EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

Late Parliamentary Session.

The results of the ten month's sessions is before us, and the time for retrospection has arrived. It cannot be said that Parliament has been altogether idle. Though much has been left undone which needed despatch, something has been accomplished. But how? The following list of the principal measure of the session will indicate the amount of benefit and mischief—

The Civil List Bill, Canada Coercion, Canada Indemnity, Irish Poor, Irish Tithes, Imprisonment for Debt, Juvenile Offenders; Slavery Act Amendment, Benefices Pluralities.

The measures which have been dropped or rejected, are chiefly these—

The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, Post Office, English and Scotch Prisons, Lord's Day, County Rates, County Courts, Bankruptcy Courts, Copyright, Custody of Infants, Qualification of Members, Bribery at Election Expences, Controverted Elections Tribunal, Registration of Voters, Sheriff's Courts, Trading Companies, Parochial Assessment.

There have likewise been important discussions on—

The Ballot, The Corn Laws, Breaches of Privilege, The Appropriation Principle, Colonial Misgovernment, Foreign Policy.

And the principal Committees have been those on—

The Pension List, Joint Stock Banks and the Bank of Ireland, Railways, Church Property, Police of the Metropolis, Combination, Transportation, Election Petitions.

These tables will refresh the memory of the reader; and it is not necessary to recapitulate the particular merits or mischievous qualities of each bill or proposition. Parliament has granted a Civil List of unprecedented extravagance. A partial inquiry, conducted but not absolutely controlled by Mr. Spring Rice, had been made into the *less* objectionable portion of the Pension List. It is expected that the Civil List will be the source of much future unpopularity to the Royal recipient; while on the other hand, the Pension List inquiry, though suspiciously indulgent, and productive of little present benefit in the way of economy, will prevent future jobbing in Pensions, and ultimately effect a considerable saving of money. The Bills for regulating Irish Tithes and Pluralism in the English Church are disgraceful Whig-Tory jobs. The Irish Poor Bill, inefficient as it is, must not be wholly condemned; since it is likely to open the path to a larger measure, and certain to invite close public attention to a subject too long neglected. The Imprisonment for Debt Bill, though falling short of the reform needed, is perhaps the most really useful measures of the session. The Juvenile Offender's Bill may be commended as a step in a right direction. The Slave Act Amendment is, we trust, rendered unnecessary by the entire abolition of the Negro Apprenticeship. The Canada Bill, though not standing alone, is preeminent in infamy. It was a clumsy contrivance, and has proved unmanageable in the hands of its authors; whose squabbles as to its real intent and true interpretation are a fit ingnifinish to a session in which it figures as a first act.

The following passages are extracted from a reply by Lord BROUGHAM to Mr Tait, the bookseller of Edinburgh, who had written his lordship to know if the newspaper reports of his intention to visit Scotland this year were true. Lord Brougham says, that the report was founded on misapprehension—that it was once thought necessary for him to attend a ceremony at one of the northern universities, which he hoped he had succeeded in avoiding—that his visit would be productive of political meetings, to which he had an utter aversion, especially during the recess of Parliament. He then accounts for this aversion; in the cource of which he gallops into the hottest field of political contention, and lays about him in all directions with unsparing vengeance: *exampli gratia:*

"The folly of those who suffer themselves to be lulled into inaction by the accident of a friendly Court,—or rather a Court not hostile,—can only be equalled by the knavery of those who attempt to practice this delusion. It is a good fortune which a thousand chances may at any time reverse, and leave them bitterly to lament that they have refused to awake and take heed "while it is called." And with all this temporary advantage, what has been gained? They bid us look to Ireland. Look, then, to Ireland.—First, a poor law was imposed in that country, to the universal dismay of its inhabitants, without distinction of party, rank, or sect.—Then a faint resistance to the changes made in the corporation bill was followed by some kind of alarm, that some kind of mischief might come to some kind of people if the bill was accepted as altered; so that measure was lost altogether. An unqualified submission, however, to the same power which had dictated those corporation bill changes, was made when the great tithe measure came on the carpet. Against all "gages and pledges," the only one merit the bill ever could boast, the appropriation, was abandoned of that provision being indispensably necessary; and a new prop was purchased for the Irish Church at the heavy cost of the people of this country; while some of those who made us pay for it avowed that we were only throwing good money *after* bad, for nothing could save the building from tumbling down!—Thus there would be no great satisfaction in going to tell the people of Scotland how little they had gained under the new dispensation; and little good in warning them against ever [illegible] but lend

