

18 and ST. JOHN  
STAGE.

three times each week,  
on Monday, Wednes-  
days at 6 o'clock, and  
on Thursdays, and Satur-  
day, and go through in  
way twenty five Shil-

FARES.  
to Magog, 7s. 6d.  
to New River, 6 s  
to Musquash, 6 s  
to Carleton, 6 s

kept in St. Andrews at  
St. John at the Hotel  
need drivers have been  
Carriages provided—  
paid to the comfort and  
gers.

L. E. COPELAND.  
for the Proprietors.  
16, 1887. 48at

LEGAL.  
any legal demands a-  
late Mr. Turner Brown-  
of St. Patrick in the  
reached, requested to  
did's notice, within six  
to the subscriber for ad-  
debited to the said Es-  
immediate payment to  
Y. BROWNIGG.  
1887. 57td.

NOTICE.  
that stand indebted to  
I. & E. Jarvis and la-  
a subscriber, come for-  
different accounts  
be put in the hands of  
or collection.  
ELIZA JARVIS.  
St. Lawrence.  
1887. 57td.

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THE  
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,  
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY  
GEO. N. SMITH.  
TERMS.  
1s. a year, delivered in town or called for.  
12s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.  
ADVERTISEMENTS,  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued  
if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 2s.  
Each repetition of Do 1s.  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line  
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

UNITED STATES  
Report of the Committee on State Lands in  
relation to the Madawaska Road.—The Joint  
Standing Committee on State Lands, to which  
was referred the return of the Surveyor Gen-  
eral of the survey of the Aroostook to the  
St. John's River, near the mouth of the Ma-  
dawaska River, have had the same under  
consideration and ask leave to

REPORT:  
That by an act of the Legislature of this  
State, passed March 28, 1881, the land Agent  
of this State was authorized to cause to be  
surveyed and laid out a road from some elig-  
ible point on the Military Road to some elig-  
ible point on the River St. John near the mouth  
of the Fish River, not varying more to the  
East than to some point near the mouth of  
the Madawaska River, or so much thereof as  
might be considered for the interest of the  
State, and was further authorized to expend  
from time to time such sums of money as  
might be necessary to make said road safe  
and convenient for travellers, not exceeding  
however, ten per cent. of the value of timber  
and land—provided the State of Massachu-  
setts should authorize the Agent of that State  
to expend equal sums on her part for the  
same purpose—provided further that the said  
Agent should bridge, causeway, and make  
said road by contract, if proposals were offer-  
ed which in the opinion of said Agents were  
reasonable and sufficient security given for  
the performance of the same.

That the Legislature of Massachusetts so  
far as to the conditions of said law as  
to authorize her agent to make said road in  
conjunction with the Agent of this State from  
the Madawaska to the Aroostook river,  
a distance of seventy four miles, two hundred  
and sixty two rods; provided that the ex-  
pense of the same and of the other improve-  
ments she might make in opening roads, re-  
moving obstructions in streams, &c., should  
not exceed the amount of ten per cent. of the  
money received by that State on the sales of  
timber and lands. That in pursuance of said  
authority the land Agent of said State pro-  
ceeded to cut out and open a winter road to  
the Military road to the Aroostook river; the  
above named distance of seventy four miles  
two hundred and sixty two rods, and that  
about seven and one half mile of said road,  
commencing on the Military road, were turn-  
piked during the last season.

That the two per cent. on the sales of land  
appropriated to the object by the law of 1831  
amounts at this time to the sum of sixty  
thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars  
forty cents of which sum fourteen thousand  
three hundred seventy one dollars twenty five  
cents have been expended in opening and  
making the road to the Aroostook, leaving  
an unexpended balance in the Land Office  
and the Treasury of forty five thousand sev-  
en hundred and sixty eight dollars and fif-  
teen cents to be applied to the completing  
the road to the Aroostook, in which the State  
of Massachusetts has united with us, and in  
extending it to the St. John, which by the  
survey is forty six miles one hundred twenty  
six rods further, when Massachusetts shall  
authorize her agent to contribute her propo-  
tion in making the same.

