, and
are hereby called to their duty to their so-
vereign—to obey the laws—and to live hence-
forward as good and faithful subjects—and
they will find the government of their queen
as indulgent as it is just.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

In Ireland the stacking and ultimate ac-
cumulation of the abundant crop is now pass-
ing, and the markets evince the superiority of
quality and the condition of the new growth
of the 18th instant. He was on his road to Mu-
nich.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst are now at Ver-
sailles.
This week Mr. Shaw, London, will propose,
and Mr. Stuart second the re-election of Mr.
Abraham to the Speakership. No opposi-
tion is now talked of.

Mr. Macaulay will shortly return to England
having resigned his Indian appointment.
The sale of the Stud took place at Hamp-
ton Court on Wednesday. The stud brought
15,000 guineas; being a larger sum than
was ever sold.

We are happy to be enabled to state, that
there is little doubt that the three chief houses
viz. Messrs. Wadde, Wiggins, and Wilson &
Co. will ultimately be enabled to liquidate all
claims upon them. If proof were wanting of
the honest intention of the American mer-
chants, it may be found in the large amount
of specie shipped by them to this country;
which amounts since June last to nearly 15,
000,000 dollars of declared exports; and if
we may credit a report recently made public,
the surreptitious shipment of bullion at New
York has been of equal amounts so that the
whole amount of precious metals imported
from the United States into Great Britain
during the period referred to, has been nearly
\$30,000,000, or 26,000,000 sterling.

The completion of the accounts from
Spain is favourable this week to the Queen.
Don Carlos has exhibited some energy in fol-
lowing Don Carlos; when he again defeated
with considerable loss, on the 14th inst.,
at Alameda del Rey. It is said that the Car-
list officers have had violent quarrels as to the
part of Spain best suited for winter quar-
ters.

The Duke of Wellington has accepted the
invitation of the City authorities to the
dinner at Whitehall on the 9th of November.
Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham have,
it is said, declined the invitation.
The Portuguese Deputies, in Cortes as-
sembled have decided that the Second Cham-
ber shall consist of members exclusively se-
lected by the people for a limited period.
This is considered a finishing blow to the
Portuguese Peerage. The financial embar-
rassments of the country still press heavily on
the Government; and when the last accounts
were sent from Lisbon to Cortes had adopted
an expedient even of temporary relief.

Two Augsburg Gazette contains a report
generally credited, that King Ernest intends
to treat the Hanoverian constitution of 1835
as a dead letter, and to summon the States
according to the constitution of 1819.
The Working Men's Association of Lon-
don, have published an Address to the Work-
ing Classes of America, which deserves at-
tention as a sign of the times, and as an in-
dication of the efforts of the masses are mak-
ing in this country to improve their social
condition and acquire political influence.

The rumour that Lord Hill will give way
to the Duke of Cambridge at the Horse
Guards has been revived this week, by the
Morning Herald.

The following is part of an article in a jour-
nal published at Belfast in Maine. Some
of its points bear directly on similar at-
tacks on the Militia in this Province, and
offer a curious coincidence of opinions
under widely different circumstances.—
THE MILITIA.

"Moral degradation precedes lax discipline."
Those who have noticed the passing events
of their day, with any interest, can hardly
fail to have observed, that some 8 or 10 years
since, a simultaneous attack was made upon
the militia system throughout our whole coun-
try. It was assailed with the utmost violence
and by every weapon that could be brought
to aid in its demolition. All the force of rail-
road ridicule, and the power of the press, were
put in requisition to render the system odious
and the service disgusting. The act of car-
icaturing was resorted to, and the country
for a time, was flooded with prints—pictures
—showing off, in the worst possible light,
militia officers and militia trainings. These
vulgarious lampoons were vain and
silly enough to suppose, and they have their
disciples now, that society can be governed
by public opinion—provided that opinion is
their own; and impatient of delay in realiz-
ing their airy dreams, they could not wait to
prepare the public mind for an abrogation
of the militia laws, but must degrade the pub-
lic morals by ridiculing the soldier, to induce
him to neglect a solemn duty, and the officer
to violate his more solemn oath!
The officer who was under the most solemn
oath to do his duty enjoined by law, and to
obey the orders of his superiors, was contin-
ually held up as a proper object for ridicule
and contempt. This was the first step in the
moral degradation which preceded the lax
discipline of the few past years.