[illegible]

erately, the political opinions with which I entered upon public life 30 years ago, and which have ever since stuck by me so inconveniently to some other folks, that I seem to give the same kind of uneasiness to them that a good looking glass does to a superannuated beauty,—with this material difference, however, that the beauty has only to accuse time for the change and not herself, and that she may break the mirror, or at least turn away her head from the sight; whereas this operation is not found to be so easy when attempted (as indeed it has been) upon the glass, which is naw held up to certain leaders of the Liberal party.

"But has time and experience and reflection produced no change in my own opinions? In some small measure it has. The opinions remain substantially the same, but I clung more by them as I grew older, and I carry them somewhat further, from longer trial of their quality. Good, safe, wholesome government consists in all intelligent persons of the community having a direct share in the administration of its powers; and an ordinary education is all that can be required for giving men sufficient intelligence to discharge this highest duty, and exercise this most sacred right. We are far enough from that at present,—and accordingly we are in the East pulling down and setting up Princes, and exiorting subsidary treaties from our Royal Puppets,—in the West passing wholesale bills of attainder against persons in their absence, and without even any notice,—and everywhere keeping up costly settlements for the sake of the patronage they bestow. Mark, too, in passing, the evils,—the gross and even ridiculous inconsistencies,—of the party principle, when abused, which in its just uses is so favourable to popular rights, and so great a shield against oppression. In 1820, I had the hearty support of the regular Whig partisans (we being all then in Opposition) against the very worst act the Tories ever did,—their bill for keeping the Queen out of her adopted country, to please the King, all "without shedding her blood," of course,—but the Tory bill was not made behind the Queen's back. We were heard for two months against it, and we defeated it. Yet those same Whig partisans now, to please a Viceroy's blundering Council (for I am sure it can be no measure of his own), defend a bill, passed in two hours, for the attainder of sixteen men wholly unaware of the measure, and whom it is intended only to keep out of their native country, "without shedding their blood," of course,—a bill described by one of its authors, without any exaggeration, as "an act of horrible injustice and despotism."

THE CANADAS.

Quebec, Oct. 17.

The following prisoners, being part of those taken last winter, on the Detroit frontier, escaped from the citadel between twelve and two o'clock yesterday morning:—

The *soi-disants* General Theller, Colonel Dodge Partridge, Parker and Culver.

The three latter have been since arrested in town and replaced in confinement. They appeared to have wandered about without any body to direct them in their flight. Theller and Dodge, the principals of the party, appears to have been better previded for.—*Gazette.*

Quebec Oct. 19.

It is reported to day that His Excellency the Governor General's departure from this city is postponed till towards the middle of next month, when he will proceed by the river, and not by the United States.—*Gazette.*

We are authorised to state that the Honorable the Chief Justice has retired with a pension, and Mr. James Stuart will be his successor.

Some Method of rendering justice to Mr. Stuart has been long contemplated by the Governor General. The promotion of that gentleman to the highest judicial office in the Province, will be hailed with satisfaction by every friend of justice and admirer of civil courage.—*Mercury.*

The Governor General has directed that the salary and emoluments accruing to His Excellency as Governor of this Province, shall be appropriated to the expences incurred in the Government Houses at Quebec and Montreal.—(*Ib*)

Montreal Oct. 20.

The Officers quarters at the Chambly Barracks caught fire yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, and were entirely destroyed. The fire is believee to have originated accidentally, and there is no reason, for supposing it to have peen the result of design. It is our melancholy duty to add, that Ensign CAREY, of the 15th Regiment, perished in the flames. It appears that this gentleman, after having escaped in the first instance from the building, had returned to his room to secure something highly prized by him, which in the hurry of the moment he had forgot, and contrary to the earnest entreaties of one of the Sergeants, he rushed into his apartment in the face of evident danger, and thus perished. We have not heard of any more lives being lost.—*Morning Courier.*

Pictou, Oct. 23.

