

Canada.

The whole of the difficulties in the Canada which have now retarded the prosperity and diminished the happiness of their inhabitants for five years, proceed from the notion of abolition of the Legislative Council. Neither Mr. Hume, nor Mr. Viger, nor Mr. McKenzie, are the authors of it. It was first agitated in the Assembly of Lower Canada in 1831, and Mr. Viger, who had lately been called to the Council, was opposed to it. It did not even originate in Canada; it was never asked for a petition from any portion of the country, before it was introduced into the Assembly; it was twice navigated in that body, viz. in 1831 and 1832, by the same House that adopted it in 1833. The Executive Council was a substitute proposed by the late Mr. Thomas Lee, in 1831; but not acted on at the time.

The idea of annihilating one branch of the Legislature originated in England. It was the offspring of a place hunting propensity among persons, there was some degree connected with Lower Canada. An Agent had been recommended by the Canada Committee of 1826; the nominations of the Assembly had failed by disagreement with the Council, and Mr. Lalouche had refused to act, officially, as it might place him in opposition with his duty as a Member of Parliament. A reformation in the composition of a Council was commenced, and it was passing every Bill which the Assembly had considered of its not passing; in fact there was greater harmony in the Colony, more doing for its advancement than ever had been done in the same time before. But there were people in England who were in want of an advocate. It was under these circumstances that a book was written and printed in England in 1820, and sent out to Canada, recommending the abolition of the Legislative Council. This book bore the name of the late Mr. Roberge, but was written by Mr. John Arthur Roberge, the son who had written and published a pamphlet at Quebec in 1823 in favour of the union of the Provinces. The notions of this book were adopted by some persons on the River Champlain and unfavourably in the end by Mr. Papineau, the Speaker, who got Mr. Bourgeois to move a resolution to that effect in the Session of 1830-1. Mr. Roberge has then the sole merit of the proposal to destroy one of the coordinate branches of the Lower Canada Legislature, which has had such an injurious effect on the Province, and Mr. Roberge is Agent of the Assembly in England with a salary and contingencies of £1,100 sterling a year, paid in full, in good bills on London.

The tide of emigration must flow back ere long a reaction must take place. A gentleman from Michigan informed me a few days since, that it was nearly impossible to purchase a good farm of wild land, well situated, either there or in Illinois, under your terms to twenty years lease at six, as speculators and their agents were actually on the heels of the Commissioners, whose duty it was to sell the land, and that they bought every acre of land, and usually a small piece of an unproductive swamp. This will of course drive up the price of the land, and the result will be, that these unfortunate wanderers, who would at present be able to purchase a few dollars will gladly revert back upon poor Canada as a better place for all.

ADDRESS.

To the Right Honourable Edward Ellice Esquire of Beauharnois, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We your remembrance in the Signatory of Beauharnois, beg most sincerely and cordially to congratulate you on your safe arrival amongst us, after the fatigues and dangers of your voyage, and journey and to express our heartfelt wishes for the health, prosperity and happiness of yourself and family.

While we regret that your important duties as a Statesman and a Legislator, prevent you from personally residing amongst us, on this your princely domain, we deem you, Sir, and ourselves eminently happy in your selection of a representative, who by a liberal and in this Province unexampled devotion to the improvement of Agriculture has at once promoted your interests and given an impulse to our prosperity; and who by a gentlemanly and conciliatory demeanour has deservedly secured the respect and esteem of your constituents, of every creed and origin. We would at the same time, express our perfect satisfaction in the person of R. H. Norval, Esquire. We have the honor to be, with dutiful regard, Sir, your most obedient humble servants.

The address to which he is expected to return, these five hundred signatures of British and Canadian in equal proportions was delivered.

Mr. Ellice, evidently much moved, returned thanks for the present kind and warm expression of their feelings, and alluded with much satisfaction to the gratifying reception he had so generally experienced in all parts of his extensive properties. He then, in a speech of some length, and remarkable for the clearness and simplicity of its language, and statement unfolded his views and explained his intentions on every subject interesting to his people, particularly as to the compensation he meant to require for the commutation of their titles, and for the sale of lands now held in free and common socage. He stated that for the last seven years, he had not touched any part of the revenue of the seignior, but laid out the whole in every description of improvement, and that since his arrival, he had directed the building of two additional grist mills, saw mills, carding and fulling mills, that the flourishing and highly cultivated state of the country was the best attestation of the prosperous condition of its inhabitants; and that having visited almost every European country, he would assert that this part of Lower Canada yielded to none that he had seen—and concluded by recommending a kindly and conciliatory spirit among all classes and denominations. Mr. Ellice was much cheered during the delivery of his speech, as well as at his departure some after.