The next step was to continue the cry a-
gainst the local militia and favour the get-
ting up of volunteer uniformed companies, to

be recruited from the young men—in the up-
per circles, who could afford the expense of
fines, and the time to drill. And to render
this last expedient the more popular and suc-
cessful, female influence must be brought to
bear upon this question. It was about this
time, he it remembered, that female influence
upon society, first began to be properly ap-
preciated—women, through all preceding
times, had never, till then assumed her pro-
per rank. And through this influence uni-
formed companies grew rapidly and surpris-
ingly into public favour; and the value of the
services of this discipline of troops rose in a
corresponding ratio—in their own estimation.
To see a company of young ladies assem-
bled to unfurl their country's banner to the
breeze—and to present it to the keeping of
a company of well dressed young men—ac-
companied with a very pretty address, couched
in terms of glowing patriotism, from a very
pretty speaker—was a circumstance not
likely to be overlooked, or soon forgotten, by
the soldiers who receive the precious gift.
Then follows as a matter of course for they
could do no less, the MILITARY BALL—and
there, a military excursion to some neigh-
bouring village or city to show-off their dress,
and their discipline, and parades of such hospi-
tality as may be tendered them.

The time has not yet come—and long may
it be deferred—when any one class of citizens
can say to the others—WE ALONE ARE WORTHY
TO BEAR ARMS. BLUCHER.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews
Temperance Society, held in the Methodist
Chapel on Thursday evening the 14th inst.
the following report was read and ordered to
be printed.

The committee of the St. Andrews Tem-
perance Society, although they cannot an-
nounce the pleasing intelligence of a great
increase of Members since September last,
trust that their quarterly report will not be
altogether wanting in interest. What has
been deficient in individual exertion amongst
ourselves has been more than compensated by
the favourable reception in other parts of the
County of the project for forming a County
Temperance society. This measure which
originated in a resolution passed by this so-
ciety in October last, has been so far acted
upon, that a Constitution and laws for such
an institution have been framed, and are
now about being printed—previous to their
being submitted to the consideration of our
sister societies in different parts of the County.

It is almost needless to say that such can-
didate cannot be otherwise than favorable
when it is known that the rules for the go-
vernment of the proposed society were framed
with the assistance and advice of a great
many officers and members belonging to those
societies. The meeting for the permanent
organization of this County Society will take
place in April next, before that time the pro-
posed constitution of the said Society will be
submitted for your approval.

The committee would particularly direct
the notice of this society, to the very mate-
rial alteration in its pledges and rules, and if
there has been an increased exertion to bring
together at this meeting all the members of
the society, it must be attributed to the im-
portant consequences which your committee
conceive to be involved in these alterations;
much reproach has been cast upon the offi-
cers and members of this society, in the ab-
sence of some wholesome rule by which a
just indignation might be visited upon viola-
tions of pledges voluntarily assumed—a rule
has therefore been introduced, enforcing a
judicious discipline amongst us, and it is to
be hoped, that no member will hereafter court
the unenviable notoriety of its application.

Your committee cannot refrain from urging
a continuance of your best exertions individ-
ually and unitedly in behalf of the great and
important cause in which we are all engaged
but in order to increase their means of doing
good by circulating tracts and other publica-
tions devoted to the temperance cause, they
find it necessary to appeal to their friends for
pecuniary assistance; they hope this appeal
will not be in vain, and beg to assure the
liberally disposed, that however large or small
the sums contributed may be, they will not
only be gratefully received but usefully ap-
plied.

