

ICATION.
IGH, FOREIGN, AND
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Y REVIEWS.

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SCHOOL.
ER begs to inform the
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Mrs. De Burger with
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—Mrs. De Burger will
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Chronology, Composi-
nary, Writing, Arith-
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to Mrs. De B. at Mrs
assessors—No 27

tion.
n purchasing a Note of
favour of Robert Goss
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as I have not received
no.

ROBERT ROSS.
September, 1884.

Sale,
E POPEY'S SITUATION
are, only nine miles from
ter, known as the
LIE FARM,
red acres of excellent til-
cult from thirty five to
the premises are a most
old and new.
old and new on liberal ar-
rent will be disposed of by
at it will then be leased for
years. None need apply to
consultations.
J. & G. M. PORTER,
on, August 24th 1884.

RIVILEGE.
That valuable water pri-
of Chamcook Lake, con-
a half of Land; also the
DAMS on the second
ker,—the whole embra-
of peculiar importance
For particulars inquire
—SAMUEL PRYER

THE
rurus Standard.
EVERY THURSDAY,
AS, NEW BRUNSWICK.
E N. SMITH.
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over 12 lines 2d per line,
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continuing must be in writing
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ADAM D. SMITH, Esq.
MR. SPAYFORD BAKER,
MR. H. PERLEY, Esq.
MR. GILBERT RUSSELL,
MR. W. CAMPBELL,
JAMES BROWN, Esq.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq.
ZOOBY MASON, Esq.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835.	SUN.	MOON.	High.
JAN.	h m.	h m.	h m.
Tue	7 11 44	5 56	11 45
Wed	7 12 45	7 5	0 35
Thu	7 11 49	8 19	1 2
Fri	7 9 43	9 11	1 40
Sat	7 8 43	10 12	2 15
Sun	7 7 43	11 12	2 50
Mon	7 6 43	11 42	3 20

MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 6th 4h 55 p.m. Last Qr. 21st 4h 13m p.m.
Full 14th 4h 31 p.m. New 28th 4h 26m p.m.
Mean Equation—Watch fast - 14 Minutes.

New-Brunswick.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
Tuesday, 20th January, 1885.

At 12 o'clock precisely His Excellency the Lieu-
tenant Governor proceeded in State to the Council
Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gen-
tleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to com-
mand the attendance of the House of Assembly.—
The House attended accordingly, when the President
of the Council said it was His Excellency's command
that they should repair to their usual place of sitting,
and choose a fit person to be their Speaker, and
present the person so chosen, for His Excellency's
approval immediately. The House withdrew.
and shortly after returned and presented CHARLES
SIMPSON, Esq. as their Speaker elect. His Excellency
having expressed his approval of their choice, the
Speaker demanded, in the name of the Assembly,
the customary privileges, which were granted. His
Excellency then addressed the two Houses in the
following SPEECH—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the
Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of
Assembly,

The Act of the last Session for increasing
the Representation of three of the Counties
in the Province—one of which was without
any distinct Representative—having received
the Royal Assent, I thought it right to put
the Law into immediate effect; and in meet-
ing you at this time in General Assembly, it
affords me much satisfaction that I can con-
gratulate you on the propitious circumstances
in which, compared with many past years,
this Province is placed.

It has pleased Providence to reward the in-
dustry of the Agricultural part of the Com-
munity with an abundant Harvest.

Our Commercial interests and prospects
stand high, notwithstanding all the difficul-
ties with which Public Credit has been assailed
in Countries exercising a direct influence
on the Commercial welfare of our own, and I
am therefore justified in assuming that this
fact, so advantageous to the Public at large,
is not less honorable to the judgment and in-
tegrity of those engaged in this great Branch
of Provincial prosperity, than a gratifying
proof of its being conducted upon sound and
enlightened principles.

From this favorable state of things, useful
Institutions have been extended, which, it is
hoped, will in their progress prove highly be-
neficial to the rising spirit of enterprise which
evinces itself among all classes. I however
regret that in this prosperous condition I can-
not include our Coast Fisheries, in which
there is no material improvement—but which,
if rightly managed, would prove an inexhaus-
tible source of wealth.

