EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

Great-Britain.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill was, after some opposition, read a second time by a majority of 123 to 32. On the same day, Mr Poulter's Sabbath observance bill was read a second time,—yeas 52, nays 12. It consists of only two clauses—one to prevent shops being kept open on Sunday, and the other to prevent wages being paid on Sunday.

The Liverpool Journal of the 24th ultimo states that it was pretty generally rumoured that the ministers and Mr. O'Connell were about coming to a compromise on the Irish tithe bill. It was also rumored that Mr. O'Connell was to be made Master of the rolls in Ireland. Mr. E. L. Bulwer brought forward a motion in the House of Commons on the 22d to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers, and to give all printed works, under a certain weight, the privilege of transmission through Post at a low rate. It was negatived, 90 to 58.

We are happy to learn, (says a late Scotch paper,) from pretty good authority, that their Majesties William IV. and his Queen, have resolved on visiting Scotland this season. The palace of Holyrood is already undergoing repairs for their reception.

It is understood that the business of the Commissariat will merge in that of the War Office, from the 1st of July next; and, consequently, many of the clerks of that Department are looking anxiously forward to what may be their fate on the amalgamation of the two offices.

The Commissariat Store Branch is immediately to be transferred to the Ordnance Department; and it is expected that the business now transacted at Chelsea Hospital by a very numerous establishment of clerks, will also be transferred to the War Office in the ensuing year.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The Hon. Capt. John Rodney, who has been restored to the retired list of Captains in the Navy, is the father of Lady George Lennox. He was for some years secretary to the Government in Ceylon, and was dismissed as far back as when Lord Sandwich was at the Admiralty, for having taken leave of absence, against the order of that board, in order to visit his dying wife.

A London paper gives the following list of Government Packets that have been lost within the last twelve years, viz:—

The Delight, Captain Hay, in 1823, off the Isle of France. All the crew lost.

The Algerine, Wemyss, in 1826, off the Dardanelles. Crew lost.

The Hearty, Lieutenant Jury, in 1826, off Barbadoes. Crew and passengers all lost.

The Redpole, Mr. Bullock, in 1826, on her passage from Brazil. Crew and 14 passengers all lost. A large quantity of specie on board.

The Ariel, Lieut. Fegg, in 1826, on her passage to Halifax. Crew all lost.

The Recruit, in 1826, on her passage from Halifax to Bermuda. Crew lost.

The Calypso, Lieut. Peyton, in 1833, on her passage from Falmouth to Halifax. Crew and passengers lost.

The Thais, Lieut. Church, in 1834, on her passage from Falmouth to Halifax. Crew and passengers lost.

The last six were employed as packets, and have been used since the transfer of the packet service from the Post-Office to the Admiralty, a period of about nine years only. Most of the packets now employed on the Falmouth station are of the same description of vessels. The crew of each is, including officers, about thirty-five persons. They generally carry some passengers, but in consequence of the loss of so many of the vessels, fewer now than formerly. About twelve months since, the inhabitants of Falmouth petitioned Parliament, complaining of the burthens thrown on them and the adjoining parishes, by a number of widows and orphans that were left without support, owing to the loss of so many packets, and praying that a safer class of vessels might be substituted for those now employed. Captain Elliott, the secretary to the Admiralty, stated that it was the intention of Government so to do. Since then, however, only one new vessel has been equipped for the service, namely, the Pandora.

Recall of the Russian Ambassador.—Prince Lieven, for nineteen years the Russian Ambassador to the English Court, has been recalled to assume the tuition of the heir apparent to the throne of the Czars.

Mrs. Carson, widow of the late proprietor of the *Clonmel Advertiser*, has been committed to the gaol of that town on a writ at the suit of Mr. Romayne, M. P. for £1200, damages had against that paper, for a libel on his character, at the last Clonmel Summer Assizes.

A steamer offered by Government has been accepted by a steam navigation company to run three trips between Calcutta and Suez. Four thousand rupees have been voted to enable an individual to reach England, via Egypt, for the purpose of making arrangements for a permanent steam communication, which we think is now in a fair way of being realized.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

[From the Paris correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce.]

Lafayette is no more.—The brave, the noble, the generous, the patriotic hero died on the morning of the 20th, at a quarter before five o'clock. His illness was at first exceedingly slight, and no one calculated upon the lamentable result. He followed the remains of Dulong to the grave, and it is believed that he then caught a cold, which, fixing upon his lungs, caused his dissolution. Like Canning, who suffered the same way, after attending the funeral of the Duke of York, Lafayette owes his death to an attendance at the tomb.—He was in his 77th year, having been born on the 1st of Sept. 1757. He was attended by Drs. Audral, Marjolin, Cloquet, and several other eminent medical characters, who up to the 18th gave it as their opinion, that their illustrious patient would recover. On the 19th five of them issued a bulletin descriptive of his state, and anticipating his recovery. But in the course of the night a most material change took place, his breathing became very difficult, and when an effort was making to apply a blister to his chest, he mildly observed that it would be of no avail, and soon after expired in the arms of George Lafayette.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we have just received, are as might have been expected, chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to the death of General Lafayette. With two exceptions, they all agree in bearing testimony to the many eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot. It is hardly necessary to say, that the two exceptions are to be found among the journals which still think it worth while to advocate the fallen cause of legitimacy. The General's funeral was to take place on Thursday morning, 22d. The Chamber of Deputies had exhausted on Tuesday the business bro't before it, and therefore adjourned sine die. A great number of its members had already taken passports to repair to their homes; so that there is every appearance that when next the Chamber meets, it will be for the purpose of hearing either the King's speech, or his proclamation for its dissolution.—*London Times, May* 23.

In Paris arrests continue to be frequent, particularly of newspaper editors.

Animated dicussions have taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, on the grants required by the Ministry for the increase of the army. The Ministers carried their proposition by a majority of 120.

Admiral Roussin having declined the appointment of Minister of Marine (prefering to remain at Constantinople,) Admiral Jacob has been appointed to that important office, and has taken the oath in the presence of Louis Philip.

Leopold, King of Belgium, had lost his only son and sole heir to the throne. The royal family were at Laecken in deep affliction.