MILITARY MOVEMEETS.—Our town has exhibited a degree of *military* bustle, for some days past, which does not often present. On Wednesday morning H. M. S. Andromache arrived, as expected, from Quebec, for the purpose of conveying a part of the 93d regiment, or Sutherland Highlanders, to Canada. These were brought round from Halifax by the Merchant ship Prince George, which arrived here on Thursday the 23d Fusileers, intended to relieve the company of the Highlanders stationed in Charlottetown. The latter were brought over on Sunday morning by the Cape Breton, Steamer, and have joined the part of the regiment previously arrived. The Fusileers left yesterday morning, by the same conveyance, for their distintion, having passed the previous night on shore. The detachment of the 93d at Sydney has not yet made its appearance. The arrangements are going on under the direction of Lt. Colonel Snodgrass, Deputy Quarter Master General, who came here some days ago for the purpose. The Andromache sailed this morning—*Observer.*

St. John, Oct. 30.

Quebec papers to the 19th inst. were received this morning, from which we have made several extracts.—His Lordship the Governor General, it was reported, would not take his departure till towards the middle of November.—*Theller* and *Doyde*, under sentence of transportation, who escaped from the Citadel on Cape Diamond on the night of Monday the 15th inst. had not been retaken on Friday the 19th.—One of the outlawed rebels had returned to Montreal, and others were expected to follow.

Our weather for some days past has been of a medley description. On Sunday night there was a slight fall of snow sufficient partially to cover the ground and roofs of houses; since which there have been alternate showers of sleet, rain and snow, with occasional gleams of sunshine, and last night there was a hard frost.—Snow fell at Montreal on the 14th instant, and at Miramichi, on the 20th.—*Observer.*

ROBERT RANKIN, Esq., Lady and family, went passengers in the Barqu *Wolfe's Cove*, which sailed yesterday morning for Port Glasgow.—In compliment to Mr Rankin—who is so highly respected in this community, and whose departure from among us is so generally regretted—salutes were fired from the ships *Jane Walker* and *Atlantic*, as the Wolfe's Cove proceeded down the harbour.

The Quebec papers state that goods which were ordered by the steamer Royal William, that sailed from New York on the 4th of August, were received at Quebec on the 7th of October, only nine weeks from the time when the order had been sent out.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY Nov. 3 1834

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President
Director next week, *J. W. Street.*
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, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week —— *Thomas Turner.*

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President
Director next week *J. Marks*

☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.
DISCOUNT DAY ——FRIDAY
Bank open from 10 till 3

LATEST DATES.

LONDON	Sep	17
LIVERPOOL	Sep	19
EDINBURGH	Aug.	21
PARIS	Sep.	5
TORONTO	Oct.	15
MONTREAL	Oct.	19
QUEBEC	Oc.	17
HALIFAX	Oct.	27
NEW YORK	Oct.	29

A commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, was opened here on Tuesday last; Judge BOTSFORD, presiding.—The usual ceremonies on such occasions having been observed, the following Grand Jury was sworn in, viz:

James W. Street, of St. Andrews.	Foreman
W. H. Mowat,	"
Don. Morrison	"
H. Morrison	"
D. D. Morrison	"
Hugh Cavan	"
A. M'Dousll	"
Will. Gilmor	"
Jas. Russell	"
John M'Curdy	"
H. S. M'Allister,	St. Stephen
J. Pomeroy,	St. James
A. Gray	"
J. Doran	"
Sam. M'Farlane,	St. Patrick
H. M'Callum	"

The charge of Judge BOTSFORD to the Grand Jury, was explicit and instructive.—His Honor, in adverting to the admirable institution of Juries, their duties and powers, took occasion to explain, with great perspicuity, the different aspects under which the law regards the crime of murder, and distinguished its various degrees of atrocity under their appropriate heads. This part of the address had reference to a case on the Sheriff's calendar which will be tried at this Court. His Honor also in reference to two other cases for assault and theft, gave full information on the nature and treatment of these crimes, and pointed out the duty of the Jury on having the accusations laid before them. In the course of his charge, the Judge alluded to a misconception of the law by persons opposing an officer in the execution of his duty. Many people suppose that when an officer approaches them for the purpose of arresting them or executing a warrant against them, or otherwise take his life, maintaining that the law bears them out in such acts. Nothing can be a greater mistake than this supposition; and his Honor was most anxious that this delusion should be carefully corrected. He did not know whether it was prevalent in this county, but it was important that proper opinions should be entertained of it.