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

I shall direct the Treasurer's Accounts to
be laid immediately before you, and I am hap-
py to say that you will find them to exhibit
upon the whole a satisfactory statement of
our Finances, affording satisfactory grounds for an-
ticipating that at no very distant period you
may be enabled, by judicious management
and wholesome economy, to make such pro-
vision as will ensure prompt payment at the
Treasury, and thus render your appropri-
ations most available for the purposes intended.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen
of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House
of Assembly,

The objects to which I have now princi-
pally to call your attention are the ordinary
affairs of the Province—a Province eminently
favored by nature, and which, under wise and
steady Legislation, cannot fail to prosper.—
To you, Gentlemen, has been confided the all-
important task of calling its resources, and
the talents and energies of its People, into
full activity—from you must emanate almost
every measure by which the Country can be
affected, either for good or evil; and the
calmness of your deliberations, with the sound-
ness of your views will, I earnestly trust, pro-
duce such decisions and results as will fulfil
the expectations of a Loyal People. For my-
self, feeling as I do that my duty to the King
is inseparable from that which the true inter-
ests of this Province demands, I have only to
reiterate the assurance that I desire nothing
more earnestly than opportunities of co-op-
erating with you in the furtherance of sound
practical measures of general utility. There
is however one subject to which I have to
call your particular attention, that is, the en-
actment for regulating the Statute Labour on
the Public Roads, which will shortly expire;
and I need not attempt to impress upon your
minds, in the renewal of this important Law,
the benefits to be derived by Labour, particu-
larly in Towns, where local circumstances
and the condition of the Inhabitants point out
the necessity of a different system.

I shall take an opportunity of communicat-
ing to you, by Message, some measures of im-
portance, which I am commanded by His
Majesty's Government to lay before you.

SAINT ANDREWS
STANDARD
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 19: QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. Thursday, January 29, 1885.

Charlotte County.

Saint Andrews Scottish Church Sabbath School.

On Monday last, the 26th January, the
first annual meeting of this Institution was
held in the Scotch Church here.

WILLIAM KER, Esquire, J. P. in the Chair.

Although from the capricious fall of snow and
rain which took place on the night preceding,
the streets nearly impassable, and although
much sickness still prevails among families
in the town and neighbourhood, yet, a num-
ber of Ladies and Gentlemen interested in
the prosperity of the Institution, attended,
together with 15 Teachers, and 78 Scholars.
The meeting opened with the singing of the
11th Paraphrase, and prayer by the Superin-
tendent. The children then read a portion
of Scripture, and were examined as to their
knowledge of the Shorter Catechism, as well
as of Doctrines which they have for some
time past, been in the habit of proving from
the Bible. In all these exercises, the chil-
dren acquitted themselves with approbation.
After prayer by the Assistant Superintendent,
and the singing of the 11th Paraphrase, the
children withdrew, and the Superintendent
read his Report for the year just ended.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. ANDREWS
SCOTCH CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL
ASSOCIATION.

A year has now elapsed since the organiza-
tion of this Institution. The school under
its care, met in this place, for the first time
as a congregational one, on the first Sabbath
and 24th of February 1884—the dissolution
of the Union School which had been in op-
eration during the ten preceding years, having
been previously effected. Our congregational
school opened with 72 scholars—30 boys and
36 girls—and with 17 Teachers—9 Ladies
and 8 Gentlemen. On reference to the Gen-
eral Register of enrolment and attendance,
kept by myself as Superintendent, and read
and weekly inspection. I find the total
average of enrolment to be 124 scholars, and
the total average of attendance 73, during the
twelve months now past. Making a division,
again, of these aggregate numbers respectively
according to the sexes, I find that the av-
erage attendance of Boys, has been 37, and of
Girls 36. Of the Teachers, the average at-
tendance during the same period, and taken
from the same Record, was fifteen—eight
Ladies and seven Gentlemen. It hence
follows that one teacher has attended, through-
out the past twelve months, for every five
scholars actually present—a proportion which
admits of adequate instruction to the latter,
without unduly dividing the attention of the
former.

