

Parliament as imposes a duty on Bread Stuffs imported into this Province from the United States.

To which it was moved as an amendment to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert—"That the Petition of William Porter and others, praying that this House adopt the necessary measures to obtain the repeal of the act of the Imperial Parliament for imposing a duty on Foreign Wheat Flour when imported into this Colony, be postponed to the next session of the General Assembly." And upon the question for the amendment, the Committee divided and it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Street, pursuant to leave, brought in a Bill for the Commutation of the Quit Rents of this Province, which was read a first and second times.

Monday, June 22.

A Message, by from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Secretary Odell, by command of His Excellency, communicated copies of documents received from the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen as Colonial Secretary, as follows:—

(Copy.)

"No. 24. Downing-street, March 26, 1835. 'SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 5, of the 7th February, transmitting addresses from the Legislative Council and from the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, praying that fresh Surveys may be made of the Bay of Fundy. Having directed that application be referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have now the honor to enclose to you the copy of a Letter which has been addressed to the Department by their Lordships Secretary upon the subject.

"I have the honor, &c. &c. (Signed) 'ABERDEEN. Major General Sir A. Campbell, G. C. B. &c. &c. (Copy.)

"Admiralty, 26th March, 1835. 'SIR—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your Letter of the 26th inst. transmitting a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, suggesting fresh marine Surveys and Plans of the Bay of Fundy, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Aberdeen, that the survey of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, which Commander Bayfield is employed, will probably terminate in two more seasons, when it is intended to employ the Commander on the West coast of Nova Scotia, and the Bay of Fundy.

I am, &c. (Signed) 'Geo. R. DAWSON. Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to a Bill to amend an Act to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to Saint Andrew's Church, in the City of St. John, and for Incorporating certain persons Pewholders of the said Church, and of the several churches erected or to be erected in the Province in connexion with the Church of Scotland, with amendments to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

And that the Legislative Council had also agreed to the Resolutions of Appropriation dated the 16th June instant.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Council to the Bill to amend an Act to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to Saint Andrew's Church, and the several churches erected or to be erected in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

The amendments being severally read the question put thereon.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein. Ordered, That Mr. Taylor return the Bill with the amendments to the Council and acquaint them therewith.

The House went into committee of the whole, on a Bill for the commutation of the Quit Rents in this Province.

Mr. Palmer in the chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The Chairman reported, that the committee having the Bill referred to them under consideration; the question was taken on the first Section thereof. Whereupon the Committee divided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker, Clinch, Allen, Hanington, End, Chandler, Johnston, Street, M. Wilnot, Slason, Morehouse, Connell, Ford, M'Leod, Brown, Wyer, Rankin, Frece, Taylor.

Nays—Messrs. Robinson, L. A. Wilnot, Woodward.

And so it was carried in the affirmative. That the committee then made several amendments to the Bill and agreed to the same, under the Title of

A Bill for the commutation of His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed, as amended under the amended Title.

Wednesday June 24.

A Message was received from the Lieutenant Governor, requiring the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, and having attended, Mr. Speaker addressed His Excellency to the following effect:—

May it please Your Excellency.

The Assembly, with an anxious desire to quiet the agitation and discontent which the determination of His Majesty to collect the Quit Rents has occasioned throughout the Province, have passed a Bill for commutation and extinguishing these Rents.—This is a measure which cannot fail of producing the happiest results, and will be hailed with joy by the people of the Province.

I now present to your Excellency on behalf of His Majesty's Subjects, the Assembly, a Bill for commutation His Majesty's Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick, to which I pray your Excellency's assent; and I earnestly hope that it will prove acceptable to our most gracious Sovereign, and become a Law of our Land.

The Assembly have also passed A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue to the payment of the ordinary services of the Province; and

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

These Bills I also present to your Excellency on the same behalf, and pray your Excellency's assent thereto.

His Excellency having given his assent to the several Bills, closed the Session with the following SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In releasing you from further attendance, at the present Session, I must express to you my great satisfaction at your having so promptly responded to the wants and wishes of the Country. The result of your deliberations on the subject of the Quit Rents, will be hailed with congratulations by every well wisher to the prosperity of the Province, and I have the most confident expectation that it will prove entirely acceptable to His Majesty's Government.

I am persuaded that, on your return to your respective homes, you will continue to cultivate those sentiments of loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign, of attachment to the Parent State, and of respect and affection for our Provincial Institutions, for which this Colony has always been distinguished, and which alone, under the blessing of Providence can insure its future peace and well-being.

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday, May 19.

