TEMPERANCE REPORT.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Saint Andrews Temperance Society, was held at the Methodist Chapel on Thursday Evening, the 5th March. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. Shepherd.

The Committee handed in their Quarterly Report, which was read by the Secretary and is as follows.

REPORT.

It is with feelings of gratitude your Committee present to the Society and Friends their Quarterly Report; the past quarter has not been one of blasted hope and withered expectation, but of increased strength, specially in augmented numbers, and of acquired firmness, by steady and unflinching adherence to the constitution of the Society.

That the Society has done, during the past quarter, all that it might have done, is doubtful; that something has been done, is however beyond successful contradiction. The generous public to which a successful appeal was made some months ago, for means to procure Temperance Tracts, has enabled the society, to send abroad an host of silent but powerful advocates, whose arguments, we trust will prove irresistible, and whose disclosures of the evil of intemperance will produce a settled hatred to the accursed thing, and tend to arouse the attention, and engage the energy of those who have hitherto stood as inactive spectators; indeed the nature and object of the Temperance cause being truly philanthropic, it recommends itself to every sober thinking and humane man; it is a cause not in the least shackled by any sectarian principle; it, is not to make proselytes to party opinions; the Society's object is of a far nobler character; it is to remove an evil of awful magnitude, and which is fraught with baneful consequences, an evil abandoned only by some, though acknowledged by most; an evil that deeply affects the physical and moral powers of man, saps the very foundation of man's happiness, and sinks man in the estimation of all who are capable of estimating the worth of character; an evil that eats the substance Providence designs should be consumed by others, and produces an awful famine in the family, is an example beastly in its character and pernicious in its influence; an evil that not only blights the prospects, but leaves the mind under the most saddening anticipations, render callous every humane feeling, causes the sin-avenging God, not merely to hide from the drunkard the light of his countenance, but to make this displeasure to be felt, or what is possible and more awful, he may be given up to a hard heart and a reprobate mind.

The evil which it is the Society a object to remove being insidious in its character of long standing, of general prevalence and deeply rooted, there is no room for the officers to sleep at their posts or relax in their efforts, but mighty reasons for renewed and redoubled exertions—reasons that suggest the propriety and necessity of concentrating the influence of each member of the Society, that the torrent of this species of iniquity may be arrested in its progress, and drained at its source—Extensive as the evil of intemperance is, your Committee are sanguine in their expectations; though their foes be numerous, yet they are undismayed knowing that "the battle is the Lords," and he will secure the victory and the glory.

After the reading of the report the cause of Temperance was ably advocated by the several Gentlemen, who moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Moved by Mr. John A. Young, seconded by Mr. Edward Henley:

That this meeting, looking at the present state of the cause of Temperance, cannot but recognize, in the good effected, the blessing of Jehovah.

Moved by Mr. Samuel Cleland seconded by Mr. John Farish.

Though the arguments in favour of Temperance, both of a moral and physical character, are unanswerable; yet this meeting regrets that moderate drinkers, so called, are very numerous.

Moved by the Rev. R. Shepherd, seconded by Mr. George Ballentine.

That the demoralizeing effects produced on individuals, families, and the public by the pernicious practice of drinking ardent spirits indulged in by many, call for renewed, and more zealous efforts on the part of this Society

The St. Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 12, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York,	Mar. 4	*Via St. John*	Mar. 7
Havre,	Jan. 27	Halifax,	Mar 4
London,	Jan. 27	London,	
Liverpool	Jan. 28	Liverpool	
N Orleans	Feb. 14	Quebec	Feb. 28

We have this day received, by private conveyance, the following information :—

The Debate on commuting the Quit Rents was entered on last week and lasted two days: the sum proposed was £1500 a year. In the course of the discussion it was stated that the Casual Revenue for the past year amounts to £24,000 and the Civil List and Land office expences to £14,000; leaving a balance of £10,000; which is sought to be swelled by squeezing the Quit Rents out of the industrious and suffering people who are making this Province a country fit to live in.

The vote for commuting stands thus :—

Yeas—Messrs. Hannington, Chandler, Ford, End, Weldon, Street, Slason, Allen, M'Leod.