In the beginning of winter, a subscription
was raised among the members of the con-
gregation, in virtue of which, we have been en-
abled to attach to the school a very import-
ant appendage, in the shape of a Juvenile
Library of Religious books. This Library
already comprises about 150 volumes more of
them small and by even a juvenile reader
capable of easy perusal in the course of a week.
Fully sensible of the paramount importance
of directing right the minds, by placing pro-
per books in the hands of youth, a selection
has been made which (while the produc-
tions that compose it exhibit, in a true
and impressive point of view, the great truths
of Religion)—clothes them, at the same time,
in a garb at once so simple and so attractive,
as to have already secured for it, not only
the increasing attachment and desire of the
scholars; but also the frequently and warmly
expressed approbation of their Teachers,
parents, and guardians. The books are read
with avidity, and must exert a most salutary
reflex influence in the different families into
which they are introduced; by furnishing
their adult members with food towards the
nourishment of not only their own minds, but
likewise, the minds of the younger branches
of their households.

There is considerable difficulty in select-
ing religious books for children. On the
one hand there is danger of their contracting
a kind of mental dissipation; by the perusal
of fictitious scenes—"sicklied o'er" with that
species of religious sentimentalism, which
establishes no fixed or distinctive principles
in the mind;—and on the other hand, many
of the standard treatises which have for their
direct object the establishment of Christian
Doctrine, and the inculcation of the Duties
there resulting, are nearly lost upon the
very young reader, by the intricacy, to him
of the standard world which are peculiarly
their arrangement, and by the absurdness
or elevation of their style. There is, however,
a numerous class of little works now abroad
in the Christian world which are peculiarly
adapted to the capacity of youth—works the
object of whose writers is, to preserve invio-
late throughout its various departments, "all
the counsel of God;" and the laudable anal-
ogy of faith, pervading the Holy Scriptures
—to present the momentous concatenation of
Divine truths therein revealed, fully, and
without disguise or distortion, to the mind—
but, at the same time, to bring to their evolu-
tion, that plainness of statement, simplicity of
language, and spiciness of illustration, which
can alone arrest the attention, or touch the
heart, of the young enquirer. This last kind
of books forms a considerable proportion of
our Library. The selection however has not
been adapted to one stage of knowledge, one

shade of taste, or one calibre of mind only—
and accordingly, a number of excellent. Treat-
ises of a more systematic texture, which our
Library contains, will richly reward the pe-
rusal of those Teachers or families congre-
gated with the school, who may be partial to that
very profitable—and indeed indispensable,
channel, of religious instruction.

In close and interesting connexion with
our morning Sabbath School—the class which
meets here on Sabbath evenings, superintend-
ed also by myself, deserves to be mentioned.
It was instituted for the purpose of instruct-
ing pupils of more advanced years and knowl-
edge, in the truths of Revelation. This class
was opened on the last Sabbath of October,
1883, and its average attendance up to the
present date, has been 29—32 females and
17 males. It is attended by the female teach-
ers of the morning school—and, I trust, with
profit. The mode of instruction in the even-
ing class is principally catechetical, or by
question and answer, a mode which is recom-
mended, not only by our best Divines, but
by nature herself, and by the constitution of
the human mind. This mode of instruction
has this advantage over that by continuous
Discourses, that whilst the juvenile, or par-
tially-informed understanding, may not be
able to grasp the scope of these Discourses;
and may therefore remain unimproved by
their exhibition of truth—the catechetical
mode enables the instructor to adapt himself
to all capacities—to proceed gradually from
what is known to what is unknown, or known
but imperfectly—and thus, by thoroughly en-
lightening the understanding, to hope that
the Holy Spirit may sanctify the knowledge
communicated—may bless and consummate
the process, by renewing and saving the soul.