Mr. HEATHCOTE presented a petition from Lord Sutton, in Lincolnshire, containing a series of charges against a Clergyman of the Established Church, which occasioned some discussion, after which,

Mr. WYSE rose to bring in his promised Bill respecting Irish Education. It was not, he said, materially different from a bill which he had formerly proposed on the same subject. He would not have education placed altogether under the State, nor left altogether to the operation of the voluntary system; but he would have both plans to a certain extent united. He proposed the establishment of a Metropolitan Council, similarly constituted as the present, containing representatives from the different provinces, as well as of the three leading religious denominations in Ireland. This Council, with a "Minister of Public Instruction" at its head, should have the power of building school-houses, houses for masters, model schools, &c.; and every parish should be required to have a school, and every diocese should also have a diocesan school. The system which he wished to introduce had long been in operation on the Continent, and in a great portion of the United States of North America. At the hour of part, the Hon. Gentleman was left speaking in explanation of the leading details of his plan.

DUEL BETWEEN LORD ALVANLEY AND MR. MORGAN, O'CONNELL.

A duel took place on the evening of the 4th ult. near London, between these individuals, arising out of the following circumstances:—It will be recollected that on Lord Melbourne assuming the Premiership, he was asked in Parliament by Lord Alvanley if Mr. O'Connell had been consulted in the formation of, or was to exercise any influence over, the new Cabinet. Lord Melbourne, in the most emphatic language, any league, bargain or participation with the agitator; which declaration gave great satisfaction to the Conservatives generally. The circumstance attracted the attention of Mr. O'Connell, who took an early opportunity to speak of it in Public, and among other strong epithets, applied that of 'bloated buffoon' to Lord Alvanley. For this language, his lordship sent Mr. O'Connell a challenge, which he refused on his usual grounds, namely, a determination never to fight another duel. Lord Alvanley then appealed to Brooks's Club, of which they were both members; but the managers declined calling a general meeting of the members, on the ground that it would be inconsistent with the practice, and contrary to the established rules of the club, to take cognizance of differences of a private nature between its members. Mr. Morgan O'Connell, however, took up his father's cause, and despatched an irritating letter to Lord Alvanley, in which he intimated that he was ready to give satisfaction on his father's account but expressed his fears that his lordship would not call upon him. This led to the challenge, which was conveyed to Mr. O'Connell by the Hon. Col. Dawson Damer. The meeting took place on Saturday at six in the evening; and shots having been twice exchanged without effect, the parties separated. But the duel assumed new interest from the circumstances attending it. It appears that, by mistake, Mr. O'Connell fired before the proper time, and when called upon by Col. Damer to rectify the mistake, by allowing Lord Alvanley to place himself upon equal terms, by having a separate fire, refused, and at the second fire again took aim at his opponent—thus obtaining two shots for one! Col. Hodges (formerly in the service of Don Pedro), was the friend of Mr. O'Connell, and insisted upon this advantage; Lord Alvanley gallantly waiving his right to prevent alteration. A circumstance of this sort could not fail to produce a very strong sensation in the public mind. It is needless to say that the character of Lord Alvanley stands very high in consequence.—On leaving the ground, Mr. O'Connell said, "Col. Damer, I give you my word that I fired that shot by mistake;" to which Lord Alvanley approached, and said he was satisfied Mr. O'Connell had done so.

Mr. D'Israeli, the defeated candidate at Taunton, having been grossly slandered by Mr. O'Connell sen. called on his son after the affair with Lord Alvanley, for satisfaction which he refused. Mr. O. C. the elder, it appears, called Mr. D'Israeli, in reference to his supposed Jewish persuasion, "a descendant of the impudent thief upon the cross."—N. Y. Atlas.

ELOPEMENT.—The domestic news of the week has received a wonderful stimulus, by the elopement of the beautiful daughter of General Sir Colquhoun Grant during the gallant officer's absence at Poole, for the representation of which place he is candidate, with Mr. Brisley Sheridan, son of the accomplished Tom Sheridan, and brother of Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Norton, and Lady Seymour. They say that more than one or two accessories have been engaged in the scheme, which has been carried into effect with great dexterity. What the consequences may be—involving, as it is reported they do, one of the most important members of the Government—we do not pretend to guess.—John Bull.

Further Particulars.—The elopement of Miss Grant, daughter of General Sir Colquhoun Grant, with Mr. Brisley Sheridan, has created a great sensation in the fashionable circles. The young lady has forty thousand pounds of her own, settled upon her, besides expectations of a considerable fortune in addition to this. The absence of Sir C. Grant from London was chosen to carry into execution, it is said, a plan long since matured; and, we fear, under circumstances not very creditable to some of the female parties accessory to the transaction. Three fashionable ladies are said to have been cognizant of the whole transaction; and rumours were afloat of an intention to prosecute for a conspiracy to carry off the lady. An extempore war-dance for the fair fugitive is said to have been provided for her by her female coadjutors, and which was included a celebrated light-dance, to which it is to be hoped the same accident will not again occur as befel it on the first occasion on which it was worn by its lovely owner.—Morning Post.

