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First Qr. 6h 44' 46" a.m. Last Qr. 19th 6h 30m p.m.  
Full - 13th 2h 30 a.m. New - 27th 4h 35m p.m.  
Mean Equation—Watch fast - 1 Minute.

**Lower Canada.**  
From the Toronto Christian Guardian.  
BRIEF REMARKS BY THE EDITOR ON LOWER CANADA AFFAIRS; AND A FEW THOUGHTS ON SEVERAL QUESTIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The leading points of difference in regard to the principles of Government are the following:—(1) The French party seek the abolition of both the Executive and Legislative Councils as they are now established and have them made analogous to the United States Senate and Cabinet; the English party consisting of the great body of the English, Irish, Scotch and American population, wish to have the Executive and Legislative Councils continued as they are and have been for these forty years established by the Constitution; but extended and rendered more efficient in accordance with the increasing population and advancing state of the province.—(2) The French party, as they constitute the majority of the Province, claim the representation of it by their own nation, as it appears from the late general elections and various of their publications, and the control of the Executive Department of the Government also; the English party claim to be represented by a proportionate number of persons of their own language and feelings to protect their commercial and agricultural interests, and that persons shall be appointed to offices according to their qualifications and merits, without any regard to their national origin. (3) The French party claim the entire control of the Crown as well as the Provincial Revenues; the English party maintain the prerogative of the Crown on the one hand as well as that of the House of Assembly on the other. (4) The French party claim elective instead of monarchical institutions; the English party contend for the connexion with the Mother Country as it now exists, and the integrity of the Constitution.

Such appear to be the leading principles which distinguish the respective parties. We will offer a few remarks on some of the statements contained in the petition of the French party, which apply generally to all British Colonies.

1. One allegation is, that the Governor has not been removed, though he has been formally accused of illegal, unjust, and unconstitutional conduct, and of having borne himself towards the Representatives of the people of Lower Canada in a manner insulting to a Body intrusted with the Legislative functions, &c. If every man must be condemned because he is accused, few public men or bodies of men would escape. The accusation of an individual, or a party is not proof. The Committee of the House of Commons did inquire into the allegations of the French party; but its decision and that of the Home Government did not answer the wishes of the accusers, and therefore their affections will be "ultimately alienated even from the Government of England itself." As far as we can recollect, not a word dropped from Lord Aylmer in any of his communications with the House of Assembly that could be considered in the least degree uncourteous, until after the House had censured and impeached him and that he said then in vindication of his own administration. What an infringement upon the "unalienable rights of self government" it is that all accusers are not allowed to be the absolute judge and jury in their own case!

2. Another complaint is, that the Governor did not grant to the Montreal City Council a sum of money out of the public funds to aid in forwarding emigrants to their place of destination and to extend the Quarantine regulations to the port of Montreal. We would offer no justification of the Governor's conduct in this case. But it is singular to see His Excellency complained of for not doing in 1834 what he was complained of by the same party for doing in 1832; and especially when the Common Council of Montreal might have borrowed money upon their own responsibility, and looked to the House of Assembly to reimburse it, as well as for His Excellency to do so, and to subject himself to impeachment again for granting money without the consent of the Representatives of the people.

3. The King and Parliament are also charged with violating the "most important and indisputable of the birth-rights of British subjects," in sanctioning the sale of a quantity of the Crown Lands to several individuals using the title of the "British North American Land Company." The act is declared to be "unconstitutional taxation"—and these lands are claimed as the "property of the Province." It is a homethrust indeed to charge the Parent Government with violating the Constitution—yet the same charge on the same ground has been made in Upper Canada. As it therefore concerns the prerogative of the Crown the very existence of the Province as British Colonies, it is important to examine it. First as to "unconstitutional taxation." How does it appear that selling a quantity of the waste lands of the Crown is "taxation" at all? What tax does it impose upon a single inhabitant of any British Colony? Does it not, on the contrary, contribute to the settlement of these wild lands, and

## SAINT ANDREWS ST. ANDREWS, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Thursday, April 9, 1835. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. Volume 2, Number 28.

Colony generally? This is indeed a new version of "taxation." But how does it appear that these lands are the "property of the Province?" Did not the whole of these Colonies once belong absolutely to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland? No one can deny this. It thence follows that those parcels of these Colonies which the King has not given to the Colonists or Colonial Legislatures still belong to the Crown. Have these lands then ever been given to the Provinces by any order of the King's Government? No. Have they been given to the Provinces by even a resolution of any branch of the British Government? No. Does the Provincial Charters or Constitutional Acts which established local Legislatures concede these lands to the Provinces? No. The very Acts which authorize the inhabitants of these Provinces to elect Representatives, and those Representatives to legislate for their constituents, authorize His Majesty to dispose of these lands as he pleases; and it is no more a violation of the Constitution for his Majesty to dispose of these lands to individuals or companies, than it is for a Colonial Representative to sit in a House of Assembly and legislate. And it is as much a subversion of the Constitution to infringe the prerogative of the Crown as it is to infringe the right of the subject. Both are equally established by law. "The property of the Province" is that which the Constitution of the Province places at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature; the property of the Crown is that which the constitution places at the disposal of His Majesty. There were no Legislatures in the Colonies until as act of the Imperial Parliament created them. Those Legislatures therefore can possess no power which is not given them in the act by which they were established, any more than the common council of the City of Toronto, Montreal or Quebec, can constitutionally exercise powers not given in the Act of Parliament by which it was created. Every man who has settled or been born in the Provinces, is bound by tacit consent or oath of allegiance to maintain the rights and dignity of the Crown; and the Constitution of the Province declares what those rights are. The claims therefore, of the Papineau party, and all enlisted with them, are not only a blow at the Constitution and a denial of the Royal prerogative, but involve the subversion of all moral obligations to support or obey any established Constitution of Government making allegiance to it a mere question of expediency, like the holding or selling of a farm, or the wearing of a top coat. This is going back to natural rights and the law of nature with a vengeance. Nay, nay—let true economy in the public expenditure be observed—let every act and department of the Administration be watched and scrutinized—let every abuse be corrected—let every laudable enterprise and improvement be promoted—let rights and property be protected—but let the Constitution (to which attachment has been professed and allegiance sworn) remain sacred.

