

NICE.  
ted to Mary Chalmers,  
fied that unless their  
on or before the 1st of  
tends leaving the Pro-  
tumn, will be put into  
ry for collection.  
RY CHALMERS.  
1836.

NICE.  
(being duly Licensed)  
first day of May next,  
and Commission Room  
own of Saint George,  
ily receive, and punc-  
Consignments may

CIS M'LORINAN.  
March 1836

NICE.  
ing demands against the  
M'Gee late of the  
ews deceased will pre-  
riber duly attested with-  
all persons indebted  
desired to make imme

THOMAS BERRY.  
Administrator  
arch 1836.

NICE.  
ng any legal demands  
the late Samuel Connick  
Andrews, Farmer, deca-  
a render in the same to  
justment within twelve  
and all persons indebt-  
estate are requested to  
yment to  
H CONNICK Esq.  
M KENNY Esq.  
26. 1836.

EW GOODS.  
als at St. John, the Sub-  
ued on consignment the  
ng articles.  
and lots, under Kersay,  
le colours, Antwerp stripes  
article; Emmette, a large  
y, Printed Cottons in great  
unbleached, Shirtings and  
of all descriptions. Jeans,  
and Grandrills, Manchesters  
ions, Hats, Boots, Slaves-  
ing Paper, Quills, Light-  
rockery-ware, Plate and  
or Glass, Putty,  
L S O.  
ation Rum, proof 44,  
flavoured Demarara,  
ar, Coffee, Starch, Blue  
lass, Crochets &c. &c.  
JAMES BOYD  
5th May 1835.

NOTICE  
to all Persons indebted to  
the late Bryce Chalmers  
accounts are paid before the  
at that time they will be  
ney for collection without

RY CHALMERS, Executor  
S CAUTER, Executor  
19. 1836.

KNOWLES.  
his Friends and the  
that he has opened a  
10 Market Street lately  
Charles Gilliland, aware he  
stantly on hand a com-  
f and PROVISION  
general selection of Choice  
which he will sell at the  
ice for Cash only.  
1835. 2nd

MEAL &c. &c.  
New York per Schooner "Com-  
rt-the following articles,  
Flour, Bags Corn Meal,  
ry Tobacco (16s.),  
sauce and Rice, Raisin Ginger,  
y, & American Gent. Soap,  
kers, half lbs. Jamison's &c.  
saled for a very small advance

JAS W STREET.

THE  
EYES STANDARD  
ED EVERY THURSDAY,  
ews, New Brunswick, N  
GE N. SMITH.

1000 SUBSCRIPTION.  
clusive of postage, payable  
ice.)  
of ADVERTISING.  
12 lines and under, 5s  
Do over 12 lines 4d per line,  
r 12 lines 1d per line  
the year according to special

ent without the number of  
scific in writing, will be re-  
uted until countermanded  
licentious must be in writ  
AGENTS  
r. S. Connick, New  
r. R. Parry, Chatham.  
r. W. Campbell, Salt Water.  
r. Allister Esq., New Brunswick.  
r. J. Buchanan, Oak Hill.  
r. J. Moore Esq., Dennis Mills.  
r. Brown Esq., Tower Hill.  
r. H. Chalmers, Oak Bay.  
r. David Turner, Bonaville.  
r. J. J. Murphy, Digby.  
r. H. S. Sear, Lower Falls.  
r. Joseph Pratt, Upper Falls.  
r. J. Knight Esq., Knight's Mill.  
r. J. Fisher Esq., Wds. Cove.  
r. T. Stanton, North Head.  
r. H. Parley Esq., V. J. Layton Esq.,  
r. D. Smith Esq.,  
r. Wm. Grant, Esq.,  
r. S. Barker, Esq.,  
r. Wm. Grant, Esq.,  
r. Wm. Grant, Esq.,