My chief intention in the formation of this
class, was the solid, comprehensive, and in-
fluential instruction in religion, of the young
people of this congregation, who are entering
or soon to enter, the important stage of man-
hood and womanhood—so as that they may
thence be prepared, and, I would trust, in-
clined—on scriptural grounds, to take their
baptismal vows upon themselves, by making
a public profession of their faith in the various
of sinners, at the sacramental Table. It
would be highly satisfactory as well as salu-
tary, if parents and guardians would forward
this intention—more generally than it is re-
spected, they do—by their own example,
their affectionate recommendations, and their
habitual prayers. Then might we hope that
the instructions here given, would be pecu-
narily blessed by the cooperation of the Father
instructing who teacheth sparingly and to profit.

Then might we hope to behold, in numerous
instances, the inspired declaration exemplified:
"None teacheth like God!"—"All thy children
shall be taught of the Lord—and great shall
be the peace of thy children."

Fellow-teachers! The means are entrusted
to you for the favorable result is with God—
Let us be zealous, therefore, in using the for-
mer, and earnest in our aspiration after the
latter. Our employment is both pleasant in
itself, and exceedingly momentous in its ten-
dency. It is indeed a

"Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing infant."

"Labor ipse volupitas!"—"The toil itself is
pleasure!" But, when to this is added the
duty of training young innocents for glory—
we may well feel the solemnity of the employ-
ment—and the unshakable responsibility of
the office, which we have undertaken. Let
us then, in reliance on the promised influences
of the Holy Ghost, endeavour so to discharge
the duty, as that we may not have reason to
dread the responsibility; and that, whether
the knowledge of the gospel, which we are
made the honored instruments of diffusing,
may prove to our pupils, "a savor of life unto
life, or of death unto death;"—we at least shall
have delivered our own souls.

ALEX. MACLEAN.

St. Andrews, 26th January, 1885.

It was then moved, seconded, and unanimously
Resolved,

1. That the Report now read be approved
of, and received as the Report of the Transac-
tions of this Association, during the past
year.

2. That Miss Watt, Miss Campbell, and
Mr. Withard, be a Committee to obtain sub-
scriptions and Donations in aid of the funds
of this Association.

3. That the thanks of this meeting are due
to the Superintendent for his unremitting at-
tention to the interests of the Institution.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be given
to the assistant superintendents; and the
other Teachers, for their assiduity in the dis-
charge of their important functions.

5. That the Editor of the St. Andrews
Standard be requested to publish in that pa-
per, this day's proceedings, and the Report
therewith connected.

Office bearers for the ensuing year were
then elected.—The Rev. Alex. MacLean
being Superintendent ex officio—The
presence of the Teachers was that
Miss Watt and Mr. Cassilis be assistant
superintendents.

David W. Jack Esq. Treasurer, and

Mr. David N. Murray Secretary and Li-
brarian

A few alterations in and additions to the
General Rules, having been made, and a
vote of thanks having unanimously passed in
favour of Mr. Ker for his able conduct in the
chair, the meeting adjourned.

Communication.

FOR THE STANDARD.

CHARLOTTE-COUNTY FISHERIES.

The frontier Fisheries in the County of
Charlotte, like many other Parishes in New-
Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, attracted the
first inhabitants to their shores, by the abun-
dant supply of fish. But this prospect,
having as it appeared to those settlers, proved
rather an allurement than a durable source
of gain. Fishing, at best, is a species of
gambling, and subject to all its uncertainties,
both in catching and marketing. The latter
of these two evils has been by far the greatest.
In no section of Europe, or America, have fish-
ermen power market for fish, than in New-
Brunswick. While in Scotland, and Ireland,
fishermen command an average price, of thirty
shillings per barrel, fishermen of New-
Brunswick, do with difficulty and delay, ob-
tain fifteen shillings per barrel and Cod and
Scale fishery sold at prices equally low.

