

ICATION.
IGH, FOREIGN, AND
MINSTER
Y REVIEWS.

he Mark.

h work, are published as
each reprint of the origi-
issued as soon after they
ope, as is constant with

series, comprising the re-
London, Edinburgh,
ater Reviews, 98 per

less than the whole, the

7 per annum.

9

are invariably to be paid

the time of subscribing

no deviation.

once must enclose at least

subscription in advance,

which will not be sent—

as not to justify any he-

ment.

orks when imported is 33

ent republished, two of

and Edinburgh, east

er, not being re-publi-

at the importing price,

per number. The Fo-

published in weekly parts

other periodicals. When

is cost is the same as the

USCRIPTIONS.

It is furnished with the

ation free of postage, ex-

cept by

14 per annum.

6

10

enabled to do this by

of agencies, consequent-

to made with him person-

these conditions, that the

all four of the Quarter

for \$6 exclusive of post

he otherwise could, the

4 per annum, or 25, ex-

forwarded upwards of

he paid on any number

ed for at least one year

e, according to the terms,

aken from the post of-

charge.

SCHOOL.

ER begs to inform the

John and its vicinity

ing an Establishment

the first of October—

or Mrs. De Berger with

rely on a most interest-

ing and to merit a con-

—Mrs. De Berger will

ing branches, viz

Chronology, Composi-

tion, Writing, Arith-

metric, French

to Mrs. De B. at Mrs

September 25th 1834.

tion.

n purchasing a Note of

favour of Robert Ross

hillings, payable on the

as I have not received

ROBERT ROSS,

September 1834.

Sale,

POPEY'S SITUATE IN

only nine miles from

ter, known as the

ZIE FARM,

red acres of excellent

cutting from thirty five

to the premises are a most

old and new

and on a liberal

erty will be disposed of

at it will then be leased

for nine years apply to

consultations.

J. & G.M. PORTER,

on, August 24th 1834.

RIVILEGE.

That valuable water pri-

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835.	SUN.	MOON.	High.
JAN	11 44	11 44	11 45
Fri	7 11	4 47	5 56
Sat	20 7 12	4 45	7 5
Sun	21 7 11	4 49	8 10
Mon	1 7 9	4 51	9 11
Tue	2 7 8	4 53	10 12
Wed	3 7 7	4 55	11 12
Thu	4 7 6	4 55	11 42

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.

Moon Equation—Watch fast 14 Minutes.

New-Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, 20th January, 1835.

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 privilege, 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 assid-

uously in Countries exercising a direct influence

on the Commercial welfare of our own, and I

trust, so advantageous to the Public at large.

In 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

anticipating 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,

SAINT ANDREWS
STANDARD
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 19: QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. Thursday, January 29, 1835.

Charlotte County.

Saint Andrews Scottish Church Sabbath School.

On Monday last, the 20th January, the

first annual meeting of this Institution was

held in the Scotch Church here.

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

Although from the copious 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 73 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 1834—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, from re-

gular and weekly inspection. Next 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 respective-

ly 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 our 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

enabled to attach to the school a very im-

portant appendage, in the shape of a Juvenile

Library of Religious books. This Library

already comprises about 150 volumes most 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 aright 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

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-

rials of those Teachers or families congre-

gated with the school, who may be partial to that

channel of religious instruction.

In close and interesting connection with

our morning Sabbath School—the class which

meets here on Sabbath evenings, superintend-

ed also by myself, deserves to be mention-

ed. It was instituted for the purpose of instruct-

ing pupils of more advanced years and know-

ledge, in the truths of Revelation. This class

was opened on the 1st Sabbath of October,

1833, 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 evening

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 him-

self to all capacities—to proceed gradually from

what is known to what is unknown, or known

but imperfectly—and thus, by thoroughly il-

luminating 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

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

EXTRA.

Thursday, February 26, 1835.

Accounts from Europe
to the 18th January.