Lord John Russell was introduced to the directors of Stroud, on the 12th May, by Col. Fox, who has accepted the *Chiltern Hundreds*, with the view of giving his constituents an opportunity of securing the services of Lord John in Parliament: his prospects are very flattering. Stroud is a borough in Gloucestershire, containing a population of about 41,000 souls, and has about 1300 registered voters.

Lord Mepeth, the new Secretary for Ireland, has gained his election in Yorkshire, by a large majority—of 14,651 votes polled. Lord Mepeth has 8352; Mr. Stuart Wortley, 6609.

Lord Palmerston will, it is expected, be elected for one of the vacant small boroughs. Mr. Charles Grant, created Baron Glenelg, is to be Governor General of India.

The Earl of Elgin was seriously ill, and it was feared would not recover.

It is not true that Sir Howard Douglas has been recalled.—Globe.

Sir Edward Barnes and Sir Peregrine Maitland are both mentioned for the command in Ireland, in place of Sir Hussey Vivian, who takes his departure for London at the close of the week.—Dublin Register.

CANADA.—In the House of Commons May 12, Sir G. Grey in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, said:—

He could inform the gentlemen that the first subject which occupied the attention of the present Government, on their accession to office, was the condition of the Colonies, and he confessed that the arrival of the statute recently passed by the House of Assembly did not give them a more favorable impression as to the state of affairs in that colony.

The Government had felt it to be their duty carefully to peruse the instructions prepared by the Earl of Aberdeen for the guidance of Earl Amherst and the Governor. The subject in all its bearings had been most anxiously considered, and in the result the Government had felt that the personal situation and condition of Lord Aylmer in respect to the House of Assembly was such, that (with-out meaning to cast an odium on the character of that noble individual) it was considered it would not be satisfactory to the noble Lord himself, nor likely to lead to a satisfactory result in the colony in question, if the noble Lord should remain as Governor-General after the mission of Earl Amherst had been fulfilled.

The Government had therefore advised the Crown to recall Lord Aylmer. With respect to the appointment of a commission especially to the colonies, the present Government had thought whether or not it would be more desirable, and calculated to acquire more satisfactory results, to associate with Earl Amherst, as chief commissioner, one or more commissioners to receive information in the states and condition of each.—This was that to be the most satisfactory means of settling the question pending between the Colonies and this Country. With this view Earl Amherst had been invited to continue at the head of such a commission, and to give this country the benefit and advantage of his services; but the noble Lord feeling that the mission would occupy his attention for too long a period, and occasion too long an absence from this country, had declined to proceed upon it. The noble Lord at the head of the Colonial department was now in communication upon the subject, and he, (Sir G. Grey,) trusted that in a short period commissioners would be appointed ready at once to proceed to Canada. (Hear, hear.)

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, H. M. Schooner *Pincher*, Lieutenant Blynn from Jamaica; she sailed again on Saturday morning, to return to that Island; Vessels of War at Kingston.—*Fort, Fly, Dec, Wasp, and Kingfisher*—all quite healthy; and we are informed, that by private letters from Lord Sigo, of the 20th ult. the Island was tranquil. Lieutenant McDonald, and part of the crew of the late Schooner *Firefly*, came passengers in the *Pincher*, to be tried by Court Martial for the losses of that vessel.—we are

pained to learn that the reported abandonment of Lieutenant McDonald, on the uninhabited coast west of Belize, by that portion of his crew which escaped drowning, is too true. We have been favoured with the following additional particulars of the loss of the *Firefly*:—The *Firefly* got on the triangles at night, during the first watch—and after every effort made to get her off proved ineffectual, Lieutenant McDonald despatched the cutter with Captain West, of the Engineers, his son and servant, and the gig, with Mr. Lockyer, first Mate, the Assistant Surgeon, and four men, to make the best of their way to Belize, for assistance. Capt. W., it seems, subsequently persuaded Mr. Lockyer to take him, his son and servant into the gig, and to this impudent circumstance, the boat being overloaded, is attributed the loss of the gig and the whole of the persons in her. A northern came on soon after, and Lieutenant McDonald, a clerk, and nine seamen, all that remained, were compelled to leave the wreck, on a raft, and succeeded in reaching the coast.—Lieutenant McDonald was taken ill soon after they landed, and being unable to accompany the others on their way to Belize, he was cruelly abandoned to his fate,—miserably to perish. When this humane party reached Belize and Col. Cockburn "found out" from them that they had left their Commanding Officer alive, he instantly despatched boats along the shore in search of him. Lieut. McDonald was found by a coasting boat, after being eleven days on the beach, and received on board Col. Cockburn's boat a few days after.—Lieutenant McDonald's sufferings were, we are informed, almost beyond description, and from the effects of which he is now but slowly recovering.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, June 9.