Spain.—A letter of the 8th inst. from Madrid says—"The levy of 25,000 men is made, but the army in the North is in want of considerable reinforcements, and Gen. Quesada declares that it will be impossible to extinguish the rebellion in Blacay and Navarre, without having at least 40-000 men under his command.—Otherwise, he says there must be a constant scene of butchery.

Holland.—The Antwerp Journal gives a letter from Holland, stating that the natives of Sumatra have risen against the dominion of Batavia, elected a King from among themselves, and driven the Dutch out of the island. It adds that preparations are making by the Government of the Hague for sending out troops. This news was brought to Amsterdam by a ship from Batavia, where the staff of the island and all the Dutch merchants of Sumatra had taken refuge, and where the greatest consternation prevailed.

Holland and Belgium.—The Belgian question is not yet settled—nor does it appear likely soon to be.—The Duke of Nassau has set up more difficulties than were expected upon the Luxemburgh affair. The question of indemnity is the sole point on which all the obstacles to a final arrangement rest.

Germany.—According to the Augsburgh Gazette of May 17, the courts of Vienna and Berlin are very highly displeased at the liberty taken by the Spanish Government in sending an army into Portugal. The consequence has already been the recall of the Prussian Minister from Madrid.

From the Barbados "West Indian," May 19.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

In the fullest expectation of being able to attend the meeting for the examination of Dr. ABEL STUART'S patients, held on the 10th instant, we had promised to ourselves a high gratification in promoting that of our readers by a particular report of the many scientific questions which we were sensible would be asked and answered on that occasion. Circumstances, however, which we could not foresee, deprived us of the pleasure we anticipated; and we regret, for the sake of persons who may be afflicted as Dr. Stuart's patients have been, and for the sake of what is due to Dr. Stuart himself, that, in consequence of our unavoidable absence, we can do no more than to give a recital of the cases which were represented to the meeting.

His Excellency the Governor honored the meeting with his presence. Their honors the Attorney and Solicitor General, several military and naval medical officers, and a number of the leading gentlemen of the faculty in this island; many other gentlemen who felt an interest in the success of Dr. Stuart were present, and we understand were highly pleased with what they saw and heard.

Not pretending to have any medical knowledge we cannot presume to pass our opinion on the question, whether cancer can be eradicated by an outward application; but let the disease be called by any name it may, this is certain—that Dr. Stuart has succeeded in inventing or discovering a remedy for what the faculty have themselves treated as cancers, and has restored to many afflicted individuals that health and rest which they had long sought in vain. For this he merits their everlasting gratitude—the more so as, for his indefatigable exertions for the relief of both poor and rich, he neither sought nor expected remuneration.

We are aware that the cases now about to be stated are few in proportion to the number that could have been brought forward. We have personally seen the remedy applied in many cases, and have been astonished at its immediate and unfailing efficacy.

Dr. KING, by unanimous request, was kind enough to take the chair at the meeting, and the able manner in which he introduced the business for which the company had assembled, is generally spoken of as reflecting the highest credit both on his politeness as a gentleman, and his intimate knowledge of that scientific profession of which, in this island, he is without question one of the greatest ornaments.

After Dr. King's opening address, Dr. Stuart spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—During the prosecution of a most important series of experiments in the cure of intractable cutaneous disease, occupying now a period of five years, principally at the Mineral and Bituminous springs of the country, in that district of it called Scotland, upon an estate of Mrs. Sarah H. Straghan, I found that after arresting the progress of that inveterate disease Lepra, that the eradication of numerous deep seated tumours, became an object of paramount interest.

"In them I conjectured may reside the virus or cause of the disease, and the getting at them through the ordinary means presented obstacles of the most insurmountable nature.

"The whole range of the Pharmacopeia with all its great resources afforded me no safe help; those preparations likely to effect the object being of that aggravating tendency as threatening to superinduce extensive ulceration, which under existing circumstances would afterwards be difficul to combat and heal.

"This proved to be the case in several essays made upon a small scale, which, although small indeed, greatly perplexed me in the end.

"Thus driven to other resources, if they could be found, I went into a laborious, multitudinous variety of trials of every substance, local or otherwise, likely to further the object in view: preparation upon preparation as the invention of the mind suggested itself, either in reflections on the bed, or abroad, were without number alternately made and as often thrown away upon finding them abortive and unavailing. Thus elapsed eighteen months, both body and mind at work most of the time in this vigorous pursuit. Suffice it to say, it would occupy a considerable sized volume to narrate fully the experiments with my own hands I made whilst perseveringly engaged day after day succeeding every failure.

"At length it pleased God after the above period of eighteen months arduous and unremitted labour, both bodily and mental, to reward my unwearied researches in the arcana of nature, with the long sought for simple which would extirpate deep seated tumours without producing ulceration and which it did to the fullest extent of my wishes.

"The memorable 10th of August, 1831, was the first time after using the preparation to such tumours that I made trial of it in any other case. A Mr. Bowen, the manager of Mrs. Straghan's estate, *Mount All*, where I had that day gone to visit my patients, showed me on his nose what is commonly called a sun wart: upon examining it, I found that it was cancerous, and threatened to ulcerate from the irritation at its base, and from the evident appearance of a strong fang beneath, was induced to advise him to make a trial of my preparation instead of the knife, which he could not be prevailed upon by his surgeon, Dr. Goodridge, to suffer used, although he told him that it must be cut out.

"He accepted readily the offer of my preparation, which I immediately applied, and although exposed that very night to a most awful and destructive hurricane, and during its raging effect was out in all the weather, entirely exposed to the conflicting elements, yet nevertheless that single dressing succeeded in effectually removing it under all such disadvantages.

"From hence shortly after the hurricane, I went down to the island of St. Eustatius, and during seven months absence there, had full scope to develope its extensive uses amongst the poor and others of the neighbouring islands who sought me out there.

"Every thing in the shape of extraneous matter, excrescences of all kinds, schirrus glands, deep seated tumefactions, all seem readily to yield to the powerful sanatary effect of the preparation.

"Since my return to Barbadoes, amongst the poor I have had numerous patients from all parishes; and if they could be collected, I should be enabled with all classes to offer for examination this day one hundred and forty patients, but this, although desirable would consume too much of your valuable time, and I must be content to offer for examination those only who may be now present.

"Presuming that this brief summary may have been expected from me by you, I have therefore made it so concise as not to occupy but as little of your valuable time as was unavoidable."

