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THE  
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SCHOOL.

ER began to inform the  
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Mrs. De Berger with  
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—Mrs De Berger will  
ing branches, viz  
Chronology, Composi-  
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o Mrs. De B. at Mrs.  
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tion.

a purchasing a Note of  
about of Robert Gentry  
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as I have not received  
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ROBERT ROSS.

September, 1834.

Sale.

o PROPERTY Situate in  
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IE FARM.  
d acres of excellent sit-  
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the premises are a most  
ne—on new.  
d low and on liberal en-  
y will then be leased for  
e. None need apply to  
immediations.  
S. G. M. PORTER.  
August 24th 1834.

IVILEGE.

hat valuable water pri-  
Chamcook Lake, con-  
half of Land; also the  
DAMS on the second  
ss,—the whole embrac-  
peculiar importance  
particulars inquire at  
SAMUEL RYE.

THE

STANDARD.

EVERY THURSDAY.

New Brunswick, by

N. SMITH.

Subscription.

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EDWARD BROWN, Esq.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835.	SUN.	MOON.	High
APR.	1835.	1835.	1835.
1	5 39	6 21	10 50
2	5 37	6 23	11 58
3	5 35	6 25	12 40
4	5 34	6 26	1 50
5	5 33	6 28	2 38
6	5 31	6 29	3 19
7	5 30	6 30	4 10

MOON'S PHASES.  
First Qr. 6h 4h 46 a.m. Last Qr. 19h 6h 30m p.m.  
Full - 13th 2h 30 a.m. New - 27th 4h 35m p.m.  
Mean Equation—Watch fast - 3 Minutes.

ON THE POTATO.

Mr. Hickey, of Sackville-street, has com-  
municated to the *Irish Farmer's Journal* a  
very singular and successful experiment  
which has been tried upon the potato in the  
county of Dublin.

A gentleman who holds a farm of 150 acres  
planted in the usual manner 34 acres under  
potatoes, in the year 1832; the result, was,  
a complete failure and a total loss of the  
crop. This induced him to try many experi-  
ments upon the root, all of which failed ex-  
cept the following, which exceeded his most  
sanguine expectations. He took six potatoes  
and divided them into twenty cuts—he then  
got a large basin of water, into which he put  
a cup full of salt and a piece of blue-stone  
about the size of walnut. He put ten of the  
cuts into the basin, and let them remain there  
one entire night. On the following day he  
procured a very strong microscope, through  
which he examined the entire twenty cuts.  
On the ten cuts which were not immersed in  
the basin he distinctly perceived many small  
white particles, like eggs; and these cuts  
which were immersed presented no such ap-  
pearance whatsoever. This discovery urged  
him to follow up the examination attentively,  
and every day for a short period he continu-  
ed to watch the appearance of the aforesaid  
matter. The result was, that those white  
globular particles were animalcules, for in a  
few days they became quite visible to the na-  
ked eye in the form of little worms or maggots.  
The cuts that had been steeped never showed  
the slightest appearance of any such thing,  
and they retained their solidity and firmness  
when the other ten cuts were completely de-  
cayed and rotted. Still unwilling to believe,  
without further proof, he tried the experiment  
five or six times and planted them, distinctly  
marking a division between those cuts that  
were steeped and those that were not. The  
consequence was, the almost total failure of  
the one kind and the complete success of the  
other, placed the question beyond the possi-  
bility of a doubt. He considers that the air  
has a powerful effect upon the potato, and  
may sometimes impregnate it with this de-  
structive matter. He is a gentleman of un-  
doubted respectability and veracity, and will  
come forward, if required, to verify the truth  
of this statement.

Communications.

To the ELECTORS and NON-ELECTORS  
of the County of Charlotte.

Gentlemen,  
A report has been industriously circulated  
throughout the County, "that I voted against  
the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Saint  
Andrews, praying for the repeal of the duties  
on wheat flour and dead meats." This there-  
fore is to inform you that the above report is  
utterly false. You will perceive by the Stan-  
dard of the 19th of February last, that the  
House divided on this petition no less than  
four times, and that in all these divisions I  
voted for it, and my name is there recorded  
accordingly. I also voted against the report  
of the select Committee to whom it was refer-  
red, and the greater part of the article pur-  
porting to be my speech upon that occasion  
is nonsense, and such as I never uttered.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful Servant,  
JAMES BROWN JUN.  
Saint David, March 23, 1835.

FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Editor,  
I was pleased to find in your paper of last week  
that a Law had passed authorising the Magis-  
trates to lay before the Grand Jury, the ac-  
counts in this County to let the people of the  
County see how the money which is collect-  
ed for licences and for the assessments and  
money received for delinquent Jurors—is ex-  
pended.

I hope the Grand Jury will enquire first,  
has the Justices accounted to the County  
Treasurer for all fines and other money col-  
lected by them for county purposes? Has  
the Sheriff accounted for all fines received by  
him for delinquent Jurors?

The Clerk of the Court to exhibit an ac-  
count of all money received by him for Licen-  
ces and for Legislative grants &c. And that  
the different collectors of rates in each Parish  
should exhibit their account of what money  
they have collected, and at the same time  
to show that they have put the list of delin-  
quents in the hands of Magistrates to collect.  
The County Treasurer to exhibit his account  
of the money he has received and paid away,  
and what is due by the County.

SAINT ANDREWS  
STANDARD,  
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 27. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. Thursday, April 2, 1835.

The Clerk of the Court should hand to the  
Grand Jury a list of all the demands against  
the County up to the April Sessions in each  
year. By the Grand Jury having this infor-  
mation before them, they can then not only  
see the state of the County funds, but what  
Parishes are delinquent in paying their as-  
sessments, and if those persons who have re-  
ceived the money belonging to the County  
have faithfully accounted for the same; for if  
they have not, the Grand Jury will, no doubt,  
present them to the County, so that the court  
may proceed against them as the Law directs.  
I am &c.  
Your Obedt. Servt.  
AN OLD GRAND JURY-MAN.  
St. Andrews, 30th March, 1835.

New-Brunswick.  
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
Saturday, March 14.  
TIMBER LICENCES AND ADDITIONAL  
TONNAGE.

On motion of Mr. Wyer.  
"Whereas, by the recent regulations re-  
lative to the granting of Licences to cut  
Timber, Mill, and other Lumber, on Crown  
Lands, published in the Royal Gazette of  
11th instant, by the Commissioner of Crown  
Lands, it appears, that in future, Permits for  
Timber Berths of unlimited extent for a term  
of five years will be granted, and also, that  
an additional Tonnage Duty of 6d per ton on  
Timber, 6d per thousand on White Pine,  
and 1s. per thousand on Spruce Mill Lum-  
ber will be required: And Whereas, such  
regulations, with others of a very objection-  
able nature, will not only open a door to the  
granting of very extensive reserves, and there-  
by throw a decided advantage into the hands  
of Capitalists, to the manifest injury of the  
enterprising Trader and Lumberer, but by  
increasing the duty, tend greatly to embar-  
rass and injure the Trade, the old rate of  
duty having been found by experience even  
greater than the Trade will bear: therefore  
Resolved, That an humble Address be  
presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant  
Governor, praying that he will be pleased to  
prevent the above mentioned regulations, so  
far as relates to the granting of Timber Berths  
of an unlimited extent, and the increasing  
the Tonnage Duty on Timber and Mill Lum-  
ber, from going into operation, the same  
being calculated, in the opinion of this House  
very materially to injure the Trade and pros-  
perity of the Country."

QUIT RENTS AND CASUAL REVENUE.  
To the King, Most Excellent Majesty.  
The humble address of the House of Assembly.  
May it please Your Majesty.

"The Assembly of New Brunswick aching  
most humbly beg leave to approach Your  
Majesty with these sentiments of loyalty and  
affection, for which this Colony has been so  
greatly distinguished.