But it may be said these Crown lands were worth very little thirty years ago, but by the enterprise and industry of the inhabitants they have become valuable—therefore, the Crown has no right to them any longer. The conclusion does not follow from the premises. The increased value of property in the Colonies does not annihilate the rights of the Crown any more than it annihilates the rights of an individual. It is true that the Crown lands were of little value thirty years ago; and it is also true that the lands of individuals were of little value. It is likewise true that whilst the value of Crown lands has been increased by the settlement and labours of the inhabitants, the value of their lands has been equally increased by the protection and encouragement and expenditures of the Crown—and that at a great annual expense to the British nation without one farthing's return for many years. With equal propriety might not the British Government say to these doughty patriots "most of you were worth nothing when you came to the Provinces—not you possess you have acquired under the constitution, against which you now complain—to many of you, lands were given with merely paying a small office fee—we protected your lives, property and commerce—encouraged the sale of your produce—expended vast sums of money in maintaining a Government among you, erecting fortifications and making improvements—you ought now to contribute something to reimburse those expenditures." But the British Government holds no such language. It has even given up to the Colonial Legislature revenues which were formerly at its own disposal. But because a man has generously given one hundred pounds, it does not follow that he should be compelled to give two hundred more. So large have been the expenditures of the Home Government upon these Colonies, that even Mr. Hume is reported to have said in the House of Commons, "the North American Colonies are a millstone round the neck of Great Britain and the sooner, out loose the better. And yet such patriotic endeavour, on the other hand, to make

Mother Country is a "baneful domination!" It may however, be asked, ought these lands be disposed of by the Provincial Legislature? We answer, if His Majesty pleases—there is no constitutional or legal authority for it—not even the law of equity, unless it can be shown that the British Government has been reimbursed for its expenditures upon these Provinces. In the United States, the public lands in the different States are not granted or disposed of by the local State Government, but by the General (or Imperial) Government, and the proceeds go into the national funds. The fact, that much more than the proceeds of the sales of Crown lands has been annually expended within the Province, is a continued proof of the parental kindness and unbounded generosity of the British Government. If therefore, the disposal of the Crown revenues or any portion be asked by the Provincial Legislature, they can only with reason be asked as a favor, but can never be demanded as a right; for these lands are not and never were the property of the Provinces, any more than the Bank of England, which the King disposes of independently of the House of Commons, and the control of which the House of Commons has never pretended to claim.

4. Another ground of complaint is the "distribution of offices." Comparatively few Frenchmen were qualified to discharge the duties of any public office under an English Government with English Laws, until very recently; and from authentic statements, it appears that a larger number of persons of French origin have been appointed to office since 1828 than of British and American origin. But this does not alter the case, it appears, unless the persons appointed to office possess the "sympathies" of the party claiming "elective institutions." But surely if a man wanted to employ an agent to transact his business for him, and two persons equally well qualified, but of opposite principles and feelings, were presented to him, he would rather employ the one who was known to agree with him in principle and to be friendly to his interests, than the one who had done all in his power to malign his character and destroy his influence.

5. Another charge against the King's Government is the appointment of a person to a judicial situation who had taken a part in politics. If there be any reason in such an accusation, it applies equally against all Governments. The heads of the judiciary in Great Britain and the United States are men who have distinguished themselves as politicians as well as in their profession. Who are the present Chief Judges of England, and Scotland, and Ireland and in the United States, but men who have long filled the most conspicuous places in the political history of those nations? And what Barrister of eminent abilities is there in any of the Provinces who has not taken an active part in politics? And would there not be much louder complaints, and with more reason too, if strangers were appointed to judicial situations in the Colonies? Perhaps there are few warmer political partisans than the late Mayor of the City of Toronto; yet he did not consider himself disqualified from Judicial duties on this ground—not did the advocates of "elective institutions" ever urge this as an objection; nor could the present Hon. Speaker of the House of Assembly, or any other professional man of requisite qualifications, be reasonably objected to as a judicial officer on account of his being an eminent politician. The Bench of England has been renowned for its wisdom and impartiality among all civilized nations; yet has there scarcely been a Judge of eminence on the English Bench who has not been also eminent as a politician. The complaints, therefore, against the appointments of political men to judicial situations in the Colonies apply equally against the Governments of England and the United States as against those of the Colonies, and can only therefore be put forth from ignorance, or personal animosity; or private ambition, alarming the less informed with phantoms and exciting them unconsciously, and when they think they are discharging important duties, to subvert the institutions under which they live, and under which they might live happily as they do prosperously.

6. But the real objects and principles of the French party and their coadjutors in other Colonies are made manifest beyond a doubt, when they declare that all the grievances under which the people suffer, arise out of the vicious principles upon which their Political Institutions are based; and are only "aggravated" (not originated) by "arbitrary administrations." It is remarkable that up to 1832 (previous, as we believe, to the formation of a plan between certain political economists in London and from the Colonies) to effect the independence of these Colonies) the most enthusiastic admirers of the Constitution of the Colonies, (or, in other words, the "principles upon which our Political Institutions are based") was expressed by Mr. Papineau and his party in Lower Canada, and their friends in the Upper Province; they declared that

termination to transmit it unimpaired to their posterity—they only complained of the manner in which it had been administered in certain cases. We believed, and do still believe, that many of their complaints were well founded; but many of the evils complained of have since been removed by His Majesty's Government. January 28th, 1831, Mr. Papineau and the Assembly of Lower Canada, by an unanimous vote, addressed the Governor as follows: "It will be our earnest desire, that harmony may prevail among the several branches of the Legislature, that full effect may be given to the Constitution, as established by Law, and that it may be transmitted, unimpaired, to our posterity."

Such were the language and professed sentiments of Mr. Papineau and his coadjutors in both Provinces in 1831; but, behold, in 1835 they find that all the evils under which they suffer "arise" from the "vicious principles" of that very Constitution which in 1831 they wished to "transmit unimpaired to posterity." Our views of the Constitution in 1835 are the same as they were in 1831. Then it was a war against abuses, now it is a war against the Constitution. Those who wish to follow them from the former to the latter may do so. Against the constituted Government, or the "powers that be" we believe no man can make war without "resisting the ordinance of God," but abuses in the Government ought at all times to be carefully enquired into and thoroughly purged by the appointed representatives and guardians of the people's rights and interests.

### Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.

SIR,  
Having recently been informed, that Mr. Robert Kennedy, master of the Schooner Lively, has reported in St. Andrews, and even gone so far as to publish in the Standard that "I passed him within a few rods, when in a perilous situation, remaining on the bottom of the schooner Lively, which was upset in a squall in St. Andrews Bay, on the 17th inst. and refused to render him any assistance." Viewing said report, as an unfounded aspersion on my character, I send you the particulars of that affair, as it transpired; and will then leave the public to judge, whether I am so abandoned to the feelings of humanity, as Mr. Kennedy represents me to be.

