No. 9.

re- intervals during the night, as well as the day. the twith the object of invoking the Divine Mercy.

The intelligence received this morning from La Vega and Santiago is of the most distressing the control of the htttqs.ion.



Herald.

CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL

OF THE HEAD ge it is that persons whatsonal cleanliness, bath dead—the Hair—the m

And the Hair—the may be the Creator. Perfectly and the first and the fir

ounterfeits are abroad bef COMSTOCK & CO

A the following.

ARTON, Eaq., late Martified, as may be seen of the following gen do hereby certify that wolumbia discovered by und it highly services ive against the falling the property of the services of the services are against the falling the property of the services are against the falling the property of the services are the services ar

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and respectability, and a given to the said cereof, I have hereuoto aused the seal of the ceixth day of December, ERT WHARTON, 1 Some swindlers have ad just it up with variou upon. One thing will be of COMSTOCK always on the wrapper every Druggist in almer, Kingston.

O MORRIDS er will have consta , an elegant Stock anufactured by J. & nich will be guarant best description.
JOHN H. GRI et., 1841. IVED by CART at their Commission Buildings, Front Str

Biscuit, Boston & co e barrel. White Fish an White he barrel. barrel. aple Sugar, Hickory

fay, 1842. ortment of Paper Ha Nov., 1841. S FOR SAL MEMORIALS, Law

the Herald Office. OONIA WATER at the Springs, many ne most grateful man rived from a use of the Or. Chilton, places la various Chronic Disc se of failure, is disc ly: this, so far as rep Water, will, it is Water, will, it is he duction in price. The three dozen, \$5; of or the Box 8s. Parties, will be furnished at

J. W. BR 11th, 1841.

Y THE SUBSCRI sale Warehouse, Front , black and claret blue, brown and plain green, drab, and Damasks, whit white Cottons, Prints, hair cord Dimities, rol lack, pink, sky and Lawn, mull and jacone moss, Verona Handk and Velveteens, plain, and the Luccadian and forcading, Brussels and Duca de Barcelonas, and chec and gauze Handkerchiefs, plain, finain and fancy Blondes, aillings, sewed and lauslin Cuffs and muslince, muslin handkerchiefs and white wire group ortment of Hosiery and rts and Drawers, The R. H. & T. Lawn, mull and jacone noes, Veroua Handk

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and MACPHERSON & CRANE.

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from the British Colonist.

tranquil hours retreat

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I. & T. RAE sale Impor FOREIGN DRY KINGS TON.

he Werald, EDEVERYTU JOHN WAUDBY Store Street, nearly of buse Hotel, Kingston, ers will be thankfully re-

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The substance of the evidence was as above The substance of the evidence was as above stated, and although His Lordship Mr. Justice Jones, in his charge to the Jury, leaned towards the defendants, yet in his conclusion left it to the Jury to say from the evidence in which character the receipt took place. If as carriers, then to find for the plaintiff, with damages to the amount they thought the property was reasonably to find for the plaintif, with damages to the a-mount they thought the property was reasonably worth; if as warehousemen, for the defendants. The Jury after some deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and £2787 16s. dam-

The Executors of the late James Crooks, the The Executors of the late James The facts of this case were nearly similar to the last, and this case were nearly similar to the last, and the difference did exist was in favour of the Plaintiff's recovering.

Verdict for plaintiffs, and £1596 damages.