[The great length of the particulars of the several cases published in the *West Indian*, (occupying about a page of that paper) prevents our giving them entire: we, however, select the particulars of the most important cases.]

MR. FIELDS' CASE.—After describing minutely the various remedies tried for the removal of an excrescence, or rather what is termed in the West Indies a sun wart, which made its appearance on his left cheek, in the year 1816, Mr. F. proceeds:—"Having heard much of the efficacy and cures of a dressing used by Dr. Abel Stuart, I resolved to repair to him, which I did, early last year. The Doctor, in a few days after, attended me, and applied his invaluable dressing which in a moment occasioned the most acute burning pain, turning the ulcer as I was told, completely black, occasioning an instantaneous falling off or sloughing of the part like fungus or decayed flesh, the pain became so great, that death was by me most inevitably expected; in order to moderate my suffering, the Doctor ordered a poultice made of arrow root to be applied, which had the effect, occasioning the most profuse and fœtid discharge ever witnessed: no sooner did the irritation of the part subside from the use of the poultice, than it appeared healthy and smoother, but the hope of cure I did not cherish; as soon as my strength would allow another dressing, he repeated his application, and the instantaneous sloughing of flesh with dark blood again commenced, but the pain and burning not so great; the aforesaid poultice of arrow root, in two days after was applied, which occasioned the discharge as before described, some of which I actually expectorated; the ulcer now began to fill up and decrease daily, the pain abated gradually and rest returned, which I was almost exhausted from the loss of. The poultice being continued together with a lotion ordered by the doctor, in ten months, to the great astonishment of my friends, the part became perfectly healed, and remains so to this day. I must with the most sincere and lasting gratitude, acknowledge that this singular and great cure was wholly effected, by the unlimited attention of the Doctor, with the aid of his incomparable composition, the good qualities of which language cannot express."

MR. HOLDER'S CASE.—"I had the misfortune to have a cancer near the corner of my left eye, which had for sixteen years baffled all I could do, or get done to effect its cure. One of our most skilful surgeons, Dr. Butcher, about ten years ago, cut it out, but it unhappily grew out again. It originated in what is called a sun wart upon the nose, which at length terminated in open ulceration, threatening not only to destroy the nose, but my eyes also. In this distressing situation, Mr. Joseph Thorne, the Catechist, kindly advised me to apply to Dr. Stuart, who, he said, could effect the cure. I did so apply, and the Doctor received me most kindly, and made an application of his remedy, covering the part with the same, which it at once so acted upon, as to destroy the living principle of the disease by that single dressing—the ulcer in a few minutes being covered over with a shining black substance resembling, in appearance, a lump of pitch, which hardened and adhered for some time, the part healing soon after it came off."

MR. OUTRAM'S CASE.—"During the late awful and never-to-be-forgotten hurricane, I received an injury on the instep of my left foot, which, at first appeared to be of a simple nature, and soon healed up. It however, by accident, got bruised, when in a very short time it became ulcerated, and increased to a great size, spreading across the instep, from one side of the ankle to the other; dreadful was my suffering during a period of fifteen months, and at intervals I was not able to stand on the foot; every attention that medical skill could devise, proved unavailing to afford me relief—every curative application that could be thought of, was tried, without obtaining the desired effect; the ulcer appeared at times to be healing, but when nearly closed, again breaking out into its original size; at length I perceived the published case of Mr. Wells, in one of the papers of this Colony; and, from the cure therein detailed of that gentleman's face, I was determined to repair to town, and see Dr. Abel Stuart, the inventor of the ointment, the extraordinary properties of which I am now about to describe. I showed him my foot, and he readily said he would undertake my cure; I accordingly hired a room in town, where I received his invaluable attendance.—He applied his powerful ointment, which he spread very thinly over the diseased part—it took effect in a few minutes, smarting me severely; and, before he quitted the room, the whole of the diseased surface became decomposed into a black mass, which soon hardened, and the smarting went off; four days afterwards, the leg and foot swelled to an enormous size and gave me much pain; from which I was relieved by an effusion of warm sea water and a poultice of arrow-root, which I continued to apply for four weeks; the suppuration of matter, during that time, was very great; but the leg and foot daily decreased, until they got to their natural size, when Dr. S. directed me to cease using the warm application and poultice, as the granulation of flesh began to rise over the edges; he then stuck on an artificial covering of gold-beater's skin, which very closely adhered, until the part was entirely closed up and hardened; and, at the termination of eight weeks, I returned home PERFECTLY WELL; and am happy to say, have continued so since, a period of upwards of ten months."

Several letters from patients whose absence from the Island and other circumstances, prevented them giving their personal attendance, were read to the meeting. The first letter was from Colonel Sir CHARLES SMITH, C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Saint Lucia; and was read as follows:— (COPY.)

"Government-House, St. Lucia, 5th May, 1834

Dear Dr. Stuart,—For some days past, I have intended to write to you, but heavy official work for the eight day boat, prevented me. I now see your "card" for the 10th, and lose no time in sending you the exfoliation from the back; you are perfectly aware, that the tumour was given up to your practice, more as a matter for self-satisfaction, than from necessity, because its position was such, as not to render the use of the knife either precarious or unsafe—it might have been otherwise as regards arteries, nerves, &c consequently it would be unfair, abstractedly to object to the tardiness of the process.

"When Staff Surgeons John, and M'Cann saw the eschar, the application had been on three weeks; at the expiration of five, suppuration commenced round the edges, at nine, the dead surface came off, and now after twelve weeks the part is nearly healed. Dr. M'Cann has attended to the dressing, and pronounced the eradication of the tumour complete—the only objection being the time and trouble taken up in the dressings—for I never suffered any pain, but for a few hours after the application of the escarotic, and I have not been so situated as to render the means of dressing at all doubtful. The experiment having thus succeeded to admiration, may be ranked as one of considerable importance, since the deep-seated position of the tumour, guaranteed by a tolerable allowance of fat and a d—d thick hide, must have given your remedy ample field for research. The horny excrescence on the lip, and the warty tumour in front, have both sunk under your skill; and believing as I do, in the importance of your discovery, I sincerely wish you every success in Europe—feeling perfectly satisfied that your benevolent exertions will far outstrip any pecuniary benefits which your liberality will suffer to accrue from your labours.

"Most truly, dear Doctor Stuart,
Your well-wisher, "C. F. SMITH."