During his stay at Beauharnois, Mr. Ellice was indefatigable in his attention to business. He engaged the Seignior office every morning at seven o'clock and attended to the application of every individual that presented himself—and visited every part of the country. At the Seignior house, there was a dinner party every day, to which all persons of respectability were indiscriminately invited.

United States.

Mr. Clay animatedly urged upon the conduct of the present administration towards the Indian Tribes. It had been productive of fraud and violence and injustice. By treaties or pretended treaties made with them, both the U. States and the Indians had been defrauded out of lands of immense value, under the forms of reservations, which had gone to enrich individual speculators. By our ill treatment of them, they are goaded into acts of desperation and then the sympathies of the white people are appealed to on account of Indian depredations. The object of this policy is to remove them from one side of the river, where they are surrounded by the whites, to the other side, where they will soon be again surrounded by the whites. And before this process of removal is completed, whilst it is yet in progress, the states in whose neighborhood, west of the Mississippi, they are placed, are calling upon the general government for protection against the danger of Indian hostilities. Already two regiments of dragoons have been raised permanently for that purpose, and at the last session a bill passed the Senate to augment the standing army by an addition of four thousand men, and the chief argument

urged for it was the concentration of the Indians west of the Mississippi. Thus a permanent charge of great annual amount is fastened upon the country to carry out this policy. Taking that in view, the cost of Indian treaties, of Indian wars, the consequence of policy, and other expenses, Mr. Clay believed that the cost of this removing policy would not fall much short of fifty millions of dollars before it was finally executed.

He spoke of the Cherokee treaty ratified at the last session of Congress. No vote of the Senate, since he had been a member, had given him more pain or excited more surprise. Gov. Carroll of Tennessee and a Parson Schemmhorn (a disgrace to the pious and honorable profession of which he was a member) had been jointly appointed to treat with the Cherokee nation, composed, according to a report of the Secretary of War, of about 1,000 souls. Gov. Carroll could not attend, and the whole business fell into the hands of the Parson exclusively. The Cherokee, in a general council in September last, appointed a committee to treat. With them he did not treat. Instead of treating with them for the purchase of the Cherokee country, he made a proclamation that he would at a specified day and place, within the Cherokee country, treat with any of the Cherokees who would attend and treat with him; and that all who did not attend should be considered as assenting and bound by the treaty which he might conclude. In the meantime, all practicable means at the command of the American negotiator, were employed to coax and coerce the attendance of the Indians. On the day appointed, out of the eighteen thousand, some five or six hundred, including men, women and children, only presented themselves, and many of these formed by part of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, alone having right to sell the Cherokee country. With some seventy or eighty Indians he patched up a treaty and sent it to Washington. It was submitted by the President to the Senate. And it had not been there many weeks before the almost united voice of the Cherokee people was raised against it. Memorials, signed or subscribed with the marks of upwards of sixteen thousand Cherokees were laid before the Senate denying the Indian authority upon which the treaty was negotiated, and solemnly protesting against its obligatory force upon the Cherokee people. In spite of these memorials—in spite of all the opposition that was made by himself and others to the ratification of such a treaty, it was ratified against the votes of fifteen Senators, that of his colleague and himself being of the number. And thus the Cherokees, a people who had always been friendly to the United States, and who were represented at Washington by delegates as civilized, as orderly and decent in their appearance as members of Congress, are stripped of their entire country, and the people of the United States are subjected to the payment of five million six hundred thousand dollars.

It is proper and just to mention that one Senator who voted for the ratification of the treaty, (and others are believed to have acted under the same impression) declared in his place that he did not believe that the instrument to be a treaty, and that he voted for it because he apprehended the Cherokees would be exterminated by the whites if not removed. Mr. Clay had believed that consequences, however deplorable could justify the ratification of an instrument as a treaty, which was deficient in the essential requisite of the concurrence of two contracting parties. But he believed, also, that these consequences might have been averted by the proper exercise of the lawful authority of the United States.

