

GOODS.

at St. John, the Sub-
of en consignments th
articles.
Sofas, Hunter Kersays
clothes, Antwerp stripe
; Emmetts a large
dotted Cottons in great
blue and hittings and
all descriptions. Jeans,
Gardiner, Manchester
s. Hats, Boas, Shirts,
Paper, Quills, Linen,
very ware, Paints and
Jas. Putty.
S. O.
Room, proof 22.
around Demerara.
Coffee, Starch, Blue
Crockery &c. &c.
JAMES BOYD
May 1836.

being duly Licensed
first day of May next
and Commission Room
own of Saint George
ly receive, and punc-
Consignments he has

HS M'ORINAN.
rch 1836

ICE.
g demands against the
M'Gee late of the
deceased will prob-
duly attested with
all persons indebted
desired to make inno

THOMAS BERRY.
rch 1836

ICE.
g any legal demands
late of Samuel Connick
deceased, Farmer, deca-
in the same to
ment within twelve
e and all persons in-
state are requested to
tent to.

CONNICK Esq.
M'KENNY Esq.
1836

ICE.
all persons indebted to
late of Joyce Chalmers
units are paid before
the time they will be
for collection, with-
out delay.

CONNICK Esq.
M'KENNY Esq.
1836

ICE.
his Estate and the
has been op-ed a
MARKET WARE lately
des Gillingham, and he
any on hand a com

WALMERS, Esq.
CARTER, Esq.
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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836	SUN	MOON	High
NOV	rise set	rise set	rise set
10	5 27 6 30	6 3 9 11	
11	5 28 6 35	— 2 3 —	
12	5 29 6 34	— 1 4 —	
13	5 30 6 33	— 1 5 —	
14	5 31 6 32	— 0 59 —	
15	5 32 6 31	— 0 58 —	
16	5 33 6 30	— 1 57 —	

MOON'S PHASES.
Last Qr. 2nd. 2h. 1 p.m. First Qr. 17th. 5h. 20m p.m.
New — 16th. 8h. 32 p.m. Full — 24th. 8h. 30m p.m.
Mean Equation—Watch slow 19 minutes.

KILDEA & HINDS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public, that they have taken a Shop in Water Street, opposite the Store of James Rail Esq., where they intend to carry on the Boot and Shoe Making in all its various branches. By regularity and punctuality they expect to receive a reasonable share of patronage.
N. B. Meeting done at the shortest notice for cash only. An Apprentice wanted.
St. Andrews, September 8, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to purchase a 30 Tons Hardwood—Timber, now lying on the Magalloway River above the Indian River and marked F X 11. If any person or persons hath or have any demand on the above mentioned Timber they will please give in their claim to the Subscriber on or before the 30th day of September instant.

FOR SALE.
30 Tons Hardwood—Timber.
J. B. BROWN.
St. Andrews 8th Sep. 1836.

NEW STORE.

PATRICK DALY
BEGS leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and its vicinity, that he has commenced a general DAY GOODS and FANCY BUSINESS, in that store lately occupied by Mr. Henry Whitlock, between Mac Jarvis's and Mr. James Brown's, and has received a select assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Among which are
Rich Chintz and 60000 Shawls, Rock
spon, Grape and Cotton do. plain and figured
Gros de Naples silk and cotton Velvets, silk
Stockings, rich lace ankle and embroidered
Hose, lace and muslin Petticoats and Corsets,
Ladies Fancy do. Bonnet Lace Veils, do. Scarfs,
thread and gimp Laces and Edgings, Ladies
Tossies of various colours, Bobinets and Quin-
lings, Charles and Muslin Dresses, Artificial
Flowers, Parasols, Ladies and Children's Gloves,
Says, Ladies and Gents silk Huffs, Gents
Fancy Stocks, superfine black and coloured
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Holland
Pail, Mole skin, Cantonese, Jeans, Brown Hol-
land, ready made Clothing, London Vests in
great variety, Tailors Trimmings, Irish Linen
and long Lawns, plain and twisted, printed Col-
lons, Cheeser of all descriptions, Papers, Table
Cloths and Covers, ditto mats, Tortoise-shell
Combs, fancy straw Bonnets, childrens fancy
straw Hats, ditto fancy Caps, Ladies' and chil-
drens shoes and Boots, small pictures in frames,
Perfumery, Jewellery, Beaver Silk and
Cassimer Hare, Brass and Steel Fire Irons and
Groceries, with a variety of other articles too
many to enumerate.