With the exception of a few years during the
late war with the United States, the fish mar-
kets of New Brunswick, have been invariably
low; besides, the fishermen are unemployed
one half of the year, and that too at a season
when they cannot enter into any other busi-
ness it is a matter of little surprise that the
present state of prosperity of the frontier Parishes,
should be far behind that of the farming
and lumbering parishes, where the inhabitants
have had steady employment during the whole
year, and good prices for their surplus pro-
duce and lumber.

But however unpropitious the fisheries may
have proved to those engaged in them, these
parishes form by no means useless appendages
to the Province, particularly that of
Grand Manan; as that island, always can-
not duty protected, supply the farming and lum-
bering parishes with a variety of fish, at a
cheaper rate than can be purchased in any
other part of the world with very few excep-
tions. And the Grand Manan fish, which
are annually exported from Campbellton, St.
Andrews, and St. John to the West India
Islands, bring return cargoes of those Islands
into our markets, the times on which, con-
tribute largely towards our provincial reve-
nue. But the above mentioned embarrass-
ments, heavily as they have borne upon the
industry of the fishermen of this County, are
not the only ones which the fishermen have
to encounter, particularly at Grand Manan.

Uncertain as are the resources of that
place, they have ever been subject to intru-
sions from the Citizens of the United States.
The injuries sustained by the fisheries of
Grand Manan by violations of the treaty be-
tween Great Britain and the United States
touching the Cod and Scale fisheries have
long been a subject of just complaint.

Those fishermen, who resort to our shores
annually for the purpose of taking Cod and
Scale fish; being under no restraint by the
provincial law for the preservation of Cod and
Scale fisheries, and taking no interest therein
further than to accomplish their immediate
purpose, in dressing their fish throw the
heads and bones &c. over board, while laying
out the fishing grounds which tends to destroy
the fish, and frighten them from the places
where they have been usually caught.

Frequent complaints have been made to
His Majesty's Naval officers cruising about
this station, on that subject, but as they are
not on the spot over three or four days in a
year, no redress can be expected from that
quarter.—To this subject of complaint which
has existed for forty years and upwards, a new
and unexpected one has been added, during
the last fishing season. By an existing law
of this Province for the preservation of the
Herring fishery in the Parish of Grand Manan
the herring fishery have again become plentiful
and of good quality about the shores of that Island.
The Citizens of the United States, ever ready
to seize promising advantages and pos-
sessed of means to follow their various pur-
suits, and always willing to usurp any privi-
lege, whether justified by treaty or not unless
restrained by physical force, have visited the
shores of Grand Manan in fishing vessels,
bringing with them boats, bark, and materi-
als for driving herring, have loaded their
vessels with herring, returned to the United
States, discharged their cargoes, and again
returned to Grand Manan. In this way one
vessel has obtained five cargoes, and not less
than three thousand barrels of herring have
been carried from the shores of Grand Manan
to the United States during the last season.

Stated as Grand Manan is, in the vicin-
ity of the United States, and ever ready as
the American are to intrude on our rights,
it is now manifest that unless some measures
be taken by our provincial Government to
suppress this evil, we may bid adieu to our
fisheries, and with the fisheries, to the Parish
of Grand Manan.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL

Departs for

St. John, Monday, and Friday,
at 3 p.m.

St. 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 3 p.m.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL M. P.

Having explained these difficulties, it may
be asked, where can a remedy be found? The
reply is ready. Let the inhabitants of Grand
Manan, unflinchingly petition His Excellency
the Lieut. Governor, who has ever been will-
ing to listen to the just complaints of His
Majesty's subjects in New Brunswick, to ap-
point a Preventive Officer, whose duty it
shall be to enforce the existing treaty touch-
ing the Cod and Scale fishery, and Peti-
tion the Legislature also, for a law to enable
His Excellency to appoint a Small Vessel to
ply about the shore under the Command of
said Officer. He with a Vessel of about fifty
tons, and two men at his command, dur-
ing the fishing seasons, should, on arrival
of these intruders, go to them, read the treaty,
make known his Authority, and warn them
off, and, if further force be then necessary,
we have an efficient Militia ever ready to
serve their Country; and a sufficiency of
arms—and by seizing and delivering up to
the proper authorities one or two of those in-
truding vessels, the others would withdraw
from our shores, and we should remain in
possession of our rights.