The committee are satisfied from the best  
information that can be obtained on the sub-  
ject that this road will open to the inhabi-  
tants of this and the neighboring States, a  
route of land of greater productive power and  
better adapted to all the wants of agriculture  
than any other in New England, and they  
believe that they are but expressing the com-  
mon universal sense and feeling of the citi-  
zens of this State on the subject, when they  
recommend that this road be continued and  
completed as speedily as may be, in accor-  
dance with the provisions of the law of 1831,  
and that a quantity of land equal to one  
tenth of township on each side of the whole  
length of said road be laid off and lotted out  
bordering to Maine, and of the lands belong-  
ing to said road and sold to such persons only as  
intend and will engage to settle and improve  
the same, and they recommend that the com-  
monwealth of Massachusetts be invited in  
accordance with the liberal policy heretofore  
pursued by that State in relation to her lands  
in Maine, to unite with this State in pre-  
paring and offering to settlers an equal quan-  
tity of her lands bordering upon said road  
upon the same conditions established by us.

Your committee have looked in vain for  
any other portion of the public domain which  
offers equal facilities and inducements to  
settlements, with the fertile region which  
will be opened to the public by this road,  
and at the same time that they believe the  
measure peculiarly calculated to promote the  
agricultural interests of the State, they con-  
sider it a measure of vast importance to the  
great and leading interests of all its citizens,  
in its tendency to arrest and turn back upon  
this beautiful region the tide of emigration  
now flowing from the south and the other New  
England States to the south and the west, in  
opening a channel of communication with  
the settlers on the territory of this State, on  
the river St. John, and in demonstrating to  
the people and the governments of this State

and of the Union, the necessity that the set-  
tlement of our still unadjusted boundary shall  
be no longer procrastinated.  
M. P. NORTON, per order.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Mr. Fillmore submitted the following res-  
olution, which, by the rule, lies over one  
day:

Resolved, That the President of the United  
States be requested, if not incompatible  
with the public interest, to communicate to  
this House any information possessed by him  
respecting the capture and destruction of the  
steamer Caroline, at Schlosser, during the  
night of the 29th December last, and the  
murder of citizens of the United States on  
board, and all the particulars thereof, not  
heretofore communicated; and especially to  
inform the House whether said capture was  
authorized, commended, or sanctioned, or  
has been avowed, by the British authorities  
or officers, or any of them; and also whether  
steps have been taken by him to obtain  
satisfaction from the Government of Great  
Britain on account of said outrage; and to  
communicate to the House all correspondence  
or communications relative thereto,  
which have passed between the Government  
of the United States, or any of the public au-  
thorities of either.

GENERAL JESUP'S GOOD FAITH and honor-  
able conduct towards the Seminoles.—While  
the Seminole Appropriation Bill was under  
consideration in the House, Mr. Everett, in  
replying the charge of the want of good  
faith upon the part of the Cherokee media-  
tors, made in substance the following state-  
ment:

The reason why so treaty was effected,  
was one wholly disconnected with the Cero-  
kees. General Jesup demanded, as a pre-  
liminary to any negotiation, that the Sem-  
inoles should deliver up their women and chil-  
dren, and that the warriors should come in  
and surrender their arms! To which propo-  
sition Sam Jones sensibly replied, who ever  
heard of such preliminaries! The negotia-  
tions were in consequence ended, and the  
poor Seminoles that had been persuaded to  
attend this mediation, were taken prisoners,  
thereby adding fresh laurels to the military  
fame of an American General.

This is the affair of the white flag, to which  
alluded in some remarks a few days since.  
That our reader may know how destitute of  
foundation the charge implicating the con-  
duct of the Cherokees in this transaction, is,  
and learn with what utter detestation they  
viewed the perfidy of Jesup's conduct, we  
subjoin an extract of a letter from one of the  
delegation, which was published in the  
Keene, (N. H.) Sentinel.

Washington City, Dec. 31, 1837.  
We could not succeed in our mission to  
make peace with our brethren the Seminoles  
but it was not our fault nor theirs, but that  
of the commanding officer of the army, Mi-  
canopy, the principal of the Seminoles, and  
several Chiefs who came in with us under  
the protection of my little white handkerchief  
as a flag of peace, were after it was ascer-  
tained that peace could not be established,  
sent to St. Augustine and thrown into prison.  
Such for the honor of the United States.  
This is the second violation of the flag  
of peace. We remonstrated against the  
measure, but it availed nothing, and the poor  
Indians had to go to prison through our in-  
strumentality. Under the strongest ap-  
pearance of friendship and peace, we were made  
the instrument of having them sent to a dan-  
gerous. But enough. I have not patience to  
write upon so painful a fact.

