

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

TERMS.
One year, delivered in town or called for.
\$7.50. do. when forwarded by mail.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
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First insertion of 12 lines and under, 2s.
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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 4. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1837. Number 36.

MONTHLY ALMANAC									
1837.	First week.	Second week.	Third week.	Fourth week.	Old year.				
Friday	1	8	15	22	29				
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30				
Sunday	3	10	17	24	31				
Monday	4	11	18	25					
Tuesday	5	12	19	26					
Wednesday	6	13	20	27					
Thursday	7	14	21	28					
						MOONS			
						Full	Change	Waxing	Waning
1	23.7	7.1	6.10						
2	23.7	6.14	2.40						
3	23.7	5.10	7.10						
4	23.7	4.06	11.15						
5	23.7	3.0	5.0						
6	23.7	1.5	11.40						
7	23.7	0.40	11.40						
8	23.7	0.40	11.40						
9	23.7	0.40	11.40						
10	23.7	0.40	11.40						
11	23.7	0.40	11.40						
12	23.7	0.40	11.40						

ON SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. AT JACKSON'S INN, FREDERICTON, On Saturday the 14th day of October next, VIZ:

The Lot of Land called the Marsh Farm about 9 miles above Fredericton, on the St. John River, containing 500 Acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, with a fine orchard, and will cut 100 tons Hay. On the premises are a large two-story dwelling house and a small one, with three barns; the residue of the Land is covered with Spruce, Pine, and hardwood Timber. Its nearness to the River St. John makes it of great value for Farmers and lumbermen, as it is said 5 M. of Spruce and Pine can be produced per acre in addition to which there is a celebrated mountain of superior granite, within a few rods of the River St. John, together with an inexhaustible quantity of Limestone equally near the River, and also a Brick Yard.

It may now be generally known that no other Line of Granite Quarries are yet discovered between Woodville and the fine Line at St. John, a distance of 150 miles. Such granite and lime have been used from these quarries at Fredericton and highly approved of; therefore an enterprising man with some capital, this property is well worth examination, as it must soon become of immense importance.

Also, One Acre of land called the landing at Bowden's farm near the mouth of the Pokok Stream.

Also, a Farm and timber land at Lake George, called the Marsh Farm, containing 750 acres, of which are a saw mill, and also a very new, great mill, with two runs of stones, and of which French, Mr. French, also an excellent miller, all of which are now in successful operation; with a lease of timber land from the Government for the use of this mill, and others to be erected, for five years of 15,400 acres, perhaps few or none to equal this mill privilege and property on the River Saint John, containing so many advantages.

Lake George is 10 miles in circumference with numerous tributary streams, yielding a supply of water for several miles throughout the season.

This property is well deserving the attention of Capitalists, as it is allowed by the most experienced Lumbermen on the St. John River, who have viewed the same, that the immense tract of yellow pine on the borders of Lake George is greater than any one body of pine known together.

The new Road from the St. John River to the Magalloway settlement goes through this property, which is in a fine farming country, just filling up with settlers—On it is about 12 acres of intervale land, which can be made to cut 20 tons of Hay, and about 15 acres under cultivation, with an orchard.

The following are the prices which may be relied upon as the lowest for the property:—The Marsh Farm at Fredericton \$16 per acre, and clear 22 dollars.

Suppose 3 saw mills on Lake George each to cut 600 m pine yearly, 1500 m feet would be produced, worth in St. John or Fredericton at the lowest rates, more than \$12; clear \$20; say to average \$14 per m. for clear and merchantable is \$25,200.

Allow stumpage on 1800 m ft. 36.61.
Cutting and delivering to mill 12.61.
Sawing to 1000 m ft. 72.61.
Hauling to St. John, 88.61.
Incidental charges, 88.61.

Charges on 1800 m ft. is \$14,400.
Profit to the miller per m \$10,800 or \$2,700.

As no merchant is yet established here, and the country is rapidly settling, this place undoubtedly opens a very fair prospect for enterprise.

Also, West Farm, containing 430 acres, on which is a House and Barn, the land is remarkably well timbered with pine and spruce warranted fit to the acre, there is also on this lot, two mill privileges on the Magalloway Stream, so called, distant from the saw mill at Lake George 3 1/4 of a mile.

Also, the Iron Farm, containing 200 acres on which is a House and Barn, cuts 10 tons Hay, and is also well timbered with Spruce & pine.

Also, the Gortley Farm, containing 220 acres; cuts 20 tons Hay, with a good House, barn and orchard.

Also, the Donnelly Farm, containing 220 acres; cuts some Hay, and has a good house thereon.