"Having been informed, by Message from  
the Lieutenant Governor of the Province,  
that he had received instructions from Your  
Majesty's Government to resume the collec-  
tion of the Quit Rents, unless such an offer  
of a permanent annual grant should be made  
to Your Majesty to commute the said Rents,  
as would induce their suspension until Your  
Majesty's pleasure should be known; the  
Assembly felt, that under the peculiar cir-  
cumstances of the Country, they could not be  
justified in making such offer, but that they  
would be best discharging the high and re-  
sponsible obligations they owed their consti-  
tuents, in bringing the subject under Your  
Majesty's most gracious notice, and in a free  
and frank manner afford Your Majesty the  
reasons which actuated them in their deci-  
sion, in the hope that they will be favourably  
considered by Your Majesty, and lead to the  
results prayed for.

"The Assembly deem it unnecessary to  
advert to the vexatious and almost obsolete  
nature of the claim, the length of time which  
elapsed (47 years) before it was demanded,  
and the fact of such a reservation in the  
grants being considered of so little conse-  
quence, that in the numerous transfers of  
Land it has practically lost sight of: These  
are matters which have previously been  
urged on the consideration of Your Majesty  
and Your Royal Predecessor; neither will the  
Assembly dwell upon the litigation and con-  
fusion which will inevitably ensue upon any  
attempt to enforce this impolitic exaction;  
but they do most humbly contend, with all due  
submission, that no necessity exists in this  
Province to make the collection as a provision  
for any part of the Civil List; and they have  
good reasons for believing that the want of a  
sufficient amount to provide for the Civil Es-  
tablishment of the Province is the only ground  
for resorting to these Rents. In taking this  
view of the subject the Assembly are just-  
ified, by reference to the Attorney General's  
letter to the Lieutenant Governor, laid before  
the Legislature in 1833, in which he states

that the Quit Rents were "dues necessary  
for the support of the Civil Establishment of  
the Colony," and also by Sir Colin Camp-  
bell's Speech at the opening of the Legisla-  
ture in Nova Scotia, wherein it is clearly set  
forth, that if any other resources had been at  
the disposal of Your Majesty within that Pro-  
vince, which could have been made available  
for the payment of the Civil List, no claim for  
these Rents would ever have been exacted.

"The Assembly call Your Majesty's at-  
tention to the relative situation of New  
Brunswick and Nova Scotia with regard to  
the Crown Revenues: In the former they  
are in a most flourishing condition, and not-  
withstanding the excessively high Salaries of  
some of the Officers and the contingent ex-  
penses connected with the Civil Establish-  
ment, chargeable on the said Revenues,  
there is a surplus of about £7,000 per an-  
num, after paying what is called the estab-  
lished Civil List, at Your Majesty's dis-  
posal, independently of the large amount that is  
and will be paid in by the Nova Scotia and  
New Brunswick Land Company: Our sister  
Province, on the other hand, does not possess  
such advantages; the Casual and Territorial  
Revenues there not being nearly sufficient  
for the ordinary purposes of Government, and it  
is but just and fair that Colonies circumstanced  
as both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick  
are, should support their several Civil Es-  
tablishments from Revenues arising within  
their respective Territories, without, as for-  
merly, looking for any provision from the Im-  
perial Parliament, it is not to be wondered at  
that a grant should be sought for by Your  
Majesty's Government from the Legislature  
of Nova Scotia to make up any annual defi-  
ciency that had arisen, while at the same  
time it afforded Your Majesty an opportuni-  
ty of cancelling a claim upon the inhabitants  
of that Province, the collection of which have  
caused much dissatisfaction.

"The Assembly trust that Your Majesty  
will see the striking difference in the cir-  
cumstances of the two Colonies; the one with  
a flourishing Revenue under no Legislative  
control, without the least necessity of Your  
Majesty being obliged to apply any new bur-  
then upon Your most faithful subjects, by the  
imposition of additional Duties on the sources  
whence those Revenues are derived, or to re-  
sort to a claim always considered harassing  
and objectionable in its nature, and though  
small when individually applied, vexatious in  
principle and extremely expensive in enforce-  
ing; the other without an amount of similar  
resources to pay its Civil Establishments, and  
consequently affording Your Majesty reason-  
able grounds of resorting to means at Your  
Majesty's disposal to induce the Legislature  
to make up the deficiency.

"Nor can the Assembly conceive from a  
dispassionate retrospective consideration of  
the growth of this Colony, and the facilities  
which it affords to the prosecution of an at-  
tainment of honorable independence to the  
industrious settler, if a judicious policy were  
observed in the management of the Crown  
Lands and Forests, that there will be such  
a falling off of Your Majesty's Revenues,  
as will make it indispensably necessary for at  
future appeal being made to the Legisla-  
ture to grant any portion of the Civil List  
from other Revenues created by them, on  
the contrary they are of opinion, if these  
Revenues are properly husbanded they will  
continue to afford Your Majesty a large an-  
nual surplus, after paying the necessary Civil  
charges of the Province; and in this they  
are borne out by the receipts of the last  
three years, the recent competition for wild  
Lands, and the unexpected investments of  
the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land  
Company, by which a great amount of British  
Capital and British Industry has been  
diverted to and concentrated in New-  
Brunswick.

"But the Assembly are of opinion, that  
to make this a matter of certainty it will be  
necessary that a reduction of some of the  
Salaries chargeable upon Your Majesty's  
Revenues should receive Your Majesty's gra-  
cious consideration, as they are entirely be-  
yond the circumstances of the Country to  
afford, and so far above those allowed other  
Officers of great responsibility and of Pro-  
vincial appointment, that the Assembly sin-  
cerely trust Your Majesty will bring down  
the Salaries alluded to, in such a degree as  
will, in some measure, comport with those  
paid for by the Colony, and they subjoin a  
Schedule, to which they humbly beg refer-  
ence.

"The Assembly urge this, with due sub-  
mission, on your Majesty's due considera-  
tion, as of all others deserving particular  
attention, for, independently of other reasons  
which might be given to your Majesty the  
very fact of such enormous Salaries being  
enjoyed by a few individuals in a young  
Country, where wealth is comparatively un-  
known, has a tendency to encourage and  
promote habits of extravagance and luxury  
among those of moderate incomes, (with  
whom alone they can associate) which fre-  
quently end in poverty and distress.

"There is another subject of deep and vi-  
tal importance to this Colony, which they  
have to bring under the notice of Your Ma-  
jesty, and to which Your Majesty's gracious

attention is sought by your faithful commons.

"It is universally understood as well as ge-  
nerally believed, that the Commissioner of  
Crown Lands is subject to no efficient control;  
duties for Licences to cut Timber on Crown  
Lands have been at different times increased,  
and within a few days an additional Duty of  
33 1-3 per cent on Timber has been laid,  
the price of Lands has been and is fluctuating  
but constantly advancing; and the power  
with which he is vested is generally viewed  
by the Mercantile and Lumbering interests  
of the Country with such alarm that an op-  
inion very generally prevails, exactions of  
such magnitude might be required at a mo-  
ment's notice as materially to affect, if not  
altogether to destroy, the export Trade of the  
Country. The Assembly beseech Your  
Majesty graciously to afford them infor-  
mation on these points, and that Your Majesty  
will not allow any increase to be made here-  
after, either in the price of Timber or Wild  
Lands, until the intention be made known to  
Your faithful Commons, in order, that if they  
think such increase not called for, time may  
be afforded them to lay their reasons at the  
Foot of the Throne; intimately acquainted  
as they are with all Sections of the Pro-  
vince, and deeply interested in its settlement  
and improvement.