With whom, then, rests the charge of treach-  
ery? Not with the Cherokees, nor  
with the Seminoles, in this instance, but with  
the whites!—with Gen. Jesup! Tell it not  
in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Asa-  
kelon! The Boston Atlas, after quoting the  
above letter, exclaims—  
"What a spectacle is here presented! An  
Indian—a Cherokee, compelled to feel him-  
self humiliated in our own degradation! re-  
monstrating against being made the innocent  
instrument of treachery by our government!  
We cannot find terms to express our abhor-  
rence of the conduct of Jesup.

"Oh it has caught a tith of infamy,  
Which like locusts' thro' all time shall last,  
Reeking and fresh forever!"

If the poor Indian had power to chronicle  
his wrongs, what a black page would he fur-  
nish for the history of America. If we can  
judge of General Jesup's character, military  
and moral, from what has transpired of late,  
we do not believe he will ever succeed in  
bringing the Seminoles to terms excepting by  
force, stratagem or base treachery. A man  
who manifests an utter destitution of a nice  
sense of honor, who hesitates not to offer  
pledges and to break them, if thereby he  
may possibly encompass his ends, who en-  
tirely views the Indian as a mere brute, and  
treats him as such, is not fit to have command  
in a campaign like that of Florida. [Prov.  
Journal.]

Some Remarks.—Young men should not  
be so anxious to get into business. More  
than twenty one to twenty seven—  
between any given periods afterwards. It  
is much better to receive a good salary until

the judgement is matured and the individual  
fully experienced in all the minutiae of his  
business. When this is the case, there will  
be plenty who will know it—and a good  
business connexion will be easily formed.—  
Industry, capacity and ready intelligence will  
always find those anxious to form an affi-  
ance. But when a young man, so soon as  
he is of age, becomes eager to get into busi-  
ness for himself, and seizes the opportunity  
to open his store here, or more probably in  
the south or west, on a borrowed capital, and  
in the course of twelve months or more has  
to break up, he will find there will be a sus-  
picion entertained of his business capacity,  
and it will be almost impossible to form a good  
business connexion afterwards.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOWERY THEATRE  
The fire occurred a little after two o'clock on  
Sunday morning, and the building was en-  
tirely destroyed. The whole wardrobe es-  
timated at 7000 or \$8000, fell a prey to the  
flames. The scenery, machinery and stage  
property, were soon consumed. The iron  
safe, containing some money and all the  
books and papers of the establishment, was  
saved; but, except this, nothing of any value  
was rescued.

The wardrobe, scenery, and other prop-  
erties were valued at about \$60,000 upon which  
there was no insurance. Insurance to the  
amount of \$35,000 had been effected upon  
the building, which it is supposed will not  
cover one half of the whole actual loss. Very  
few of the actors had any effects in the the-  
atre, and they have thus escaped the general  
ruin. Of the origin of the fire, there is but  
one opinion, that it was the work of an in-  
cendiary. This is the third building that has  
been burned within ten years. The first ed-  
ifice was burned in May, 1828, the second  
in September, 1829, and the third on Sun-  
day morning.