The above will be sold at very reduced prices for cash.
St. Andrews, June 8, 1836.

MEMOIRS OF

HENRY MORE SMITH
THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER,
CONTAINING an account of his extra-
ordinary and surprising adventures in this and
the neighboring Provinces, and subsequently
in the United States.—By WALTER BATES,
Esquire. The Work to be well got up, and to
contain about 100 pages, 12mo. Price to Sub-
scribers, 6s. 6d.
Subscriptions received at the Standard Office,
St. Andrews.
St. John, May, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate
of John Milken late of St. Stephen, merchant,
deceased, are requested to present the same to the
Subscribers within three months from this date;
and all those indebted to said Estate are required to
make immediate payment to
J. B. CAMPBELL, Executor.
St. Stephen, June 25, 1836.

RUM.

20 Puncheons High Proof Rum, Demerara
RUM, received per Ann. For sale by
JAMES RAIT.
St. Andrews, 25th April, 1836.

On Consignment.

At Private Sale,
330 Bala Hamburg Flour,
330 Chests Tea, various quality
25 Casks Sherry Wine,
10 do Port
6 do Madeira
10 Cases genuine Champagne
45 Brls. Pork
10 do Beef
Paints, Oils, &c. &c.
ALSO,
20 Puncheons High proof Rum,
100 boxes Soap
50 Brls Navy Bread,
10 do Pilot do
10 do Crackers
2 Teires Rice,
2 Hds Bright Sugar.
JAMES BOYD
July 27, 1836.

STRAYED.

INTO the Inclosure of the Subscriber about the
22nd of last month, a pair of OXEN about 8
years old, (one red, the other black,) the owner
hereby them by proving property and paying
charges.
D. D. MORRISON.
St. Andrews Oct. 10, 1836.

BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of
2 PER CENT. shall be paid on the Capital
Stock for the half year ending 3d. inst. on the
day declared and is payable on or after the 3d.
Nov. inst. next, as the directors
By order of the Board and Directors,
JOHN BURNES,
Clerk.

LATE FIRES IN QUEBEC.

The following memorandum, will show at a
glance, their fearful frequency. The de-
struction of property is immense:
Sept. 10—Fire first in Lower Town —
Oct. 6—Fire in Palace Street. Oct. 7—
Fire at St. Paul's Market. Monday Night,
Oct. 10—Incendiary attempt at Wolf's Cove.

SAINT ANDREWS ST. ANDREW, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1836. Number 51.

Canada.

The present condition of Lower Canada under
the Government of a King of England.

1. The local Legislature is divided against
itself, one of the Houses seeking the destruc-
tion of the other for several years past.
2. The people rallying under prejudices of
national origin, industriously excited by po-
litical leaders, who by this means are sure of
popular support.
3. An Executive Government kept for
three years without the means of paying its
officers for the execution of the laws, while
money is levied on the people in virtue of
permanent acts, and kept in the Chest.
4. The Judges for the same time without
their salaries; and dependent on their trades-
men and fellow townsmen, on whose caprices
they are to decide, while they are constantly
exposed to the calumnious charges of the re-
presentative body, without its having pro-
vided the means of bringing them to trial
before an impartial and independent Tribu-
nal.
5. The Cities and Towns left without
any funds for police purposes, or legal
means of levying any, while their streets are
infested with thieves and robbers, and the
frequent occurrence, and no proper place of
deposition for criminals.
6. The roads and bridges, made at the
expense of the Province, falling to ruin
and no public improvements going on.
7. No amelioration in the existing laws, but
a virtual abrogation of their legislative func-
tions by the representative Assembly.
8. Real property rapidly declining in va-
lue and the employment of capital discouraged.
9. Labour and agricultural produce de-
prived of the natural reward, and the only
trade which keeps industry alive, threatened
in its existence.
10. Disaffection, dissatisfaction and contempt
of the legal and judicial authorities encour-
aged and widely disseminated; and the very
existence of the Government threatened.