Mr. CLAY said, that he had again and again warned his countrymen of the danger illustrated by all history, of elevating to the Chief Magistracy, a man possessing no other than mere military qualification. He never had contended or thought it improper to place at the head of public affairs, a citizen who united to a knowledge of the art of War and experience in conducting it, the requisite attainments for civil administration. On the contrary, such a union of qualifications, constituted a great recommendation of the person in whom it might be found. It was desirable that the first officer of the Republic should, if possible, be intimately acquainted with, and have experience in every branch of administration, civil, military, naval and diplomatic. The wider the circle of his knowledge, the better for the country, if he was guided by virtue and integrity.

We have now had seven years experience of the administration of a Chief Magistrate who brought into the office no other than military pretensions. The time, or the occasion, was not suitable to review fully his administration of the civil government of the country. But all will admit, that we had a right to expect that the military affairs of the Union would be administered with skill and ability; that any wars, in which we might be unfortunately involved, would be conducted with vigour, promptitude and success; and that under his auspices, our arms would acquire additional renown and fresh laurels. Has this expectation been realized? Let the miserable Black Hawk war tell, in which millions of dollars were expended, and so little efficiency was displayed, considering the amount of means employed. Let the more disgraceful Seminole war testify, in which the untutored Osceola, with four or five hundred wretched outcast Indian warriors, has baffled the skill of three or four Major Generals of the United States, and all the immense force brought at a vast expense to operate upon him, cutting off or defeating corps of our troops, and besieging, with an inferior force, one Major General with his army, reducing them to the shameful necessity of a revolting subsistence upon the flesh of horses and dogs, found in the same entrenchment with themselves! During the session, his colleague and himself had conversed about the expediency of offering to the administration to contract, in behalf of the State of Ken-

tucky, to capture and deliver West of the Mississippi every Seminole Indian at the five hundred dollars per head. The execution of such a contract would have saved a million or two of dollars to the Treasury of the United States.

OUR FRENCH RELATIONS.—We are gratified to learn, (says the Globe of Monday,) through a gentleman of high standing in Paris, and one intimate with the councils of the King, that a minister is shortly to be sent to this country, to restore our diplomatic relations, and at the same time the cordial and kind feeling which ought always to subsist between the two nations.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

On the rumored escape of Santa Anna, and the expected invasion of Texas, the evening Star remarks:—

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—Rumors reach us from several quarters, that the affairs of Texas are drawing to a crisis. The most important report, is the advance of the Mexican army, with 14,000 men, under Gen. Urrea, who is said to be within 65 miles of Nacogdoches. The force is no doubt greatly overrated, and it is possible that the advance guard may be attacked and defeated before the main body comes up with the Texans. It is a fact that the Texans, with but 3000 men, evince great indifference at the approach of the Mexicans, and talk of attacking and possessing their important seaports, rather than wait for the advance of the Mexican army. The cause of Texas has not lost ground in the West, and the facility of retreating before a heavy force, and passing the frontier will always give great advantage to the Texans, although it may give temporary possession of the country to Mexico. Texas cannot, in our opinion, revert to Mexico.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

ESCAPE OF GEN. SANTA ANNA. A letter was received in this city yesterday, from a highly respectable source, dated New Orleans, August 14th, which states that a merchant from Natchitoches, had just arrived at New Orleans, who had received intelligence that Santa Anna had escaped from the Texans; and that a Mexican army, under Gen. Urrea, was marching upon Nacogdoches, and at the last advices, had reached within sixty miles of that place.

Colonial.

NEW VESSELS.—On the 25th ultimo, was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. G. W. McLellan, in Londonderry N. S. a substantial and copper fastened Brig, named the "Eagles," of 195 tons, built for Mr. B. Tilson. The model and workmanship of this vessel do much credit to the builder.

Launched on Tuesday morning last, from the Yard of Henry Gesner Esq. of Granville, N. S. a beautiful ship of about 700 tons register, called the "Hilary," built by Mr. Friseman King, for John M. Wilmet Esq. of this City. She was towed into the harbor on Friday, by the steamer "Maid of the Mist," and added another to the first class ships owned at this port.

Launched, at St. Mary's Bay, from the Ship Yard of Mr. C. Spechts, on the 27th August, and arrived here in tow of the steamer "Royal Tar," on Tuesday last, the new ship "Devoport," of about 720 tons register. This ship reflects the highest credit on the Master Builder, Mr. W. Hicks; and for strength of Materials, model, and workmanship, has been rarely equalled in Nova Scotia, and certainly vies with the very many first class ships built here. She is owned by Mr. James Holman, of this city.—*Courier.*

At a meeting of the board of Directors of the Central Fire Insurance Company, held at Fredericton on Wednesday the 9th ult. Mr. Wm. M. Beath, was appointed Secretary to the Corporation, in the Room of Mr. Andrew Blair, resigned.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1836.