The *Orpheus*, Capt. BUNNETT, 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. SERRUIER, 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 undoubtedly be rejected instanter. 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 indignant 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 Ame-

rican 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 70f9 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. Ardon 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 Phillippe'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 Vendome, 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.

FROM ENGLAND.

The new Administration is nearly completed. Further appointments have been made. The Minister of the Interior is not yet named.

Mr. J. B. Forster, Attorney General, Sir George Clerk and Sir T. Fremont, joint Secretaries to the Treasury.

Lord Mahon, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. M. G. Dawson, Secretary of the Admiralty.

Mr. Bingham, Storekeeper to the Ordnance. Mr. Withrop Price, Secretary to the Board of Control.

Sergeant Pennington, to be Attorney General, and Mr. Devonshire Jackson, Solicitor General for Ireland. Sir W. Gossett is likely to continue under Secretary. Sir W. Rae resigns his place of Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Mr. How, Queen's Lord Chamberlain. Earl E. Fitzgibbon, Queen's Master of the Horse. Lord Northborough, Postmaster General.

Lord Lytton, Treasurer of the Navy and Vice President of the Board of Trade. The Marquis of Chandos declined a seat in the Cabinet, in consequence, it is said, of Sir R. Peel's refusal to repeal the Ingot Tax, to which the Marquis, unhappily for himself, is pledged to the Government.

Mr. Charles W. Wilson seems to have been laid on the shelf, as too notorious for his party. Col. Perceval is said to succeed Mr. Creevey as Treasurer of the Ordnance, and Lord Edward Somerset will be Surveyor General of the Ordnance.

The Marquis of Londonderry is to be sent Ambassador to St. Petersburg. It will be recalled that he once figured in the same capacity as a member of the Cabinet. The Morning Chronicle remarks that the noble Marquis will be as well in Russia and equally as well in the Upper House of Parliament. Perhaps the new Premier, and the Duke of Wellington are of the same opinion.

The London Gazette of Friday night, containing additional official appointments, of Sir John B. B. to the office of Judge Advocate General, Lord Ellenborough, with Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. John Sullivan, and Mr. John Platts, to be members of the Indian Board, Sir George Murray, Master General of Ordnance.

By the elevation of Sir R. Seddon and Sir C. Peppes, a practice of up to 40,000 per cent annum will be levied on the Equity Bar.

The London Gazette says that the Right Hon. Stapleton Viscount Comberford, the Right Hon. James Archeshall, Lord Warburton, the Hon. Sir Edward Sugden, Knight, and Alexander Barrington, were by command of His Majesty, sworn of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their places at the Board of Control.

Earl Grey will be first Lord of the Admiralty in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen, who will be Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Mr. Peel has declined the offer of the Solicitor Generalship, solely from a doubt whether his health would bear the great labor of constant attendance in Parliament in addition to the business duties of his office and profession.

The Duke of Buccleugh goes as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, and receives the vacant baronetcy.

It is stated that Cobden is already turning against the fuel administration. The Morning Chronicle says his tone is very much changed. This morning is chiefly occupied with the proceedings in the Chamber of Peers against the National, and the speech of Mr. Carleton, the eloquent and highly gifted editor of that Journal, in defence against the charge. These proceedings are highly interesting, and appear to have produced a strong excitement in Paris. Sir Robert Peel's last vote of the Chamber, by which the National party was so much incensed, and the prosecutions against the press have become more numerous.

The Gazette de France and the Tribune were convicted of libel last week, and the convictions have now been followed by that of the National. The students of the Polytechnic School have continued to be so restless, that Mr. de Thouvenel, the chief of the establishment, has thought proper to put a stop to the studies and lectures of the school; not the best way, we should think, to allay irritation and restore discipline.

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S MANIFESTO.