"The Assembly need scarcely mention  
that they are ready, as they have always been,  
to provide for the Civil Establishment of the  
Province, upon a scale commensurate with  
its resources; in the event of all the Crown  
Revenues in the Colony being placed under  
the control of the Legislature, and the sources  
whence they are derived; but this, from the  
recent Dispatches of the Secretary of  
State for the Colonies, appears far from being  
the intention of Your Majesty's Government.  
yet they cannot refrain from urging on Your  
Royal consideration, the benefits which  
would result to Your Majesty and the people  
of this Province, by placing the net pro-  
ceeds of these Revenues under the control  
of the Legislature, as it must be manifest  
to Your Majesty that they have means of know-  
ing the proper objects for public encourage-  
ment, which cannot be available to Your  
Majesty's Government.

"The Assembly, in conclusion, most hum-  
bly trust, that for the reasons stated, and  
others which have formerly been brought  
under Your Majesty's notice, Your Majesty  
will be graciously pleased to dispense with  
the collection of the Quit Rents in this Pro-  
vince, and that Your Majesty will be pleased  
to give these their other representations such  
consideration as to Your Majesty may seem  
meet.

(Signed) "CHARLES SIMONDS,  
Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Schedule of Salaries proposed as charge-  
able upon the Casual and Territorial Re-  
venues and contingencies of Office, which are  
supposed amply sufficient, considering the  
circumstances of the Country:

The Lieutenant Governor, during the Ad-  
ministration of Sir Archibald Campbell, the  
same as at present.

	Currency.
His Successor in the Admin- istration,	£2,500 0 0
The Chief Justice, in Lieu of all fees and travelling expenses,	1,000 0 0
The three Puisne Judges each £900 in lieu of all Fees and travelling expenses,	2,700 0 0
The present Com- missioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General,	1,000 0 0
His Successor in Office,	600 0 0
Indoor establishment of office, Provincial Secy.,	1,000 0 0
His Successor in office,	600 0 0
Indoor establishment of office, The Auditor and receiver Ge- nerals, each £300,	600 0 0

And upon the death, retire-  
ment, removal or promotion of  
the present Auditor and Receiver  
Generals, or either of them,  
the Offices respectively, should  
be discontinued, and all accounts  
of the receipts and expenditure  
of the Crown Revenues be annu-  
ally in detail laid before the house  
of Assembly for enquiry, which  
would render the Office of Au-  
ditor General unnecessary and  
that the Crown Revenues be  
paid into the provincial Treasury  
and be received and paid by the  
Treasurer without any charge  
for such service.

Private Secretary to the Go- vernor,	900 0 0
Government Contingencies,	300 0 0
Annual allowance to College,	9,400 0 0
Total currency,	1,100 0 0
	£10,500 0 0

"The above are considered sufficient for  
the Salaries of the Officers above alluded to,  
and ample allowance has been made for the  
Indoor establishments and contingencies.

"The Assembly cannot see any reasonable  
ground why there should be any Salaries in  
the Province beyond those enjoyed by the

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL.

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

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL, P.M.

Puisse Judges, except those of the Lieutenant  
Governor and Chief Justice.

"The Treasurer of the Province (an office  
of great responsibility and labour) receives  
an annual Salary of £600 currency, per an-  
num, besides an allowance for a Clerk, Office  
hire and contingencies, of about £300."

Monday, 10th March.  
Mr. Wyer, from the Committee appointed  
to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant  
Governor with the Address of this House of  
the 14th instant, upon the subject of Tonnage  
Duties and Licences for cutting Timber and  
Mill Lumber on Crown Lands, reported,  
that they had attended to that duty; and that  
His Excellency was pleased, to make the  
following reply:—

"Gentlemen,  
"The Regulations referred to in the Ad-  
dress of the House of Assembly just read was  
framed after much deliberation, and were in-  
tended in their result to have a very different  
effect from that contemplated by the House;  
and I still confidently hope, that in their op-  
erations they will be found beneficial to the  
interests of the Lumbering Trade of the Pro-  
vince. Should, however, these anticipations  
unfortunately not be realized, then shall I  
most readily direct the adoption of such mea-  
sures as will meet the exigency of the case."

Tuesday, 17th March.  
A Message from His Excellency the Lieut-  
enant Governor, by Mr. Jucett, Gentleman  
Usher of the Black-Rod, requiring the im-  
mediate attendance of the House in the Council  
Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned,  
Mr. Speaker reported, that he addressed His  
Excellency to the following effect:—

May it please your Excellency,  
The Assembly during the present Session,  
diligently applied themselves to the consid-  
eration of all matters which have been brought  
before them: Many Bills have been passed  
which, I trust, will in their operation, prove  
beneficial to the Province.

The Assembly also passed an Appropria-  
tion Bill, wherein provision was made for the  
payment of the Ordinary Services—for im-  
proving the Roads of communication—for  
erecting and preparing Bridges—for support-  
ing Institutions of acknowledged public ben-  
efit—for encouraging the establishment of  
others of a like character, and for satisfying  
many just individual claims upon the Treas-  
ury: This Bill also made provision for the  
payment of the expenses of the Speaker and  
Members of the Assembly, agreeable to the  
usage which has invariably prevailed for  
Thirty four years—a provision which is es-  
sential for the preservation of the rights of  
the constituency of the Province. Provision  
was not made in this Bill for the payment of  
the expenses of the Members of the Legisla-  
tive Council, no precedent for such provision  
being found in the Journals of the Assembly;  
the Assembly, moreover, considered that  
such provision would have been inexpedient  
and improper.

The loss of the Appropriations of the pre-  
sent Session, is most deeply to be lamented;  
—great inconvenience will thereby be ex-  
perienced by such Public Officers as depend  
upon annual grants, and by all persons who  
have just claims upon the Treasury; the gen-  
eral improvement of the country will be ar-  
rested, and the usefulness of Institutions of  
acknowledged public benefit may be most in-  
juriouly affected.

Under these unfortunate and discouraging  
circumstances, I feel assured that Your Ex-  
cellency will adopt such measures, as to your  
Excellency may seem best calculated to avert  
or to mitigate, the evils which are now im-  
pending over the Province.

The Assembly have also passed a bill to  
continue and amend the acts for raising a re-  
venue, by the operation of which a sufficient  
sum will be received into the Treasury, to  
have carried the Appropriation Bill, into full  
effect.

This Bill I now present to Your Excellen-  
cy, on behalf of His Majesty's faithful and  
loyal Subjects the Commons of New Brun-  
swick, and pray Your Excellency's assent  
thereto.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the Packet Ship Or-  
bit, we have received Kingston papers to the  
14th ult. inclusive.

KINGSTON, Feb. 14.—The intelligence  
from the windward Islands is highly gratify-  
ing, as the following extract of a letter, dated  
2d. Feb., from an eminent mercantile house  
in Barbadoes, fully testifies:

"All our Islands are perfectly tranquil, and  
the new system is working well—indeed as  
well as its warmest supporters could wish,  
and I yet hope for better days for the West  
Indies."

The accounts from the Country are on the  
whole favorable, although on some properties  
it is stated that sufficient is not performed.—  
On other properties the usual quantum of la-  
bour is obtained, owing we suppose to the  
judicious management of the gentleman under  
whose direction these are placed.

The apprentices on Belvidere Estate are  
said to be highly incensed at the transpor-  
tation of the two incendiaries from that prop-  
erty, loudly declaring that the woman who in-  
cited those two men to commit the act, should  
have been tried and hanged, as she was the  
guilty person.

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available



## Communications.

FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR,

The loss of the Appropriation Bill at the Session of our Legislature, must doubtless cause great dissatisfaction throughout the Country, and a heavy responsibility rests upon those who caused it; the blame will no doubt be variously attributed, by some to the Legislative Council and by others to the House of Assembly according to the different parties or principles they may espouse. The Editor of the *City Gazette* has thought fit to adopt the latter opinion, and has inserted an Editorial reflecting in strong and almost vituperative terms on the House of Assembly, for their share in the transaction. I must say however that little deference is due to the expressed opinion of the St. John Editors from the line of conduct they have latterly pursued.