It is not probable that it will be rebuilt,  
as a strong effort will now be made to extend  
Canal street through to the Bowery—an im-  
provement greatly desired, and in the way of  
which the theatre has long stood.  
We went to-day the Toronto Address of  
Sir Francis Head, which was numerously  
signed. It draws a humiliating, but true pic-  
ture of the incapacity of the Colonial Office.  
Lord Glenelg is a man who abandons the of-  
ficers of his sovereignty, even of the highest  
rank, to the malice and persecution of the  
enemies of the country. The meanness and  
cowardice of every colony are almost en-  
couraged to bring charges against the Gov-  
ernors. Every facility is granted to them to  
sland and persecute their victims, and when  
they have by dint of great exertions, expense  
and laceration of feelings, refuted the charges,  
and put their enemies to flight—when in  
fact they do not require the countenance  
and support of his Lordship or the Colonial  
Office, then and not till then, does he come  
forward with exonerations, congratulations,  
and praises. The case of Sir George Arthur  
was one of this sort. This officer suffered  
every persecution that malignity could invent  
and was for years the subject of the basest  
slandering of a convict colony during  
which my Lord Glenelg's despatches were as  
cold as an icicle; but when Sir George had  
rebutted all the charges, his Lordship wrote him  
the warm and friendly letter which has been  
so extensively published in the Colonial press.  
Of a similar character was his treat-  
ment of Sir John Colborne, the officer who  
by his sagacity, foresight, and military talent,  
recently saved Canada, and preserved to the  
Crown one of the brightest jewels. This  
brave and excellent man, while Governor of  
Upper Canada, was the victim of Home,  
Keebleck, and a knot of worthless of that kind  
who had the ear of Lord Glenelg, and actu-  
ally made that silly personage believe that  
Sir John was highly unpopular, and must be  
removed, or the Province would be lost. In  
consequence of this his Lordship's despatches  
assumed a tone so unfriendly, that Sir John  
felt it his duty to resign, and accordingly did  
so; but this was no sooner known, than the  
whole colony resounded with one general  
and spontaneous regret; addresses poured in  
as they do now to Sir Francis Head, express-  
ing the warmest attachment to his person,  
acknowledging the vast services he had ren-  
dered to the province, and calling him, as he  
in fact almost was—the father of the colony.  
As he took his departure from Toronto, the  
entire population assembled to bid him fare-  
well; the same manifestations appeared in  
every town and village he passed through in-  
somnia that his march was a triumph. For  
a moment cleared away the mist of publi-  
city at the Colonial Office, and before Sir  
John reached New York, he was met, we  
have been told, by counter orders and letters,  
begging him to return, and assuring him that  
it was "all a mistake," and that justice should  
be straightway done him. This farce has  
been acted with Sir Francis Head, and he is  
now about to leave the province; but ere this  
the truth has once more found admission to  
Downing Street, and we should not be sur-  
prised if similar letters to those sent to Sir  
John Colborne were now on their way to Sir  
Francis Head!

In the change that must soon take place  
in the British Cabinet, we trust the services

of the present Colonial Minister will be dis-  
cussed with Lord John Russell, who has  
really behaved manfully in the Canada busi-  
ness, must be sensible of the necessity, in  
times like the present, of consigning that de-  
partment to competent hands.—New York  
Albion.

AGRICULTURE.

THE FRUITS OF GOOD VILLAGE.—We re-  
member to have read somewhere of an old  
gentleman who owned a large vineyard.—  
Besides this farm, he was blessed with two  
daughters. On the marriage of the eldest,  
he portioned her off with one third of his  
farm, and bequeathed the remaining two thirds  
to his youngest daughter who was married  
with the first, and still the remaining third of his  
soil yielded as much as his entire original  
plantation. Good farmers will see no mys-  
tery in this. The moral of the story is, that  
as his farm became smaller, he cultivated it  
more, and the same amount of labor upon a  
few acres, will make it produce the fruit of  
many.

There is a great difference between bad  
tillage and good tillage. Some farmers—no  
some earth scrapers, merely scratch up the  
soil, and after dropping the seed haphazard,  
trust to the chance of the season. It is not  
wonderful that such farmers have to scratch  
hard for a living. We have heard many  
complain that large farms did not pay the  
expense of their cultivation—that manure is  
too expensive to use. The earth was there-  
fore lazily scratched up sufficient to destroy  
the face of the soil, and the seed thrown  
away upon it. We need not say that such  
farmers have but little grain to sell, and not  
much money in these hard times, to put out  
at interest.

Take another case, however; that of the  
farmer who makes his farm his pride—who  
means to show his labor and his skill upon  
every acre—and mark the difference. The  
land pays treble value upon its surface for all  
that has been bestowed upon it. The owner  
enriches the soil, and the soil in its turn,  
enriches the owner.