A letter from JOHN R. CHEEKS, Esq. was also read, and is as follows:

"Dear Doctor,—It is a duty I owe to you, as well as to the world at large, to send you this testimonial of the great benefit I have derived from your invaluable preparation, by its effecting the cure of a very angry tumour growing under my left eye, and which had baffled every other attempt for a series of years; and although it has occasioned the lower eye-lid to droop, from the unavoidable necessity of carrying the ointment so very near the eye itself, or perhaps from my uncautiously going into the bath before the scab had perfectly matured—yet I feel most satisfied by having the disease rooted out.

I trace the origin of this tumour from a mole about the size of a small pin's-head, which I bruised on bathing my face, some time in the year 1818, and the following year being in London, I shewed it to one of the most eminent Surgeons of the place, (Sir Astley Cooper,) who told me that it was of no consequence. He applied a liquid caustic to the part, when it healed, and was to all appearance well. Returning here some months afterwards, by the way of Bermuda, and being very much exposed to the rays of the sun, on the deck of a small vessel, it scabbed again, and increased from year to year, to the size of an English sixpence, assuming a more angry appearance, and *branching out in different directions under the eye.*

Nineteen months have intervened since you performed the operation, and the cicatrix is now as firm and healthy as any other part of my face. My own case, (with the many extraordinary cures you have made, and which have come under my immediate notice,) convinces me that your discovery will be a lasting benefit on mankind, and heartily wishing you every success,

I remain your's truly,
JOHN ROWE CHEEKS."

I do hereby certify, that about ten years since, a pimple appeared on my forehead, about two inches over my left eye, which being bruised by my hat, became ulcerated; it continued till March, 1827, when caustic was applied to it, which healed it for about six months; it then re-appeared, producing a burning pain, and when not bruised by the hat, had a scaly substance over it. It did not increase beyond the size of a pea, but was becoming deep and painful, when hearing of many cures effected by Abel Stuart, Esq. I requested him to try it on me—the effect produced was a burning about the part for about two hours, causing a thick scab, covering a larger space than the ulcer, which in about three weeks dropped off, leaving a scar, now almost imperceptible; it has now been healed about six months, and it shows no appearance of returning.

RICHARD P. PILE.

In a letter to Thomas Pierrepont, Esq. of Barbados, THOMAS CHALLENOR, Esq. Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Grenada, thus describes his affliction and his cure:

"GRENADA, May 8th, 1834.—My dear Pierrepont,—I lose no time in replying to your welcome letter I had the pleasure of receiving by mail, on the 6th inst. and on the subject of it, believe me, when I tell you, that I am most ready—most willing, to meet the wishes of that worthy soul, our mutual friend, for his singular worth in having thus discovered the means which to suffering souls is invaluable; and his merit above any praise that I can possibly bestow; as under God, he was the means of saving me from a melancholy death. In reference to your observations as to having my case drawn up *here*, there was no one, *I* consider, that knew any thing about it; I was only attended by one medical gentleman, and he never seemed to think there was "*Disease*" in it, although this was continued fully 18 months, during which period, it would at times appear almost well, and would soon alter, and shew a virulent appearance. I have no hesitation in saying, that it was "*Cancerous*," or, it certainly must have been subdued by severe caustic applications, almost daily applied, during the above-mentioned time. Remember me in the *kindest* manner to that worthy soul, Stuart, and assure him, that when I shall cease to remember him, it can only be when I shall be no more. It was well I took with me the cap that drew out the disease, otherwise, the operation would not have been credited here; and it is the wonder and amazement of one and all to whom I have shown it. I remain, my dear Pierrepont, with greatest truth, your's truly and faithfully,

THOMAS CHALLONER."

Several individuals, who have been entirely indebted to Dr Stuart's discovery for a restoration to health and comfort, underwent a strict and satisfactory examination: after which the Doctor imparted to the medical gentlemen present, and the world at large, his mode of treatment for "THE ROSE," or what in this Island is more generally termed the "Fever and Ague."—He spoke as follows:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—the West India Islands from the time of their settlement, have been scourged by that endemial malady, known throughout this archipelago most generally by the name of "*the Rose*," but this dreadful disease in our island in particular is commonly and best known by the simple term "*fever and ague*," a local cognomen understood by all here, and more especially by the poor, that class of sufferers amongst whom it is most prevalent. This disease of "*fever and ague*," otherwise called "*the Rose*," in all its stages, up to the huge deformed elaphantiasis leg, I propose, for the general good, to give the treatment of thus publicly, for its permanent and effectual cure. I do this especially for the benefit of the labouring classes of these Colonies, who are most afflicted with the disease, and I shall do it in plain language, because the means of cure, are within the reach of the poor.

"Most commonly this disease in twelve months by rigidly pursuing my treatment has been cured; but in some cases the period occupied has been 18 months, and this appears to be the outside of time necessary for the most obdurate cases.

"To commence with. Let adult patients, whether they have enlargements of the glands or not, take every morning after breakfast, and every evening upon going to bed, *half a grain of blue vitriol*, (sulphate of copper,*) and *an eighth of a grain of tartar emetic*, (tartarized antimony) made into a pill with a little gum mucilage and a crumb of bread, observing that when an attack or paryoxsm ensues, which will not, for some time in the first instance, be suspended, that then, the most immediate relief is to take FIVE *grains of blue vitriol, with a quarter of a grain of tartar emetic* made into a dose of pills as before, which dose shakes off the attack in a few hours. So soon as the constitution begins to be acted upon, these annoying periodical shocks will terminate, bearing in mind that to eradicate the disease, this treatment must be pursued fully twelve months, during which time, let the dose be gradually encreased as the stomach will bear it, of the blue vitriol, so as to reach the maximum of *two grains morning and night*, the tartar emetic remaining the same (1-8 grain.) When there is a swelling, and the glands indicate a fixture of it, as is seen in the elephantiasis leg, then in addition to the use of the pills as above, let a warm bath regularly every night be used of sea-water and lime, putting to every gallon of sea-water a quarter of a pound of unslaked lime, and as the purifying principle of the lime is such as to preserve it some time, the same bath will be found good for a month. The immersion of such swelled parts *only* to be made, and to remain in not less than a quarter of an hour every night, keeping the lime or part in motion by stirring up and about the lime in deposition at the bottom, and afterwards without any towelling, suffering the skin to dry of itself, leaving on it such fine portions of the lime as may be found adherent. It is proper to remark, that this bath is only necessary in those cases where swelling, &c. prevails, and which, in conjunction with the pills, is sure in a given time to destroy the morbid effects that characterize the worst stage of the disease, leaving the patient with a constitution renovated, and health restored in the most perfect manner."