We regret to learn that that fine Steam-boat, the *Cape Breton*, is ordered to England by the Company to which she belongs. This we consider as almost a public loss to the Colonies, from the expectations which were reasonably entertained of her being employed in a line which would greatly contribute to the convenience and profit of the mercantile and travelling portion of the community. She was admirably adapted for the trade with Miramichi, P. E. Island, and Nova Scotia, both as a Packet for passengers, and to carry freight between the several places, touching at Pictou; and might we think have been successfully employed by the Mining Association in such a route. The Pocomatons also no longer crosses from Charlotte Town to Pictou, and the Mails will again depend on the wind and weather permitting system. In both the Provinces the inconvenience will be felt, but more especially in the Island, which has indeed almost exclusively benefitted by the steamer, and where a little more liberality in the bestowal of encouragement, would have continued to its inhabitants a regular conveyance, twice a week at least.—Halifax Times.

THE RACES.—The Races came off on Thursday and Friday last. The days were remarkably fine, and the course in excellent order. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Admiral Cockburne, the Commandant and other distinguished persons were on the ground, and around the grand stand, the equipages displayed a brilliant assemblage of fashion. The prizes were well contested for. The cup was taken by Fearnought beating Fairy and Dr. Syntax by half a neck—the rider of Fairy lost his whip in the run, and the general opinion was, that but for that accident, he would have won the race. The second race (Trial sweepstakes) mile heats, was run for by 7 horses, and won by Mr. Markham's Shark, the third Race 1 1/2 mile heats by Mr. Markham's Whalebone. Second day's Race for the Towr Plate, terminated in favour of Recruit, winning by a horse length. The weather on Saturday set in with heavy rain and thunder, notwithstanding which we are told there was some running, though we know of no particulars. On the whole the thin attendance was very perceptible, compared with former years.—Bid.

QUEBEC, June 15.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. P. Thompson the new President of the Board of Trade, has made a species of declaration, that we will attempt to effect an equalization of the timber duties. This is of momentous consequence to the Trade of the North American Colonies, particularly in the depressed state of things which exists from so many different causes. There cannot be a doubt that any equalization would be fatal to great investments in this country, lamentably affect the general prosperity of the seaports, and reduce the business of the country to almost nothing. The property and labour employed in our timber-trade have been called into action under the principle of protection, and under English Laws, which have been held as not likely to be triflingly altered, so as to jeopardize capital and throw thousands out of employ. The protection which we received was not strictly of our asking but was given on the principle that an interruption of the peace with the Northern Powers of Europe, would place Great Britain at their mercy, for all supplies of timber in aid of the King's as well as the merchants' service, and for the public consumption. If the Colonies are no longer to be protected, they ought at least, not to be restricted in their trade with other foreign powers. Either a free trade ought to be given them, or a durable protection not subject to the whims of the political economists of the day.

The present times are of extraordinary importance to the real interests of these Colonies. Both our political and commercial interests are to be adjudged upon by the Imperial Parliament. The expense of protection, and the turbulent menaces for that protection, shown on the part of the Colonies, have, no doubt, contributed to make less observed the old principle of "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" and to dispose of the English people to look upon us with less good will, and less national pride than formerly.—Valparaiso Gazette.

We have much pleasure in congratulating our readers on the successful termination of the late meeting of the Legislature—all differences between the two Houses having

been adjusted, the prorogation took place on Wednesday last, after a session of nine days.

The Council, wisely finding, that the voice of the country was against them, yielded the point which led to the collision—the *Members Pay*—and the assembly evinced, in other respects, a spirit of moderation which could scarcely have been expected.