Instead of attempting to enlighten the public mind by a cool and impartial discussion of important Questions, of which our Provincial politics are by no means destitute, and of which Members pay may be considered as one; which at the same time that it elicited information, might also furnish specimens of style and argument calculated to raise the character of their Newspapers, in some degree corresponding with the importance of the City and the lead which it takes or would take in politics. Instead of this I say, they content themselves with harsh and indiscriminate censure, using assertions without proof, and advancing things dogmatically without attempting to deal in the why and wherefore. It would seem by their constant and unmeaning abuse of the House of Assembly, that it was to be made a butt for ridicule—a sort of whatstone, for Editorial wit, or to use a vulgar phrase, a ready and convenient Chopping block.

After following this plan so successfully, as to deprive the House of Assembly, as far as in them lies, of almost every other title to public esteem, they will at least be disposed to allow them the praise of good nature, of putting up quietly with a quantum of abuse, a small portion of which at a former period would have caused some of those Editors a trip to Fredericton.

In the present case, selfish motives are once attributed to the Members of Assembly without attempting to lay such a statement of facts before the public and reasoning thereupon as would enable them to judge for themselves; or explaining the constitutional principle involved in the question of members pay. From the warmth which the Editor displays, it would almost seem that he was to suffer in his pocket by the loss of the Appropriation Bill; he may perhaps be apathy interested in some of those absurd and improper grants which were made the last year, for the almost especial benefit of St. John; the payment of which is of course suspended for the present, and they could possibly be thrown out in future, would well remunerate the Province for the mischance of this year.

I shall now proceed to state the circumstances connected with the loss of the Appropriation Bill, as also to make observations thereon.

In the Session of 1833, His Majesty's Government recommended to the House of Assembly to make provision for paying the members of the Legislative Council; this proposal was fully discussed at the time and rejected by a large majority. The succeeding year the application was renewed with no better success, the House coming to a resolution that they saw no good reason for altering the opinion expressed by them the year before. It is true some of the members of the House declared at the time they could see no difference whatever between the two branches of the Legislature as to the right of remuneration for their services; which opinion was also upheld without the walls; and has since been reiterated and strongly insisted on by his Honor the Chief Justice as President of the Council (high authority indeed) and even many of those who hold a contrary opinion are somewhat at a loss for arguments to support it. It is not my purpose to investigate this point; as to do justice to it would necessarily take up too much time. I will however submit the following hints for the consideration of those who are disposed to look into this subject minutely, by which they will see that there is in reality a marked difference if not indeed a very wide distinction between the two.

The Members of Assembly are chosen by the People and if paid at all, it is the people's money they receive.

The Council is appointed by the Government and their peculiar province is not to do the people's business or to watch over their interests, but to form a barrier against the encroachments of the Democracy.

The people if they become dissatisfied with any of their representatives, may decline re-electing them. But not so with the Councilors; over them the people have no control and should their pay ever be fixed, no matter how onerous, they must be continued.

The House of Assembly being individually chosen to represent distinct and separate sections of the Province must necessarily belong to the Province to remote parts of the Province; and are therefore paid to greater ex-

pose in attending the sittings of the Legislature; but this is not necessarily the case with Councilors, who may as well be, as indeed most of them are, resident at the seat of Government and of course their Legislative duties are attended with less inconvenience to themselves.

One more argument and though last perhaps not least is that the number of representatives is limited by Law; whereas the Government may appoint what number of Councilors it please—who, if there was a law for paying them, would of course be saddled as a burden on the people; and that even the small contemplated allowance might be an inducement further to increase the number to an inconvenient degree, is thought by no means unlikely by those who have observed the grasping disposition of some of the higher classes, for which nothing seems too great or too little. It long established usage or precedent would have any weight; we might look at the customs of the British Parliament—The House of Lords at no time ever set up the slightest pretensions to pay, while it is expressly allowed to the Commons if they choose to take it; neither is there any Province in the British Dominions that we know of where the Councilors receive pay. It is true an act did once pass our Legislature a long time ago for that purpose but was disallowed at Home.

Neither is the argument on the other side strengthened by the circumstance of such a measure having been recommended lately from Home—considering that it was done by a Whig Ministry—it was perhaps intended by them as an experiment, and if successful here, then to be afterwards adopted in the Provinces and it is not the first time we have heard of being solicited for the purpose of making new trials in Legislation—These suggestions are thrown out for the benefit of those who profess not to see any distinction between the two branches of the Legislature, if they wish for further information on the subject, they will find it in that elegant and able protest of the Honorable Mr. SIMONDS, which is entered on the Council Journal, and is well worth their reading. There were not wanting those who predicted that at some future time, to wit, whenever the law providing for the payment of the Speaker and Members of Assembly, which was coeval with the exertions of the then House should expire, and then the two bodies would stand on an equal footing; and the Council would then be prepared to enforce their claims; and from the way in which this was expressed, it would appear as though they thought of an event "devoutly to be wished for."

That event was hastened by the dissolution of the late House; the Council were thereby placed in their late commanding attitude, and without venturing to assign that as one of the principal motives for dissolving the House, yet I cannot forbear remarking that no political result whatever has arisen which could reasonably be expected to arise from that measure, except the late contest about pay and the consequent loss of the Appropriation Bill.

Early in the last Session a Bill was brought in to provide for the expenses of the Legislature, including the President and Members of His Majesty's Legislative Council, by a member who is known as the staunch friend of the higher classes, and who is so far from worthy that he does things openly and deals in no half measures.

This gentleman was candid enough to say that if the Members of Assembly expected or desired pay for themselves, the only way to insure it was by passing the bill in its then shape and intimating what course the Council would pursue in case of the bill failing.

Had the House of Assembly been actuated by the mere selfish motive of securing their pay for themselves, it could have been easily done by complying with the demands of the Council; but they were fully determined that no consideration whatever should induce them to do. The bill was therefore amended by striking out that part which went to provide for the payment of the President and Members of the Council, and the title to that of a bill to provide for the payment of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly. In this bill the allowance was reduced down to £40; for which the House has been justly blamed. If they were to be compensated for their time and expenses, such compensation ought to be an adequate one; some reflections had indeed been cast upon Members pay being too high, but they came from a very suspicious quarter. It was never understood that the people generally found fault with the allowance of £50; and while they expressed no dissatisfaction, there was no reason why others should be so very sensitive on the subject; at all events the sum should not have been reduced below £40.

But the fact was the House of Assembly deprecated exceedingly any collision with His Majesty's Council. They knew too well the injury it might cause to the country; to avert which they had on several former occasions given way to the assumptions of that honorable body, and in the present instance they were willing to deprive them of all minor pretences for throwing out the bill.

Subsequent proceedings are well known, the bill was sent up to the Council, when by a resolution, calculated certainly to confer any thing but credit to their Journals, it was thrown out.

It must here be observed that the attitude assumed by the Council was one quite novel in the history of parliamentary proceedings; regardless of the practice of the House of Lords as well as of every Legislative Council in the King's Dominions—regardless also of those constitutional principles, which sense and reason must enforce and which are obvious to every reflecting mind—They

insisted upon it as just and reasonable the Council should be paid; and in default of that, refuse their assent to paying the Members of the House of Assembly, a custom warranted by parliamentary proceedings as well in the Mother country as the Colonies; has been in use here for the last thirty five years; and the expediency and propriety of which they do not themselves deny. The resolve adopted by them on that occasion, penned by the President of the Council himself (as is said), supported by his authority and influence, and carried by a considerable majority, will serve as a memorial how far a public body may be led away by interested motives to lose sight of their own dignity.