We left St. Andrews harbour, on the 17th inst. in company, as stated by you in the Standard of the 19th inst. and remained in company until within about three miles of Deer Island, when a squall appeared to be approaching us from the North-west, of a more terrific appearance than I had seen for many years past. I immediately ordered all sail to be lowered, except the gill; which order was forthwith obeyed, but not a moment too soon, for the violence of the wind and the fury and magnitude of the halstones, for about half an hour was incredible. At the commencement of the squall, the schooner Lively was a short distance astern, and to the windward of us. While my crew were engaged in setting our sail, I looked astern; and observed Mr. Kennedy to be carrying more sail than any man of judgment would have done.

He soon disappeared from us through the density of the hail storm. That Mr. Kennedy and crew might have seen us at the time they upset, is quite probable; as it is well known that any object is discernable four times the distance to the leeward, in a storm so violent as that was, than it is to the windward. But, that we saw them at the time or alter they upset, is false; and that we could have seen them, was impossible.

The imprudence manifested by Mr. Kennedy in not lowering his sail in season, caused me to feel some anxiety as to his safety, which I expressed at the time, but it was out of our power to obtain any information on that subject until we had neared Kendall's Head, on Moose Island; at which time the hail ceased to obscure the horizon, and we saw a sail, bearing in the same direction that we left the schooner Lively, what we supposed at the time to have been her, nor were we apprised of our mistake until after we ar-

### SAINT ANDREWS MAIL.

| Departs for                |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| St. John,                  | Monday, and Friday at 3 p. m.    |
| Saint Stephen,             | Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. |
| United States              | Mon. Wed. Frid. at 10 a. m.      |
| Arrives from               |                                  |
| St. John,                  | Tuesday, and Saturday at 3 p. m. |
| St. Stephen                | Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m. |
| United States              | Mon. Wed. Frid. at 2 p. m.       |
| GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL, P. M. |                                  |

Young's schooner, by whose crew Mr. Kennedy and crew, and passengers with the exception of the late Mr. Dolan were rescued from watery graves. Mr. Kennedy's misfortune I sincerely regret, but I cannot think that the imputed calumny thrown on my character by him would by any means retrieve his misfortune or soothe the afflicted feelings of that family in the County of Westmorland, whom I have too much reason to believe, owe their bereavement, in a great measure, to the incompetency or imprudence of Mr. Kennedy.

I am Your Obed. Servt.

JOSIAH FLAGG.

We the Subscribers Passengers on board the Matilda, on the 17th inst. hereby certify that the statement made by Capt. Flagg, relative to the squall and disappearance of the schooner Lively is correct.

THOS. WATSON,  
THOS. SHANNON,  
Grand Manan, March 30, 1835.

### Miscellaneous.

BRADEN'S PATENT HORSE SHOES.—We were shown a few days since, some patent Horse Shoes, made at Troy in a machine, the invention of Mr. Braden, the constructor of the steam boat which was unfortunately lost last year on the North River. These shoes are manufactured of wrought iron; and the iron is put into one end of the machine, and comes out at the other end a complete horse shoe, curved, regular and uniform. We understand that the machine throws off thirty in a minute! This invention cannot fail to secure a liberal recompense to Mr. Braden, who was so great a sufferer, in a pecuniary point of view, by the loss of his boat.

### LEARNING A TRADE.

There are many people who dislike the name of mechanic and who would, rather than put their children to an honest trade, tug hard at their business and live sparingly for the sake of giving them a college education. They think meanly of him who wears the leather apron, and is not dressed up in finery and show. This we believe is the reason why there are so many pitiful beggars and vagabonds in the world. Many a son has been sent to college with the expectation of his parents highly excited, but like the fable of the mountain, he only produced a mouse. We think highly of our colleges and literary institutions, and rejoice to see them prosper; but we are more pleased to see an individual's mind turned in a right current. There are hundreds of lawyers who would have made better mechanics; and have obtained a more comfortable livelihood. And we have no doubts there are many mechanics who would stand high at the bar, had they been blessed with a liberal education. But if a child have talents they will not remain hid; and no matter what his trade or profession is, they will sooner or later burst forth. There are many distinguished individuals in the literary world, who were bred to mechanical trades. Many of the Editors of our best conducted journals were mechanics, and do credit to the stations they occupy. And our mechanics too generally speaking, are the most industrious part of the community. They are almost always busily employed. But it is apt to be otherwise with professional men. They are often dillitory or lazy. It is an effort for them to bend their minds to a difficult pursuit. They are well informed, because they spend much of their time in reading, but this is an unprofitable business, unless we have some definite object in view.

In these remarks we wish it not to be understood that we think lightly of professional men generally; for we do not. We wish to address ourselves particularly to those parents who are hesitating what occupation to give their children. Are they ingenious, fond of mechanical pursuits? Give them a trade. Do they "love to study, and cannot give their attention to anything else? Send them to college. Let your children choose themselves what trade or profession they will follow; and what they select will generally prove the most advantageous in the end. But never think a trade too humble for your son to work at, nor a profession too important for him to acquire. Let every parent pursue this course with his children and we are confident there would be less unhappiness and misery in the world. You can never force a trade or profession upon a child; it must be natural to him. A disregard for a child's inclination in this respect has often proved his ruin, or at least, unfitted him for the duties of life.

QUICKSANDS.—The banks of Lake Erie at Cleveland, which are high and covered with sod on the top, are composed of clay and gravel; on the surface they appear perfectly firm, but for the distance of nearly a mile along shore they have sunk or are sinking to the breadth of about 300 feet, and slipping off into the lake, whose water, thus swallow building lots worth a great amount of money. The cause is believed to lie in quicksands beneath; and it offers a singular phenomenon, to stand on the shore below, and marking the sunken platforms of earth behind, see where half an acre of clay has slipped down.

The treacherous attributes of the shore suggested to my companions—who, though young, have been a traveller in his day—an incident he had witnessed while journeying through some of the remote provinces of Mexico, which would make no feeble subject for the pencil of Weir or Inman. He had ridden with an English gentleman for many hours through an unsettled country, where not a drop of water was to be obtained for their horses, when coming suddenly upon a clear stream, sparkling over its bed of yellow sand, their weary beasts sprang forward simultaneously to drink from the grateful current. A break in the bank caused their riders to rein up and dismount, retaining at the same time the loosened reins in their hands, while their horses stepped down to the margin of the brook. The American finding that the deceitful bottom yielded as soon as touched, jerked his terrified beast from the fatal spot, while as yet his forefeet were only immersed in the quicksand; but the horse of the Englishman, in his eagerness to get at the water, made but one step to destruction. He sunk floundering to his shoulders before an effort could be made to rescue him; and then, as in his struggles to extricate himself from the engulfing pool he heaved his broad chest high above its surface, and the sucking sands drew his quarters in a moment beneath them. The nostrils of the suffering animal dilated with the fiercest death encounter, and giving that hideous cry.