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836.	SUN.	MOON.	High
1	10 34	7 36	2 16
2	11 43	7 36	2 27
3	12 52	7 37	2 37
4	1 40	7 38	2 47
5	2 28	7 39	2 57
6	3 16	7 40	3 07
7	4 04	7 41	3 17
8	4 52	7 42	3 27
9	5 40	7 43	3 37
10	6 28	7 44	3 47
11	7 16	7 45	3 57
12	8 04	7 46	4 07
13	8 52	7 47	4 17
14	9 40	7 48	4 27
15	10 28	7 49	4 37
16	11 16	7 50	4 47
17	12 04	7 51	4 57
18	1 28	7 52	5 07
19	2 52	7 53	5 17
20	4 16	7 54	5 27
21	5 40	7 55	5 37
22	7 04	7 56	5 47
23	8 28	7 57	5 57
24	9 52	7 58	6 07
25	11 16	7 59	6 17
26	12 40	8 00	6 27
27	1 04	8 01	6 37
28	2 28	8 02	6 47
29	3 52	8 03	6 57
30	5 16	8 04	7 07
31	6 40	8 05	7 17

MOON'S PHASES.  
Full - 15th 6h 34m P.M.  
1st Qr - 22nd 10h 4m P.M.  
New - 29th 10h 4m P.M.  
Last Qr - 2nd 10h 4m P.M.  
Mean Equation - Watch fast - 2 minutes.

POLITICAL.  
Mr. Roebuck has at least the merit of work-  
ing for his money. Writing for the press has  
been his chief means of livelihood,  
ever since he wrote his pamphlet at Quebec,  
in favour of the union of the two Provinces of  
Canada. His arguments and assertions, on  
the present occasion, in support of the views  
of his clients, (the majority of the House of  
Assembly), are as reckless as were those in  
favour of the views of his patrons in 1832.  
Mr. Roebuck is a true representative of  
the party who employ him. The same abusi-  
veness of language, gratuitous aspersion of  
character, and utter disregard of propriety,  
which distinguishes those persons in this Pro-  
vince, is observable in Mr. Roebuck's pam-  
phlet. The reporting private conversations and  
making them public, without submitting them  
to the other party for correction and obtaining  
their consent, which was acted upon by two  
former agents of the Assembly, sent to London  
is conspicuous in Mr. Roebuck's pamphlet.  
It is, indeed, one of the most ingenious sorts  
of calumny, which have long been banished  
from the company of men of any respecta-  
bility.

Mr. Roebuck wishes to frighten the people  
of England about war and the loss of the  
North American Provinces, if every thing  
that is asked by the leaders of the Assembly  
is not granted. John Bull is not very apt  
to be frightened. If the supreme authority  
of the Empire is not to govern the Provinces,  
they are lost already. In truth, the inhabi-  
tants of the North American Provinces have  
no wish to separate from England. The cir-  
cumstances which induced and which ena-  
bled the old Colonies to erect themselves  
into independent States, no longer exist;  
and there is still a sufficient force of loyal  
subjects in the Colonies to support the King's  
authority over them, as established by law.

CHECK UPON THE GROWING POWER OF  
THE UNITED STATES.  
Among the motives urged by Mr. Roebuck,  
Agent for the Lower Canada Assembly in  
London, for granting to the North American  
Provinces what he calls "self government,"  
is that they may form "a check on the grow-  
ing power of the United States of America."  
Mr. Roebuck's ulterior views are very kind  
indeed to the people of the North American  
Provinces and of the United States. He  
wishes to set the inhabitants of North Am-  
erica against each other, to check their growth  
or power, and this he assumes to be a policy  
desirable and useful for England.

Mr. Roebuck, we say, has assumed this to  
be the policy of England, for we do not be-  
lieve it to be her policy. If it were, it would  
be necessary in order to give it effect, that  
she were first to obtain the assent of the  
North American colonists themselves. What  
is there that could induce them to be "a check  
on the growth of the United States?" Is  
not the majority of them the same people,  
speaking the same language, accustomed to  
the same laws, with institutions essentially  
the same as the people of the United States?  
Do not they to a great extent, inhabit the  
same territory, live under the same climate,  
and generally under similar circumstances?  
Why should they be a check upon the growth  
of each other? The formation of another  
independent power "in the Northern terri-  
tories of the North American Continent," would  
however have that effect, but for this purpose  
it is necessary that it should be "powerful."  
There is no doubt but that two powers, liv-  
ing on the waters of the same river, having  
the same natural highway to the Ocean, and  
daily intercourse and competition, regulated  
under different authorities and different laws,  
would have misunderstandings and quarrels.  
There would be a check to both powers if  
they were nearly balanced. It not, the one  
must yield its independence to the other, and  
the proposed check would only add to the  
power of the strongest.