Such is a true outline of the main features
of the present condition of Lower Canada;
the correctness of which none will venture
to deny, however, much parties may differ as
to the cause.

Can such a state of things last?
Is this the Government that a British King
and a British Parliament intended for Can-
ada?

Or do they intend for us something worse
the Government of men, who voluntarily and
persecuting, or ignorantly have brought the
Province to its present condition.

Let the British Parliament and the people
of England, Ireland and Scotland answer,
and we themselves and us, before it is too
late.—Quebec Gazette.

Our news from Lower Canada will be read
with interest, and with peculiar satisfaction
by all who have wished the downfall of the
French Jacobin faction, so long suffered to
erect, and crowd their insolent defiance against
lawful and well-ordered Government. We
now behold the assassins who contemplated
to compass the death of all legitimate rule,
and trample on the rights and privileges of
all British born, turning the steel upon their
own recreant souls, where may it be fixed
and lodged for ever. After the insolent Ad-
dress of the House to the Earl of Gosford,
about thirty of the members cut stick and
away; and left his Excellency to prostrate
the concern at his convenience and pleasure;
—this he has done.—we trust, till the period
arrive when the British and French popula-
tions shall be numerically equal. Thus these
same croaking buffoons served Lord Aylmer,
and then was the time to have served them
out. However it can now be done with the
advantageous consciousness of having strain-
ed upon conciliation, even to a generous fault.
Further temporising with a band of cut-
throats would be a base truckling unworthy
the British nation, and a crying injustice to
her natural born offspring, whose final affec-
tion, as it is fervent and undying, gives them
an irresistible claim to succour and protection.
What is now to be done? Why, what com-
mon sense has long ago dictated. Suspend
the Constitution, and place Lower Canada
under a Governor and Council; and should
the Jacobin faction but look awry, proclaim
martial law,—have ready a dozen stout hal-
ters,—bring half a dozen of the mutineers to
a drum head court-martial, execute upon
them summary justice, then may the other
half-dozen of halters be thrown away, for
motiny will fly the land, and the peace of so-
ciety will be secured for at least half a cen-
tury. A union of the Provinces is now in
Montreal a favorite topic of conversation it
being regarded as a means of extinguishing
the French Faction. This, in our view, is
an egregious error, and of this we will treat
in our next.

United States.