Charlotte County Bank.
HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Director next week, — John M. Master Esq.
Discount Day, — THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, either way they must be over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner next week — Thos. Sims.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York.	Sept. 1	Via St. John	Sept. 6
Havre,	July 18	Halifax,	Aug 29
London,		London,	Aug 4
Liverpool		Liverpool,	Aug 5
N Orleans	Aug 18	Quebec	Sept 1

We learn from the St. John Observer, that the August English mail was received on the 5th, and that the following are the leading articles of intelligence:—London dates are to the 4th ult. The Irish Church Bill, as returned to the Commons amended, was rejected by a majority of 29.

The English Established Church Bill passed the Commons by a majority of 131.

Motions for reform of the Lords are announced for next Session.

Mr. Nathan Rothschild of London died at Frankfurt on the 21st ult. aged 59, he was the third Brother of the great Jewish Bankers.

It must be owned that the state in which the Canada are even now placed is a problem which cannot be easily solved. Partisans on either side are apt to be led away by their

prelections, and give to passing circumstances an importance which daily experience tells us often turn out airy phantoms. With respect to the Upper Province, we should wish to see its talented Governor glide quietly over the tide of glory on which he now floats, and placidly guide the vessel, which he has hitherto directed so well, to the port of safety under easy sail. A very small mistake would plunge all his management into annihilation, and render his passage of the Pampas a nullity. We may be allowed the question why the Commons of the Lower Province in their comparative state of interregnum are called together under the most unfavourable auspices, while Sir Francis Head, strengthened by the strong reaction which he has produced, has not thought fit to take immediate steps to remove the sufferings which the extreme act of the last parliament inflicted on the Province. There is nothing sure until it be done, and although in all probability and indeed almost to a certainty, the desirable rectification of the errors of the late legislature of U. C. will take place, the sooner the better. Congratulations, conscious pride in rectitude of purpose and shining abilities are all right enough, but one would think that the public sufferings should demand the earliest moment to attempt their removal.

The report of the St. Andrews Temperance Society, delivered at the last quarterly meeting will be found on our first page.

A Temperance Society has been formed at Hamilton in Bermuda under the immediate auspices of the Wesleyan Methodists. Upwards of one hundred persons signed the pledges, amongst whom many declared themselves in favour of total abstinence from the use of Spirituous liquors.

An anonymous writer requests us to call the attention of the Magistrates to the disgraceful exhibition of a crazed woman occasionally loitering about the streets attended by troops of boys hooting and enraging her. It appears that she is a drunkard and only comes forth in her stages of excitement. She has been several times committed to jail; but there is no authority for retaining her beyond the period due to her offence. As she does not belong to this parish, perhaps some means might be adopted for banishing her.

On Tuesday the 16th August, as Mrs. Finlay was on her passage with two female children from this place to Calais, on board of a Schooner, the eldest child a fine girl of nearly four years old, while playing on the deck, unfortunately fell overboard in presence of her mother. Every exertion was made to save her, but without success, as after she sank the second time she could not again be discovered. The vessel was at anchor, but she was suddenly carried off by the strength of the stream. Should this meet the eye of anyone who may have found the corpse, we are requested to say that it will be a consolation to the anxious parents to receive any tidings of the remains of their child.

On Friday the 2nd inst, the daughter of a respectable widow in the parish of St. James, in this county, committed suicide. She was a young woman of sedate manners and unblemished character. She breakfasted with the family as usual and betrayed no kind of emotion on the morning of the melancholy deed; but having gone to the barn and stayed an uncommon length of time, it was entered and she was found suspended by the neck and quite dead. We have not heard anything of an inquest.

MONOMANIA.—This strange affection we believe to be dependent both on the physical and mental conformation of man. A curious case occurred here lately. A tailor of the name of Samuel Smith, who is a quiet, industrious man, and ordinarily rational on every subject but one, fancies that he is surrounded by a gang of men who followed him from Baltimore after having robbed him. They are invisible to every one but himself and can continually plague him with taunting expressions such as "wee Sammy, wee Sammy, cunning little Sam!" He holds dialogues with these attendants, in which he changes his voice to suit the different speakers who are supposed to answer, and frequently produces the most ludicrous and comic scenes, which he goes through with the most imperturbable gravity. He is sometimes under great distress lest they may succeed in their machinations to get him to go to sea with a view to raise a storm, which is the only means they are permitted to use for his destruction.—He occasionally subjects himself to odd sufferings for their dispersion, and enjoys great comfort when he thinks he succeeds, but these periods are short and his mind appears to be incapable of permanently divesting itself of those airy phantoms of its own creation.