PISCATOR.

Grand Manan, January 1, 1885.

Custea House, London,
4th December, 1884.

Gentlemen,

Application having been made to
the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council
for Trade, by certain Ship Owners at this
Port, complaining of the practice which pre-
vails at some of the British North American
Colonies, of charging with Duty the unex-
pected portion of Foreign Provisions which
may have been taken on board Vessels as
Stores, in the United States of America, and
their Lordships having approved of certain
regulations for the purpose of obviating the
inconvenience complained of.

We direct you in the event of any British
Vessels arriving at your Port, from the United
States, having on board moderate supplies of
Foreign Provisions as Ship's Stores, to permit
the said Provisions to be deposited in the
Warehouse under the locks of the Crown at
the expense of the Parties, until the vessels
shall be again ready to sail, when the provi-
sions are to be re-delivered to the Masters for
use during the remainder of the Voyage;
and we direct you to report to us half yearly,
the particular instances in which this indul-
gence may have been landed, and re-shipped
in each case. We also direct you to com-
municate this order to the several officers un-
der your survey.

(Signed) B. B. DEAN,
H. RICHMOND,
W. M. MADERLY.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

The packet has been further detained un-
til Saturday evening next, by command of
His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to
await the arrival of the Mail Boat from
Boston, which is now due—Lady and Miss
Campbell, and two younger Children of His
Excellency and their Ladyship, proceed to
England, we understand, in the Breeze.—
The health of Miss Campbell, we regret to
state, being such as to render her removal to
a milder climate necessary.—The Hon. S.
CUNNINGHAM also takes passage in the Packet.

From the Boston Palladium.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—Our readers
will see on reference to the Congressional pro-
ceedings, that the Senate of the United States
by a unanimous vote, have adopted the spirit of
Mr. Cley's Resolution, that it is inexpedient
to take any legislative measures with
respect to France.

Expect of a letter from St. Thomas, dated
16th of December, 1884—"We have accounts
by the Mail Boat of there having been an earth-
quake at St. Vincent, and report says that 100
persons perished."

We have received by the John W. Carter,
Jamaica papers to the 20th ult. They furnish
no intelligence of interest.

A tremendous storm was experienced at Gib-
ralter on the night of the 17th of November, by
which great damage was done to the garrison.
Some of the streets and ramparts were cut up,
houses overthrown, others washed away, either
in whole or in part, and several lives lost.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—After very serious delib-
eration, it has, we believe, been decided that
the balance of public convenience is in favor of
a dissolution of the existing Parliament. We
are not aware of the reasons for this conclusion;
and are not aware of the absolute necessity of
such a proceeding. We like no time, however,
in stating what we believe it to be true, that the
dissolution will take place in a very few days,
most probably before the end of next week.—
Times.

It is now understood that the dissolution is
to take place on Friday next. The Standard
says, "Parliament will be dissolved at about the
last day of the year."

The Parliament was on Thursday prorogued
in the usual form, to 15th January, the ceremony
taking place in the Lords Library, as upon the
former occasion. The Lords Commissioners
were the Earl of Rosslyn and Earl Jersey. The
Lord Chancellor having required the attendance
of the Commons to hear the Commission read
was accordingly read by the clerk.

The new Administration is nearly completed.
Porter appointments have been made. The
Master of the Mint is not yet named.

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

EXTRA.

Thursday, February 26, 1835.

Accounts from Europe to the 18th January.

The *Orpheus*, Capt. BUNCEY, sailed from Liverpool on the 18th of January and arrived at New York on the 18th instant.

The accounts from France are to the 14th of January, and we consider them of such importance that we issue them in an extra.

All eyes are now turned to the peculiar relations of France and the United States, and, as in all similar cases, when idle rumors are in circulation and vague opinions disseminated, it is gratifying to obtain authentic intelligence—we therefore hasten to lay the following before our Readers.