Nays—Messrs L. A. Wilmot, Freeze, Hill Woodward, Clinch, Brown, Wyer, Gilbert, Hayward, Miles, Connell, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Johston, Partelow, Crane, Stuart, Palmer Robinson, Speaker, Morehouse.

On the 3d inst. Col. Wyer's Bill, to assess the Inhabitants of Charlotte to pay off the County debts was ordered to be engrossed and on the same day £25 was granted to Capt. Snell, for the passage &c. of Henry ably, disabled while employed at the Light

Jan 22d. JAMES BOYD. [Oct. 1st, 1834. JAMES BOYD. [Land petitions.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BYE ROADS.

£20, for the Road from M'Dowall's to Crow Harbour. 15*l*, from public landing at Traynor's to School House. 10*l*, from Cricket's, Le Etang, to main Road. 10*l*, from Merritt's Mill to Great Road. 20*l*, from Manuus Settlement to Sealy's Mill 20*l*, from Sealy's Mill to Great Road, 20*l*, from Philo Sealy's to Le Etang Harbour 20*l*, from Milliken's at Lower Falls to Peter M'Dermot's farm. 20*l*, from Bason of Magaguadavic to Le Etang River 10*l*, for cutting down steep hill near J. Wetmore's 20*l*. from P. Sealy's farm, to Geo. M'Kenzie's. 17*l* 10*s*, for Bridge at the Lower Falls. 25*l*, from Forks of Magaguadavic to Flume Ridge. 45*l*, from St. Paul's Church to Seal Cove Bridge, Grand Manan. 25*l*, from St Paul's Church to the School House at Winchester's 50*l*, from Lord's Cove to Northwest Harbour, Deer Island,—50*l*, from Chamcook settlement to Bartlett's Waweig. 16*l*, from High Road to Chamcook Lake between Lots 49 and 50. 15*l*, from the Bridge at Morrison's Gate to road to Poor House. 10*l*, from Poor House to Grant's Farm. 10*l*, main Road to Chamcook Island. 40*l*, to open new Road from Bocabec to Garcelon's Mill. 12*l*, from Cotterell's towards Rolling Dam. 50*l*, from Head of Oak Bay to Tower's corner. 10*l*, from Church S. David, to S. Thomas's house. 10*l*, from main road S. David, towards Wilson Jun's farm. 15*l*, to assist building Bridge below Moore's Lake. 10*l*, from M'Laughlan's S. David's to Wade's. 20*l*, to repair Stillwater Bridge, Digdeguash. 10*l* to repair Bridges between Whittier's and M'Kaskle's. 10*l* from Whittier's towards Rolling Dam. 8*l*, from Rolling Dam to Turner's Ridge. 12*l*, Bridge between Murphy's and pleasant Ridge. 12*l*, to open Road from Irish Settlement towards Rolling Dam. 12*l*, Bridge over Digdeguash at Connick's Dam. 15*l* from Simmons's toward's Nisbett's S. David. 10*l*, from Tower's corner to G. Foster's. 17*l*, from Stuart Sen.'s S. Patrick, towards John Mann's. 10*l* from late A. Sinclair's across upper bridge to Road to Hitchings's Mill 10*l* from Hitchings's Mill to little Ridge. 10*l*, from Chiputnook Ridge to D. Campbell's. 12*l*, from Ledge to Porter's Mill and back to St David's line 15*l*, from Public landing over old Ridge to St. David's line. 31*l* from Crabtrees's to Hitchings's Mill, 25*l*, from Chepatnook to Basswood Ridge and Oak Hill. 20*l*, from Peake's towards Baillie Settlement. 10*l*, from Oak Hill to Lynnfield. £12. from Oak Hill to Road from St. David to St. Stephen. £15, from Milltown to little Ridge. 12*l* from Milltown to Sprague's Falls. 10*l*, from the Kirk to Pomeroy Ridge. 10*l*, from J. Pomeroy's to little Ridge. 16*l* 10*s* from long Bridge to line of St. David's.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the course of events, a striking position has just turned up, which these powers are placed in towards each other. It is one which is of the utmost consequence to both in a national point of view, as well political as commercial; and it is one which commands the serious attention of every country connected with either of them, politically or commercially. We promised our readers a connected account of this important affair, and we now purpose to put it together; first begging to remark that it is intended more especially for our numerous Subscribers in the country, who may not have had an opportunity of following it up through the various stages which it has passed; of becoming acquainted with the different aspects it has assumed; or of viewing it under the contending lights which have been brought to bear upon it.