Most of the above situations have many advantages, and the Lake-George tracts may be made a most valuable establishment for a young merchant or for a company.

TERMS OF SALE.
15 per cent at the day of Sale.
25 per cent in 6 months.
25 per cent in 12 months.
35 per cent in two years on interest.

Applications to be made the day of Sale may be made to JAMES T. MOTT, Esq., Fredericton, or to JOHN WILSON, Esq., St. John, who are authorized to treat with parties desirous of becoming purchasers.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT LONDON July 17.

The novelty of a Queen of England going to meet Her Parliament was not the least attractive inducement to the immense crowds who assembled at an early hour.

The Queen, accompanied by the Grand Officers of State, reached the House of Lords amid the acclamations of the people, at two o'clock, and having entered the House, the Commons were summoned to the bar as usual, when Her Majesty read the following most gracious speech.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.
"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your attendance upon the death of my late Majesty, and for the expression of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the throne. I am very desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant religion as established by law—to secure to all; the free exercise of the rights of conscience—to protect the liberties and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

"I rejoice that in ascending the throne I find the country to enjoy with all Foreign powers, and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be my constant object of my solicitude to enjoy the blessing of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.
"I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as for the promptness with which you have made the payments usually chargeable for the civil list.

"I will give directions that the public expenditure in all the branches be administered with the strictest economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.
"In taking leave of this Parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

"Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament, proceeding with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code, and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I trust this mitigation of the severity of the law is an auspicious commencement of my reign.

"I ascend the Throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me, but I am supported by the conscientiousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence on a faithful God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, and to be assisted by discreet and experienced advisers, whose improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

"Acting upon these principles I shall on all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament, and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the Constitution."

The whole line of streets from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords was crowded with persons anxious to see the Queen on this first public occasion of her appearing among her subjects, and she was every where received with the liveliest demonstrations of attachment and esteem. About two o'clock Her Majesty left the Palace, accompanied by the Earl of Albemarle, master of the Horse, and Lady Mulgrave, who were inside the Royal carriage at twenty minutes past two. A discharge of Artillery and a flourish of trumpets announced that Her Majesty had reached the House of Lords. A few minutes previously the Duchess of Kent entered the House, and took her seat opposite the throne; near her were seated the Princess Leiningen and Lady Mary Stupford. The Queen was attired in a white satin dress, over which the Royal robes were gracefully thrown, with a crown of diamonds said to have been worn by Queen Anne. She had on a magnificent stonemason's diamonds, as well as a splendid diamond necklace and earrings. The riband of the garter was conspicuous over her shoulder. On entering the house, Her Majesty proceeded to the velvet room, where a long delay took place, much to the surprise, evidently, of the Duchess of Kent, who appeared to be anxiously looking towards the door. Another flourish of trumpets announced the entrance of Her Majesty, followed by the Duke of Norfolk and his wife, the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Winchester, bearing the cap of maintenance, Viscount Melbourne the sword of state, and the Duke of Somerset, with the crown imperial on a crimson velvet cushion. Then came the Queen, attended by the Marquis of Londonderry and the Duchess of Sutherland, who were followed by the Countess of Mulgrave as the lady in waiting.

POETRY. WEDNESDAY

Wednesday is a more brilliant scintillation of poetry will be struck out of the circumstance which has elicited its intellectual beams, than the following genuine gem which we extract from the *Bermuda Royal Gazette*.

COMPLETIONS ON READING AS ACADEMY, THE GAZETTE, OF THE DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY King William the Fourth.

They are most respectfully intended to His Excellency Major General Sir S. R. Harvey, G. B. A. C. H. & Co. & Co.

A few short years have vanished since the knell,
Proclaimed a King of England with the dead;
Who from the ray that in his youth first fell,
The eagle wings of his heroic soul had led.
The eagle wings of his heroic soul had led,
While mightier spirits fanned the glorious flame—
Adorned her name in her battle-bled,
Chatham and Burke, and that immortal name,
The conqueror of France—the first of the old name.

Then the Fourth George sat upon England's throne,
Of Prince, most accomplished in his glad way,
Was undisturbed by warfare's fearful noise,
Poetry and arts shone with divine ray.
But he is now the crawling reptiles prey,
And the great names that brighten'd our child time
Like to some pageant, all have passed away;
Scott lives in memory, and the verse sublime
That Byron breathed, flows on, a landmark to all time.

Upon a wild, remote, and wave-washed rock,
Far from the shores he ruled, a mortal deed—
Often, he was a miracle, to mock
Hereditary rights and human pride.
Casting his hundred ely, Godlike aside
Yet as the meteor of a northern sky,
He blazed his hour, and such beneath the tide:
On a lone isle he rest, the ocean's sigh
Should his last homeless sleep, and mourn'd his destiny.