If the United States were even to divide  
into Northern and Southern, of which there  
is little probability for a century to come, the  
population of the present British Provinces  
would still be the weakest, and have to yield  
their independence to the Northern section  
of the United States, or endeavour to support  
a nominal independence by imploring foreign  
aid in wars, ruinous to its inhabitants.

Is the "self government," which Mr. Roe-  
buck and those who employ him intend for  
Canada, the exchange of our rights as mem-  
bers of a great and independent empire for a  
miserable dependence on our neighbours, or  
the begging for aid in order to waste the  
blood and treasure of the country to forward  
the views and intrigues of a foreign power,  
three thousand miles off—as he tells us?

Mr. Roebuck knows very little of the  
feelings of Englishmen and their descendants  
in America, if he thinks they would accept  
of such a condition of "self government." If  
they are no longer to be subjects of the British  
Crown, members of the greatest and  
most independent community on earth, they  
will be citizens of the United States of Am-  
erica.

They will never (and they are now a great  
majority of the inhabitants of the British  
North American Provinces,) consent to be

SAINT ANDREWS  
**S T A N D A R D,**  
NEW-BRUNSWICK.  
Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836. Number 34.

played off against their brethren" on this con-  
tinent, to suit European interests or be in-  
volved in European quarrels.

From English Papers.  
Sir Howard Douglas.—A favourable  
change has taken place in the Ionian Islands  
since the appointment of Sir Howard Douglas  
as Lord High Commissioner. Sir Howard  
has acquired the good opinion and affections  
of all the respectable part of the population  
of these Islands, by his affability, his atten-  
tion to business, and his facility of access.  
His strict impartiality has gained him the  
respect even of his political opponents. As  
a friend to trade, and particularly that of his  
native country, he has done much to remove  
the impediments and vexatious restrictions  
imposed on it by his predecessors, especially  
in what regards the staple commodity of Zan-  
the and Cephalonia.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)  
The Chairman proposed the health of "the  
Right Hon. the Lord Mayor." (Nine times  
tune, and loud cheering.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks. He  
said—I rise with feelings of the deepest gra-  
titude to thank you for the kind manner in  
which my health was given and received, more  
so indeed at this particular time, because my  
name has been brought before the public on  
a recent occasion, and made the subject of  
attack by a certain individual. I have never  
obtruded myself on society, nor has the sit-  
uation to which I have been elevated by your  
kindness made me forget myself. (Cheers.)  
In the last session of Parliament when the  
Aldermen and Corporation of Dublin were  
the subject of discussion, my occupation in  
life was the only set-off against the respecta-  
bility of the board of Aldermen, and I con-  
gratulate them that malignity could bring for-  
ward no greater accusation. Did the person  
who made the charge, remember that it is the  
blessing of our constitution that a man, by  
honest industry may attain the chief magis-  
tracy of the city of Dublin? (Loud and re-  
peated cheers.) By your support and favour  
I have arrived at this honour—an honour ob-  
tained by no indirect or crooked means.  
(Hear and applause.) My conduct is before  
you—you have approved of it, and rewarded  
me. Some time after the discussion already  
alluded to, I attended a public meeting of  
my fellow citizens, for objects which were  
calculated to be of service to the country.  
The individual who had attacked me in the  
House of Commons was present upon that oc-  
casion. We took no notice of each other,  
and in a short period afterwards he went to  
another meeting: and how did he there de-  
scribe me? He said he saw me at the meet-  
ing, and that he took a great liking to the gold chain about his neck.  
The assertion I believe. (A laugh.) I am  
sure he took a fancy to the gold. (Renewed  
laughter.) "Old fat Morrison"—you would  
think probably these words proceeded from  
the lips of an Apollo. The Harpist curls,  
however, were only a brown scratch wig, and  
the front, like Jove, a broad vulgar potatoe  
face, that looked like fat contented ignorance  
out of the shade of his sinister smile, and his  
grin of sarcastic malignity. (Loud and re-  
peated cheers and laughter.) What did I  
see? The ranking hatred of his dark soul,  
but not one spark of courage stealing  
through. (Cheers, which lasted for sev-  
eral minutes.) On a subsequent occasi-  
on there was a public dinner in this room,  
and I was brought upon the carpet again.  
How was I represented? As a man who  
had no more to do with the people of Dublin  
than the cannibals of Kamshatka. (Hear,  
hear.) For fifty years I have lived within  
a mile of the city I have erected this building  
for the public convenience. I have spent  
£400,000 in Dublin, and I can lay my hand  
upon my heart and say, that for every £500  
which I have laid out with protestants I have  
laid out £1000 with Catholics. (Loud cheers)  
I have never made any distinction—and it  
has been my object to allow no discord to  
spring up between me and my neighbours.  
This is the first opportunity which has afford-  
ed me of returning my sincere thanks to the  
right hon. Mr. Shaw, for the manly, honest,  
and open manner in which, in the House of  
Commons, he took the part of the humble  
individual who is now addressing you.  
(Great applause.) The old adage of "set a  
beggar on horse back, and he will ride to the  
devil, applies to others rather than to me.  
I could scarcely lay claim to an "old hat" or  
looked for supporters while living on the pence  
wrung from my wretched fellow-creatures  
against whom the temple of God would be  
shut if they did not contribute to my support.  
Forty years ago, one of the revolutionary  
clubs in France addressing the insulted Mon-  
arch, said, "Nature made you a man, chance  
made you a king." A man might be born  
in a semi-barbarous country, living by pil-  
lory and sale of contraband goods, and give  
an education to his son, which would qual-  
ify him to become a Cromwell or a Robespier-  
re. I was not indebted to chance for the po-  
sition to which I have attained. (Loud.)  
I am glad of discharging my duty on the pre-  
sent occasion, although I may draw down