In noticing a question of this kind, the old but never obsolete adage should be steadily kept in mind, that—honesty is the best policy: let us therefore endeavour to free our minds from any improper bias by considering the point at issue between the contending parties as one from which we stand isolated—although at the same time it be a notorious fact that in the event of a war between them, our mother country in general, this Province at large, and this section of it in particular, would be most materially benefited by that course which the carrying trade would necessarily take. Under the broad principle, however, of immutable rectitude, we should adopt better views than those which regard the miseries of mankind with indifference because they conduce to our temporary advantage.

With this short explanation, we trust we may enter freely and candidly on our proposed task.

Although Great Britain has nothing immediately to do with the present quarrel between the United States and France, yet the matter in dispute arose from the predicament which almost all nations were drawn into by the countervailing acts of the English orders in Council, and Napoleon's continental [illegible] American vessels were [illegible] system. belligerent [illegible] cated before the [illegible] decrees were known; others destroyed at sea by the French squadron.—For the losses caused by these outrages the Americans set up their claim for indemnification. It was first preferred under the regime of Napoleon, and remained unsettled at the fall of his dynasty. It was subsequently resumed under the restoration of the Bourbons, but met with no material success until after the revolution of the "three days" when a treaty was concluded on the 4th of July 1831, by which France acknowledged herself indebted to the United States to the amount of 25 millions of francs, and claimed a debt from the States of a million and a half, being a balance due since 1803 on the Cession of Louisianna.

The above treaty was signed in Paris in 1831 and ratified in Washington in 1832; yet when the Americans required the fulfilment of its stipulations, they were told that the consent of the Chambers was necessary to give it effect!

Time was when the laws of nations regarded public treaties as paramount in point of faith and obligation; and that they were brought to their final stage when they received the sanction of the supreme power of the State; but here we see the anomalous fact of a Sovereign entering into national engagements, when he must afterwards ask the legislature whether they are to be fulfilled.

By the French Constitutional code, the consent of the Chambers must be had for all disbursements of money, but the King has a definitive authority over the rules of commerce. The treaty of 1831 contains two separate conditions—the first relating to the payment of the indemnification, the other to commercial regulations between the two countries; now, the latter being dependent on the King's fiat has gone into operation, whilst the non-fulfilment of the former is the subject of the present misunderstanding.—There are many intricacies in the whole case which are not easily understood; but which are admirably, and we think successfully, cleared up in the report of the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives—a paper which must be read with intense interest in the United States; but which we are deterred from publishing on account of its great length, and it would be ruined by abridgement.

We shall not advert further to the merits of these relations, but give an account of how the matter now stands: In the Standard of Dec. 25, we gave a sketch of these affairs, connected with the President's recommendation that a law should be passed authorising reprisals on French commerce in case the Chambers should not make provision to liquidate the American claim, as acknowledged by the treaty. After much discussion the subject was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, by whom the President's demand was negatived. Great anxiety was manifested to know how the belligerent message would be looked on by the French, in the mean time the President communicated [illegible] of Mr. Livingstone's correspondence on the state of the question in Paris, which drew forth the heated appeal of Mr. John Quincy Adams to the House in favor of arming the President with all the power he desired for the purpose of making reprisals, and which in ten days afterwards he entirely retracted.

At length the important news arrived that the obnoxious passage in the Message had created a powerful sensation in France; that the French Minister was recalled from Washington; and that the American Minister was informed his passports were ready for him as soon as he wished to quit Paris.—Mr. Livingston, however, determined to disregard the hint, and has remained at his post under the colour of awaiting the action of the Chambers, and of requiring instructions from his government how to act in a situation so little expected and so full of difficulty. M. Serrurier has left his mission to the United States in the hands of a Charge d'Affaires, and is now on his way to France.