PICTON SPA. Among the many natural attractions of the vicinity of this town, there is one which bids fair to become a successful rival of the far famed Caledonia Springs. Early in the history of Hallowell a sulphur spring was discovered, which was found by the early settlers to possess many great medicinal qualities, especially in cutaneous diseases, and other diseases of the blood, and, it was also successfully tried in rheumatic complaints. Its reputation, however, extended but Caledonia Springs. Early in the history of Hallowell a sulphur spring was discovered, which was found by the early settlers to possess many great medicinal qualities, especially in cutaneous diseases, and other diseases of the blood, and, it was also successfully tried in rheumatic complaints. Its reputation, however, extended but little further than the surrounding neighborhood, from which invalids usually came for the improvement of their health. Some years ago the people finding that it produced so many cures, made an attempt to separate the mineral water from a spring of fresh water, directly above it, which greatly reduced its strength, but in digging for this purpose by some means or other the mineral fount was lost, and the fresh water remained master of the spot.—Lately, however, the property on which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property on which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property on which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property on which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property on which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property on which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property on which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property of the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property on which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property of the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property of the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property of the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the property of the spring is situated, changed hands and the solicitat was also successfully tried in rheumatic complaints. Its reputation, however, extended but ittle further than the surrounding neighborhood, from which invalids usually came for the improvement of their health. Some years ago the people finding that it produced so many curse, made an attempt to separate the mineral water from a spring of fresh water, discretly, above: it, which greatly reduced its strength, but in digging for this purpose by some means or other the mineral found was lost, and the fresh water remained master of the spot—Lately, however, the proportion of which the spring is situated, changed hands, and at the solicitation of the people, the proportion of nexious materials, less the mineral induced to dig down to the rock and separate the waters. The attempt, we are happy to state has proved successful, and awall, built with water lime, with a foundation on the solid rock, now protects the mineral water from the earn cachematic of the purpose to which it may be applied are number of the purpose of common glue, the saving to the course of a minute of the principle and has a find this anedote to dig down to the rock and separate the waters. The attempt, we are happy to state has proved successful, and a wall, built with water lime, bless potent neighbor, and through which it rises the mineral water from the water from the spring should not be well founded.—[Worces Agin and will not become the spring should not be well founded.—[Worces Agin and has the propose to water from it, even if the principle and the propose of common glue, the saving to the course and and which will probably make the whole lose propose of common glue, the spring of the propose to water from it, even if the princip water from it, even if the princip was a find the princip water from it, even if the princip was a find the princip was a lock of the propose to water from it, even if the princip was a find the princip was a lock of the propose to water from it, even if the princip was a lock of the princip was a lock of the princi action brought at the last Gore es, in the town of Hamilton, to reseased goods entrusted to the Defendamtif, at Kingston, in the Midle be forwarded to Montreal, and elivered to the agents of the Plain-

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1842.

GANADIAN SOURNAL, FOLITTCAL, AGRICULTU

STEEL SHOW.

STEE cite. The effects of these shots were wonderful, tearing the wood to pieces, and in only one instance. where the joint had not been good, showing that they had any effect upon the cement, so as to separate the jointed parts from each other. A hole 6½ inches in diameter was then bored in the centre of the target, and a 32-pounder shell inserted and exploded by a match, which tore the wood to small splinters without in many places separating the composition. On Thursday week further experiments were made. Two 32-pounder shells, 1½ inches diameter each were sunk into portions of the wood on which the experiments were made on the previous day, and wedged tight in the centre of the joinings & matches having been attached and ignited with portfire, on the explosion taking place the wood was torn asunder, many pieces into very small frayments, afforting the most convictors as portfire, on the explosion taking place the wood was torn asunder, many pieces into very small fragments, affording the most convincing and satisfactory proofs of the complete success of the invention, and to Lord Bloomfield's satisfaction. The pieces of the target have been removed back to the dockyard, and from the high opinion of the military board, and the approbation the invention has met with from practical men, there is every probability that it will be immediately applied to all purposes for which it can be made available in the royal navy and her Majesty's dockyards. The substances of which the cement is composed are simple, being merely shell

great pain. The arm soon commenced discharge down to the time of his death; when nearly the whole of the cellular membrane had sloughed away through large openings in the skin.

Mrs. Harrington took care of her husband till the 9th of May, when she was confined to her bed by sickness. She had at first a slight fever. In the course of two or three days a discass similar to that with which her husband was affected manifested itself in one of her ancles, and soon involved the whole of the lower part of that limb; and about the same time there was a similar manifestation of disease upon her wrist, which soon involved the whole arm to the elbow. While suffering under the disease, she died. In the case of Mrs. Harrington, no fractures of the skin were discovered on the places where the disease first manifested itself.