upon myself the malediction of destruction. The  
death's head may be placed over my door—  
the cross-bones may bar my passage—but I  
heed them not. The fire of the incendiary  
may destroy my dwelling, and the dagger of  
the assassin may be raised against my breast,  
but the life which is drawing to a close will  
never be terminated with dishonour. (Tremen-  
dous applause.) I have done half through  
my year of office, and I hope I may do  
through the remainder of the period with the  
same approbation as hitherto. Depend upon  
it, that any errors will be of the head, and  
not of the heart. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor  
said that he felt great gratitude towards the  
Corporation for the two associates that had  
been given him. There also desire seemed  
to be to discharge their duty with zeal and  
efficiency.

THE LATE MR. MOTHERWELL.—It gives  
me much pleasure to be able to state, that the  
Duke of Buccleuch, with the characteristic be-  
nevolence, has transmitted a handsome sum  
to the executors of our lamented friend, in  
aid of his family; and that several gentlemen  
in Manchester, admirers of the poet and the  
man, have contributed £150 to the same ex-  
cellent purpose.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Poetry.  
THE DARK WINTER TIME.  
By T. H. Bailey.

A goblet with gems may be shining,  
"Tho' bitter the poison within;  
So gay wreaths are often entwining  
The lure that entices to sin.  
Oh! turn from the false tongues that flatter,  
They cannot ensnare a crime;  
Oh! think of the thorns they would scatter  
O'er thy path in the dark winter time.

The home of thy youth may be lonely,  
The friends of thy youth may be cold;  
The morals they teach may seem only  
Fit chains for the feeble and old.  
Yet, though they may utter a spirit  
That soars in the pride of its prime,  
The friends of thy infancy merit  
All thy love in the dark winter time.  
The stranger in gems would array thee,  
More pure are the birds than last worn;  
Say wouldst not their lustre betray thee,  
Attracting the finger of scorn?  
Go, gaze once again on thy dwelling,  
The porch where the wild flowers are climbing;  
Go pray, whilst thy young heart is swelling,  
Pray for peace in the dark winter time.