Every farmer, to make his farm a source  
of profit, should make it a source of pride.—  
Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated,  
should be well cultivated. The point should  
be, not to have too many rich acres. The  
manus whereby husbandry is improved and  
facilitated should be studied and employed.  
By such careful attention a continual plea-  
sure will be found in agricultural pursuits  
which will heighten the rewards of good  
tillage.

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR FARM.—Richard  
A. Leonard of Middletown, N. J., has fur-  
nished us an interesting account of his man-  
ner of improving a worn-out farm, and of the  
sale of its products the last year. Mr.  
Leonard came into possession of 80 acres of  
cultivated but exhausted land, in May 1833.  
In that year the sale of its products amount-  
ed to \$350.83; in 1834 the sales amounted  
to 718.05; in 1835, to 1125.04; and in  
1836, notwithstanding the unfavorable sea-  
son, and the failure in most of its staple  
crops, \$1166.13; thus more than doubling  
its products, by judicious management in  
three years. His expenses during the last  
year, for labor, manure, and freight, amount-  
ed to 224.72, thus leaving him a net profit  
on his farm of 912.41, or more than ten dol-  
lars per acre, per annum. We quote Mr.  
Leonard's statement of the means he adopted  
to thus double the fertility of the soil.

"My farm," says he, "was in so low a con-  
dition that it would not produce more than  
ten bushels of rye or twenty of corn per acre,  
and I had no other income than what I  
could make on my poor farm, I set about  
farming in earnest. I found it was vain to  
attempt improvement without manure, so I  
contrived to get about 400 loads a year, three  
hundred of which I made in the following  
manner. I have made, though of a very in-  
ferior quality, I cart about 100 loads of  
this, into my barn-yard, and yarded my cat-  
tle upon it through the season. I carted  
about fifty loads to my hog-pen, on which I  
kept my hogs the year round. In this way I  
got 100 loads more, which is excellent for  
potatoes, corn, &c., and as my farm is situ-  
ated near the bay, I obtained from New  
York annually, from 50 to 75 loads of the  
best stable dung, at one dollar per load, on  
delivery, and by mixing it with the earth, &c.  
make up the 400 loads. By this treatment I  
find my land improves rapidly, and my in-  
come in a like proportion. But I am sorry  
to say there are many farmers among us who  
are still pursuing the old land-killing system  
scarcely making both ends meet. I might  
say something concerning the beneficial re-  
sults of underdraining, and of lime as a ma-  
nure, but I conclude for the present."

This communication affords a worthy ex-  
ample of prudent industry and good manage-  
ment, and shows that even a poor farm,  
well managed, may be rendered more pro-  
ductive than many a good one now in under  
bad management.

WIT FOR THE WINTER.—What is the most  
perfect specimen of cool impudence? Throw-  
ing a snowball at a man. What situation is  
remarkably awkward at all seasons? Break-  
ing the ice. Which is best, to be overheat  
and extra in love—or in water? In winter,  
in love—in summer, in water.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.—An interesting ven-  
der of murders, &c. has been going round  
the country hawking a Radical effusion, which  
he announces in the following terms: "Here's  
Her Majesty's most wonderful and astonishing  
speech delivered into parliament on  
Wednesday last, which spoke so much of li-  
berty, that when the Duke of Wellington  
heard it he went into fits."—Hall Packet.

STICK TO IT.—"Depend upon it," said one  
to another, "if you make that assertion again  
I'll cudgel you!" "You'd better not," re-  
plied the other. "Why not?" "Because, if you do, you'll compel me  
to stick to it," was the reply.

Winter, one would think in March should be  
undisturbing orders.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

Month	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Days
Feb.	1	2	3	4	28
March	1	2	3	4	31
April	1	2	3	4	30
May	1	2	3	4	31
June	1	2	3	4	30
July	1	2	3	4	31
August	1	2	3	4	31
September	1	2	3	4	30
October	1	2	3	4	31
November	1	2	3	4	30
December	1	2	3	4	31

USEFUL MEMORANDA.  
Average time of Sun rise this week, 41m. after 6  
Do. Sun set 15m. before 6  
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 58m. after 6  
Do. Full 10th—24m. before 9  
Do. Last Quarter 18th—10m. before 3  
Do. New 25th—7m. after 1  
High Water at Full Moon—5m. after 11

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

James W. Street, James Douglas and Wil-  
liam Scott, to be Appraisers of dutiable Goods  
in the County of Charlotte, under the Act of  
Assembly, in such case made and provided.