After the confinement of the mother by sickness.

After the confinement of the mother by sickness, a daughter took care of the father. On the 15th of May, she experienced a scusation of heat and smarting, similar to that at first experienced by her father, in a slight scratch, which she discovered near the first joint, on the side of one of her fingers. The disease extended itself, as did her father's to the arm; but by the timely application of efficient remedies, the progress of the disease is apparently arrested; and she is believed to be out of danger.

Whether this disease is contagious, that is, whether it may be communicated by touch, or inoculation, or whether it is infectious, that is, whether it may be communicated by being in, or breathing, the air exposed to the influence of the disease, or whether it is both contagious and infections, are questions were such infections. ness, a daughter took care of the father.

endeavoring to maintain favorite theories, those who have not the light of medical science to guide them, will be very likely upon such facts as these, to come to the conclusion that the disease may be communicated by inoculation at least. And, if this opinion should so far prevail as to lead persons to exercise a proper caution, while taking care of those affected with the disease, no mischief can result from it, even if the opinion should not be well founded.—[Worcester Ægis.

volve destruction of the more deep tissues; it is not used without advantage, in so far as the personal comfort of the patient is concerned. In volve destruction of the more deep tissues; it is not used without advantage, in so far as the personal comfort of the patient is concerned. In such cases after the lapse of a few days, the crust formed by the soap is easily removed, so as to permit the employment of other remedies if necessary. I am not prepared to say whether the benefit and instantaneous relief, following the application of the lather, are to be ascribed to the chemical composition, or simply to the fact of its affording some degree of protection from atmospheric agency, or both.—[London Med. Gaz.

Extracts from a letter from the West.—"I wish you could spend a month with us new. I don't think our place would seem so forlorn and out of humanity's reach as it did when you was here; travelling will soon be so cheap that you can bring — with you. (Heaven forefend that we should ever venture again without our buggage.) Our nearest neighbor has large orchards of apple, peach and cherry trees. I put four acres in wheat last fall, which is now looking finely; this spring I have sowed five acres with oats; and just finished eight acres for corn and three for castor oil beans; if the weather continues favorable, I intend to plant ten acres more in corn."

This is certainly all bright and beautiful, and WESTERN ADJUNCTS AND CONTRASTS.

This is certainly all bright and beautiful, and we are sorry that there should be a cloud even so big as a man's hand in this western sky; out what earthly draught is unmixed; so we read

what earthly draught is unmixed; so we read farther on,

"C—— has not had any fever and ague for a long time and seems to think he has got rid of it.

Mr. H—— has had the fever and ague pretty bad this spring—he is better now"—&c. &c.

We shall add nothing about the currency or money ague, which has been upon them for some time; and in respect to which they are, we believe, past the shaking and have actually become stiff. Wheat 45 cents per bushel, Pork 1½ cent per pound, Corn 10 cents per bushel, and no money; so as an Ohio farmer informed us it required only eighty bushels of corn to buy one pair of boots. But then all such luxuries may be dispensed with, as there are no stones on the be dispensed with, as there are no stones on the prairies; and they are every where carpeted with flowers.—[New Genesee Farmer.

How beautiful does the fine spirt of benevo-How beautiful does the fine spirt of benevo-lence displayed in the followed extract from one of Pope's letters contrast with the intense selfash-ness which characterises the present age. The amount here may appear either large or small, in proportion to the ability of the reader, but the principle that dictates is what should be regarded. This extract indicates the fine humanity of a man who was not—except in his own estimaion, and this estimation alone based upon benevolence —a very rich man. "I am rich enough, and can afford to give a-way £100 a year. I would not crawl upon the

way £100 a year. I would not crawl upon the earth without doing a little good. I will enjoy the pleasure of what I give, by giving it alive, and seeing another enjoy it. When I die, I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, if there were a wanting friend above ground.—[Phil.] Gaz.