From the Belfast Republican Journal.
SURPLUS REVENUE AND THE RAILROAD

We last week promised our readers that in
a future number we would give the reasons
why we believe it would be the best policy
for this state to appropriate its surplus of the
surplus revenue to works of Internal Im-
provement.
There is now before the people a project
which merits their consideration and atten-
tion—the Belfast and Quebec Railroad. It
is to aid in the accomplishment of this great
undertaking (that we would have the State
appropriate a part of the surplus revenue.
It is one of the greatest undertakings to which
the present age of improvement has given
birth, and its utility will be equal to its mag-
nificence.
The considerations which should influence
the state in making an investment of this
money should be, first that the sum so in-
vested would be secure, and the State assur-
ed of being able to raise the amount, in case
it should be called for by the General Govern-
ment. And secondly, that in so disposing
of it, the people would receive the greatest
advantage.
Now after considering the subject in all
its different features, we are firmly and abso-
lutely convinced that in no manner which has
yet been devised can this sum be so securely
invested as in this railroad. The property
most valuable, because their is so large
an amount of goods which in case this road
is built, would be transported upon it to and
from Quebec.—It would afford the Canadi-
ans a safe and expeditious communication
with the Atlantic, instead of the dangerous
and difficult one through the St. Lawrence
and the Western Lakes.
The facilities which this route would create
for the business community of Canada, for
transporting merchandise, must turn the
course of trade, and would pour itself out
through this new channel. In fact, railroads
create business for themselves. Wherever
there is one in operation their business flour-
ishes.
Under so favorable auspices, there can be
no doubt but the amount of money which
Maine may see fit to invest in this work
will be as safely appropriated as though it
were in bank stock, and more so. If the
sum were called for the General Government
it could be easily raised on the stock; thus
affording to the State a safe manner of in-
vestment.
This is all very well; the surplus revenue
and the proceeds of our public State lands,
besides these appropriated for schools, may be
so appropriated as to be of immense benefit
to the State. But to make it tell to good ad-
vantage, it should be used to aid internal im-
provement, and to prevent it from being squan-
dered upon futile projects, we would propose
that the State should subscribe one third, or
one fourth or one fifth according to its means,
to such railroads and canals as can get the
remainder of the stock taken up by subscrip-
tion, and paid in.
As to the Belfast and Quebec road, it
must be subjected to the same general rule
in these matters, as other public works now
chartered or to be chartered. The Republi-
can Journal speaks of this alone. As that
paper is of the anti bank, anti-manufacture
party, and always anti internal improvement,
until Belfast was made the terminus of the
Quebec road, and we fear that its at-
tachment to internal improvement has not
yet expanded into a general principle, but is
somewhat local in its application. Perhaps
all the other anti internal improvement news-
papers may get a similar light on the subject
when touched in the same way.

Provincial.

Extracts from the minutes of the
CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Wednesday, 19th October 1836.

PRESENT.
Mr. Wolhaupter, Mr. Fisher,
" Hartt, " Coy,
" Smith, " M'Pherson,
" Chesnut.

The Secretary informed the Board, that
he had received a letter from John Simpson,
Esquire, President, tendering his resignation,
in consequence of which he had called this
meeting.

It was then moved that Mr. Chesnut do
take the Chair.

A letter was read from the President, and
is as follows:—

Fredrickton, 18th October 1836.

SIR.—The Resolutions passed yesterday,
by the Board of Directors of the Central Fire
Insurance Company, respecting the appro-
priation of monies belonging to that Company,
are so much at variance with the principles
of honour and good faith, which I conceive
they are bound to maintain with the Central
Bank, and the former proceedings of a mis-
prudence of that Body being in other respects
such as I cannot for a moment entertain, it
is scarcely necessary for me to have a voice
in their decisions, I must beg leave therefore
to withdraw myself from the Board, and re-
quest they will immediately nominate a chair-
man in my place, until such time and oppor-
tunity presents itself to the Stockholders to
set at rest the jarring elements of which that
Body is constituted, and which are so likely
to produce the most fatal results to the pros-
pects of any Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN SIMPSON.

WM. M'BEATH, Esquire,
Secretary, &c.
Central Fire Insurance Company.

On motion, Resolved Unanimously, That
the resignation of the President be accepted,
and that the Board proceed forthwith to the
election of a successor. Whereupon
Resolved Unanimously, That Benjamin

Wolhaupter, be chosen President in the room
of John Simpson, Esquire, resigned.