Letters have been received from Mr. For-  
rest as late as the 14th ult., in which he  
mentions that he was in the enjoyment of  
excellent health and about to visit England.  
We copy from the London Morning Herald  
a lively extract of a letter from Mr. Forrest  
to the editor of that print, relating to his visit  
to the ancient capital of Russia. Our gifted  
countryman, it will be seen, has not coun-  
terted himself with following the ordinary  
track of those who go from this country to  
the old world, visiting merely the most in-  
teresting countries of Western Europe, but  
has made the entire circuit of that con-  
tinent, with the exception of the Spanish  
peninsula, and has even wandered into Asia.  
Here follows the extract from his letter:—  
"Moscow and RUSSIAN POWER."—Since I  
saw you I have been in Prussia, Poland, and  
seen strange sights. I have traversed the  
Baltic and the wide dominions of the ambi-  
tious Anicetas—crossed the Luxine and  
dipped into Asia and European Turkey—  
kept due onwards to the Propontic and the  
Hellespont—wandered amid the countless  
fragments of the bright elms of battle and  
of song—sailed by the Ionian isles—visited  
the chief towns of the Germanic Confedera-  
tion, and here I am at last, safe and sound,  
in the ever gay capital of France. I thank  
Heaven my travelling in the "far East" is at  
an end. One is rather badly accommodated  
there in the way of railroads and steamers.  
However, take it all in all, I have every rea-  
son to be satisfied with the voyage, for there  
is no kind of information but must be pur-  
chased by some painstaking, and one day I  
shall fully enjoy this in calm retrospec-  
tion from the bosom of the "unpainted forest."  
Yes, the sight of the city of Moscow alone  
would amply pay one for all risks and fatigues  
at sea. Never shall I forget my sensations  
when from the great tower of the Kremlin,  
one sunny day, I looked down upon that  
beautiful city. The numberless domes beam-  
ing with azure and with gold, the checkered  
roofs, the terraces, the garden slopes, the  
mingling of all the styles and systems of ar-  
chitectural construction, now massive and  
heavy, now brilliant and light, and every-  
where, fresh and original, enchanted me.  
I am free to confess, Russia astonished  
me. I have sailed down the mighty Missis-  
sippi—I have been in the dark and silent  
bosom of our own forest homes—I have been  
under the eye of Mount Blanc and Olympus  
—I grew familiar with Rome and with Lon-

don, without experiencing the same degree  
of wonder which fastened upon me in Russia.  
I thought there to have encountered with  
hordes of semi-barbarians; yet I found a peo-  
ple raised, as it were, at once from a state of  
nature to our level of civilization. Nor have  
they apparently in their rapid onward course,  
neglected the means to render their progress  
sure and certain. And then, what an army,  
a million of men!—and all wearing the best  
forms of men; the best disciplined, and bet-  
ter able to endure the "laboured battle sweat"  
by their constant activity, the rigour of their  
climate, and their ignorance of all pleasures  
which serve to effeminate. The navy, too,  
though in an imperfect state, compared with  
the army (in sailors not ships) will doubtless  
soon hold a distinguished rank. Only think  
of such a power, increasing every day—  
stretching out wider and wider, and all con-  
fessing one duty—obedience to the will of the  
absolute Sovereign. Though I am unskilled  
in "political lore," yet as we Yankees esteem  
the right to "guess" upon all subjects, I ex-  
actly "your Government had better keep a  
watchful eye upon the emerald Seythian, or  
he'll bother your commerce in certain quar-  
ters. He hates both England and France,  
and his warlike attitude from Constantinople  
to the Crimea, at least deserves attention from those  
who know how to appreciate peace and free-  
dom. You will say this is all stuff, but you  
will think otherwise, when, in a short time,  
Nicholas shall have possession of Constanti-  
nople, and the Bosphorus."—*Boston Pul.*