Mr. THOMAS DONOVAN, superintendant of the Commercial Rooms, thus described the efficacy of the foregoing mode of treatment in his own case:—

"The attack of this disease generally commenced about 4 o'clock in the morning, with coldness of the extremities, an anguish feel, checked perspiration, and a determination of blood to the head; after that the fever followed, and obliged me to remain within doors for some time, until relieved by small doses of laudanum and turpentine, which did not arrest the progress of the disease very long; after that I would expose myself to the heat of the sun, and remain some time in it, (say two or three hours,) to endeavour to restore reanimation, but of little use. I had taken pills in the year 1831, for 12 months certain, and not deriving any benefit from them, I thought that yours would not have had the desired effect, until the month of December last, when I began to experience their beneficial influence, assisted by the nightly application of the warm bath you recommended to be used to the feet, consisting of warm sea-water, reduced to a proper temperature, and unslaked lime in it, to which I solely attribute my restoration to perfect good health, and from which time I have never been attacked, and hope never to be again."

Several of the Doctors's patients, who attended the meeting, particularly explained the nature of their several cases, and bore testimony to the relief they had experienced, and the perfect cure that had been effected, in consequence of Doctor Stuart's specific. Each of these underwent a thorough examination by the Gentlemen of the Faculty—naval, military and civil, who attended on the interesting occasion. The business of the meeting closed with Dr. Stuart's concluding address:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I thank you most gratefully and sincerely on behalf of science and humanity, for the attention and regard you have to both this day manifested, in honouring me, an humble individual, with your much valued attendance, upon an occasion replete with interest to medical knowledge, and the well-being of our suffering fellow-creatures.

"It is an earnest of those liberal wide spread philantropic feelings, which a gracious and beneficent providence of a heavenly father in the present era suffer to pervade the human mind, that it may be duly awakened to the proper fulfilment of his great mercies on earth.

"That our hearts may be unfeignedly open to such enlightment, and our frail knowledge directed as it is doubtless his great will it should be, to the virtuous endeavours to be just and good to each other in all we do in this life, should always be our guiding maxim, and ever our unceasing prayer.

"To our gracious and good King's representative, our distinguished Governor, unto whom all honour is due, and whose presence here fully demonstrates the active zeal and praiseworthy interest he feels in us, who are submitted to his supervising care; to him, Sir LIONEL SMITH, my most grateful heartfelt thanks are due.

"To my assembled patients, whose kind confidence in the humble skill I may possess, this day's test displays, my unbounded thanks are due for the justice they have contributed to do my humble efforts in the healing art. In conclusion, whether here or elsewhere, with God's blessing, I hope my strenuous exertions will always be made to be useful indiscriminately to all my suffering fellow-creatures, whether they be poor and needy, or of birth and station around."

* The Sulphate is one as old as the hills, and although antique indeed, being to be found in the earliest annals of medicine, yet it is a Sulphate worth, for its internal efficacy all the new-fangled preparations of that name invented by French chemists in the present century, coming under the head of *Medico Vegeto Alkalies.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1834.

By the *Augusta* and other arrivals at this port, we have Liverpool papers to the 24th of May.—LAFAYETTE, the great revolutionary leader, died at Paris on the 20th.—Affairs on the Continent, as will be seen by our extracts, are still in an unsettled state.—In Britain, little of interest is transpiring.

A Boston paper of Wednesday last, was received by the *Caroline*, this morning. It contains no later European intelligence than we were already in possession of.—A letter from Madeira, of the 15th May, to the Editors of the New-York Gazette, says—"Miguel'a flag floats on the castle, and all remains quiet."

CITY COURT.—It is now upwards of two months since the collision took place between our City Magistrates and the Common Clerk, relative to their respective rights, in issuing Attachments and other papers, returnable for trial in the City Court, established by Charter; during all which time no Court has been held, and the consequence is, that there has been no tribunal within the City, before which actions for the recovery of Five Pounds and under, could be determined.

The Aldermen, we understand, contend, that the Charter gives them an equal right with the Common Clerk to issue Processes for trial in that Court, and that the Common Clerk is bound to sit in judgment as an associate Justice with one of them, to try such Processes; while the Common Clerk insists, that he alone possesses the power, and that, consequently, he will not, in his capacity of Clerk of the Court and Puisne Judge, take cognizance of the Processes thus issued, nor record any proceedings which may be thereupon.

We are not ourselves sufficiently informed, to say, which party is right in this dispute, nor do we presume to give an opinion upon a question which must soon be decided by the highest Legal authorities of the Country; but this much we can say, that, we think, a manifest benefit to the public will result from these conflicting claims being agitated.

We have long been of opinion, that the City Court, as it is constituted, is one of the greatest nuisances with which our City is infested; and when we reflect upon it, we cannot but wonder that the inhabitants have not, before this, brought its defects under the notice of the Legislature, for a remedy. Rather than to attempt to recover a debt of 5s. in that Court, or even 20s. the party to whom the amount is owing, had better give the debtor a receipt in full—for, in the first place, the glorious privilege of being a City resident, entitles the debtor to be summoned only: the day comes, the plaintiff and his witness or witnesses must be in attendance, waiting anxiously for the cause to come on, (perhaps two or three hundred before it,) and on the defendant's name being called, no answer is made. Then, instead of Judgment being taken by default, the debtor has one fortnight longer, by giving security, on attachment, for his appearance. The day again arrives, when, perhaps, he puts in an affidavit, that he cannot proceed to trial, for the want of a material witness; and it may be, that the cause is postponed for a fortnight longer. Then come Judgment and Execution, with 14s. or thereabouts, costs—the least, we believe, 12s. 11d.—of which, however, only 1s. 3d. goes into the pocket of the presiding Magistrate.