To the Electors of the Borough of Tamworth. Gentlemen.—On the 20th November last, being then at Rome, I received from his Majesty a summons, which I understood to be unexpected, to return to England without delay, for the purpose of assisting his Majesty in the formation of a new Government. I instantly obeyed the command for my return, and on my arrival I did not hesitate, after an anxious review of the position of public affairs, to place at the disposal of my sovereign any service which I might be thought capable of rendering.

My acceptance of the first office in the Government terminates for the present my political connection with you. In seeking the renewal of it, whenever you shall be called upon to perform the duty of electing a representative in Parliament, I feel it incumbent upon me to enter into a declaration of my views of public policy, as far as I can make it, consistent with my duties as a Minister of the Crown.

You are entitled to this from the nature of the trust which I again solicit—from the long habits of friendly intercourse in which we have lived—and from your tried adherence to me in times of difficulty, when the demonstration of unabated confidence was of peculiar value. I gladly avail myself also of this legitimate opportunity of making a more public appeal of addressing, through you, to that great and intelligent class of society, of which you are a portion, and a fair and unexceptionable representative—to that class which is much less interested in the contentions of party than in the maintenance of order and the cause of good government, that frank exposition of general principles and views, which appears to be anxiously expected, and which it ought not to be the misfortune, and cannot be the interest, of a minister of this country to withhold.

Gentlemen, the arduous duties in which I am engaged have been imposed upon me through no act of mine. Whether they were an object of ambition coveted by me—whether I regard the power and distinction they confer, as any sufficient compensation for the heavy sacrifices they involve, are matters of mere personal concern, on which I will not waste a word. The King is a crisis of great difficulty, required my services.—The question I had to decide was this—shall I obey the call, or shall I shrink from the

responsibility, alleging, as the reason, that I consider myself, in consequence of the Reform Bill, as laboring under a sort of moral disqualification which must preclude me, and all who think with me, both now and forever, from entering into the political services of the Crown? Would it, I ask, be becoming in any public man to act upon such a principle? Was it fit that I should assume that either the object or the effect of the Reform Bill has been to preclude all hope of a successful appeal to the good sense and calm judgment of the people, and so to enter the prerogative of the Crown that the King has no free choice among his subjects, but must select his Ministers from one section; and one section only of public men?

I have taken another course, but I have not taken it without deep and anxious considerations as to the probability, that my opinions are so far in unison with the consistent body of the United Kingdom as to enable me, and those with whom I am about to act, and whose sentiments are in entire concurrence with my own, to establish such a claim upon public confidence as shall enable us to conduct, with vigor and success, the Government of this country.

I have the firmest conviction, that that confidence cannot be secured by any other means than that of frank and explicit declarations of principle; that vague and unmeaning professions, of popular opinions may quiet content for a time, may influence this or that election, but that such professions must ultimately and signify fail, if being made, they are not adhered to, or if they are inconsistent with the honor and character of those who make them.

Now, I say at once, that I will not accept power on the condition of declaring myself an apostate from the principles on which I have heretofore acted. At the same time, I never will admit, that I have been, either before or after the Reform Bill, the defender of abuses, or the enemy of judicious reforms. I appear with confidence, in denial of the charge, to the active part I took in the great question of the currency, in the consolidation and amendment of the criminal law—in the revival of the whole system of trial by jury—to the opinions I have professed and uniformly acted on with regard to other branches of the jurisprudence of the country. I appeal to this as a proof that I have not been disposed to acquiesce in acknowledged evils, either from the mere superstitious reverence for ancient usages, or from the dread of labor or responsibility in the application of a remedy.

But the Reform Bill, it is said, constitutes a new era, and it is the duty of a minister to declare explicitly, first whether he will maintain the Bill itself, and, secondly, whether he will act upon the spirit in which it was conceived.

With respect to the Reform Bill itself, I will repeat now the declaration which I made when I entered the House of Commons as a member of the Reformed Parliament, that I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great and important question—a settlement which no treaty in the peace and welfare of the country would admit of being altered, either by a new Parliament, or by a new Government.

