

to be made for the account of the Bank of England, and no doubt whatever exists that the operation is intended to draw in the circulation of notes. The Bank Directors, whether justly or not, evidently apprehend some crisis near at hand, and it was expected that after the payment of the dividends, they would increase their efforts for the contraction of the currency. The Times also adds that notwithstanding the large importations of corn they are so far from having relieved the market, that the price is again rising, and the expectation is that there must be this season, on the whole, one of the largest importations of grain that the country has ever known. This disquiet respecting the circulation was very injurious to the spring trade of the country, which was far from having its usual spirit and enterprise, for the cautious merchants abstained from large transactions until they can see the issue of this, and the manufacturers as a necessary consequence, also suffer.

American securities in such a state of affairs, and, of course, been temporarily neglected. Small sales of United States Bank only being reported at £24 7s 6d, and a sale of £12,000 Indiana bonds on the 5th ult. at the previous quotations, of 95.

The average prices of wheat in England having fallen to 72s 6d the import duty has risen to 2s 6d per quarter, at which it would probably remain for a few weeks.

Mr. Stenson had a long interview with Lord Palmerston, at the Foreign Office, on the 21st April.

The London Morning Chronicle states that a proposition has actually been made to the United States authorities, and forwarded to Washington, which, it is believed will lead to an ultimate settlement of the disputed boundary question. The English papers, in the meantime, are inundating the country with long articles on the subject, in general betraying a most lamentable ignorance in the premises. One thing, however, appears evident, that all idea of a war with England may be given up, and that the affair will ere long be satisfactorily settled in some way or other.

A letter from Gottingen states that transportation to America has recently been adopted in the Hanoverian dominions, by which means a number of ill-disposed persons have been got rid of.

It is stated, very little to the credit of the city of Mobile, which had borrowed a sum of money on bonds, dated February 1 1836, to be at interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum for ten years, and the interest to be paid half yearly, that the last August's dividend had only been discharged in part, and the February dividend remains unpaid—this had caused great annoyance to the holders of the bonds.

The last advices from New York, received in England, were to the 11th March, by the ship Sampson, and appear to have had little effect in any way.

Paris, April 4.—The following is the personnel of the new French Ministry last announced.

De Gasparin, Interior.
Gred de L'ain, Justice and Religion.
Duc de Montebello, Foreign Affairs.
Gen. Caspaux Culver, War.
Baron Tupinier, Marine.
Parot, Finance.
De Gasparin, (ad interim), Commerce and Public Works.

The French papers indulge in various remarks on the formation, and upon the whole it appears not to give much satisfaction, nor does it appear to be a permanent appointment, but merely a measure to insure the opening of the French Chambers.

The Chambers were opened on Thursday by commission. In the Peers the commissioners were Montebello, De L'ain and Parant—Gasparin, as minister of the interior, and read the royal ordinance in the Chamber of Deputies—M. Gras Previle, as senior deputy, took the chair.

The left and left centre benches were crowded, but on the right, occupied by the ministerialists and the King's friends, there were many vacancies. Previle, according to custom, drew forth the names of members to form the bureaux or standing committees. The committee proceeded to elect Presidents, with the following results: four were old ministerialists, four opposition, and four neutral. The doctrinaires had agreed to vote for the oldest member in each bureau for President, and it so happened that they decided the election of one President of each party, so that their neutrality was practically though accidentally evinced. It is said, no conclusion as to the strength of parties can be drawn from the elections in B. reaus.

An immense crowd of angry people beset the Chamber, and the unusual number of military and police showed fear of disturbance, but none took place. The Times correspondent says—"The air and attitude of the popular assemblage was truly alarming."

Soult has recommenced his endeavours to form a new ministry. It is said to have been completely gained over, with his son, by the King. Odillon Barrot is the candidate of the left and left centre for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The old ministerialists are divided between Duchatel and Cunin-Gratide.

The English Revenue Tables for the quarter and the year were published on Saturday. The increase on the year, as compared to the year ending April, 1839, is £2,138,860. The present quarter, with the corresponding quarter last year, is £565,248. The increase of customs for the year, £1,053,170; for the quarter, £249,889. The increase in the post office revenue for the present quarter, is £23,000; for the year, £25,257.

Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Sir Edward Elicot, Mr. Hume, Mr. Leader, and Dr. Bowring, are now in Paris.

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May 9. (f)

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Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languishing, the mind becomes irritable, thoughtless, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas, rendered gloomy and morose, with a total loss of judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are so often afflicted as the weakest.

Cause. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and a habit of regular intercourse or exercise, a diet, a solitary habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or long continued orgasm; relaxation or ability of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' **Aperient Pills**—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleared, his inimitable **Caspaux Pills**, (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

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THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.
These Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, which are thereby cleared internally, or externally, as the case may be. When the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and removed, and the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the innumerable other medicines and are well adapted to the first object, that of the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age is attended with ease and enjoyment, and that old people who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance, a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the dose, and are Herbs PILLS, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the secretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herbs PILLS will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the intricacy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriac, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Pains, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night-Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herbs PILLS.

Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Lungs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chills, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herbs PILLS.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life: and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is the Baron Von Hutcheler Herbs Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herbs Pills, which remove disorders in the best, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

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