We know that many cases of the grossest injustice have been practised, in consequence of the City Court being thus constituted. We would name the numerous instances of Masters of Vessels being arrested immediately before going to sea, by Crimps, Labourers, Sailors, &c. for alleged demands, when no real debt existed, and when they have been obliged to leave the amounts sued for with their Consignees, or compromise with the villainy thus practised upon them. We have also known of Country people, perhaps living fifty or sixty miles off, abandoning the price of produce obtained from them under a pretence of immediate payment, not performed—rather than to seek for redress in this Court, from the vexation and delay to which they would be subject in doing so.

We think this, of all other subjects, calls for the interposition of the Legislature. Let, we say, a Tribunal be established in the City, to try causes demanding immediate investigation and decision—such, for example, as the cases we have cited above—so that, if a man buys a load of Hay from a Farmer, or a quarter of Beef, the Farmer may bring him up, get his payment immediately, and return home with the money in his pocket; or if a Master of a Vessel is sued, as above, let his case be gone into, and let him know the result before he goes to sea. AND, ABOVE ALL—*Let the enormous costs be reduced to suit such trivial actions.*

EMIGRANTS.—The number of Emigrants arrived at this port up to the 14th inst. amounted to 3610—since that time 404 adults, 61 children between 7 and 14 years of age, and 77 under seven years of age, have been entered, making a total of 4152—exclusive of those on board the vessels at Quarantine.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—We are indebted to a Gentleman recently from the West Indies, for Barbadoes papers to the 19th of May. From the *West Indian* of that date, we have extracted an account of a recent discovery in Medical Science, that promises to alleviate much of the suffering to which many of our fellow beings are subjected—being no less than a cure for cancers and other deep seated tumours without producing ulceration. We are aware that many will doubt the possibility of this being effected in the way related by Dr. STUART; but when it is known that *one hundred and forty* persons have already been cured by his preparation, and that many of them are persons of the first respectability, (Colonel Sir CHARLES SMITH, C. B. Governor of St. Lucia being among the number) we think there can be no doubts on the subject.

MADRAS SCHOOLS.—The public semi-annual Examination of the Central Madras Schools took place yesterday morning, in presence of the Trustees and several ladies and gentlemen of the City. The children, amounting in number to between three and four hundred, exhibited such astonishing marks of cleanliness, regularity, and advancement, as were truly gratifying to the Visitors, and highly creditable to their master and mistress. The African School also passed a very satisfactory examination.

NEW VESSELS.—In addition to the several New Vessels, recently built on the Bay Shore, mentioned in our Marine list, we have to notice the safe launching into our Harbour of two very superior Ships. The "*Jane*" of 481 tons, built for Messrs. J. & H. Kinnear, was launched from Mr. John Hawes' Yard in Portland, on Saturday night last; and the "*Sherbrooke*," of 508 tons, owned by Messrs. Gregg & Hall, from Messrs. Olives Yard, in Carleton, on Thursday. These vessels have a fine appearance, and we believe are constructed in a faithful manner.

☞ Messrs. June Hopkins & Co's collection of Living Animals has arrived in this City, and will be exhibited in a few days. It contains two Elephants—and, we are informed, is the most numerous that has ever been seen in this Province.

New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company.—The Commissioner of this Company, resident at Fredericton, has given notice, that he will receive tenders for opening out a Road from the *Royal Road*, extending in a North-East direction to the Company's projected Town on the *Nashwaak*; tenders will also be received by Mr. Kendall for a Grist and Saw Mill, to be put in operation as soon as possible, and for Pork, Flour, Biscuit, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, dried Fish, and other requisites for surveying parties.—The *Royal Gazette* adds,—"We understand that instructions have been forwarded from the Court of Directors to commence operations on a scale that will be beneficial to all parties,—to the Company, by opening out the resources of their lands and affording employment to the industrious Emigrants, who, by their labour, will earn enough to enable them to purchase from the Company such lots of land as they may dispose of, and to the Province at large, by increasing the means of communication and the expenditure of capital among its inhabitants."

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—On the 17th inst. Jeremiah Martin, a Canadian, was committed to the Gaol of the above County, charged with having killed one James Bellair, on the day preceding, at Belledune. John F. Wheeler, Esq. Coroner, proceeded to hold an Inquest on the deceased, and Doctor Gordon having examined the body, deposed that death was caused by the blow given by Martin—the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the said Martin. Bellair was an industrious man, by trade a blacksmith, and has left a widow and six young children in a state of indigence and distress.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

A correspondent at Bathurst informs us that Dr. Bishop succeeded on the 20th inst. in restoring to animation a Lumberman, who unfortunately fell from a "jam" of timber, and passed thro' the Falls of the Nipisiguit river. Too much credit, we understand, cannot be bestowed on Dr. B. for his indefatigable exertions on the occassion, as well for the skill displayed, *three hours* having elapsed before he succeeded in accomplishing his praiseworthy task.—*Ibid.*

QUEBEC.—The Brig *Constantia*, 29th April from Limerick, which arrived at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle on the 10th June, lost 22 of her passengers on the voyage, viz.—two of Typhus Fever; three of Asiatic Cholera—last on the 10th of May; eight of common cholera—last on the 20th May; and nine of other diseases.

The barque *Elizabeth & Sarah*, arrived on the 11th, with 200 passengers, from Dublin whence she sailed on the 8th May, also lost 22 passengers on the voyage, viz.—two of Asiatic Cholera; eleven of common cholera—last on the 6th June; five of Diarrhœa; one from infirmity, and three children.

Both these vessels, (adds *Neilson's Gazette*,) will undergo the usual rigid quarantine and purification; and there is no reason to doubt that the result will be the same as it has been in former cases.

The Washington Globe of Wednesday, states that an agent of the New England Methodist Conference is travelling through the country soliciting contributions to pay the expenses of the Rev. E. K. Avery's defence. On the Sabbath before last, he was in that city, and in two churches collected about $150.—He stated that the expenses had been $6000, that several of their society had made themselves responsible for the whole sum, that $1000 had been contributed by the New England Conference, and that he had been sent as an agent to collect the rest abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The observations on the "Duty of Juries," sent us by *Nomikos*, will find a place in our next.

Came Passengers in the ship Kent, from Liverpool—Samuel Forseyth, Esq. Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Miramichi, and Mr Samuel Wiggins.

Passenger in ship George Canning, arrived at Halifax from London,—Capt. Orange, 34th Regt.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Edward Sears, Merchant, to Hannah, sixth daughter of David Hatfield, Esquire, all of this City.