Whaling.  
SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Maui, or Wowe, is  
seconded in size of the Sandwich Islands,  
and is generally more fertile than either of  
the groups. Lahaina, the anchorage for  
ships, is the cheapest port for whaling ships  
to recruit any part of the Pacific Ocean.  
From the 25th of July, 1835, the 1st day  
of November, no less than thirty-five whale  
ships anchored at that place. They had  
crused the previous season on the coast of  
Japan. The whole amount of oil taken dur-  
ing the season was 19,390 barrels, on av-  
erage of 554 barrels for the season, to each  
ship. A correspondent of the Sailor's Maga-  
zine, in a letter from this Island, says:—  
"From this it is obvious that the Japan whal-  
ing ground is by no means worn out, but is  
increasing in interest, and holds out more in-  
ducements to those engaged in the whale  
fishery than any other part of the world yet  
known. There has been a more equal distri-  
bution of the oil yet taken the past season by  
these thirty-five ships than usual.—Only four  
ships have taken less than 300 barrels—  
Comparing the present price of oil with the  
price in past years, and the average quanti-  
ties taken the past season with that taken the  
seasons previous, we shall see that the whale  
fishery upon Japan was never more profit-  
able. Consequently, as the prospect of wealth  
gives direction to those who seek the trea-  
sures of the Pacific, we may expect more ships  
to visit Japan the next year than the past.  
With the prosperity which attends this busi-  
ness, it has been pleasing to notice during  
the past year a rapid advancement in  
moral improvement among those who are  
engaged in it, than any preceding year.  
Ardent spirits, which has ruined so many in  
the Pacific, both among the natives and sea-  
men, is certainly diminishing. The num-  
ber of ships which bring the fatal poison into  
the ocean is rapidly decreasing. Ship own-  
ers who may continue to send poison into the  
Pacific to purchase recruits with, may be  
pleased with this information; as it will give  
them an opportunity to put out their old, re-  
ady made shirts, far more profitable and sale-  
able articles in its stead.

The following facts will show the severity  
with which the government enforces its laws  
against the introduction of ardent spirits:—  
"One man having a barrel of rum on hand,  
and acting as agent for the owner on Hawaii  
ventured to sell one bottle, and was fined  
£150. He collected sandal wood and paid  
it. Another sold one bottle, and was fined  
\$75, which was also paid. Two foreign re-  
sidents for drinking it were banished during  
the shipping season. A native was detected  
in selling it to sailors, and was banished for  
a long time."

The decision and efficiency on the part of  
the government has kept ardent spirits here  
in such close quarters that its effects have  
scarcely been visible.

From 60 to 80 ships have annually visited  
Lahaina—obtained their recruits—transacted  
their business, and left the place in almost  
perfect quiet. A difficulty between seamen  
and the natives, or among seamen on board  
while at anchor here, has been of very rare  
occurrence. When ardent spirits have been  
detected, the owner or vendor has uniformly  
been punished.

With these regulations, the masters of ships  
have generally expressed their cordial ap-  
probation, on account of the ease and quiet with  
which they have been able to conduct their  
business.

In times past many have brought ardent  
spirits to trade with the natives in purchas-  
ing their recruits, but such respect has ge-  
nerally been shown to the government, that

ROYAL MAIL.

Mr. John	Departure—Mon. Wed. and Friday	at 3 p.m.
Mr. John	Arrival—Thursday and Saturday	at 12 a.m.
Mr. Strachan	Departure—Tues. and Thurs.	at 10 a.m.
Mr. Strachan	Arrival—Wednesday and Friday	at 5 p.m.
U. States	Departure—Monday and Wednesday	at 10 a.m.
U. States	Arrival—Monday and Wednesday	at 2 p.m.

Geo. FRED. CAMPBELL,  
Post Master.

attempts at smuggling have been rare. Only  
one instance has come to our knowledge in  
three years.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

MONTREAL SCOTCH SOCIETY.  
The banners, standards, transparencies  
and insignia, which recently arrived in this  
city for the St. Andrew's Society, will not  
be publicly displayed, until a suitable apart-  
ment be obtained for the purpose.

The banners are two in number,—the  
first bearing the figure of Caledonia, painted  
after a design of Sir Benjamin West, in the  
possession of the Highland Society of Scot-  
land—the other, an ancient Caledonian, of  
the earliest known history of the country,  
from a design of George Gordon Esq. of  
Edinburgh. The banners are both on blue  
silk and golden fringe.