"The cry of steeds that shriek in agony," he tossed his head frantically above his greedy grave, his mane fluttered for a moment on the shallow water, and the bed of the stream closed over him for ever.

# English News.

## THE KING'S SPEECH.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**  
**TUESDAY, Feb. 24.]**—At 12 o'clock ladies began to arrive, and soon completely filled the side galleries, and more than half the body of the House. Ten Judges were present, and a larger diplomatic corps than we ever before witnessed on similar occasions, the number being nearly thirty. At two o'clock the guns were heard announcing His Majesty's departure from the palace, and shortly after the trumpets (never heard in the old House) announced the King's arrival. The Commons having been summoned, His Majesty delivered the following speech in a firm tone of voice:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having returned to the sense of my people. You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster, which has been long appropriated to the use of the Houses of Parliament. Upon the occurrence of this calamity, I gave immediate directions, that the best provision of which the circumstances of the case would admit, should be made for your present meeting; and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for the permanent accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament, as shall be deemed, in your joint consideration, to be the most fitting and convenient. I will give directions, that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council, in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which it was founded.

The assurances which I receive from my Allies, and, generally, from all Foreign Princes and States, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify, on my part, the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace. The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe, is the civil contest, which still prevails, in some of the northern provinces of Spain. I will give directions that there be laid before you articles which I have concluded with my Allies, the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that Treaty. I have to repeat the expression of my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
 I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and to be laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy; and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that the total amount of the demands of the public service, will be less on the present than it has been on any former occasion, within our recent experience.

The satisfactory state of the Trade and Commerce of the country and of the Public Revenue, fully justifies the expectation that notwithstanding the reductions in taxation, which were made in the last Session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect will tend to diminish the existing Surplus of the Public Revenue, there will remain a sufficient Balance to meet the additional Annual Charge, which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of Slavery throughout the British dominions.

I deeply lament that the Agricultural interest continues in a great state of depression. I recommend to your serious consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies of the Public Service, and consistently with the steady maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges, which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land—and to a certain lot of land in the parish of Saint James, adjoining Monks' Mill, which

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The information received from the Governors of my Colonies, together with the Acts passed, in execution of the law for the abolition of Slavery, will be communicated to you. It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures in giving effect to those important measures; and notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favorable issue. Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious desire and unceasing efforts fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone partial discussion in Parliament—the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the Public Interest. Among the first in point of urgency, is the state of the Tithe Question in Ireland—and the means of effecting equitable and final adjustment of it.

Measures will be proposed for your consideration, which will have for their respective objects—to promote the consummation of title in England and Wales—to improve our civil jurisdiction, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes, to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church, from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage, according to its rites.

I have not yet received the report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations; but I have reason to believe that it will be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you, at an early period.

I have appointed a Commission for considering the state of the dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of the episcopal duties; the state of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches; with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the established Church, and devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with reference to the residence of the Clergy in their respective Benefices. The special object which I have in view in the appointment of this Commission is, to extend more widely the means of Religious worship according to the Doctrines of the Established Church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affections of my people. I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your attention to the condition of the church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship, for the poorer classes of society in that part of the United Kingdom. It has been my duty on this occasion to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy.

I rely with entire confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just causes of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects. I rely also with equal confidence, on the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of Laws, which affect any extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed. I feel assured, that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective, or in renewing that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of these institutions in Church and State, which are the inheritance and birthright of my people; and which amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs, have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the surest guarantees of their Liberties, their Rights, and their Religion.

**The St. Andrews Standard.**  
**THURSDAY EVENING, APR. 9, 1835.**  
**LATEST DATES.**  
 Via N. York, Apr. 2. Via St. John, Apr. 7.  
 Havre, Feb. 11. Halifax, Apr. 1.  
 London, Feb. 10. London, Apr. 1.  
 Liverpool, Feb. 11. Liverpool, Apr. 1.  
 N. Orleans, Mar. 7. Quebec, Mar. 21.  
 Saint Andrews direct—London March 11.

We have received by the *Susanna*, London papers to the 11th March; the files are incomplete and we are at a loss to know the fate of several questions that have been agitated—for instance it is stated that Mr. G. R. Robinson and not Mr. Hume asked Sir Robert Peel what was intended to be done relative to the North American boundary line. A Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt will be carried, and will likely be the forerunner of similar bills in the Colonies. A commission has passed the Great Seal to enquire into the practicability of doing away with Military flogging.

Intense interest attended the opening of Parliament. The choice of a Speaker was taken up as a point of principle and ably debated. Sir C. M. Sutton was proposed by Lord Francis Egerton; Mr. Annandale, by Mr. Denison. The late Speaker denied having advised the dissolution of the Melbourne administration, and defended his political conduct.

The French Ministry has again fallen to pieces, and Paris papers of March 8th leave us ignorant of who are to form the new Cabinet. It is generally thought that *Soult* will be War Minister, *Mole* minister for Foreign Affairs, and *Dupre* for the marine. *Louis Philippe* intends to preside in Council on a very important occasion. The difficulty of selecting his ministers is declared to be the difference of opinion which exists in the minds of the leading individuals upon the great question of the American claims.—The

**JAMES BOYD.** Feb. 12. **JAMES BOYD.**

fill the Chair. Lord Stanley sat with the Ministers "and delivered one of his most potent and least successful speeches." It is replete with disingenuousness, and became more and more testy as he felt that he had no hold on the attention of the House—after saying that his political views did not differ materially from those of either of the Candidates, he made a desperate attack on the principles of Mr. Abercromby, and declared his conviction that Mr. Spring Rice was the best qualified person in the House to do justice to the office of Speaker.

Lord John Russell made a most admirable speech, in which he accused Sir C. Sutton of trimming to the Tories, and aiding the formation of the provisional ministry which consisted solely and entirely of the Duke of Wellington. He maintained that their choice should be directed by the desire of having a Speaker who held the same views as the majority of the House, and who would prove the honest medium for the declaration of its sentiments when it was necessary to express them.—Sir Robert Peel supported Sir C. M. Sutton; several whig members explained their reasons for taking the same course.—The numbers on the division were as follows:—  
 For Mr. Abercromby 316  
 For Sir C. M. Sutton 306  
 So that out of the 653 members there were only 36 absent.

It is remarkable that not one syllable is uttered in the Royal Speech on the late great change in the Administration; and the dissolution of the late Parliament is merely alluded to in a cursory sentence.

In the debate on the address Lord Melbourne condemned the conduct of the Duke of Wellington in disturbing the profound tranquility and prosperous state of the Country by a general election; to which his grace replied in a conciliatory but unsuccessful explanation, and got sadly derided in a splendid oration by Lord Brougham, the infliction of which was severely felt by the Tory party, and produced much warmth of temper in the Lord Chancellor. The Duke also felt it.