[From the London Morning Chronicle]

The following important announcement appeared in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday—

"The King has recalled M. SERRUËR, his Minister at Washington. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has made known this resolve to the Minister of the United States in Paris, informing him at the same time that the PASSPORTS WHICH HE MIGHT REQUIRE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THIS COMMUNICATION, are at his disposal. In consequence of the engagements entered into by France, the project of a law relative to the American debt, will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. A clause will be added, the purport of which will be to guarantee eventually those French interests which may chance to be compromised."

The "engagements entered into by France" here referred to, are no doubt the solemn pledge of the King that the Bill of Indemnity should be presented to the Chambers. This will accordingly be done, but it will doubtless be rejected instantly. In the mean time the recall of the French Minister and the prompt order (for such it is in effect) for the American Minister to quit Paris, leaves no doubt of the determination of the French Government to WITHHOLD THE INDEMNITY AND PREPARE FOR WAR.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Chronicle* remarks upon the article in the *Moniteur* as follows:—

"This spirited reply to the offensive paragraph in the President's Message, is considered in Paris as published more with a view to satisfy opinion and induce the Chambers to vote the 25 millions with less repugnance, than as expressive of any real indignation or warlike feeling entertained by the French Government. The official part of the *Moniteur* being dated the 13th, its expression, to-morrow, led the people to an expectation of the project to the Chamber on Wednesday. There was no sitting, however, on that day, and it was understood that it would be presented on Thursday."

PARIS JAN. 15. The market has to-day been depressed, in consequence of the announcement of the recall of the French Minister in the United States, and that passports had been offered to the American Minister in this Court.

The highest price for the Three per Cents. for the Account, was a very little time at 77f 10c; but they were for a long time at 77f and 77f 05c, but after three they declined and left off at 70f 9 c, buyers. It is understood that MR. LIVINGSTON, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, WILL LEAVE PARIS FOR LONDON TO-MORROW; to this becoming known may be attributed the fall below 77f for the general opinion is now that HOSTILITIES WILL FOLLOW. The American packet which arrived, left the United States 12 days before the one which brought the Message. Mr. Arden left Paris for London, yesterday.

LONDON JAN. 16. The English elections and President's Message each continue to occupy a large portion of the attention of Parisian politicians. The latter it is anticipated will lead to changes in the present Cabinet. The Constitutional states that Ministers have determined on again introducing the indemnity measure to the Chamber of deputies, and that the 17th inst. is the day fixed on for making the attempt. The *Quotidienne*, speaking on the same subject, recommends the adoption of a new treaty; in which America shall somewhat modify her demand, and so far reduce it in amount, that the Chamber of deputies may feel themselves in a situation again to entertain the subject and discuss it.

Prince Talleyrand is in daily communication with the King, and it would seem that although not recognised as one of Louis Philippe's Cabinet, still he possesses very considerable influence in the Royal closet.

LONDON JAN. 14. This morning we received the morning and evening Paris papers of Monday.—Our contemporaries in that capital have not recovered from their surprise at the lofty tone assumed by the President of a State, which dates its existence only from yesterday, towards the head of a Monarchy of 1600 years standing—the eldest son of Christianity, and the centre of European civilization—as Chateaubriand somewhere calls it. The assumption of unaffected superiority on the part of a Country where, only two centuries ago, the prouling beast of prey contended with the roving savage for the supremacy; and which fifty years ago, the Abbe Raynal assured his countrymen, never could produce but a stunted race of men; this assumption, we say, of a superiority towards a nation so justly proud of the number and splendour of its triumphs in the domains of the arts, sciences, and arms, has produced much the same effect on our mercurial neighbors as if the statue of Napoleon, had descended from its lofty site in the place Vendôme, and stalked through the streets of Paris.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA STOPPED.

The Boston Transcript of Saturday evening, says, that Capt. Gibson, of the barque *Kent*, reports, that just as he was leaving St. Helena, (28th Dec.) the American Consul informed him that the British trade with China had been stopped by the Chinese Government.