The question of War between these powers still hangs in manifest uncertainty.—The Americans are perfectly alive to the immediate losses they would sustain in the destruction of their commercial marine, spread as it over every sea and [illegible] ocean; and to the interruption of their extensive trade, the imports of which from France alone amounted in 1833 to upwards of 13 millions of dollars, and the exports to the same country in the same year to 14 millions and a half.

Whether the French will put an end to the compromise the honour of the nation by withholding it, is yet a mere matter of speculation; but the taunts poured on the Americans for their calculating indecision appear to us undeserved—the spirited resolutions of Mr. Cambreleng, and the more subdued propositions of Mr. Adams, still amounting to the following condensed expression, "that the United States will sustain *at all hazards*, the faithful performance of the stipulations of the treaty with France." Besides it is said that the House contemplate an appropriation of a million of dollars for military, and two millions for naval purposes, which it is expected will be concurred in by the Senate; thus evincing that serious apprehensions are entertained that such services may be required.

We have now brought this imperfect sketch down to the present day, impressed with the idea that it will be acceptable to many who are unacquainted with the true state of a question, which constitutes the only casualty likely to disturb the general repose which has been so happily enjoyed for a considerable period by the most enlightened nations of the world.

Died.

At St. George, on the 20th ult. Mr. Obenor Seelye aged 68 years, Mr. Seelye came to this Country with his Father Justus Seelye one of the Loyalists in the year 1785. The suffering of the deceased was prolongued under a lingering consumption which he bore with pious resignation and fortitude. He was remarkable for strict integrity, and a generous feeling; and died in the hope of a blessed resurection to eternal life.—*Communicated*

Shipping Journal

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Mar. 6th Steamer Maid of the Mist, Reid, St John.

CLEARED.

Mar. 7th, Steamer Maid of the Mist, Reid, St. John.

NOTICE.

A Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Charlotte will be holden, at the Court House in St. Andrews, in the said County on Wednesday the eighteenth day of this instant month at eleven o'clock of the same day, for the purpose of appointing five suitable persons to be Commissioners for regulating and conducting the driving of Timber and Saw Logs on the River Magaguadavic and its Branches according to the provision of an act of Assembly lately made for that purpose. Dated the ninth day of March 1835.

H. HATCH,
Clerk of the Sessions.

MANN'S HOTEL,

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Travellers can procure superior accommodation at the above Establishment; where a good Larder, and the choicest Wines and Liquors are constantly provided. Every attention paid to Ladies and Gentlemen going By the Steam-Boats and Pickets.

A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with General BOARD and LODGING, and will find the Proprietor desirous of contributing to their comfort.

GOOD STABLING &c. FOR HORSES.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER will *sell at his store by private contract,*

—THE FOLLOWING GOODS—

A General assortment of Drapery Goods, Gentlemen's CLOATHING,
BRANDY and Jamaica RUM,
WINES and Molasses,
29 Barrels Sup. Fine FLOUR,
10 Barrels prime CIDER,
200 Bushels POTATOES,
900 Gallons draught ALE,
700 do. London PORTER,
120 Gross CORKS.

All of which will be sold in small quantities and at reduced prices, on liberal terms suit purchasers.

J. B. BROWN.

St. Andrews, Feb. 26, 1835.

AUCTION.

The Subscriber will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Residence of the late James Abernathy, on Tuesday the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock,

All the Personal and Real Estate of the said James Abernathy, deceased, consisting of,

The HOUSE in William street,

at present occupied by the widow of the said Abernathy.

ALSO.

One half of Lot No. 5, in the Parish of St. Davids on the Goldsmith Stream, containing 59 acres.

By Order of the Administratrix,
J. H. WHITLOCK.

Jan. 8, 1835. *Auctioneer.*

The above Sale is Postponed until FRIDAY the 20th MARCH.

Feb'y 6, 1835. J. H. WHITLOCK.

TO LET.

The well-finished, commodious, and conveniently situated Brick House, at the corner of King Street and Queen Street Possession can be given immediately.—Apply to MARSHALL ANDREWS.