At Eastport, by the Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. Thomas B. Vincent, of St. John, to Miss Sarah Ann Studley, of Eastport.

DIED.

On Friday morning, Michael, infant son of Mr. Thomas Calvert, aged 13 months.—Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at ½ past 4 o'clock.

At Miramichi, on Thursday the 21st instant, after a protracted illness, Mary Catharine, consort of Mr. Michael Samuel, Merchant, Chatham, in the 41st year of her age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—ship Dorothy, Dearness, Philadelphia, 9—R. Rankin & Co. flour.
Brig Lord Althorp, Ganington, Boston, 7—P. Besnard, ballast.
Frederick Young, Reay, North Shields, 44—J. & H. Kinnear, coals and goods.
Susanna, Conway, Dublin,—passengers.
Monday—brig P. I. Nevius, Scribner, New-York, 7—D. & P. Hatfield, flour, &c.
Emma, Frost, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Lady Cremone, M'Nain, Mobile, 23—to order, timber.
Sch'r. Amenia, Holmes, New York 7—J. T. Hanford, assorted cargo.
Tuesday—Schr. Congress, Robbins, Quebec, 18—J. T. Hanford, provisions.
Esperance, Babin, Quebec, 27—J. T. Hanford, provisions.
New ship Elizabeth, Scott, Granville—J. Slason.
New brig Charlotte, Norris, Shubenecadie—E. Barlow & Sons, plaster.
Wednesday—Ship Isabella, Wood, New-York, 5—Gregg & Hall, flour.
Brig Eliza, Larkin, Antigua, 17—T. Wallace, sugar and molasses.
New brig Georgiana, Betts, Digby—J. Whitney.
New brig Lancaster, Stobo, Quaco—E. L. Jarvis & Co.
Thursday—Ship Augusta, Petrie, Liverpool, 28—J. M. Wilmot, merchandise.
Brig John Barry, ——, Sunderland,—Ratchford & Lugrin, coals.
Friday—Ship Kent, Lighton, Liverpool, 33—S. Wiggins & Son, salt and coals.
Brig Aspasio, Burdes, New-York, 5—John M. Wilmot, ballast.
Eleanor, Hegarty, Londonderry, 40—J. Slason, passengers.
Schr. Lark, Lavlanc, Quebec, 28—Ratchford & Lugrin, flour and pork.
This morning—Schr. Trial, M'Kenzie, Nassau, (N. P.) 10—W. Mackay, assorted cargo.
Sophia, Brient, Boston, 2—A. Robertson, flour.
Caroline, Hamilton, Boston, 2—Wm. Vaughan, assorted cargo.
At Quarantine—Brig Dorcas Savage, Lemon, Belfast, 40—W. Dougan, 142 passengers.
Charlotte, Hughes, Cork, 45—P. Besnard, 77 passengers.
Nicholson, Bowen, Sligo, 44—R. Rankin & Co coals, and 164 passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

June 23. Lord Althorp, Garrington, Tralee,
Ceres, Henry, Sligo,
Highlander, Gardner, Liverpool,
Betsy Heron, Storey, Belfast,
24. Protector, Bell, Londonderry,
Wm. Glen Anderson, Dobson, Londonderry,
Charlotte, Rees, Kinsale,
Harriett, ——, Liverpool,
Eliza, Scott, Belfast,
Jane, Kyle, Liverpool,
Dan. O'Connell, Wharnock, Derry,
27. Mercator, Mackie, Belfast,
Peace, Stephenson, Bristol,
Lady Cremone, M'Nair, Newry,
Sea Horse, Williams, Galway,
Aspasio, Burdes, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Ship John Bently, Robertson, Liverpool, timber.
Lady Campbell, Simpson, Greenock, ditto.
Hannah, Byram, Cork, do.
Beverley, Lawson, Liverpool, do.
Orient, Ekenhead, Belfast, timber,
Louisa, Rusland, Liverpool, timber,
Brig Mansfield, Betts, New York, plaster.
Britannia, Walker, Jamaica, fish, &c.
Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Westport, deals.
Charles, Dudne, Cork, ditto.
Nancy, Clarke, Londonderry, ditto.
Wm. & Robert, Andrews, Cork, deals.
Indemnity, Marshall, Liverpool, timber.
Trafalgar, Christopherson, Galway, deals.
Schr Dolphin, Terfrey, Halifax, salt.
Jane, Brown, Barbados, lumber.
Friendship, Purdy, Boston, salt.
William IV. Wane, Boston,

The Augusta left at Liverpool, barque John, of for this port, in five days; Scipio, for do. in two days; and brig Timandra, sailed two days before the Augusta.

On the 26th May, off the Saltees, (coast of Ireland,) the Augusta exchanged numbers with the American ship Grace Brown.—June 6th, in lat. 48, 6, N. long. 40, W. spoke brig Ann, from Dumfries to Quebec with passengers, 15 days out—all well.—June 19th, exchanged numbers with the American ship Henry Lee, in lat. 42, 40, long. 55.—June 21st, spoke the Wellington, of and from Newcastle, for New-York, with passengers, out 38 days—all well—lat. 42, 3, long. 59, 47.

Ship Edmond, Strang, of this port, from Londonderry, at Philadelphia, 13th inst.

Schr. Mary-Ann, Nixon, hence, at Philadelpaia on the 18th inst.

The Jack Tar, Fowler, from Newcastle, for St. John's, with a general cargo, was abandoned at sea on the 1st ult. in lat. 42, long. 52, 50—Crew taken off by the Jefferson, from Virginia, and landed at Liverpool on the 18th ult.

Cleared at Quebec, June 7th—schr. Bachelor, Caldwell, St. John; 9th, Prudent, do.

SAINT ANDREWS, June 12.—*Arrived*, brig Queen Adelaide, Booth, Boston.—13th, ship Jas. Holmes, Morris, Demerara; Charlotte, Burke, Boston; brig Mulgrave Castle, Wilderidge, Liverpool; Amethyst, Pridham, Eastport.—14th, brig British Tar, M'Master, Barbados.—17th, brig Garland, Wittleton, Philadelphia; Jason, Hudson, Halifax.