Previous to the conclusion of his address, Judge Botsford congratulated the county through he Grand Jury, on its early expression of attachment to British connexion, at the breaking out of the disturbances in Canada last year. This Province was first peopled by those loyalists who preferred the preservation of their fealty in a wilderness, to the boasted prospects of rebellion in their settled homes; and the late declaration of loyalty throughout the whole extent of this country, shews that these sentiments are neither forgotten nor impaired.

We are confident that we merely give utterance to a common sentiment, when we say that it is matter of gratulation to see his Honor Judge Botsford looking so hale and hearty, displaying all the vigor of his faculties with that suavity of manners for which he has always been distinguished. Mr. Peters, clerk for the crown on the circuit, is "the unchanged" gentleman in deportment and official efficiency. The Bar is filling up with young aspirants, and visited by the elder members from other quarters, among whom we observe Mr. Street, the Solicitor General, L. A. Wilmot, Q. C. Wm. Jack Esq. and others of the long robe.

Now that the season is closed, and the fruits of the earth laid up for future comfort and convenience, it may not be amiss to advert to some of our doings in the gardening line, especially in experiments with new seeds on a small scale.

Rather late in spring (to avoid the "we" let it be said) "a" row of the guinea-a-bushel Writtingham *Wheat* was planted at distances of six inches: it came up strongly, and in about three weeks threw up offsets to the number of from sixteen to twenty from each original grain: in the heats of July, the blades being then fifteen or sixteen inches high, became yellow and drooping, as if the whole had been blighted: in a fortnight more they were completely blanched and matted down in bunches on the ground: on examination the roots were found to be vigorous and sending up new shoots, which by the end of August were as high and healthy as the former blades had been: it has since remained stationary, and does not appear to suffer in the least from this week's frost.—Hence it is evident that this species is what is termed, Winter Wheat, and should be sown early in the fall of the year. Those who put in quantities of it in St. Stephen should compare the above statement with the appearance of their crops, and let them remain over until next spring, as there is little doubt that the matted growth will protect the roots against the rigour of winter.

The extensive failure of the *Potato* crops for several years past has attracted the attention of experienced farmers, scientific agriculturists, and learned societies, with a view as well to discover a remedy as to account for the cause of deterioration. A variety of theories has been the result, conflicting in a great many points, and offering no solution of the difficulty, excepting the idea of incipient decomposition being induced by animalculæ may be considered satisfactory. The common saying is that the seed has *run out;* and there is more in this than meets the ear. It has been asserted that grafted fruit trees decay when the parent stock dies from which the scion was taken. This idea has been carried to a ludicrous pitch by Hudibras, who not very elegantly but emphatically says:—

"So learned Taliacotius, from
The brawney part of porter's bum
Cut supplemental noses, which
Would last as long as parent breach;
But when the date of nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetic snout."

The remedy which should be resorted to under this view of the matter is to renovate the potato through the seed balls. It is an easy process and very interesting. A quantity was prepared last year and offered in the *Standard* to any one who chose to cultivate it. Several friends obtained it, from whom no report has yet been received. In our garden, sixteen seeds were planted at nine inches asunder; they have produced more than half a peck of potatoes, about a fifth of which are as large as a hen's egg and a few a little larger. They are of all shapes and colours, and one kind has a peculiarity which althe' it appears new to us, may be common: it is that of several tubers extending from the root outwards on one fibre, like beads on a string at distances from each other. The High Sheriff has cultivated seed from the ball this season with similar results. This year's produce will plant a large piece of ground next spring, and the superior kinds may afterwards be selected for cultivation. In such way this most valuable of vegetables may be, that has attacked the Potato, it should be assiduously pursued.

In pursuing the subject of garden culture, it is only fair to state that of a box of seeds sent to us by Messrs ELLIS & BESSON of *Boston* not one kind failed except the onion which never came up. *Tomatoes* came to great perfection and luckily were cultivated to the greatest extent our means afforded: those which were transplanted thrived better than the standards, which may have arisen from the greater looseness of the soil by additional stirring. Readers of this paper know how oiten this superterrene tuber has been recommended to their notice, not only as an esculent but as possessing medicinal properties which are rapidly influencing the prescriptions of the faculty.