Although the session has been a short one, convinced as it was for a special object, some important matters have been discussed and determined upon that will make it memorable in our Provincial History. We allude particularly to the settlement of that perplexing subject the Quit Rent Question, a Bill for the Commutation of which Rents having passed the Legislature, granting in perpetuity £1200 Currency, per annum, to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, in full, which amount is to be laid out on the Roads and Bridges in the Province, and an account thereof annually laid before the Legislature. We think this must be received favorably by all. No person ever doubted the right of His Majesty to the Rents in question, but a very general feeling prevailed that in the present flourishing state of the Royal Revenues in this Province, the collection was both impolitic and inexpedient, and would lead to much irritation and discontent. We were among the number who thought so, and therefore highly approved of the stand taken by the House last winter, as well as of the Resolutions which were introduced as the Address founded upon them, and although we should have liked that an answer to the Address had been received before any permanent arrangement was made, we must confess that with the fact before them that the collection was actually going on, £10,000, or nearly so, were due, much of which would be paid, and above all that great confusion and litigation would inevitably take place, the Assembly in our opinion, would have been wrong in losing so favorable and unexpected an opportunity of settling the question. It will be for them at another session, to finish the matter by adopting some enactment, which will compel the large land holders, who are much benefited by the commutation, to make roads through their land, which we learn is in contemplation.

A Coin Bill has been passed legalizing the South American Dollar at five shillings, and its aliquot parts, as well as those of the Spanish Dollar in relative proportion. This is also a very necessary Bill. The Mechanics' and Fishery Bill has also become a Law, and we have no doubt that that Corporation will soon be in active operation. The Norton Bridge Bill and various other minor Bills have also passed.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. James Allanshaw, with Thomas Wier, John Wilson, and James Campbell, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Machias Seal Island, Campo Bello and Saint Andrews Harbour Light Houses.

John Ward, Robert Crookshank, John Ward Jos. Thomas Barlow, and Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquires, to be commissioners for the Patridge Island and Beacon Light Houses, and for the other Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

The Hon. James Allanshaw, with Thomas Wier and James Campbell, Esquires, to be Commissioners for Buys and Beacons in the Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy.—Royal Gaz. June 21.

Communication.

To THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir,

Your insertion of the statement respecting the Milltown Reserve and the appalling exposure of the doings of the manager of the Crown Lands, affords encouragement to those who have long suffered under the caprice of that nearly irresponsible officer, to make their cases known, and have the advantage at least of the power of public opinion, that something may tend to preserve our colonial brethren from those oppressions to which they have long been liable. The truth of the following statement can be supported by irrefragable facts; there may be some slight error as to precise dates, but the main story is told correctly.

When the mode of granting lands was altered, and that notable scheme adopted which caused the Commissioner of Crown Lands to become an itinerant Auctioneer—in the year 1827, I think, he made his appearance in St. Andrews with his Deputy Beckwith, and held a sale of Lands at the Court House. Amongst a great many others, WILLIAM ADDERLY, CORNELIUS CONNOLLY, and BERNARD SHARKE, bought 250 acres each on the east side of the river Digdegush and adjoining the Milltown; they agreed to have the title come out in the name of W. Adderly, with a view to divide the land as they might best agree on it, when the survey should be made. Twenty one Pounds ten shillings was paid on the spot at the instant, and a letter of occupation was promised to be forwarded to the purchaser as soon as the Commissioner reached Fredericton. The conditions of the sale were, that ten shillings be paid by each purchaser, and seven years allowed them for the payment of the purchase money; at the end of which time, each would obtain his grant, provided the necessary improvements had been made. It was optional with parties to pay what they could of the whole purchase, as some benefit accrued to them by obtaining their grant as soon as possible. The price of the land in question was 2s. 6d. per acre, which amounted to £50. so that one quarter was paid down, and 10s. for each of the purchasers, making the above £21. 10. 0. Week after week, and month after month elapsed, but no letter of occupation was heard of, nor letter of survey in order to get a defined possession.

In the following winter the parties heard that a person named Johnson, living at Digdegush, was lumbering on their lands. They cautioned him a

his trespass, but he demanded to see and as they had none to show, he persisted in carrying on his doings then wrote to the Land office, by any reply. Things remained in the deputy Surveyor called on Mr. spring of 1830, and offered to run the lands had been plundered of declined going to any expense.

year, the parties wrote a joint letter who was then in St. Andrews, him on the Market wharf. He was surprised at their letter of occupation made out, and wondered exceedingly. He pledged his word and he return to Fredericton it should be looked, but should be executed if

warded to them. This assurance not being aware of the neglect of the parties, and they rather paid. Week after week again elapsed, and month, without their receiving any tidings of it. In the begining Bailie was again in St. Andrews, waited on him at the deputy Com. They asked if he had brought the occupation. He answered in the then demanded the money back, the land had been taken off. Wh

cream of the land? he asked; an the timber. The following dialog took off the timber? The people about, and could get no answer fr

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The St. Andrews S

THURSDAY MORNING, JU

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Charlotte County

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. P

Director next week. — Jam

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Shipping Jour

PORT OF SAINT AN

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