Mark! Mark! another royal knell has toll'd!
Our Naval Monarch slumbers with the new;
He now can boast no empire, save the world;
That gently covers his unconscious breast,
And claims the high born as the lowliest.
His reign is over here, his soul's doom's o'er,
Where the Eternity dwells amidst the Mem'ry;
Upon his brow a crown is set once more,
That dims the earthly diadem he briefly wore.

And one is call'd to rule the peerless Isles
In woman's early hope, by God's command;
Amidst the rupture of a Nation's smiles
She wields the sceptre with her gentle hand.
That sceptre which for ages sway'd the land
In Richard's heavy arm in Edward's might,
And the fifth Henry, whose unconquer'd brand
In Agincourt flashed for his kingdom's right—
Still blooms the rose of England unsullied by blight.

Oh! may thy reign be happy, Royal Maid;
The crown of empire often and in woe—
A path like thine, so lonely, doth not lead
To the wild schemes that urge the crowd below.
Thou canst not name more exalted nation know,
Crown'd on thy dizzy height, thou art alone!
Calm and unclouded be thy life's pure flow—
Virtue, and grace, and beauty, are thine own,
And heaven's guiding sunshine falls upon thy throne.
Bermuda, Aug. 1, 1837.

THE QUEEN AND THE BISHOP OF NON-
WICH.—Amongst the many excellent appointments which have taken place in the Queen's household, there is none more excellent than that of the new Bishop of Norwich, to be clerk of the closet to Her Majesty, those who have the honour of knowing his Lordship will be assured, that it would not have been possible to place about the person of our young Sovereign, in that most responsible situation, any pretense more certain to give her faithful and judicious counsel as to the regulation of her conduct in any matter which may justify his interference.

Results of the Election.—It is now ascertained, that neither party has gained any numerical advantage worth mentioning. The Whig and Tory newspapers dispute about a Member here and there, whom both claim; but the fact is, that gains and losses are very nearly balanced, according to the statements of both sides.—*predictor*.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, Sep. 4.

The packet ship Quebec, Hebard, arrived on Saturday from London and Portsmouth, having sailed from the latter port on the morning of the 6th August.

The packet ship Sampson, Sturges, hence for London, passed Coves on the 24 August. Captain H. favoured us with London papers of the 4th August from which the following extracts are made:

Money was plenty in London, and U. S. Bank Bonds had sold at 96.

Don Carlos, pursued by Orea, was at Combarres the 21st July.

The Prince of Jonville has left Paris to embark at Toulon on a long cruise, on board the Hercule line of battle ships.

The Spanish Cortes are convoked for the 19th of November.

The fate of the 29th, passed off peaceably in Paris.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Tuesday Evening, Aug. 1.—Consols closed at a slight advance, being 91 3/4 to 7-8 for money, and 91 7-8 for account; and Exchequer Bills and India Bonds may be quoted 51s to 53s premium.

London, August 4.—We last night received intelligence respecting the war in Spain, through Bordeaux, dated the 1st and from Narbonne, the 21.

A letter from Santander, of the 28th announces that Cazor was at Carriedo with 2400 infantry. Some troops had set out to observe his movements, and four battalions were expected from St. Sebastian to engage him.

PROVINCIAL. To His Excellency Major General Sir J. H. HARVEY, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,
We, the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of St. George and Pennfield, beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency on this your first visit to this County; and at the same time the deep sense of gratitude we entertain towards our Sovereign for sending a Gentleman of Your Excellency's distinguished Military abilities as well as capacity for Civil Government, to preside over us.

Descended as most of us are, from those whose loyalty and attachment to the British Crown first induced them to form a settlement in this country under numerous hardships and privations, we have cheerfully borne the burden, and have still felt that loyal devotion, fostered and protected as we have been by a paternal Government, we have at length arrived to a degree of comparative comfort and opulence. We hope for a still further increase of prosperity under Your Excellency's auspicious administration, the short period of which already elapsed has not passed without convincing proof of Your Excellency's anxiety to promote the best interests of the County as well as discrimination in carrying such intentions into effect.

That Your Excellency and family may long enjoy health and happiness, and that your administration may be long, as doubt it will be prosperous, is our earnest wish.

We have the honour to be Your Excellency's most Obedient Humble Servants,
Signed by the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of St. George and Pennfield.

St. George, 24th August, 1837.
HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,
I am highly gratified by the manner in which you have been pleased to receive me, and to express yourselves upon the occasion of my arrival amongst you.