The standards are also two in number.—  
The first bears the rampant red lion of  
Scotland upon a golden shield, and on the  
other side, the silver cross of St. Andrew.  
The second has the arms of Scotland, en-  
blazoned on both sides in the true heraldic  
style. Both of these standards are of blue  
silk with white fringe.

The transparencies are five in number  
and are, generally speaking, finely executed.  
"Sir William Wallace," clad in full armour  
and prepared for action, is excellent, and is  
from a design of Mr. Watson Gordon, who  
also drew the outline. "John Knox" is re-  
presented as preaching, and is copied from  
Allan's celebrated painting of the illustrious  
reformer; St. Giles's Cathedral of Edinburgh  
is introduced in the back ground. The  
"Highland Chief" is also a very good paint-  
ing. It is a copy of an engraving of the ce-  
lebrated Alexander Robertson, of Stronan,  
dated as far back as 1715, and is considered  
as one of the best representations of the  
Highland Chief extant. "Sir Walter Scott" is  
a superior likeness, being copied from  
Mr. Watson Gordon's well known portrait  
of the bard, taken shortly before his death.—  
The painter, Mr. Gordon, was a cousin of  
Sir Walter, and the resemblance in this por-  
trait is generally considered as the best ever  
placed on canvas. On the present occasion,  
the face of the transparency was completed  
by Mr. Gordon himself, without charge, and  
the likeness is most happily maintained.—  
The fifth transparency is that of "Robert  
Burns," painted by Mr. Andrew Morris, for-  
merly of this city, but now pursuing his  
profession as an artist in Scotland. The  
Ayrshire ploughman is represented as engaged  
in his farming pursuits, and has "the twa  
dogs" alongside of him, while the brig of  
Doon, Alloway Kirk, his Highland Mary,  
&c. are happily introduced into the back  
ground. Two scenes from Tam o' Shanter  
are represented in the corners of the transpa-  
rency, amidst the dark shading. The whole  
of the work of these paintings, when not  
otherwise expressed, was executed by Mr.  
Lawson, (the Herald painter to the Lord  
Lyon, King of Arms of Scotland,) in the  
rooms of the Register Depute. The society  
is much indebted to George Robertson Esq.  
of the Register Office, for the zealous in-  
terest he took in forwarding the views under  
his own immediate superintendence, and to  
the Earl of Dalhousie, for the numerous valu-  
able suggestions he afforded, during the pro-  
gress of the painting, the designs of which  
were previously submitted to and approved  
by his lordship.

The badges to be worn by the office  
bearers, one of the most beautiful and easily  
described. That of the President is formed  
of seven solid silver chains, connected to-  
gether by silver clasp. The President is  
a badge bearing the motto of the order of  
the Thistle, on a green enamelled ground,  
in the centre of which is Saint Andrew's Cross,  
in silver on a blue ground. The Vice Pre-  
sidents have the same collar, but their badges  
are of plain silver without the enamelling.—  
The other office bearers will wear merely the  
plain badge, with collars of silk.

Witt.—At a banquet, when solving eni-  
mas was one of the divisions of Alexander  
and his officers, the enigma given was, "What  
is that which did not come last year, has not  
come this year, and will not come next year?"  
A distressed officer started up and said, "It  
certainly must be our arrears of pay." The  
king was so diverted by this witty reply, that  
he commanded him to be paid up, and also  
increased his pay.

"Grandman," said an urchin to his father's  
mother living somewhere in Worcester coun-  
ty, "Grandman, the railroad is coming  
through our town." "Is it, Sir," said the  
venerable dame, "Well I hope 'twill come  
through by daylight, for I long to see one ter-  
ribly."

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Of all the Missionaries  
from Great Britain to heathen lands, it is es-  
timated that nineteen out of every twenty had  
their first religious impressions at Sunday  
Schools; and of the most devoted ministers  
in England, under 40 years of age, accord-  
ing to a late estimate, more than one third  
became pious at these schools.—*Church Al-*