After the rejection of the bill the next step taken by the Assembly was to pass a resolution for the pay of the Speaker and Members and send it up to the same late with the bill. Then came the crisis—There were obviously but two modes of proceeding left, one of which was to give up the point quickly and submit to the loss of pay, or to add the rejected resolution to the Appropriation Bill. Some of the Members of the Assembly, who either favored the views of the Council, or wished to abolish pay altogether, (for reasons best known to themselves) were for adopting the former course. Others who were strenuous for what they conceived to be rights of the people were for the latter; a large number of the members were however, in the middle course, which was not to include all the appropriations in one bill but only a part of them, and add the rejected item to them. This would probably have been the plan pursued, but when it came to be put in practice it was found impossible to agree upon the selection, some were for retaining the Great Road appropriations, others the Bye roads, others again the ordinary services, in short it was found that each member had his own particular views and it was like going into committees of supply again, consequently it was found imperative if any thing was done at all to put the whole in one bill. It was vain to deny that into doing the House was aware of the risk incurred, but as they were not the aggressors, they did not suffer themselves to be swayed by any consideration of what the Council might do. They took such steps as they thought necessary for asserting the rights of their constituents, with regard to the consequences. The result is known—The Council is without an appropriation act for this year, the roads must go unprovided for—Public Officers unpaid, and works of improvement suspended. The question then arises, who is to blame—the Editor of the *City Gazette* in order to settle this goes no further back than the mere adding of the obnoxious item to the appropriation bill, which in his opinion completely justified the Council;—if however he had looked a little further into the proceedings of the Honorable Council, discovering as they do from the beginning a regular design on their part to encroach upon the established order of things, by setting up a new and unfounded claim for themselves, and in default of that being complied with, to withhold from the House of Assembly, that which by long usage they were entitled to; then he could not but admit the necessity of resorting to some coercive measures; and if so, what other course presented itself but the one that was adopted; even the minority whom he lauds so highly admitted the necessity of it, and could suggest no better expedient than simply putting it off for another year. Now I do contend that the expedient of putting off would have been one of the worst that could be resorted to, if there must be hostilities, the country is as well prepared for them this year as it would be the next; a mere postponement of the contest might be mistaken for patient acquiescence, and the Council would probably in that case be prepared to persevere in the same course. It is indeed matter of regret that the country is about to sustain a temporary inconvenience, by means of this struggle. But I once more repeat that it was not selfishness on the part of the House of Assembly that produced it. If any such motive existed, it was rather discoverable in the conduct of some in the minority, who availed themselves of that position in which their affluent circumstances placed them, to put on a show of disinterestedness, and thereby throw the odium of vindictive popular right on others. If indeed the people do not think the right of paying their own representatives worth contending for, the sooner they take some constitutional mode of expressing themselves the better; then no person would presume to offer himself as a Candidate for that office, unless he could afford to discharge the office gratuitously; whenever public opinion or the altered circumstances of the country shall produce such a material alteration in the state of affairs, then it will be right and proper for all persons concerned to govern themselves accordingly; but in the mean time not to be forced into it by any attitude which His Majesty's Council may think proper to assume.

GRACCHUS.

FOR THE STANDARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ST. JOHN CITY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a public Journalist, you profess to be an exposé of abuses; a fair discussor of public measures, and an impartial and candid reporter of the sayings and doings of the House of Assembly. Was it in this character that you wrote the article which was copied in the last Saint Andrews Standard? You say, "after much angry discussion on many insignificant points, the Session has terminated its unprofitable labours." Will you permit me, who knows perhaps just as much about the matter as you do, to inform

you and the public, that this concise description of yours is totally destitute of what you, no doubt, consider a very trifling particular! The late Session compared with the seven previous ones, has been remarkable for candour and good feeling; nor has one angry debate occurred. The insignificant points of useless discussion by you mentioned are matter of record, and do not therefore admit of any mistake; a few of them may be thus enumerated. The Statute Labour Act carefully remodelled, and the scale of labour gradually extended from two days to twenty, which formerly ranged from two days to six.

The privilege of examining and reporting upon all public receipts and expenditures, extended to Grand Jurors.

The whole Militia system carefully investigated, and a Bill passed for the relief of the country, which failing in Council the usual grant to the inspecting field Officers withheld.

The Post Office establishment in the Province fully considered.

The difficult Custom House question again considered, and finally adjusted.

The long pending question of the Boundary line considered.

The refusal of the Home Government to surrender the Casual revenue announced, and the whole of that important subject again investigated under the following heads, viz.

1st. The vexatious nature of the Quit Rents.

2d. The uncontrolled power of the Crown Land Office.

3d. The enormous salaries of Public Officers.

4th. The additional and unrestrained charges for tonnage and purchase monies.

5th. The lavish expenditure of the Casual Revenue.

6th. A Petition to the King on these important matters.

Added to these was the ordinary business of the Session, consisting of a laborious investigation of the public and private accounts—Finances—Revenue—Supplies—a variety of general and local Bills, and other matters all indispensably necessary, but for too numerous even to name; employing the members day after day, from ten in the morning, often until five in the evening, besides many meetings and evenings on Select Committees.

These, Sir, are some of the "insignificant points" upon which the Session bestowed its angry discussion, and "unprofitable labours." Next follows what may be called your new system of political logic, by which you demonstrate, to the satisfaction of your admirers no doubt, that the Province has been deprived of the regular appropriation bill, by the mean selfish, and unconstitutional conduct of the House of Assembly! Do you hold truth to be a matter of so little consequence in the estimation of the public, as to expect to be believed when you assert, that the members of the Assembly deprived the country of the expected grants? Yes, you have made out your case—the Council are immaculate and the Assembly altogether to blame! This is indeed "argument against fact!" The members of Assembly have long been paid their expenses—the Council never have been paid. Last session however, these claimants of aristocracy—semblances of the Imperial Peers, expected pay from the "Poor Commons."

Aye, PAY SIR!!! Was this a paltry business? And what said your "angry" and "unprofitable" servants to this? Why they admitted, that if the King, God bless him, thought proper to make an allowance out of his overflowing Casual Revenue to those miniature Lords, he might do so; but to give them a part of the public revenue, raised from molasses and such other articles as the poor of the land consume, was such an act of injustice as could not for a moment be entertained. How this decision of the House was received, appears on the Journal, 127, when a majority of the Council unblushingly declare that as the House had not thought proper to give them a share of the poor people's money, they would adopt coercive measures, by striking off the usual allowance for the expenses of the Assembly, which had invariably been granted for more than thirty-five years! How does this agree with your version of the story, Mr. Editor? Where is it "self mightily self," seems to predominate? Will you still insist that the odium for the loss of the appropriations attaches to the Assembly? Undoubtedly!—because the members pay was put in the appropriation Bill, which you say "was never intended to include members pay."

How can you expect to escape detection, in the utterance of such glaring and monstrous falsehoods? The members pay has invariably been included in one of the appropriation bills every year for more than thirty five years!!! You know this, for it is impossible for you to be such an "ignoramus" as not to know it, and therefore your motive must be, to mislead such of your readers as are depending upon you for information. It becomes you to trudge about patriotism and constitutional principles. Under such principles as yours the constitution of this Colony would soon be radically changed. After all that you have said, the affair stands thus.—The Assembly were pursuing the even tenor of their way, following the annual round of their predecessors, confined by precedents as by a wall on the right hand and on the left; on this course they are met by the council, with no other expectation than the worthy and honorable one, of getting a share of the people's money. This is refused by the Assembly. Now mark the next step, a process is instantly commenced, which, if submitted to, would have the certain effect of changing the character of the representation, and filling the House with such an aristocracy as can be found in the Province. The House will not submit to this, for reasons clearly set forth in their resolution of the 11th inst. and there-

fore (mark me) because the House will not yield, the Council disallow the appropriations. Now Sir, who has brought the confusion upon the country, the innovators, or the defenders? "I pause for a reply."

NORVAL.

March 28, 1835.

The St. Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY EVENING, APR. 2, 1835.