We are, &c. Gould, Dowie, & Co.

WHITEHALL, April 28, 1842. GENTLEMEN,—I am desired by Mr. W. E. Gladstone to acquaint you, in reply to the questions conveyed in your letter of yesterday, that the day for the commencement of the proposed Colonial duties shall not be before the 1st January 1842, and that the alteration with respect colonial duties shall not be outer the 1st January, 1843; and that the alteration with respect to tea will not take effect in Canada until provisions shall have been made in the manner fornerly stated.

Mr. Gladstone hopes that the Bill will shortly

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.
RAWSON W. RAWSON. To Messrs. Gould, Dowie, & Co.

application of efficient remedies, the progress of the disease is apparently arrested; and she is bel eved to be out of danger.

Whether this disease is contagious, that is, whether it may be communicated by touch, or inoculation, or whether it is infectious, that is, whether it may be communicated by being in, or breathing, the air exposed to the influence of the disease, or whether it is both contagious and infectious, are questions upon which physicians have entertained, and stil. do entertain opposite opinions. While doctors are disagreeing, and endeavoring to maintain favorite theories, those who have not the light of medical science to guide them, will be considered to the room. The investment of Messre. J. Harper & Brothers, Nos. 80 rnd 82; Chiff-street, was discovered to be on fire in the upper story, which was occupied as a bindery. The firemen were on the spot with uncommon alarrity, and notwithstanding the combustible nature of the materials in the building, the flames were confined to the room in the fifth story, where fire was first discovered, and used as a bindery, and the rooms beneath it on the south floor, occupied as a folding and binding room, and in part as a press rooms beneath it on the south moor, occupied as a folding and binding room, and in part as a press room. The immediate damage sustained by fire, in the destruction of paper, tools and other materials, is estimated at between fifty and sixty thousand dollars; but as immense quantities of water are thrown into the building, which forced its way through the floor, much more damage its way through the floor, much more damage must ensue to the large stock of books on hand and which will probably make the whole loss \$100,000.

Wesleyan Seminary Burnt.—The well-known Methodist Seminary at Lines, in Living-ston county, 20 miles southward of Rochester, was chiefly destroyed by fire this morning berfore daylight. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock this morning issuing from the cupola. The whole roof of the main building fell in—but the east wing was chiefly saved, and the west one would probably be saved also. How the fire originated is not known, though the building has several times caught fire since it was built.

Bank Roguery.—In a late number of Sylvester's Counterfeit Detector, we find a list of the names of spwards of 1200 banks in the United States. Upon careful examination, we find that of the 1200, upwards of 300 are broken, or "as sale," which means the same thing; sixty-four are fraudulent institutions; forty-four are either closed or closing; fifty-five are at a discount of from 25 to 90 per cent.; sixty-two are fram 2 to 20 per cent. discount; and but 52 are at par, or worth 100 cents on the dollar, in the city of New York. The same paper also contains a list of over 800 different counterfeits on the various banking institutions in the Union. There are some of the beauties of banking.—[Sun.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIP MEDI LOSS OF THE KOVAL MAIL STEAM SHIP MEDI-NA.—On Saturday, in our postscript, we men-tioned the loss of one of the new British West India steam packets. The intelligence receive! this morning from Havana gives the name of the ship. It was the Medina. She was lost on Grand Key, Turks Island, about the 15th of May. Crand Key, Turks Island, about the 15th of May.

Lord Elgin, the new Governor of Jamaica, was on board, and also Mr. Crawford, the recently appointed consul general of H. B. M. for the island of Cuba. All the passengers were saved, but the steamer, it was believed, would be a total loss .- [N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the New York American.

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT. A leter from Havanna, of 16th ult. published A leter from Havanna, of 16th ult. published in the Boston daily Advertiser, reports a conversation with the captain of a Spanish Polacca, who, on the 30th of July, 1841, on a voyage from Havana to Corunna, in lat. 42 3 N., long. 35 43, W. of Cadiz, fell in with a large wreck, which from subsequent information he supposes to have been that of the ill-fated steamer President. Whatever the wreck was, the vessel had been obviously destroyed by fire. been obviously destroyed by fire.