St. Andrews Jan. 13th, 1835. tf

EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making arrangements for bringing Passengers from Belfast, in Ireland, on the most reasonable Terms, and has made an arrangement to have conveyance from Belfast *once every month* during the season of Emigration.

Persons wishing to send for their friends will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM CORRY.

TO LET,

From the First day of May next.

A House in Pagan Street (owned by Joseph Clarke Esq.) it is suitable for two Families and will be let to one or two Tenants. There are two lots of Ground attached to the same. Apply to

JAMES W. STREET.

Feb. 17, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

TREATISE ON AGRICULTURE,

ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF

CANADA.

A BOUNTIFUL Providence has furnished Canada with inexhaustible sources of wealth, in her most fertile soil and climate, which is by no means unfavourable to Agriculture. The due improvement of these, and other natural advantages, is capable of giving riches and every reasonable enjoyment to her present, and a vastly increasing population.

The importance of Agriculture to Canada, must be obvious to every one capable of forming a sound judgement in such matters. It is Agriculture that must afford the direct supply of all her greatest wants. It must in this, and in every other country, be the parent of Manufactuies and Commerce, and the best means of promoting civilization and population; consequently it ever will be the most universal and useful of arts. In almost all nations, the most powerful individuals derive their wealth and consequence from their property in land, cultivated and managed by the husbandman.

Agriculture, therefore, and agriculture alone can support us without the help of others, in certain plenty and real dignity. While our ground is covered with corn, and cattle we can want for nothing. Manufactures and delicacies that we may require from without, Corn and Cattle will purchase, if we will only raise them in abundance, and excellence.

From the importance of Agriculture and the great interest that is consequently felt on the subject, in the British Isles, and other countries of Europe a varied and voluminous mass of knowledge has been accumulated, which would be most useful to every one who would wish to practice the art with success himself, or understand when well practiced for him by others. To combine as far as practicable the portion of this knowledge which I conceive to be most useful and necessary for the study of the Canadian Agriculturist, is the object of the treatise which I have now nearly ready for the press, and the plan of which I submit with great deference to the consideration of all those engaged in the art.—The sources from which I have made selections are the modern British and French Authors, of decided reputation and merit, with my own observations and experience, during my early years in the occupancy of extensive farms in Ireland, chiefly as a Glazier, and for a period of nearly seventeen years that I have been a farmer in Canada. Several years of the latter period I have had the honour to be Secretary to the District and County of Montreal Agricultural Society.

I propose to publish the work in four or five parts. The first part will give a short view of the origin progress, and present state of Agriculture, among some of the ancient and modern nations, particularly Great Britain, France, Flanders, the United states &c. I am aware the past state of Agriculture can do little more than gratify the curiosity. Not so its present state, which is calculated both to excite our curiosity and affect our interests. There is probably no country which I shall refer to, that does not possess some animal or vegetable production, or pursue some mode of culture, or management, that might be beneficially introduced into Canada; but with the exception of the countries I have named, and parts of Italy and Switzerland, there are no very interesting Reports of the Agriculture of other parts of Europe, with which I am acquainted at present. The second part will exhibit a concise view of the science of Agriculture, and the principles on which the operations and results thereof are founded. The third, and remaining parts, will apply these principles to the practice of Agriculture, adapting them to the climate and other circumstances of Canada; and conclude with a few observations on that portion of the trade and commerce of this country in which farmers may be directly or indirectly interested.

Convinced as I feel, that the produce of Agriculture is the only riches that the people of this country can call their own, and which they never can be deprived of, it has often astonished me, that men of liberal education should, in general, appear so little to regard its improvement or prosperity—in fact, it is treated as a subject quite remote from common life, by nearly all who are not immediately engaged in it. They, perhaps, cannot allow themselves to believe that Agriculture alone can furnish the means by which trade and commerce can be carried on successfully in Canada.

I sincerely hope to induce all who may take the trouble of reading my book, to reflect on the subjects I shall submit for their consideration, and that they will join heartily in promoting necessary improvements, and thus advance the wealth and prosperity of the land of their birth, and of their choice.