DAVID CROCKETT.—When this extraordinary character was on his expedition to Texas, his funds became exhausted, and he exchanged watches with a gentleman of the name of Isaac N. Jones, in the Arkansas, who gave him thirty dollars to boot. His fate in Texas is well known—he fell at the fortress of Antonio covered with his slain enemies, and contending with new assailants by whom he was with great difficulty overcome. A universal sympathy was expressed for his untimely end; but a compliment has been paid to the force of his character which should not be passed over. Mr. Jones commiserating the condition to which the death of Col. Crockett had reduced his widow and family, wrote a humane, generous and feeling letter to Mrs. Crockett, in which he details the circumstances of her husband's fate, and declares the purpose of his present address in the following simple but powerful language:—

"The object of this letter, Madame, is to beg that you will accept the watch which accompanies it. You will doubtless know it when you see it. And as it has his name engraved on its surface, it will no doubt be the more acceptable to you."

Such acts are equally honorable to the agent and object, and will command the approval of every breast in which a admiration of bravery and humanity finds a place.

Messrs Cavan & Co advertise for 200 labourers to go to Berberie, to be employed in agricultural pursuits. They offer to purchase the services of apprenticed labourers in the West India islands, "if they be willing to till the splendid mud of Demerara."

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
September 3. Brig General, Watson, Berberie, Rum &c. 5th Brig Frigate, Smith, St. John, East-Indians &c. 5th Brig, Donaghy, Donaghy, Passengers. 5th Sch. Harrington, East-Indians, Belfast. 6th Robert Watt, Dalmatians, Liverpool, Colas, J. Rait.

CLEARED.

Sept. 5th Sch. Oracle, Murrhead, Boston Passengers. 6th Brig Pelin, Blair, Demerara, Lunenburg.

Br. Ship Dorothy Foster, Tilley, from Jamaica for London, went ashore on Florida reef, 7th inst. 200 hhds. rum, and 100 hhds. sugar saved.—Vessel lost. Brig Roper, of Boston, with a cargo of coal was spoken, 17th inst. lat. 44. 13. long. 62. 41. with three feet water in her hold, having sprung a leak, since arrived at Fall River.

Barque E. A., from the Pacific for Baltimore, put into Kingston Jan. only, and was condemned. Cargo reshipped by the Brig Napoleon.

Brig Victor, Foster, of Halifax from this port for Falmouth, Jan. was lost on Mayaguana, 17th July. Crew and part of her cargo saved, and carried to Nassau, N. P.

TIMBER LANDS.

A valuable tract of land for sale, situated to the East of the Chepeticook river, at the source of the upper west branch of the Digdegush, and on the southern end of the second Timbabe lake; containing

3000 Acres in one Block.

A bare inspection of the map will show the superior facilities for the transportation of its growth, which this valuable tract possesses. Any inquiries will be answered, and reference to the proprietor may be had by applying to Mr. SMITH, at the Standard Office, Fredericton, 31st August 1836.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Lucy M. Cullen has left my Bed and Board without any provision, and has no reason for alienating herself, I hereby caution all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account; as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract.

Parish of St. Andrews, September 8th, 1836.

KILDEA & HINDS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public, that they have taken a Shop in Water Street, opposite the Store of James Rail Esq., where they intend to carry on the Boot and Shoe Making in all its various branches. By regularity and punctuality they expect to receive a reasonable share of patronage.

N. B. Mending done at the shortest notice for cash only. An Apprentice wanted.

St. Andrews, September 8, 1835.

Popular Novels.

VIZ.

King's Own, Newton Foster, Pirate and three Cutters, Patch of Many Tales, Frank Midway, Japhet in search of a Father, BY CAPTAIN MARYATT, Last days of Pompeii, Rionni, Falkland, BY E. L. BULWER.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of ten Subscribers, and twenty Dollars in cash, the publisher of The Saturday News and Literary Gazette. And to every person who will send five Subscribers and ten dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Maryatt, as may be preferred. The prices of the novels as mentioned, if purchased of the booksellers, would be \$21 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost \$6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at \$3 50 for sewed, or \$3 for Marryatt, complete.