Then, as to the spirit in which the Bill was conceived, and the obligations to which it imposes, it is a rule of Government, that we should be true to the letter, and not to the spirit of the Reform Bill, it is to be maintained, that we are to live in a perpetual war of aggression—that the public man can only support a system in public estimation by supporting every particular instance of any thing which may have a tendency to abuse, by abandoning altogether that great and of Government, more powerful than either law or reason—the respect for ancient rights and the deference to prescriptive authority—if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill, I will not undertake to defend it; but, if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper; continuing with the firm maintenance of established rights the correction of proved abuses and the redress of the real grievances, in that case, I can, far myself and colleagues, undertake to act in such a spirit, and with such intentions.

Such declarations of general principle are, I am aware necessarily vague, but in order to be more explicit, I will endeavour to apply them practically to some of those questions which have of late attracted the greatest share of public interest and attention.

I take, first, the inquiry into Municipal Corporations. It is not my intention to advise the Crown to interrupt the progress of that inquiry, or to transfer the conduct of it from those to whom it was committed by the late Government.

For myself, I gave the best proof that I was not unfriendly to the principle of inquiry, by consenting to be a member of that committee of the House of Commons, to which it was originally devolved.

No report has yet been made by the Commissioners to whom the inquiry was afterwards referred, and until that report be made I cannot be expected to give, on the part of the Government, any other pledge than that they will bestow on the suggestions it may contain, and the evidence on which they may be founded, a full and unprejudiced consideration.

I will, in the next place, address myself to the questions in which those of our fellow countrymen, who dissent from the doctrines of the Established Church, take an especial interest. Instead of making new professions I will refer to the course which I took upon those subjects when out of power. In the first place, I proposed the extensive reformation by Lord Alton, the object of which was to exempt all classes, both lay and clerical, of church rates, applying in lieu thereof, out of a branch of the Revenue, a certain sum for the building and repair of churches.

I never expressed, nor did I entertain, the slightest objection to the principle of a bill of which Lord John Russell was the author, intended to relieve the conscientious scruples of Dissenters, in respect to the ceremony of marriage. I gave no opinion on the particular measures themselves. They were proposed by Ministers to whom the Dissenters had confidence. They were intended to give relief, and it is sufficient for my present purpose to state, that I approved the principle of them.

I supposed, and I am glad to state that my opinion in that respect have undergone no change, the admission of Dissenters, as a claim of right, into the Universities; but I expressly declared, if regulations, enforced by public authorities superintending the protection of law and medicine, and the studies connected with them, had the effect of conferring advantages of the nature of civil privileges on one class of the King's subjects from which another class was excluded, those regulations ought to undergo modification, with the view of placing all the King's subjects, whatever their religious creed, upon a footing of perfect equality in respect to any civil privilege.

I appeal to the course which I pursued on these several questions when office was held, as a proof of my sincerity, and I ask with confidence, does that course imply that I was actuated by any illiberal or moderate spirit towards the Dissenting body or any individual, in so far as they were concerned in the redress of any real grievances?

In the examination of objections which were put forward, I will not omit the objection, I resisted, and with the opinion I entertain, I should again resist a retrograde step into powers granted by the Crown, at a time when the discretion of the Crown was withheld by law on the part of the House of Commons. But I voted for the resolution proposed by Lord Alton, that pensions on the Civil List ought, for the future to be confined to such persons only, as have just claims to the recognition, or are entitled to consideration on account either of their personal services to the Crown, or of their scientific or literary eminence. On the Resolution which I thus supported as a private member of Parliament, I shall scrupulously act as a Minister of the Crown, and shall advise the grant of no pension which is not in conformity with the spirit and intention of the vote to which I was a party.