On motion, Resolved Unanimously, That
in accepting the Resignation of John Simp-
son, Esquire, the late President; the Board
of Directors exceedingly regret, that it should
have considered it advisable to withdraw from
their Body so early in the commencement of
the business of the corporation, and before
the whole of the primary arrangement of the
institution are perfected, but cannot avoid
expressing their astonishment at the lin-
guage contained in the letter tendering his
resignation, being so entirely at variance with
and contradictory to the sentiments expressed
by him at the Board the day previous to his
resignation. The Board of Directors knew
of no principle of honour or good faith that
they, during the whole course of their man-
agement of the business of the Corporation
have ever violated, they have always endeav-
oured fearlessly, and conscientiously to dis-
charge the trust reposed in them by the
Stockholders to the best of their judgement,
and to that end they have zealously de-
voted their time and humble abilities, the pledge
given to the Central Bank has been fully
redeemed, the Board never having called
upon that institution for one shilling in specie
for the deposit made in their vaults; and the
resolution passed, reserving one thousand
pounds for the purpose of being invested in
a new Bank, will neither in letter or spirit
mitigate against any former resolution of this
Board. The Directors are astonished that
exception should be taken to that resolution,
as it only appropriates a very small portion
of the funds of the corporation in the man-
ner originally recommended by the late
President, and agreeable to the wish of a num-
ber of the Stockholders communicated to the
Board by their written recommendation; and
the late President must have forgotten that
the Board in laying aside the said one thou-
sand pounds, for the purpose of being in-
vested in Bank Stock, expressly reserved to
themselves, the right of appropriating the
same, in any other manner they might here-
after deem most advisable.

The directors being ignorant of those jarr-
ing elements alluded to in the late President's
letter, cannot imagine the occurrence of any
of those late results therein anticipated. It
is their opinion, that their whole proceedings
have been distinguished by a spirit of har-
mony, unanimity and good feeling, and they
have readily forgotten all minor interests,
and engaged actively in the prosecution of
the business and duties of their office. While
the Board has always considered the interest
of the Stockholders of this Corporation, of the
first importance, and to be exclusively regard-
ed by them in the discharge of their trust;
they have ever endeavoured to cultivate a good
feeling, with all kindred institutions without
distinction or preference. Should a minority
of the Stockholders legally convened, at any
time remove them from their present situa-
tions, they will cheerfully resign the trust
reposed in them into the hands of persons
more deserving their confidence, and better
qualified to do justice to the situations they
hold.

The above extracts are published for the
information of Stockholders generally.
By order of the Board,
WM. M'BEATH,
Secretary.

INSURANCE CAUSE.—A cause of some im-
portance, and one which excited a good deal
of interest, was tried in the Supreme Court
on Saturday last. It was an action, brought
by Capt. Seely, of Liverpool N. S. against
the Protection Company of Hartford, for the
recovery of £1500, the amount of a Policy
of Insurance, on the Barque Foreran, which
sailed from Port Medway on the 31st of Jan.
1835, for Newport, in Wales, and has not
since been heard of. The Solicitor General
opened the case with his usual ability, and
proved, by several witnesses, the main points
on which he relied: the payment of the pre-
mium—the seaworthiness of the ship—and
the two very striking facts, that the cargo
was not insured at all, and that Mr. Collins,
a near relative of the Owner, took his passage
in the Foreran. The reports prejudicial to
the Vessel, were said to have arisen out of
the party and personal feuds and jealousies,
by which the County of Queen's was distur-
bed. The Attorney General opened the de-
fence in an able and impressive Speech from
which we supposed the unworthiness of the
vessel would have been speedily establish-
ed—but the evidence fell far short of the facts
on the Counsel's brief. The frequent use
of the pumps at Port Medway—the inefficiency
of the crew—the want of a wood lock to the
Radder, &c. were the points urged, but
they were not made out. Indeed the ground
of defence were considered so slight, that the
Jury, on the edge of Sunday morning, gave
a verdict for the sum claimed, with inter-
est from the 4th of January, 1836, without lo-
osing the box.

Messrs. Youngs were with the Attor-
ney, Mr. Harris with the Solicitor General—
execution.

ORIGINAL ISSUES IN POOR CONDITION
Best copy available