The King delivered his Speech to Parliament on the 24th of February. After the usual allusions to foreign relations and domestic economy, His Majesty adverted to the Irish tithe question, as the first in point of urgency; and to the measures in contemplation for a complete Church Reform in England; whereby the doctrines of the established church may be extended, and its hold upon the veneration and affections of the people, confirmed; the Church of Scotland is also recommended by His Majesty to the care of Parliament to enable it to increase the means of religious worship.

A grand review of 40,000 Prussian troops is to take place in Silesia.  
 The Duke of Cambridge now at Hanover, is to visit England in May.

The Port charges on vessels arriving at Rangoon have been greatly reduced, at the suggestion of the Whooingee.

Sir Chas. M. Sutton has been elevated to the Peerage as Lord Lexington.

Ministers had a majority of 158 on Lord Chandos motion to repeal the Malt Tax; 350 voted with them.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question put by Mr. Hume, stated that a commissioner invested with full powers would be immediately sent out to Canada, through whose exertions it was hoped the unfortunate disputes which at present existed would be brought to an amicable and satisfactory termination.

The most important article of intelligence contained in the Paris Journals last received is that which announces the death of the Emperor of AUSTRIA. It appears that he died on the 2d inst. at one o'clock in the morning. Intelligence of this important event was transmitted to Paris by the St. Petersburg telegraph, and was publicly announced in the *Journal de Paris* of Friday evening.

The French Ministry has again fallen to pieces, and Paris papers of March 8th leave us ignorant of who are to form the new Cabinet. It is generally thought that *Soult* will be War Minister, *Mole* minister for Foreign Affairs, and *Dupre* for the marine. *Louis Philippe* intends to preside in Council on a very important occasion. The difficulty of selecting his ministers is declared to be the difference of opinion which exists in the minds of the leading individuals upon the great question of the American claims.—The

**JAMES BOYD.** Feb. 12. **JAMES BOYD.**

intentions of Congress are not so friendly as their expressions. A Ship of war has been sent to Mahon to watch the American squadron which is to assemble there.

The death of Francis at this moment is an event of great importance in a political point of view, and cannot fail to produce an effect on the movements of the different European states. It is well known that the present Emperor has for some time been hostile to the policy pursued by Prince Metternich; and indeed so strong has been the personal feeling of enmity existing between them, that any reconciliation is deemed; by those best acquainted with the Cabinet intrigues of the Court of Vienna, to be quite impossible; the policy which governed the Councils of the late Sovereign will, in all probability, be changed with the change of counsellors; unless indeed, as we have seen to be the case in England the sentiments of the Sovereign in possession shall differ from those of the Sovereign in expectancy; and that, although there may be a partial change of men, the measures of policy pursued by the present Emperor will resemble in character those which so successfully carried his predecessor through the difficulties and dangers with which for a quarter of a century he was surrounded, and by which his throne and empire were repeatedly shaken to the centre. That the illness and anticipated demise of the late Emperor produced a lively sensation on the Continent is proved beyond a doubt by the effects which they produced upon the public Securities. At the commencement of his illness the Funds at Vienna were at 101; since that period they have declined to 92. At Paris, however, the account of his demise, when received on the Bourse, did not cause a depression of more than 1-4 per cent. The news from Germany is now looked for with extreme interest.

## Shipping Journal.

**PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.**  
**ARRIVED.**  
 Apr. 9, Brig *Susanna*, Howell, Exeter, James Douglas.  
 " " Sir John Moore, McBean, Jam. Wm. P. Regg.  
 " Sch. *William Walker*, Smith, Tobago, P. Smith.  
 Liverpool, March 9, the *John*, from Saint John, N. B.

## AUCTION.

On FRIDAY the 17th inst. at the Subscriber's New Sales Room, one door south of Happy Corner; an Extensive Assortment of BRITISH and other GOODS.

Among which are—  
 27 Pieces Superfine Black & Blue Cloths;  
 12 do Kersymers,  
 34 do Emuineets,  
 100 do painted Cottons, Summer patterns;  
 20 do Gray Shirtings,  
 10 do Bleached ditto,  
 10 do Hair Cord Muslins,  
 14 do Second Cloths,  
 30 doz Furniture Prints,  
 30 doz Assorted Handkerchiefs,  
 10 doz worked Muslin Collars,  
 100 Gross Cotton Reels,  
 1 Case Hats,  
 30 Gross Buttons,  
 Pieces Bed Tick and Drill,  
 Ready made Clothing,  
 2 Trunks Boots & Shoes,  
 10 Hds. Glass-ware,  
 10 Boxes Starch,  
 60 Boxes Raisins,  
 1 Barrel soft shelled Almonds,  
 2 very elegant Dinner Sets complete,  
 1 cask Madeira Wine,  
 3 Casks Brandy,  
 1 Ton White Lead,  
 Kegs Black and Yellow Paints,  
 1 Hhd. Raw Oil,  
 60 Bdz. Glazed Hair,  
 26 Reams Writing Paper,  
 12 Doz. Spades and Bailist Shovels,  
 40 do Striped Shirts,  
 1 Case very superior Fowling Pieces,  
 100 lbs. Shoe Thread,  
 Venetian and Brussels Carpeting,  
 A small assortment of Cut wines, ales, and Champagne Glasses, and a great variety of other articles.  
 The whole of the above are ordered for sale, to close consignments; the terms liberal and made known at the time of sale.  
**JAMES BOYD,**  
 Auctioneer.  
 St. Andrews, April 8, 1835.

## FOR SALE.

**BY AUCTION.**  
 The Subscribers will positively sell on Friday the 31st of May next at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the premises, to the highest bidder without reserve; that large and commodious House on the Market Wharf in Saint Andrews, now occupied as a Store and dwelling House, by Mr. James Sherlock, and which being so well known a stand for business needs no further description.—Terms made known at Sale, which will be positive.

**PARKINSON & ROBERTS.** Land Auctioneers.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Bank, this day, a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital Stock in the said Bank, for the half year now past, was declared payable on or after the 5th May next as the Law directs.

By Order of the Board.  
**H. HATCH,**  
 St. Andrews, April 5, 1835. rm

## TO LET.

The Cottage in Queen Street, occupied by Mr. Watts.