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 10, 1838

The undermentioned Petitioners for land  
for immediate settlement, are complied with  
on the following terms:  
Uriah Christy, Charlotte County, 2s. 6d.  
per acre, paid down.  
Alexander Rose, Charlotte, 2s 6d. down,  
or 3s. by instalments, on the necessary satis-  
faction being made.

The lands applied for by the undermen-  
tioned applicants, are ordered to be sold at Pub-  
lic Auction.

William Patterson, Charlotte.  
Hugh Irvine, Charlotte, not complied with.  
The following applicants for timber or lum-  
ber are complied with, agreeably to the re-  
gulations heretofore published.  
John Stein, Saint George.  
Robert Dunn, Cape Ann Grant.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Sylvanus L. Blake, Megeguadavie.  
James Marchie, Charlotte County Little  
Digdigwash; complied with, but to be con-  
fined to the first tract described in his peti-  
tion, the second not being vacant.

Thomas Black, Charlotte County, Tower  
Hill Grant, not complied with.  
By the regulations heretofore published,  
the payments due on the above are required to  
be made, within 60 days after the date of this  
Notice.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the  
purchase money to be paid on the day of sale  
and the remainder, within fourteen days after.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL.

Saturday Feb. 17.

An Act for regulating Jurors and declaring  
the qualifications of Jurors, has been postponed  
until the next Session of the General As-  
sembly. Messrs. Wyer in Hill for the pos-  
tponement. Messrs. Brown and Thomson  
absent.

In Committee of Supply Resolved, That  
there be granted To the Commissioners of the  
Poor for the Town of Saint Andrews, the  
sum of £299 13s. being the balance due  
them in their expenditure of last year, to-  
wards the support and relief of sick and  
distressed Emigrants: to be taken from the Emi-  
grant fund.

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Par-  
ish of Saint George, County of Charlotte, the  
sum of £39 2, to reimburse them for ex-  
penses incurred in 1837, in the support and  
relief of indigent and distressed Emigrants;  
to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City  
and County of Saint John, the sum of £1731  
11 3 to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor  
for the City of Saint John, the balance due  
them for their expenditure in 1837, in sup-  
port and relief of sick, indigent and distress-  
ed Emigrants; to be taken from the Emigrant  
Fund.

To the Saint Andrews and Saint John  
Stage Coach Company, the sum of £150, in  
aid of that establishment, and for the public  
benefit derived from having a regular com-  
munication by means thereof between Saint An-  
drews and Saint John, provided that three  
Mails per week be carried and brought by  
the said Company respectively to Saint An-  
drews and Saint John.

Resolved, That an humble Address be  
presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant  
Governor, praying that His Excellency will  
be pleased to direct the Lieut. Officers of the  
Crown to lay before this House their respec-  
tive opinions as to the legal construction of  
the Marriage Act, 4 William IV. and whether  
the Licences now in use are conformable to  
the provisions of the said Act, especially in  
that part restricting certain Ministers and  
Teachers to the solemnization of Marriage  
between their respective denominations only.

WIT FOR THE WINTER.—What is the most  
perfect specimen of cool impudence? Throw-  
ing a snowball at a man. What situation is  
remarkably awkward at all seasons? Break-  
ing the ice. Which is best, to be overheat  
and extra in love—or in water? In winter,  
in love—in summer, in water.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.—An interesting ven-  
der of murders, &c. has been going round  
the country hawking a Radical effusion, which  
he announces in the following terms: "Here's  
Her Majesty's most wonderful and astonishing  
speech delivered into parliament on  
Wednesday last, which spoke so much of li-  
berty, that when the Duke of Wellington  
heard it he went into fits."—Hall Packet.

STICK TO IT.—"Depend upon it," said one  
to another, "if you make that assertion again  
I'll cudgel you!" "You'd better not," re-  
plied the other. "Why not?" "Because, if you do, you'll compel me  
to stick to it," was the reply.

Winter, one would think in March should be  
undisturbing orders.