The facts are thus stated:
Captain Roldos went to reconnoitre the wreck.

Captain Roldos went to reconnoitre the wreck. He says it must have been a very large vessel; and the thing which first attracted his attention, were two large columns of wood, (so he called them.) not very far apart, painted black, about nine feet from the bottom, and then white about three feet, to where they were burnt off, and that there were marks of fire also on the parts left standing. These "columns" projecting above the rest of the wreck, had the appearance at a distance of two small sails. He also saw on the bottom of the vessel, just under the water, sevethere were a wanting friend above ground — [Philition of the week of the wreck, had the appearance at a distance of two small sails. He also saw on the bottom of the vessel, just under the water, several which the proposed duties are intended to come into force under the Customs Inter-Colonial Bill, introduced by Mr. Gladstone; and as the information which it contains, cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers, we have much pleasure in making it public:—[Mont. Gazette.

London, April 27, 1842.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., &c. &c. Sir.—When a Deputation of the merchants engaged in the British North American trade waited upon you, on the subject of the proposed Customs duties under the Inter-Colonial Bill, you stated that the Bill would not take effect till the 1st January, 1843; and as respects the duty on tea, that it would not take effect in Canada until the Colonial duty was considerably reduced by the Canadian Legislature.

We now beg the favour of your acquainting us, for our information and that of our friends in Canada, whether it is intended that both points shall be adhered to in the Bill.

We are, &c.

Gould, Dowle, & Co.

The New York Commercial Advertiser makes the following remarks to shew that this wrock could not have been the President.

It is presumed that this was the hull of the ost President; but we entertain no doubt, on lost President; but we entertain the discountry, that it was the same wreck so often, the contrary, that it was the same wreck so often, seen and reported—not a steamship, and not the The conclusive proof that it was not the Pre-

The conclusive proof that it was not the President is afforded in the absence of all machinery. That could neither burn nor in any way be geparated from the hull so jong as the latter held together. It might be broken, and parts of it might go overboard, but large portions would remain, even were the hull to capsize.

But there is other evidence also. The floor timbers of the President were not four inches apart. One of us was on board the President while she was on the stocks, and saw the whole system of her construction. The flooring was of solid oak, with five kelsons, four of which were double and very large. Every piece of timber was secured by iron braces and also with wooden trusses. Her extreme length, over all, was 270 feet; length on deck 245 feet; breadth inside of the guards, 41 feet. These dimensions do not at all agree with those reported by the

From the Boston Transcript of last evening.

THE EARTHQUAE AT ST, DOMINGO. THE EARTHQUAE AT ST, DOMINGO.

The brig of Joseph Atkins, Captain Higgins, arrived at this port this morning from Jeremie, whence she sailed on the 9th ult. Capt. H. informs Messrs. Topliff that the earthquake of the 7th was severe at Jeremie, but no damage was sustained. The ground and water were much agitated, and in the latter a change of from 4 to 6 feet took place in the course of a few minutes; but whather the tide rose and fell, or the island settled, and resumed its position again, to produce that effect was a subject of much speculation.

tion.

Captain Higgins also states that the destruction of the town of Cape Haytien was complete, only two buildings remained standing. The narth-quake happening on a market day, great numbers of persons were in the city from the country, together with mules, &c. so that the loss of life was greater. It was estimated that four thous, and persons perished, besides great numbers of mules and other animals, and such was the stench arising from such a mass of dead bodies, that no person could long remain in the place. person could long remain in the place.

Capt. If. also states that Port au Platt was entirely destroyed, though but few lives were lost, and that the mountain in the rear of St. Marc's was rentasunder so that teams passed through the

THE EARTHQUALE—As vessels arrive from different ports in the West Indies we learn that the earthquake of the 7th of May was felt, more or less sensibly, in the islands. But Captain

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