—ALSO—  
 The House in King Street at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Ingram. Terms liberal, and possession given on the 1st day of May next.—Apply to

**F. E. PUTNAM,**  
 St. Andrews, April 9, 1835.

## SAINT ANDREWS MAILS.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
 Mondays arrives from St. John 9 A.M. by Land, departs for U.S. 10 A.M.  
 Tuesdays departs for St. John 10 A.M. by Land do. for St. Stephen 10 A.M.  
 Wednesdays departs for U.S. 10 A.M. arrives from do. 5 P.M.  
 do from St. Stephen 5 P.M. by Steam closes for do. 6 P.M. for do.  
 Thursdays departs for St. Stephen 10 A.M. Fridays departs for U.S. 10 A.M.  
 arrives from do. 9 A.M. do from St. Stephen 5 A.M. do from St. John 5 P.M. closes for do. 6 P.M.  
**Geo. Fred. Campbell,**  
 Postmaster.  
 Post Office St. Andrews, April 5, 1834. wa

## TO LET.

And possession to be given on the first day of May next.

That valuable Farm situate at the Head of Oak bay in the Parish of Saint David containing one hundred acres or thereabouts and also an Island in the said Bay together with the Building and erections thereon, the same belonging to the estate of the late John Dunn Esquire and now in the possession of David Woodcock Junr.; for further particulars apply to

**ALFRED E. STREET,**  
 Attorney to the said Estate.  
 St. Andrews, April 9, 1835.

## SHERIFF'S LEGAL NOTICES.

All persons interested in the three following Lots of Land, situate in the Parish of Penfield in the County of Charlotte, and comprised within the grant from the Crown to Even Thomas and Associates, to wit, Lot No. thirty seven containing two hundred acres, granted to George Fields; Lot No. forty three, granted to Amos Strickland, containing two hundred acres; and Lot No. thirty four granted to Robert Woodward containing two hundred acres, are hereby notified that by virtue of a commission issued out of the Court of Chancery, to me directed, I am commanded to enquire by the oath of good and lawful Men of the said County whether the conditions of settlement and cultivation have been complied with by the said several named parties their heirs or assigns; and that the same inquest will be duly made before me, according to the exigency of the said writ, at Ruggles' Hotel in the Parish of St. George and said County of Charlotte, on Wednesday the 22d day of April inst. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day.

Given under my hand and seal of Office this sixth day of April A. D. 1835.  
**COLIN CAMPBELL,** (L. S.)  
 Sheriff of Charlotte.

All persons interested in the two Lots of Land situate lying and being in the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte, granted to Francis Wilkinson and containing together one hundred acres, and also two Lots of Land in the same Parish, granted to William Ryan also containing together one hundred acres, the said lands being comprised in the tract granted to Captain Philip Bailey and others, are hereby notified that by virtue of a Commission issued out of the court of chancery, to me directed, I am commanded to enquire by the oath of good and lawful men of the said County whether the conditions of Settlement and cultivation have been complied with by the said several named grantees or their heirs or assigns, and that the same Inquest will be duly made before me according to the exigency of the said writ, at Ruggles' Hotel in the Parish of Saint George in the said county of Charlotte on Wednesday the 22nd day of April instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Given under my hand and Seal of office this Sixth day of April A. D. 1835.  
**COLIN CAMPBELL,** (L. S.)  
 Sheriff of Charlotte.

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Subscriber has appointed James Brennan, his lawful Agent, by power of Attorney, to collect and receive all sums of money, now due him, or that may hereafter be due him; and also to pay all just and lawful demands against him.

**CHARLES BRADLEY.**  
 St. Andrews, March 31st, 1835.

N. B. The undersigned is ready to attend to the above business and requests those indebted to come forward and settle their accounts and save expenses.  
**JAMES BRENNAN**

**NOTICE.**  
 The Quarterly Meeting of the County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held on Tuesday 7 o'clock.  
 April 9, 1835.

**CIRCULAR.**  
 GENERAL AGENCY AND PERSONS wishing under the "New System," as published in the 11th inst. or who I chase any of the Crown the same official paper the Crown Land Office 24th day of April next it may be inconvenient can save themselves to a Letter addressed to a laborer office, who will any communication on It will be only necessary to purchase, to which they would be willing to information would of tial.

If two or more per to employ the subscriber same lot, he would not first applicant; but with the wishes of the other faithfully carried into.

**R. T. E.**  
 All Letters must be

**WARRANT.**  
 The following Warrant mand at the Deputy Tr Andrews.

No. 172, H. Hatch,  
 174, Thos. Barber,  
 178, G. Irving,  
 179, P. O'Connor,  
 180, T. F. Harley,  
 182, A. M. Pice,  
 183, W. Parker,  
 184, W. Black,  
 186, Dorcas Haley,  
 187, E. Phillips,  
 189, Ann Wallace,  
 190, Ann Ogden,  
 191, G. B. Kenzie,  
 192, F. M. Kenzie,  
 194, J. Ginnour,  
 195, J. M'Leod,  
 196, Jas Murray,  
 197, T. Redmond,  
 St. Andrews, 25th Mo

## AUCTION.

The Subscriber will on Saturday the 25th inst. at the residence of the Householder F the Estate of the late ceased;

consist:  
 Mahogany Dining a Chair, Bedsteads, Bed an Urn, &c. &c.  
 By order of the Terms, J

St. Andrews, 26th

## FARM 1.

The Oak Point Farm with a large and be let for one or more plantation to

St. Andrews, 2d Ap

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having the Estate of the late ate High Sheriff of the are requested to render scribers; and all Persons are requested to attend same at an early period.

**ELIZABETH A.**  
**S. G. ASHMAN**  
**W. E. N. DE**  
 St. Andrews, Mar. 2.

## TEA.

cheap forready Money.

**25 chests TE.**  
 20 boxes soap  
 20 Arkine Cumberbar  
 9 hogheads loaf su;  
 10 kegs ground ginger  
 60 kegs wrought nail  
 2 bales Duffles  
 2 do. musky and  
 1 do. red and green  
 1 case printed calico  
 Dec. 16, 1834.

## EMIGR.

THE Subscriber ments for bring BELFAST, in IRELAND able Terms, and h ment to have conveya every month during the Persons wishing to find this mode greatest punctuality is attended to.

**TE COUNTY BANK.**

The President and Directors of the County Bank, this day, have decided to pay the capital stock, for the half year now payable on or after the 1st day of April, 1835.

H. HATCH, Cashier.

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**NOTICE.**

The Quarterly Meeting of the Charlotte County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held on Tuesday Evening next at 7 o'clock.

S. FRYE, President.

April 9, 1835.

CROWN LAND NOTICE.

Persons wishing to make application under the "New System of Licensing Timber," as published in the Royal Gazette of the 11th inst. or who may intend to purchase any of the Crown Land advertised in the same official paper, to take place at the Crown Land Office, at Fredericton, on the 24th day of April next; and with whom it may be inconvenient to attend personally, can save themselves time and expense, by a letter addressed to the subscriber, at the above office, who will faithfully attend to any communication on the subject.