Next in course comes the *Salsify*, or *Oyster Plant*. Unfortunately our soil is too compact for its free developement, yet it has attained the size of middling parsnips. Mr. Dun Stewart of the Customs got part of our supply of seed and has raised some capital plants. Parboil them; fry them in butter; serve them up in patty-pans; and Carlingford cannot furnish you a better scollop.—Farmers in general care little about "Kickshaws," but if our fine sturdy yeomanry, far removed from the *Kits* of Shediac or unwilling to *shell* out for the bearded testaceous denizens of Cape Cod, but wish to give their wives and sweet-hearts the taste of an *Oyster* let them cultivate the *Salsify*.

An adjourned quarterly meeting of the *Charlotte County Agricultural Society* was held yesterday, when the following committees were appointed for the purposes assigned, viz:—Messrs. Jos. Walton, D. D. Morrison and H. O'Neill, to provide Seeds for the use of the society, to the amount of £35.

Geo. N. Smith to correspond with the Prince Edward Island Agricultural Society, to ascertain the qualities of their grains; and on other objects of the Society.

Dr. Frye and Mr. Morrison to procure Wilkie's Plough Metals, to the amount of £15

Eph Willard, D D Morrison, and J. H. Whitlock to be Stewards for the anniversary dinner, and to provide the same. The funds were found adequate to the present demands and intentions of the Society, without interfering with the amount lent out at interest.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening last, aged 64, Mr John REYNOLDS, formerly of Newtown Trim, County of Meath, Ireland. He had been in H M Service 28 years in the 67th regt. of foot, and discharged receiving a pension.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct 27, Sch'r Dodge, Wavenit, Eastport, meal, Allanshaw & Co—Brig Westos, Lowery, Tralee, ballast, E & J Wilson—29, Bgn. Germ, Porter, Yarmouth, cheese, Babcock & Son—Sophia, Chester, Digby, produce, market—Saphire, Cook, Castine, Ballast, Babcock & Son—sch'r Mary-Ann, Rice, Digby, produce, market—ship Madras, Watson, London, ballast, J. Wilson—bgn. Belvidere, Wylie, Yarmouth, ballast, Babcock & Son—30th Bgn. Emily, Crowell, Sydney, coals, market—brig Sunlesbris, Chambers, Demerara, ballast, Babcock & Son.

CLEARED

Oct. 27, Bgn. Oracle, *Muirhead*, Halifax, lumber 30, Bgn William Walker, Branscombe, Boston, coals.

SAINT STEPHEN. *Arrived.*

Oct 25, Schrs. Condord, Crowel, Barrington, N. S.
" " Dove, Patch, Campobello;
" " Amelia, Davies, Brier Island;
" " Samuel & Mary Davies, do
29, Bgn. Jacinth, Kelly, Yarmouth, N. S.
30, Brig Sarah Lowe, *Morrel*, Barbadoes.
" Schr. Superio, Collins, Brier Island.
" " Jasin, Thurber, do
" Bgn Orient, Wilson, Demerara.
31, Caledonia, Durkey, Berbice.
" Elizabeth, Perry, Brier Island.

Cleared.

25, Brig Peruvian, Spinney, Barbadoes
26, Schr. Enterprise, Purney, Yarmouth, N. S.
" Eagle, Wilson, Halifax.
" Dove, Patch, Campobello.
" Amelia, Davies, Brier Island.
" Samuel & Mary, Davies, do
31, Sch'r Jason, Thurber, Brier Island.
" Superior, Collins, do.
" Concord, Crowel, Halifax.
" Brig Sarah, Wilson, Barbadoes.
" Sch'r Mary-Jane, Gatcomb, Grand Manan

WANTED

A good Journeyman Shoemaker, to whom steady employment and liberal wages will be given on application to S. McFARLAN.
St. Patrick, Nov. 2, 1833. ri

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscriber has received his principal supply of British Merchandize,
—consisting of—

PILOT Cloths, Buckskins, Flushings, Red and White Flannels, Calicoes in great variety, Merinos of different colours, Carpeting Linens, Bombazettes, Bleached & unbleached Cotton, 8-4 9-4 10-4 and 11-4 Rose and Scotch Blankets, Satinets, Moleskins, Petershams, Cassimeres, Muslins, Homespun, and a considerable lot of ready made Clothing.

ALSO,

On hand a great variety of Groceries viz. Sugar, Tea, Candles, Soap, Saleratoes, Starch Butter Blue Mustard Pepper Coffee Epson Salts Ginger Alumn Nutmegs Earthen ware, &c, &c,

The above being only a small Part of his Stock now on hand he will sell at small profits for cash.