THE SATURDAY NEWS contains more reading matter than any other paper published in the United States. It is devoted to general Literature, Criticism, the Drama, Agriculture, Intelligence, News, &c. Many of the best writers of Philadelphia are contributors to its columns: and its selections are made from the whole range of English literature. A correspondence is maintained with the principal cities of the United States, and letters are expected from a gentleman of high talent about to travel in Europe.—The subscription price \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or three copies for \$5.

Saturday News and Bulwer or Maryatt's Novels can be had for \$5.

All orders must be addressed, free of postage to L. A. GODEY & CO. 100 Walnut Street,

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about a hundred tons White Pine Laying on the Magaguadavic River Indian Rips and marked F X son or persons hath or have an above mentioned Timber they w in their claim to the Subscriber the 20th day of September inst FOR SALE.

\$0 Tons Hardwood TH J. B. E.

St. Andrews 8th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction Court House in Saint Thursday the 15th Sept. instant hours of one and two o'clock, R. Right, Title, and Interest, w Johnson an absconding debtor (but which is now vested in the under the provisions of the debtors act,) of and to Lot N Chamcock Estate so called.

EDWARD WILSON, JOHN AYMAR, } Trs J. H. WHITLOCK, } St. Andrews, Sept. 1, 1836.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

Ex Schr. brigat from 1 200 Bbls Canada Flour, 6 ditto Pork,

—ALSO— Ex Brig Sophia from New 100 barrels Flour, 40 bags Navy Bread, 20 Jars Olives, 9 Quarter Casks superior Wine.

August 30, 1836 JAMES

HARTFORD.

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD CONNECT THE Subscriber having been AGENT for the above Insu any in this Town, will insur Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, the contents of each; together like species of Property, against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FI

t as low a rate of premium as a institution, and will be always i or taking surveys of Premises offe urance in this town and neighbo charge to the assured.

This company have been do for more than twenty-six years, i lat period have settled all their i out compelling the insured, in an i resort to a court of Justice.

TEOMAS AGEN

St. Andrews, August 31, 1836.

NOTICE.

A L. Persons having legal demands, A Estate of Francis E. Putnam, Esq are required to present the same with vouchers from this date, and all indebted, and Estate are called upon to settle payment to

S. F. I Sole adm

St. Andrews, September 1, 1836.

A. S. EASTON.

Begs to inform the Public in general i pected notice in Water Street. St. Andw he Post Office was lately held, where h ale an assortment of

British Merchandise.

which he will dispose of low for cash at instancy payment

Wanted from 10 to 20M 18 inch Pin nd 50m. merchantable Pine boards. 6 cent Andrews, 1st. September, 1836.

TO BE SOLD.

A Dwelling House, Barre, and 10 and in the Parish of St. Andrews, 5 miles of Conkels, at Waweg. The lot of about 100, is 54 by 30 feet, a stone high and completely fenced; also two 1 spring well; about 60 acres are under id in good heart; a thriving young or tutions acknowledged to be desirable e Great Road from St. Andrews and e Fredericton.

ALSO.

180 acres of land on the Digdegush, a slow the Yelling Dam—10 acres of eared. Terms of payment, one fourth e remainder in one, two and three e instalments.—Apply at this office, or n HENRY SID

St. Andrews 25th Aug. 1836

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received 12 for sale at Prime Cost, 12 F iddermaster, Venetian, Hemp and Carpeting 2 Cases Ladies & miss lerlin and silk Tissue Bonnets.

TYLER P. S

St. George August, 16, 1836.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

200,000 Lbs Pine & Cedar whi nches long 4 inches wide for whi rice will be given.—Apply to the su WILLIAM

St. Andrews, 14th Aug. 1836.

WINE & C.

The Subscriber has on hand the following Wines

Bottled Wines, best Port, old L. P. Sherry, Marsala, Quet, Champagne, (on Account), Madeira, Port, Tawny, Brandy, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Arrack, and Demerara RUM.

J. S. W. STR

St. Andrews, Aug. 5, 1836.

August 24 1836.

HARDWARE.

The Subscriber has just received 1 "Corsair" from Liverpool, 20 packages, comprising every w of assortment of Hardware articles, w dispose of by the pack or oi as may suit purchasers.

JAMES WETRE