By the generous devotion to the Throne evinced by the first settlers in this Province, and maintained under circumstances of great hardship and privation, it has acquired claims upon the Parent State which must ever be gratefully acknowledged, and it is most satisfactory to me to receive from you, their descendants and successors, those declarations of unshaken loyalty which I know and feel to flow from a sincere and enduring attachment to British connexion.

For your good wishes to myself and my family, and the expression of your confidence in my administration, I feel grateful, and will assure you in reply, that my efforts to promote the best interests of the County will be unremitted.

J. HARVEY,
Lt. Governor.
To the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of St. George and Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte.
Magalloway, 31st. August, 1837.

His Excellency Sir J. H. HARVEY returned to the Seat of Government on Monday Evening, from a short tour to the County of Charlotte, during which he visited Saint Andrews, and St. Stephens; and his reception by the Inhabitants of these places was marked with gratulations, which must have been highly satisfactory to His Excellency, as well as the feelings of devoted loyalty elicited by the occasion, as from the warm expressions of esteem and approbation in which he was personally addressed by the inhabitants of this section of the Province—showing how fully they appreciated the high character His Excellency brought with him, and the able and impartial measures which have characterized his Government.—*Royal Gazette*.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON. August 29th 1837.

His Excellency the Chancellor having been pleased to nominate and appoint the Honorable William Black, D. C. L., a member of the College Council, Mr. Black appeared and took his seat at the board accordingly.

At the Meeting of the Council this day held, His Excellency communicated a letter which he had received from the Reverend George Cowell, A. M. the Senior Master of the Collegiate School, stating that he had been appointed Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces at Quebec, and requesting to be relieved from his duties in the School.

In accepting Mr. Cowell's resignation, the Council unanimously Resolved:

"That the Council entertain a high sense of the ability and fidelity with which, during a period of nearly eight years, Mr. Cowell has fulfilled the duties of his office; and

"That this Resolution be communicated to Mr. Cowell."

SYNOD OF NEW-BRUNSWICK The Synod of New Brunswick met in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, and three succeeding days.

An Excellent sermon was preached upon the occasion by the Moderator, the Rev. Mr. M. Leach, of Saint Andrews, from Luke XI. 21. All the Ministers belonging to the Synod were present, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Andrew, of St. John. The following Gentlemen sat as Elders, viz: James Gilmore, Esq., Messrs. Robertson, Girvan, and Carruthers. Inter alia it was resolved to refer the consideration of the case of the Rev. David Swyer, to the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church, of Scotland, craving its opinion and advice with respect to it. The Synod also subscribed Petitions to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and to the Hon. the Legislative Council, and the Hon. the House of Assembly, praying for a modification of the Charter of King's College, Fredericton. A Committee was appointed to consider the best method of making provision for the widows and orphans of Ministers, and report at the next meeting.—The Rev. Mr. Somers, of Newcastle, was chosen Moderator for the next two years, and the Synod adjourned to meet in the city of St. John on the third Tuesday of August, 1838.—*Gleaner*.

LOWER CANADA. THIRD FAILURE OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE OF LOWER CANADA.

The meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada was closed by Proclamation on the 26th instant, having met on the 18th.

It is the third meeting of the Assembly elected in the fall of 1834, which has proved an entire failure, by the acts of the Representative Branch, under various pretences.

The first failed because the Governor, on the refusal of the Assembly to make good according to promise, the advances previously made on their address for contingencies, refused to make further advances.

The second failure arose from the refusal of the Assembly to proceed till the second Branch, which is appointed according to the constitution by the Crown, for its was considered elective.

The third has failed on the same grounds, and to preserve an appearance of consistency.

The divisions in the House show that the national distinctions which are avowedly acted upon by that body, for the first time, in 1834, have still a material influence in the decisions which prevail.

In the late divisions it will be found that the majority for not proceeding, was made up of the members representing counties where the electors of "trench origin," are the majority; while the majority of the members who voted for proceeding with the public business, consisted of members representing the counties where electors not of French origin compose the majority; those styled in the US resolutions, "of British or foreign origin."

Such divisions could not possibly be formed on any other grounds than those connected with national distinctions, however much of late, it may have been attempted to disguise them—by the leaders of the majority, and to rally under new names.

We will not attempt to decide who was originally to blame in acting upon these divisions. It is sufficient for our purpose to show that they are still acted upon, and have again accounted the failure of a session of the Legislature, which was so much wanted.

Heretofore.—To go in into a printing office, look over the compositor's shoulder and read his copy.—*Leicester Telegraph*.