JOHN LOCHARY.
St. Andrews, November 2 1833.

BLANKS FOR SALE

EXTENSIV
VIC
WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, Jun.
Public, the arrival per *British*
FA
THE FOLLOWING
Bright black and coloured GRO
Plain and figured silks, satinette
Checked, striped and washing
Museline de Laines, plain and
Coronation, Victoria, and Orle
Muslin, cambric and Swiss pri
Something quite new and rich
Lutestrings for bonnets, and an
Velvets in every shade, for bon
French blond laces and edgings
Thread, lisle, and gimp edging
Sewed capes, collars, and cuffs,
Nets, in all the different colour
French broaded sattins and vel
Hosiery and gloves in great vari
Gentlemen's lambs' wool, merin
Gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs
French and English stays and
530 Printed DRESSES,
1500 Pieces printed CALICOES,
200 ditto FURNITURES, with linin
300 ditto Gray cottons and sheetings
150 ditto striped and checked shirtin
250 ditto bleached sheetings and shi
A very extensive and varied as
And daily expects, per ships Jane
Fall GOOD
500 pairs of BLANKETS,
400 pieces 3 4 and 6 4 Merinos,
500 ditto white and coloured Flanne
200 ditto Cloths, in every shade and
100 ditto fancy Kerseys, Doeskins, a
100 ditto Pilot Cloths, petershams, a
Which, together with his present asso
befo e offered in this province, and as
enabled to sell them at such prices a
☞ *No Goods allowed to b*
Saint John, 20th October, 1833.

THIRD OF NOVE
Just received and for Sale
NEW BRUNSWICK CLOTHING
A variety of Cloths suitable for
which will be sold low, made up into
otherwise—for Cash only.
JAMES GA
St. Andrews, 43 st.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, begs leave to
pers of Lumber to the West India
he has entered into new arrangem
friends there, and will make adva
goes, consigned to them, to the e
8 dollars per thousand on the lo
bills at ninety days on Canso
tion, or on New York at ninety da
land and Aspinwall, on receiving
and order for Insurance. The ves
liberty to proceed to any Island
Islands not to the Southward of T
windward of Antigua—a compete
been appointed by Messrs Cavan
acquainted with the Lumber
whose attention will be exclusively
that department.
W
St. Andrews, Oct. 26 1833.

King-Street St. John 13th
The subscriber has just received
goods, and other late Arrivals, fr
per of
WINTER GOODS
—consisting of—
PILOT Cloths; Flushings, Pete
ses, plain and twilled Flan
Trowser Stuffs, Blankets, Merin
dsab Shetlands, white and grey Sh
black and brown Holands, Serch
Apron Checks, Tartan Shawls
Cravats Bed Ticks, superfine bl
Broad CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Wo
Scarlet and Fancy Woollen Co
&c.
Which, with his former Froc
the lowest price, for cash only.
Oct. 15, 1833

TO BE LE
By the year or leased for a term of
agreed on.
THAT well known Farm Lot No
sides of Oak Bay owned and
Subscriber. It contains 150 acres
40 are under cultivation. For parti
the Standard Office, or to the propr
THOMAS ST
St. Andrews, 6th October, 1

The Colonial Chur
This Periodical devoted to
of religion in general, and of
England in particular, is publish
night at Lunenburg, N. S. It
quarto pages; terms, ten shilling
—exclusive of postage, (1s. 3d
to be paid in advance. The wo
gratuitous superintendance of
the Church, and has now nearl
conclusion of the third volume.
are anxious to extend its circu
City of St. John, and in Ne
generally; and respectfully invi
of Churchmen, and of all who
the diffusion of sound religio
subscription will be thankful
L. H. *DeVeber*, Esq, at St. J
Agent for this Province.
☞ Editors of papers in N
will confer a favour by giving i
above.
St John, N. B. 13th *Octob*

EVENING SCH
TIMOTHY F. HARLEY, res
the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, th
mence his Evening School, on M
day of October. Hours of attend
o clock. Oct.

FOR SALE
A Fine Gelding HORSE
high, six years old, warranted
at the house of
HENRY
St, Stephen, October 6, 18

Original issues in Poor Condit
Best copy a