## LATEST DATES.

Via N York	Mar. 25	Via St. John	Mar. 25
Havre,	Feb. 11	Halifax,	Mar. 25
London,	Feb. 10	London,	
Liverpool	Feb. 11	Liverpool	
N Orleans	Mar. 7	Quebec	Mar. 16

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—The great length of the letters of our Correspondent GRACCHUS and NORVAL, precludes us from making any strictures of our own on the Legislative rupture. It is a legitimate subject of discussion, and extensively felt to be so; but there is every probability that steps will be taken, which may lead to the ultimate relief of the country, and prevent the oppressive consequences which would flow from the loss of the appropriations.

GRAND JURY BILL.—Every one is not aware that the great caution used in framing the Bill authorizing the Grand Jury to inspect the accounts, has inadvertently punished its own liberality, by giving the most extensive powers that the most sanguine could desire. "All the receipts and expenditures of PUBLIC MONIES within the County" are to be submitted to the examination of the Grand Inquest—the long mooted matters immediately connected with this town, will therefore come under inspection; as well as all those accounts, in respect to which the public were entirely uninformed.

POTATO CULTURE.—The attention of Agriculturists, and of all who cultivate Potatoes, is called to an article on the first page of the Paper, in which the success of an experiment is detailed, that promises to lead to important results. We have only room to try to suggest the propriety of the process being tried, to a convenient extent, by every Farmer in the County.

On the first page will also be found Mr. BROWN'S address to correct the report of his having voted against the Petition for the Relief of the Poor Duties. With regard to the publication in this paper (Feb. 19) purporting to be that honorable Gentleman's speech on the occasion, we have only to say that it was correctly copied from the St. John's Observer of the 17th of February.

Charlotte County Agricultural and Emigrant Society Premiums.—Those who intend to bring forward fattened Cattle in competition for the above Society's Premiums, are reminded that Tuesday the 15th inst. is the day appointed for their being produced in Saint Andrews.

We exceedingly regret to hear of the sudden demise of John Chaffey Esq. of Indian Island, the particulars of which we have not yet learnt, but will give them in our next.

## Married.

At Clee, Lincolnshire, Mr. M. Appleyard to Mrs. Ann Appleyard.  
This pair love each other, we do think.  
If so, they'll have enough to drink;  
For Faery to have in autumn weather,  
They've put their APPLEYARDS together.

## Died.

At his residence in Chatham on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN JOSEPH, of the firm of Joseph & Samuel, in the 63rd year of his age. Mr. Joseph has resided many years in Miramichi, and his social qualities, had endeared him to a large circle of relatives and friends; his charitable disposition had made him a kind neighbor, and the respect in which he was held by the inhabitants generally, was amply testified by the large concourse which assembled from almost every part of the river, to pay the last sad tribute to his remains, which were interred in St. Paul's Church-yard on Sunday last.

## Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.  
No arrivals or clearances since our last.

## 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.  
St. Andrews, March 31st, 1835. nm

## 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, 22 April, 1835. al

## SHERIFF LEGAL NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is that the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE will be held at Court House in St. Andrews on the fourteenth day of April inst. at 10 o'clock A.M. at which time and place Coroners, Under Sheriff's and others hereby required to give their names to  
COLIN C. Sheriff.

St. Andrews, 2d April, 1835.

To be sold by Public Auction House in Saint Andrews, on the eighth day of October next, at 10 o'clock of noon and 4 o'clock of night, and to the following Lot Land with the appurtenances and being in the Parish of St. George of Charlotte, viz.

A House and a Lot on walled western by the port the Fresh Water to the B. and easterly by land purchase Falls, and Northerly by a Field off by Peter Clinch Esquire, by him conveyed by Writ to said Lot containing half an acre. Also that piece or parcel of the Northern side of the Road the village at the Lower Falls, said road and the Intervale; 1 1/2 by 1 lot owned by Thomas Easterly by Land owned by H. or so much of the said hereditaments as will satisfy Charles J. Execution issued out of the S of this Province in his favour Goods, Chattels, Lands and the said Rendell Whidden, to twenty three pounds eighteen five pence with Sheriff's fees pence.

COLIN C. Sheriff.  
Saint Andrews, 30th March.

On Thursday the Eighth day of April will be sold at Public Auction House in Saint Andrews between twelve and four o'clock of night, and to the following Lot Land with the appurtenances and being in the Parish of St. George of Charlotte, viz.

A certain Lot or piece of Land 100 acres more or less, being the late Aaron Linton resided conveyed by Hugh McKay Esq. said Aaron Linton and one M. A certain Lot or piece of Land 150 acres on the Western side Magdalenburg belonging to Linton, and purchased by him vid Lee.

A certain piece or tract of Land 200 acres more or less, situated on the side of the said River May joining the Lot last mentioned by one James Ash to the said Linton and the wide heirs of the said Aaron Linton. A certain Lot of Land 50 acres on the West side of the said chanced by the said John Lint Edward Reynolds from Daniel Linton. A certain Lot or parcel of Land the Upper Mills and purchase John Linton from John Dowda dwelling House, Barn and 60 ments.

A certain Lot of Land containing commonly called the Meadow the eastern side of the river 1 about five miles above the Upper Mills granted to the late Aaron Linton. A certain Lot or tract of Land 100 acres more or less, bounded beginning at a marked pole on the Eastern bank or shore of the Magdalen South 89 degrees and 4 poles each to a marked pole South 1 degree West 1 marked square tree; thence North 88 chains to a marked pole on the said Bank or shore—the courses of the said river up place of beginning.

A certain piece or tract of Land on the West side of the River at the second Falls, bounded owned and occupied by Sylvan West by the rear line of the 1 lots; South by land owned by way; East by the rear line of 1 lots and containing 100 acres. All the above described pieces have been taken out of the records of the Supreme Court of John Wilson and others.

COLIN C. Sheriff.  
Saint Andrews, 31st March.

## CAUTION.

I hereby forbid all persons note of hand for Twenty Pounds given by me in favour of William in the month of April 1835; for which I have received value, and therefore I do not acknowledge it.  
ELIAS.  
St. Patrick, 21st March, 1835.



# SHERIFF'S LEGAL NOTICES.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April instant at 11 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, all Magistrates Coroners, Under Sheriff's and Constables are hereby required to give their attendance.

COLIN CAMPBELL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 2d April, 1835.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Thursday the eighth day of October next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

**All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of RENDOLL WHITTEN** of in and to the following Lots or parcels of Land with the appurtenances, situate lying and being in the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte, viz.

A House and a Lot on which it stands, bounded westerly by the portage road from the Fresh Water to the Basin, southerly and easterly by land purchased by Michael Falls, and Northerly by a Field formerly owned by Peter Clinch Esquire, deceased, and by him conveyed by Will to Charles Reid, said Lot containing half an acre, more or less.

Also that piece or parcel of Land lying on the Northern side of the Road leading into the village at the Lower Falls, situate between said road and the Intervale; bounded westerly by a lot owned by Thomas Murray, and Easterly by Land owned by Hugh M. Callum; or so much of the said herein described property as will satisfy Charles J. Peters in an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province in his favour, against the Goods, Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the said Rendoll Whitten, for the sum of twenty three pounds eighteen shillings and five pence with Sheriff's fees and other Expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 30th March, 1835.

On Thursday the Eighth day of October next will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews between the hours of twelve and four on that day.

**All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand of John Linton** deceased, of, in or to the following lands and premises situate in the parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte viz.

A certain Lot or piece of Land containing 100 acres more or less, being the lot on which is late Aaron Linton resided, and formerly conveyed by Hugh M. Kay Esquire, to the said Aaron Linton and one Moses Winder.

A certain Lot or piece of Land containing 150 acres on the Western side of the river Maguadavic belonging to the late Aaron Linton, and purchased by him from one David Lee.

A certain piece or tract of land containing 200 acres more or less, situate on the Western side of the said River Maguadavic adjoining the Lot last mentioned and conveyed by one James Ash to the said John Linton in trust for himself and the widow and other heirs of the said Aaron Linton.

A certain Lot of Land 50 feet square situate on the West side of the said river purchased by the said John Linton and one Edward Reynolds from Daniel Hall.