It will be only necessary for those who wish to purchase, to state the highest bid they would be willing to sanction; and this information would of course be confidential.

If two or more persons should happen to employ the subscriber, to bid for the same lot, he would only act, himself for the first applicant; but would take care, that the wishes of the other parties should be faithfully carried into effect.

R. T. EDGILL, Agent.

All Letters must be post paid.

**WARRANTS.**

The following Warrants are payable on demand at the Deputy Treasurer's Office Saint Andrews.

No. 172, H. Hatch, Bear bounty, £15  
173, Thos. Barber, School St. Andrews 10  
174, G. Irving, do. St. David's 10  
175, P. O'Connor, do. do. 20  
176, T. F. Harley, do. Penfield, 10  
177, A. M. Pher, do. St. Patrick, 20  
178, W. Parker, do. do. 20  
179, W. Black, do. do. 20  
180, D. MacKay, do. do. 5  
181, E. Phillips, do. do. 10  
182, Ann Wallace, do. St. George, 10  
183, Ann Ogden, do. do. 5  
184, G. McKenzie, do. do. 20  
185, F. McKenzie, do. do. 20  
186, J. Gilmour, do. do. 10  
187, J. M. Lead, do. St. Stephen, 10  
188, Jas. Murray, do. G. Manau, 20  
189, F. McDonald, do. do. 10  
St. Andrews, 25th March, 1835.



**AUCTION.**

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 25th of April, next at 12 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Thomas Johnson, the Household Furniture belonging to the Estate of the late Nicholas Johnson, deceased.

consisting of Mahogany Dining and Breakfast Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

By order of the Executors.

Terms at Sale.

J. H. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 26th March, 1835.

**FARM TO LET.**

The Oak Point Farm, so called, together with a large and valuable Stock, will be let for one or more years by early application to

Wm. SCOTT, St. Andrews, 2d April, 1835.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late ELIZABETH ANDREWS Esq. are requested to render the same to the Subscribers; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to attend to the settlement of the same at an early period.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS, Executrix.

S. G. ANDREWS,

W. E. N. De Vries, Executors.

St. Andrews, 1st Mar. 24, 1835.

**TEA.**

cheap forready Money, & approved Notes at 3 months.

25 chests TEA,

50 boxes soap

20 skins Cumberland butter

9 hogheads loaf sugar

10 kegs ground ginger

60 kegs wrought nails

2 hales Duffies

2 do. monkey and pea jackets

1 do. red and green bairns

1 case printed calicoes

Do. 16, 1834.

WM. GARNETT.

**EMIGRATION.**

THE Subscriber is making arrangements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, in IRELAND, on the most reasonable TERMS, and has made an arrangement to have conveyance from Belfast once every month during the season of Emigration.

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

JAMES BRENNAN

**CROWN LAND NOTICE.**

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Fredericton, March 26, 1835.

Not of Persons who have purchased Crown Lands in the County of CHARLOTTE, and who not having paid the Instalments as required by the terms of the Sale and Ticket of Location, the land will be again offered for sale agreeably to the Instructions of His Majesty's Government, unless the Parties immediately come forward and pay one or more Instalments.

| RANKS OF PURCHASERS. | DATE OF PURCHASE. | AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY. | AMOUNT NOW DUE. | INTEREST DUE. |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Thomas S. Coffey,    | Dec. 22, 1829,    | 250 10 0                  | 213 2 6         | Do            |
| James Hewitt,        | Nov. 17, 1831,    | 22 10 0                   | 48 7 6          | Do            |
| Charles M. Park,     | " 29, "           | 13 0 0                    | 9 15 0          | Do            |
| Robert Blakeney,     | Jan. 31, 1832,    | 16 12 0                   | 12 9 0          | Do            |
| Simon Reynolds,      | " " "             | 20 0 0                    | 15 0 0          | Do            |
| John Boyd Senr.,     | Mar. 6, "         | 20 0 0                    | 35 0 0          | Do            |
| Jacob Henry,         | May 3, "          | 22 10 0                   | 11 5 0          | Do            |
| William Craig,       | Aug. 17, "        | 36 10 0                   | 18 5 0          | Do            |
| George W. Murphy,    | Sep. 28, "        | 15 12 0                   | 7 16 0          | Do            |
| Daniel Hill Junr.,   | April 1, 1823,    | 12 10 0                   | 3 2 6           | Do            |
| Patrick Devlin,      | July 4, "         | 25 10 0                   | 7 6 0           | Do            |
| Charles Black,       | July 1, "         | 16 12 0                   | 4 3 12          | Do            |
| Richardson Haddock,  | Oct. 10, "        | 12 0 0                    | 3 0 0           | Do            |
| William Wilson,      | " 26, "           | 35 0 0                    | 8 15 0          | Do            |
| Patrick Barney,      | Dec. 14, "        | 26 5 0                    | 6 11 3          | Do            |
| John M. Gair,        | " " "             | 26 5 0                    | 6 11 3          | Do            |

**NEW GOODS.**

The Subscriber has received and offers for sale an extensive supply of goods, suitable for the season, on the most moderate terms, among which are

50 pieces superfine cloths, all colours,  
10 do. double milled Cassimeres,  
10 do. petersham and pilot cloths,  
50 do. Flannels all colours,  
20 do. scotch homespun and stripes,  
1 doz. striped shirts,  
1 bale second cloths,  
50 pieces Winter prints,  
10 do. lustras, a new article,  
100 do. gray calicoes,  
50 pieces Satinets,  
10 doz. worsted shawls,  
10 do. very superior lambs wool hose,  
6 pieces green baize,  
Paints, Oil and Putty, Wine and Brandy,  
50 boxes soap, 10 boxes starch,  
4 do. fig line, 10 do. pipes,  
10 bags black pepper,  
And a great variety of other articles.

JAMES BOYD, St. Andrews, Nov. 20, 1834.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**

COLEMAN MEDICINES put up in small packages, with concise printed directions, will be kept constantly on hand.

In consequence of the Asiatic Cholera having appeared in Halifax, the Subscriber, after carefully examining the most scientific documents on the subject, has been induced to draw up a code of directions for the prevention and treatment of the disease, in order that those who live at a distance from medical assistance, may be enabled to render prompt aid until they can procure medical attendance. As this awful disease runs its course, and often ends fatally in a few hours, it is also lately necessary for families to supply themselves with all the most approved medical remedies that no time may be lost on the first appearance of the malady; for in fact, if the patient attends to the preliminary symptoms, and applies the proper medicine, he will almost always be successful in preventing the disease; and at all events, rendering the attack much more mild and manageable.