As a work of this description cannot be published in English and French without incurring considerable expense, it would be necessary for me to have as many subscribers as would insure my expenses. Subscription lists will be left at the several Book Stores in Montreal. The work, I expect, will not exceed four parts, at 1s 3d. each part. The first part to be published when there are a sufficient number of Subscribers. I expect the whole might be published before the first of May next.

The four parts will contain from 250 to 300 pages and may be bound in one volume. I shall do all in my power to make the book worthy of the patronage of all who desire to promote the prosperity of Agriculture, as well as of those who practice the art.

Wm. EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, Dec. 18, 1834.

On Sale.

20 Puncheons Superior Jamaica RUM.

SHERIFF'S

LEGAL NOTIC

On Tuesday the 22d day of Se will be sold at Public Auctio House in Saint Andrews, hours of 12 A. M. and 4 P. M

ALL the Right, Title, Inte Demand, of John Linto following Lands, Tenements, the Parish of St. George, viz. chased by the said John Linto Ash, bounded south by a tract ed by the Widow and Heirs of Linton, thence West 220 North 10 chains, or until it str West corner of the remainder Lot, thence East along the So Lot 220 chains, or until it stri Bank, of the river Magaguada along the said Bank down stre of beginning containing 220 a appurtenances.

Another Lot 50 feet square Bank of said river at the 2d. F story House thereon purchase ton and Edward Reynolds, fro

A farm Lot Bounded on the N owned by the estate of the late West by the rear line of Dig South by lands belonging to F dale, and on the East by the Pa he 1st to the 2d. Falls, with a y rods on the same, 110 acres appurtenances.

A lot at the Upper Mills bo vid Stuart's south corner on th running South 6 rods thence Direction 60 feet, thence in a rection 76 rods, more or less th therly Direction 6 rods more o in an Easterly Direction 80 ro tioned Bounds—with a new D Barn, and other improvements

The right by Heirship, purc the lands formerly owned by Linton, viz. The Lot on w Aaron Linton resided, commo Homestead, bounded on the N owned by Colonel Hugh M'Ka by lands owned by Benjamin taining 200 acres more or less, lent Saw Mill, Dwelling Hou very extensive improvements.

Also, his Rights and Intere Lot 350 acres, bounded on the owned by the late James Ash South by lands owned by Dan before described lands are all o Bank of the River Magaguad main Road passeth through the

Also to a Meadow lot on th of said river about five miles ab Mills, bounded on the South b ed to Joseph M'Laughlan, the having been taken in Executio the Supreme Court to satisfy J a debt of £505 and upwards; in a debt of £41 0 11, and Ed seph Wilson in a debt of £11 Abram J. Wetmore in a debt of Interest on the several sums, be ces.

COLIN CA

Sheriff of

Saint Andrews, 6th March,

All persons interested in the ing Lots of Land situate in Penn'feld in the County of Char prised within the grant from Ben Thomas and associates, thirty seven containing two hu granted to George Fields; Lot three, granted to Amos Strickl ing two hundred acres; and four granted to Robert Woodw two hundred acres, are hereby by virtue of a commission is Court of Chancery, to me di commanded to enquire by the and lawful Men of the said Co the conditions of settlement a have been complied with by the named parties their heirs or that the same inquest will be du fore me, according to the exi said writ, at Ruggles's Hotel in St. George and said County of Wednesday the 25th day of M Eleven o'clock in the forenoon day.

Given under my hand and this sixth day of March A

COLIN CAMPBE

Sheriff of Charl

St. Andrews, March 6, 1835

All persons interested in the Land situate lying and being in St. George in the County of Ch ed to Francis Wilkinson and gether one hundred acres, and of Land in the same Parish, gr Ryan, also containing together acres, the said lands being com tract granted to Captain Philip others, are hereby notified that Commission issued out of the co cery, to me directed, I am comm quire by the oath of good and la the said County whether the Settlement and cultivation have ed with by the said several nam or their heirs or assigns, and th Inquest will be duly made befor ing to the exigency of the said gles's Hotel in the Parish of St. said County of Charlotte on W 25th day of March inst, at Th the afternoon of the same day.

Given under my hand and this Sixth day of March A

COLIN CAMPBE

Sheriff of Charl

Original issues in