A certain Lot or parcel of Land situate at the Upper Mills and purchased by the said John Linton from John Dowdall with a new dwelling House, Barn and other improvements.

A certain Lot of Land containing 200 acres commonly called the Meadows, situate on the eastern side of the river Maguadavic about five miles above the Upper Mills formerly granted to the late Aaron Linton.

A certain Lot or tract of Land containing 100 acres more or less, bounded as follows: beginning at a marked pine tree standing on the Eastern bank or shore of the River Maguadavic at the South Eastern angle of the grant to Aaron Linton, thence running by the grant to Aaron Linton, thence East 60 chains of 4 poles each to a marked spruce tree, thence South 1 degree West 29 degrees to a marked spruce tree, thence North 29 degrees West 89 chains to a marked fir tree standing on the said Bank or shore—thence following the courses of the said river up stream to the place of beginning.

A certain piece or tract of Land situate on the West side of the River Maguadavic at the second Falls, bounded North by land owned and occupied by Sylvanus L. Blake, West by the rear line of the Mill house lots so called, South by Land owned and occupied by Daniel Brockway, and East by the main road or highway.

A certain Lot or parcel of Land situate on the West side of the said River at the second Falls, bounded North by Land owned and occupied by James Pratt, Senior, West by the rear line of the said mill farm Lots; South by land owned by Daniel Brockway; East by the rear line of the mill house lots and containing 100 acres more or less.

All the above described property having been taken by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Wilson and others.

COLIN CAMPBELL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 31st March, 1835.

## CAUTION.

I hereby forbid all persons purchasing a note of hand for Twenty Pounds Currency given by me in favour of William C. Hansen in the month of April 1834, and due in June 1835; for which I have never received value, and therefore I will not pay.

ELIAS FOSTER.  
St. Patrick, 21st March, 1835.

# CIRCULAR.

GENERAL AGENCY AND PETITION OFFICE,  
Frederickton, March 12, 1835.

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 Frederickton, 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.

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.

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

No. 172, H. Hatch,	Bear bounty,	£15
174, Thos. Barber, School St. Andrews	do.	20
178, G. Irving, do.	do.	10
179, P. O'Connor, do.	do.	20
180, T. F. Harley, do.	Pennfield, 10	
182, A. M. Phee, do.	St. Patrick, 20	
183, W. Parker, do.	do.	20
184, W. Black, do.	do.	20
186, Dorcas Haley, do.	do.	5
187, E. Phillips, do.	do.	10
189, Ann Wallace, do.	St. George, 10	
190, Ann Ogden, do.	do.	5
192, G. M. Kenzie, do.	do.	20
193, F. McKenzie, do.	do.	5
194, J. Gilmour, do.	do.	10
195, J. M. Leod, do.	St. Stephen, 10	
196, Jas. Murray, do.	G. Mann, 20	
197, T. Redmond, do.	do.	10

St. Andrews, 29th 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.

## AUCTION.

The Subscriber will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Residence of the late JAMES ABERNATHY, on Tuesday the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock,

All the Personal and Real Estate of the said James Abernathy, deceased, consisting of,  
The HOUSE in Williamstreet,  
at present occupied by the widow of the said Abernathy.

ALSO,  
One half of Lot No. 5, in the Parish of St. David on the Goldsmith Stream, containing 50 acres.

By Order of the Administrator,  
J. H. WHITLOCK,  
Auctioneer.

The above Sale is Postponed until FRI. DAY the 20th MARCH.

The above sale is further postponed until Saturday the 4th of April next.  
18th March, 1835. J. H. W.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late ELISHA ANDREWS Esq. late High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, 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 VEEER, Executors.  
St. Andrews, Mar. 24, 1835.

## TEA.

cheap foreign Money, or approved Notes at 3 months.

25 chests TEA,  
50 boxes soap  
200 lbs. Cumberland butter  
9 hogheads loaf sugar  
10 kegs ground ginger  
60 kegs wrought nails  
2 hales Duffels  
2 do. monkey and pea jackets  
1 do. red and green bairns  
1 case printed calicoes.

WM. GARNETT.  
Dec. 16, 1834.

## To Be Let.

Any Possession given on the first of November that commodious three Story DWELLING HOUSE now in the occupation of Henry Benham Esq. together with the Or. Horvess, Strains and Gardens. The premises are in perfect order. Apply to the proprietor.

August 12th. JAMES BOYD.

# TO LET,

From the First day of May next.  
A House in Pagan Street (owned by Joseph Clarke Esq.) is suitable for two Families and will be let to one or two Tenants. There are two lots of Ground attached to the same.

Apply to JAMES W. STREET.

Feb. 17, 1835.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews, N. B. 5th March 1835.

Alexander, Eliza	Landy, Thomas
Andrews, R. M. 2	Lenahan, Margaret
Allen, George	M
Ashburner, Edward	M. Allister, Alexander
Archer, William G.	Milliken, Christina
Bearcliffe, Mathew	Mistry, W. C. 2
Barnham, John W.	M. Donald, John 2
Black, George 2	Murphy, John
Brown, John	Marshall, Isaac
Buvel, Mr.	Knox, Mrs.
Baker, Sarah Mrs.	M. Donald, John
Brown, John F.	M. Gee, Johnston
Bartlett, Leonard	Mechan, John
Brewer, J. N. M.	M. Larty, John
C	M. O'Neil, Archy
Coghlan, Joseph	M. Carry, William
Carlin, John	Morrison John
Chase, Mrs. Isabella	M. Nace, James
Curry, Caldwell Esq.	M. Donel, Mrs. Isabella
Craig Samuel	M. Haddis, John
Cabill, Captain	Moses, Thomas 2
Cumnerland Mrs.	Mahoney, Cornelius
Cline, William	Mack, John
Colgan, John	McKintier, Hugh
Clark, Mary C	M. Murray, Gordon
Carry, Sencer	Mulholland Samuel
Cunningham 2	Mulholland, Hugh
Craig Wm. P.	M. Conaghy William
Clarke, Joseph Esq.	N
Canning, Mrs. Eliza	Nash John
D	Nouton, Michael
D. West, Mrs. Rebecca	O
Davis, Samuel	Orr William
Duffy, James	P
Douglas, William	Ponter, James
Daly, Henry D.	Pine, Stephen
Donney, James	Pratt, William
E	Quaid, Thomas
Emerson, Miss Mary	R
Edell, William	Rolls, Mr.
Elliot, Samuel	Roe, Henry
Foster, Richard E	Reynolds, Ellen
Fitzmaurice, Edmond	Roads, John
Fisher, Wilford	Reidy, Michael
Finlay, James	Rotain, John
Flagg, Capt. Arthur	S
G	Smith Samuel
Goody, Mrs. Catherine	Spill, John
Gillespie, Bryan	Stuart, Mrs. Elsey
Gibbs, J. C. 2	Stevenson, Thomas
Gillespie, James	Stonpes, Mr.
Galevan, Michael	Scott, James
Gamble, James	Sprran, Capt.
H	Stinson, Joseph
Hera, Michael	T
Higgins, Margaret	Tammy, Michael
Hareck, Thomas	Todd, Samuel
Hill, James	Trimble, John
Harries, Emilia	Tucker, Michael
Hurlay, Tim	Trenholm, Jeffrey
Harnett, R.	U
Haney, Josiah	Udleston, Robert
Higgins, Mrs. Catherine	V
Johnson, Gordon	Vaughan, John
Johnson, Jas.	Vogler, John
Johnson Thomas	W
K	Waters, Robert
Keatens, Mary	Watson, Richard
Knowles, John	Y
	Young, George

Those calling for any of the above, will please say "advertised."

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,  
Post-Master.

# Houses To Let.

The House and Shop at present occupied by Hugh Galt, possession will be given on the 6th May next.

ALSO,  
The House and Shop late in the occupation of Philip Moulton; possession given immediately.