MIRAMICHI, June 17.—*Arrived*, bark Cyrus, Robson, Newcastle.—19th, brig Cabinet, Phelan, Newfoundland; Bellona, Williams, Bideford; Content, Smith, Sunderland.—19th, brig Charles Forbes, Beverley, Saint John's, N. F.; Valiant, Verbridge, London.—Total 85.

BATHURST, June 4.—*Arrived*, barque Calypso, Shannon, Prince Edward Island.—5th, brig Dalrymple, Dawson, Plymouth.—6th, brig Pomona, Copeland, Exeter.—7th, ship Europe, Ayre, Sunderland; brig Sally, Ditchburn, Newfoundland; Pilgrim, Allan, Aberdeen; Sisters, Tulloch, do.; Clitus, ——, Cork, 150 passengers. Wensleydale, Simey, Bordeaux.—12th, Sisters, Tullock, Inverness; Hope, Card, Newfoundland; Magog, do.—16th, brig Brothers, Mattison, Exmouth.—20th, brig Bacchus, Howes, Bideford.—21st, Diana, Wright, London. Total 63.

[Several of the above vessels had to proceed to the adjacent ports to procure cargoes, owing to the scarcity of Timber at Bathurst, in consequence of the streams not being sufficiently high during the season to float it.]

HALIFAX, June 19.—*Arrived*, Barque Backers, Cork, 32, with the remainder of the 83d regiment, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Dundas.—20, Brig Hilgrove, Trinidad.—23, Brig William IV, St. John, N. B.; Tapioca, St. Vincent.—24, Matilda, Nevis.

At a Special Meeting of the BOARD OF HEALTH, for the City and County of Saint John, held at the Mayor's Office, on FRIDAY *the 27th June,* 1834:

"WHEREAS this Board, for certain reasons, deem it expedient to prohibit any intercourse between *Partridge Island* and the City and its vicinity, further than is absolutely necessary."

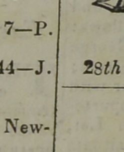
"*Resolved*—That all communication, except such as may be expressly sanctioned by the Board, be stopped, and that no person land on the Island or leave the same, except by an order from this Board, or under the direction of the Health Officer there stationed, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds*, for each and every offence." (*Extract from the Minutes.*)

BENJAMIN L. PETERS, *Chairman.*
JOHN R. PARTELOW, *Clerk.*
St. John, May 28, 1834.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber in the City of Saint John, on Monday the ninth day of June, A. D. 1834—

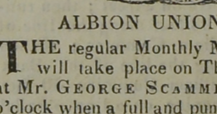
ORDERED, That the Chamberlain send circulars to all persons indebted to this Corporation, without distinction, requesting them to pay forthwith the amounts respectively due from them, and informing them that in default of payment their accounts will be handed over to the proper Officer for prosecution; and further Ordered, that the aforegoing be published in the City Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes.
JAMES WILLIAM BOYD, D. C. C.



A REGULAR Monthly Meeting of the "*Friendly Sons of Erin Society*," will be held at Mr. Netherey's, (Hibernian Hotel,) in Princess-street, on WEDNESDAY evening next, the 2d of July, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the President.
JOHN GALLIVAN, *Secretary.*
28th June.



ALBION UNION SOCIETY.

THE regular Monthly Meeting of this Society will take place on Thursday evening next, at Mr. GEORGE SCAMMELL'S, at ½ past seven o'clock when a full and punctual attendance is requested. *By order of the President,*

GEORGE THOMAS, *Assistant Secretary.*
June 28th.

Militia Notice.

THE ARTILLERY COMPANY, attached to the *City St. John Rifle Battalion*, is now being formed. Persons desirous of being enrolled to serve therein, will give in their names to Captain RANNEY, or to either of the following Officers thereto attached:—Lieutenant HUGHSON, Lieut. FOSTER, Lieut. WALLOP, Lieut. WIGGINS. *28th June,* 1834.

MILITIA ORDER.

Saint John Sea Fencible Battalion.

THE undermentioned Officers in the *Saint John Sea Fencibles*, are attached for duty as follows:—

Lieut. N. T. Robertson, to Capt. J. Reed's Company.

Lieuts. J. Murray and W, Ball, to Capt. T. Reed's Company.

Lieut. J. W. M. Irish, to Capt. Stanton's company.

Lieut. W. M'Kay, to Capt. Nagel's Company.

Lt. J. Strange, to Capt. Strange's Company.

Lieuts. J. Olive, W. Clarke, and A. Hampton, to Capt. Ponsford's Company.

Lieut. E. Eagles, to Capt. Eagles' Company.

Lieuts. J. Owens, G. Jordan, and E. Lane, to Capt. Scott's Company.

Lieuts. J. Brown, R. G. Moran, jun. and S. Frazer, to Capt. Ellis' Company.

By order of Lieut.-Colonel OTTY.
T. M. SMITH, *Adjutant.*
St. John, 28th June, 1834.

MILITIA BATTALION ORDERS.

Second Battalion Charlotte County Militia.

CAPTAINS MALCOLM M'FARLANE and SAMUEL M'FARLANE'S Companies to Muster at the Lower Mills, Digdiquash, on Saturday the 16th August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for Drill; and at the Lower Falls of Magaguadavic, on Tuesday the 28th August, at the same hour, for Inspection.

Captains CLINCH, PRATT, SEELY, and MOWATT'S Company to muster at *Stewart Seely's* Farm, on Monday the 18th August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for Drill; and at the Lower Falls of Magaguadavic on Thursday the 28th August, at the same hour, for Inspection.

Captain SAMUEL WALLACE and Capt. CALEFF'S Company to muster at *Jonathan Wallace's*, sen. Farm, at the Bason of Magaguadavic, on Tuesday the 19th August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for Drill; and at the Lower Falls of Magaguadavic, on Thursday the 28th August, at the same hour, for Inspection.

Captain HYSLOP and Captain KNIGHT'S Company to muster at the Company Parade Ground, near the School House, on Thursday the 21st August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for Drill; and at the Lower Falls of Magaguadavic, on Thursday the 28th August, at the same hour for Inspection.

By order of Lt.-Col. WYER, *Commanding.*
WM. FLAHERTY, ADJUTANT.
Saint Andrews, June 20, 1834.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of CHARLES MURRAY, late of the Parish of Sussex, King's County, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN MURRAY, } *Executors.*
WALTER MURRAY, }
Sussex, King's County, 23d June, 1834.