WM. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, St. John, 30th August, 1834.

**TO LET.**

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

MARSHALL ANDREWS, St. Andrews Jan. 13th, 1835.

**T. TURNER,**

Respectfully announces to the public, that he has received in addition this former Stock, a general assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE, among which may be found the following articles—

White and Brown Cottons,  
Printed Calico, Cotton, Worsted,  
Merino and silk Shawls,  
4-4 and 6-4 Merinoes,  
Bombazette, Scotch Plaid,  
Broad Cloths, Kerseymerie, Carpeting,  
Green Baise, Satinets, Serges,  
Flannels, Casinet, Blankets,  
Stuffed Damask, watered moreens,  
Cotton and linen bed ticks,  
Jeans, Moleskins, Bobinet,  
Book jacket and check Muslins,  
Bobinet Quilling, Laces,  
Black and white lace Veils,  
Gauze do silk and Gauze Handks.  
HABERDASHERY.  
Hosiery, gloves, Chamois Vests,  
Lambs wool and Guernsey Shirts,  
Lamp and Candle Wick,  
Ladies Gents' and Children's Beavers,  
Hats and Bonnets,  
Ladies' and children's Shoes,  
Fools Cap & Letter Paper,  
Account & School Books, Slates &c.  
Groceries, China, glass & Earthenware,  
Glass and Japan Candelsticks,  
Cutlery &c. &c.

St. Andrews, November 12, 1834.

**Notice.**

WHEREAS William Babcock, administrator upon the estate of PETER J. LACKIE late of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Mariner, deceased, has this day presented the account of the estate of the said Peter J. Lackie for allowance: all persons interested are hereby notified, to appear at the office of the subscriber, in Saint Andrews on SATURDAY the FOURTEENTH of February next, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, to shew cause, if any or either of them, have, why the said account should not be allowed.

H. HATCH

St. Andrews, 1st Dec. 1834.

**NOTICE.**

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH DESS, late of this Town, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

S. FRYE, A. L. STREET, Executors.

B. ROBINSON, St. Andrews, Feb. 24, 1835.

**NEW GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell at his store by private contract,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS—

A General assortment of Drapery Goods, Gentlemen's CLOATHING, BRANDY and Jamaica RUM, WINES and Molasses, 20 Barrels Sup. Fine FLOUR, 10 Barrels prime CIDER, 200 Bushels POTATOES, 900 Gallons draught ALE, 700 do. London PORTER, 120 Gross CORKS.

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

J. B. BROWN, St. Andrews, Feb. 26, 1835.

**MANN'S HOTEL.**

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

TRAVELLERS can procure superior accommodation at the above Establishment; where a good Larder, and the choicest Wines and Liquors are constantly provided. Every attention paid to Ladies and Gentlemen going by the STEAM-BOATS and PACKETS.

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

GOOD STABLES &c. FOR HORSES.

**NOTICE.**

Charlotte SS.

At a Special Sessions of the Peace, holden at St. Andrews in and for the County aforesaid; at the Court House, the eighteenth day of March in the fifth year of His present Majesty's Reign.

Present Peter Stubbs, William Ker, Thomas Jones, Moses Vernon, Frisram Moore, John Wilson, James Douglas, James Rait, Joshua Knight, and John M. Laughton, Esquires, Justices.

The matter of appointing five suitable persons to be Commissioners for regulating and conducting the driving of Timber and Sawlogs on the River Magaguadavic and its branches being taken into consideration.

Ordered, the clerk that James Brown, Joseph Wilson, James Fraser, Jagg. William Wrightlock, and James Gargan, be commissioners for the above purpose to continue and be in office, until others be appointed in their stead.

H. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

St. Andrews, March 18, 1835.

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL & EMIGRANT SOCIETY.**

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, BART.

Patron.

Notice is hereby given that the Charlotte County Agricultural and Emigrant Society offer the following PREMIUMS, with this condition that the samples which may be produced shall be considered worthy of a Premium.

1st. £2 10 0 for the best Essay on the nature and causes of the disease in Potatoes and failure in the crop, and on the means of preventing or palliating it in future; embracing the writer's views on the best mode of culture.

2d. £2 0 0 for a sample of Wheat, the best in quality and greatest in quantity, not less than 25 Bushels per acre, and

£1 0 0 for the second best.

3d. £1 10 0 in the same manner for Barley, not less than 40 Bushels per acre, and

£1 0 0 for the second best.

4th. £1 10 0 in the same manner for Oats, not less than 30 Bushels per acre, weighing at least 40lbs per Bushel, raised on lea ground, and

£1 0 0 for the second best.

Candidates for the above premiums to accompany their sample by an account of the soil, how prepared, time and quantity per acre sowed, when reaped and other circumstances of culture.

5th. £3 0 0 for the best stall-fed fat Ox, &c. for the second best, reference being had to the cheapest mode of fattening them. It is indispensably necessary that the competitor submit to the Society a written account of the method pursued, and the animals must have been at least one year in the County to the maker of the Best Drill Plough and Harrow manufactured in this County.

The articles to be left with the Secretary of the Society in Saint Andrews, by the 31st of December 1835, except the Ox or Oxen, which must be produced in Saint Andrews, on the 2d Tuesday in April 1835.

By order of the Board,

PETER STUBBS, Secretary.

St. Andrews, 1st Dec. 1834.

**WANTED.**

An Apprentice to the Tailoring business, or from the Country would be preferred.

JAMES GARRETT

**FOR SALE.**

200 ACRES of land situated on the Fredericton Road three miles from Trues; this land is not surpassed in quality or growth by any in the Country.

Likewise 100 acres in the Parish of St. Andrews, eight miles from St. Andrews, adjoining M. Lauchlans ferry.

Likewise 100 acres on the Fredericton road one mile from Connick's; there is a good Barn on the premises, the land cuts about 12 tons Hay annually this land with a little improvement is considered the making of as good a Farm as any in the parish.

Also that two story House in the Town of St. Andrews, occupied by Mr. Morrell, this stand is not excelled by any in the town; the present occupied lease expires 1st day of May next; this House unless sold will be leased to any person by making early application.

Also,

That commodious House owned and occupied by the subscriber at the Edge in the Parish of St. Stephens.

Terms moderate.

WILLIAM EILLS, Ledge St. Stephens, 18th April, 1834.

**NOTICE.**

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of late Nicholas Johnson, of Saint Andrews, Farmer, are requested to present the same duly attested to the Subscribers within twelve months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOS. JOHNSON, Executors.

D. W. JACK, St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1835.

**SALE OF VALUABLE CROWN LANDS.**

Under the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THE Undermentioned superior and highly eligible Surveyed Tracts