ALSO,  
The dwelling House and Store, late in the occupation of Thos. Shannon on the Market Wharf, immediate possession will be given.

ALSO,  
That large and commodious dwelling House, presently occupied by the Subscriber, one of the best establishments for a genteel Tavern or Boarding House in the place, having every convenience that is necessary about the premises; possession will be given on the 1st of April; for terms, apply to the Proprietor.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, Feb'y. 12, 1835.

# FOR SALE,

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

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

Likewise 100 acres on the Frederickton Road one mile from Connet'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 a good Farm as any in the parish.

Also that two story House in the Town Plat 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 Lodge in the Parish of St. Stephens.

Terms moderate.  
WILLIAM EILLS.  
Lodge St. Stephens, 18th April, 1834.

# NOTICE.

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH DICK, late of this Town, deceased, are requested to present the same, only 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 Session 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, Tristram Moore, John Wilson, James Douglas, James Rait, Joshua Knight, and John M. Laughlan, 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 Maguadavic and its branches being taken into consideration.

Ordered, therefore that James Brown, Joseph Wilson, James Fraser Junr. William Whittlock, and Isaac Garcelon, 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 40 lbs. 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, & £2 0 0 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.

6th. £2 10 0 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 1836.

By order of the Board.  
PETER STUBBS,  
Secretary.

St. Andrews, 11th Nov. 1834.

# NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received by recent arrivals, and offers for sale very cheap the following articles.

10 Pieces black & col'd Gros de Naples  
75 do heavy dark col'd print'a cotton,  
12 do Shawl patterns do do  
50 do Scotch Homespun,  
20 do Silk Handkerchiefs,  
2 do 6 4 green Baize,  
6 do Bed Tick,  
6 do fine grass Bleached Cotton,  
50 do Brown Sheetings,  
20 do ass'd cotton Handkerchiefs,  
2 do Scotch Carpeting,  
100 pair Flannel Drawers,  
3 doz. white Counterpanes,  
40 Reams Letter paper,  
10 Thousand Quills,  
3 doz. Boys cloth Caps,  
50 Boxes Liverpool Mould Candles,  
3 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,  
10 Barrels Barley,  
10 Kegs fine Mustard,  
10 do Ginger,  
6 Bags black Pepper,  
2 doz. Coal Hods,  
6 Hhds. Molasses,  
6 Hhds. Halifax Porter,  
A quantity of sail and herring Twine,  
3 Barrels Day & Martin's Blacking.

WM. GARNETT.

22d. October, 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. 28, 1835.

# SALE OF VALUABLE CROWN LANDS.

Under the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THE Undermentioned superior and highly eligible Surveyed Tracts of Crown Lands, in Lots of 100 acres upwards, to suit purchasers, will be offered for sale at Public Auction at the Crown Land Office, at Frederickton, at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 24th day of April next, viz.

10,000 Acres in the Clarence Hill Ridge Charlotte county, at an upset price of 4s. per acre.

6,000 Acres in the Flame and Oromocto Ridges, York county—upset price 6s. per acre.

20,000 Acres in the Little Presq' Isle, and Restook Settlements, Carleton county—upset price 6s. per acre.

10,000 Acres in the Studholm Settlement, Kings county—upset price 4s. per acre.

6,000 Acres on the Portage Road from the Nashwaak to Boice's, on the Miramichi—upset price, 4s. 6d. per acre.

Fifteen per cent. will be deducted in case of prompt payment, or in case of a purchase by a Military or Naval Officer entitled to a commission of Purchase Money; and all Officers, claiming a remission of Money in the purchase of Land, are invited to attend, as no selection of unsurveyed Lands will for the future be allowed.

Plans of the Land may be seen by reference to this Office.

THOMAS BAILLIE.

Commissioner and Surveyor General Crown Lands.

# TO LET.

That large and commodious House in Water Street, occupied at present by Mr. Lynn, situated in the centre of the business part of the Town, and equally well adapted for a private residence or the purposes of trade.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of May next.—Inquire of

MARSHALL ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, 13th Jan. 1835.

# NOTICE.

By the administrators on the Estate of the late Cad. Curry Esq.

All persons having any demands against the Estate of Caldwell Curry, of the Parish of Compo-Bello in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are hereby desired to render the same, duly attested, to either of the Subscribers within six months from the date here of; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to either of the said Subscribers.

William, Curry, } Administrators.  
Cav. H. Jonett,  
Melatiah Calkin,

Jan'y. 29, 1835.

# Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers in the Tanning and Shoe-making business, under the firm of SMITH & MARSHALL, is by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

DAVID SMITH.



## WEEKLY AD

1835.		SUN.		
APR.		rises a m	sets h m	rises h m
THU	9	5 29	6 31	
FRI	10	5 28	6 32	
SAT	11	5 26	6 34	
SUN	12	5 24	6 36	6
MON	13	5 22	6 38	7 2
TUE	14	5 20	6 40	8 4
WED	15	5 19	6 41	10

Moyn's PH	
First Qr. 6th 4h 46 A M	L
Full - 13th 2h 30 A M	N

**Lower C**  
From the Toronto Chri  
**BRIEF REMARKS BY THE**  
**CANADA AFFAIRS; AND**  
**ON SEVERAL QUESTIONS**  
**GOVERNMENT IN THE P**

The leading points of view to the *principles* of Government are the following:—(1) The French abolition of both the Executive and Legislative Councils as they are now have them made analogous to the United States Senate and Cabinet, and the Executive consisting of the great body of the people, Irish, Scotch and American, to have the Executive and Legislative Councils continued as they are now, these forty years established, but extended and renewed in accordance with the

(2) The French party, as a majority of the Province, representation of it by their own peers from the *l'ite general*, appears of their publications, of the Executive Department, it is also; the English party claimed by a proportionate number of their own language and their commercial and agricultural and persons shall be according to their qualifications without any regard to their (3) The French party claim of the Crown as well as Revenues; the English party of the Crown as well as that of the House of (4) The French party instead of *monarchical* institution contend for the Mother Country and the integrity of the Constitution.

Such appear to be the  
which distinguish the respec  
will offer a few remarks on  
ents contained in the petit  
erty, which apply general  
colonies.

1. One allegation is, that  
it been removed, though h  
ally accused of illegal, un  
stitutional conduct, and of hi  
f towards the Represe  
ple of Lower Canada in  
g to a Body intrusted with  
actions, &c. If every m  
nned because he is accus  
a or bodies of men woul  
cusation of an individual, c  
of. The Committee of the cl  
us did inquire into the al

...inquire into the  
 nch party; but its decisio  
 me Government did not at  
 the accusers, and therefo  
 be "ultimately alienated  
 ernment of England itse  
 can recollect, not a wor  
 d Aylmer in any of his  
 in the House of Assembly  
 sidered in the least deg  
 after the House had cer  
 ched him and what he sa  
 iction of his own admini  
 infringement upon the "ur  
 self government" it is th  
 allowed to be the absolut  
 their own case!

Another complaint is, that he did not grant to the Montreal Board of Trade the sum of money out of the public treasury for rewarding emigrants to the West Indies, and to extend the facilities to the port of Montreal. He also refused justification of the Government in the case. But it is singular that the same Agency complained of for what he was complained of for doing in 1832; and the Common Council of Montreal had to raise money upon their own credit, and looked to the House of Commons for the course it, as well as for him, should take, and to subject himself to the same.

for granting money with Representatives of the King and Parliament with violating the indisputable of the birthrights," in sanctioning the sale of the Crown Lands to sever the title of the "British and Company." The unconstitutional taxation claimed as the "price," it is a homethrough the Parent Government institution—yet the same ground has been made. As it therefore conceals the Group the very

the Crown the very essence of British Colonies, to mine it. First as to "unimproved." How does it appear of the waste lands of "unimproved" at all? What tax does a single inhabitant of an "unimproved" colony pay? Does it not, on the contrary, the settlement of these v

nal issues in