Then, as to the great question of Church Reform, on that I have no new profession to make. I cannot give my consent to the alienation of church property, in any part of the United Kingdom, from strictly ecclesiastical purposes. But I repeat now the opinion I have already expressed in Parliament, in regard to the Church Establishment in Ireland, that if, by an improved distribution of the parishes of the church, its jurisdiction could be extended, and the true interests of the ecclesiastical religion protected, all other considerations should be made subordinate to the attainment of objects of such importance.

Then, as to the question of the State of the Poor, and the obligations to which it imposes, it is a rule of Government, that we should be true to the letter, and not to the spirit of the Reform Bill, it is to be maintained, that we are to live in a perpetual war of aggression—that the public man can only support a system in public estimation by supporting every particular instance of any thing which may have a tendency to abuse, by abandoning altogether that great and of Government, more powerful than either law or reason—the respect for ancient rights and the deference to prescriptive authority—if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill, I will not undertake to defend it; but, if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper; continuing with the firm maintenance of established rights the correction of proved abuses and the redress of the real grievances, in that case, I can, far myself and colleagues, undertake to act in such a spirit, and with such intentions.

Such declarations of general principle are, I am aware necessarily vague, but in order to be more explicit, I will endeavour to apply them practically to some of those questions which have of late attracted the greatest share of public interest and attention.

I take, first, the inquiry into Municipal Corporations. It is not my intention to advise the Crown to interrupt the progress of that inquiry, or to transfer the conduct of it from those to whom it was committed by the late Government.

For myself, I gave the best proof that I was not unfriendly to the principle of inquiry, by consenting to be a member of that committee of the House of Commons, to which it was originally devolved.

No report has yet been made by the Commissioners to whom the inquiry was afterwards referred, and until that report be made I cannot be expected to give, on the part of the Government, any other pledge than that they will bestow on the suggestions it may contain, and the evidence on which they may be founded, a full and unprejudiced consideration.

I will, in the next place, address myself to the questions in which those of our fellow countrymen, who dissent from the doctrines of the Established Church, take an especial interest. Instead of making new professions I will refer to the course which I took upon those subjects when out of power. In the first place, I proposed the extensive reformation by Lord Alton, the object of which was to exempt all classes, both lay and clerical, of church rates, applying in lieu thereof, out of a branch of the Revenue, a certain sum for the building and repair of churches.

Local Magistrates to Special Commissioners, will be necessary to the provisions of the Act, and to the relief of the duties and responsibilities of the Magistrates. His Excellency seems to have no objection to the plan that he has suggested, and he has no objection to the provisions of the Act, and to the relief of the duties and responsibilities of the Magistrates.

A Bill has been introduced into the Jamaica Legislature for the importation into that island of European laborers; and was not likely to meet with impediment in passing. Its provisions are highly advantageous to those who may feel inclined to leave the climate. The Jamaica Dispatch of Dec. 2, in reference to it, says—

"The bill purports to give a bonus of fifteen pounds to any person importing a number of laborers, or mechanics and their families. It exempts these laborers from all militia duty for twelve months, and they are exempt from all militia duty but that which is to be performed on the property, or the township in which they may be established, except in Martial Law, or other cases of emergency. It expends support to emigrants; at the cost and charge of the individual importing them for one year, or until their own cultivation may be sufficient for their maintenance. In the event of disease or mortality among the laborers, the Government is to be liable for the cost of their return to their own country, with proportionate labor duty, according to the number in each family; and Commissioners are to be appointed under the authority of the Governor for their maintenance during the first year of their residence in every parish. Medical attendance is to be afforded at free cost, and moral and religious instruction, with many other advantages, are coupled with the bill, which cannot be equalled by any regulations in any other country, whatsoever. With respect to the climate, we maintain that there is a choice of climate before them—the highlands of Jamaica ranging generally from two to four thousand feet above the level of the sea, which are for the most part exempted from all the dangers of tropical diseases. The Emigrants themselves, must be satisfied at the extraordinary fecundity of the earth, in regard to the production of corn and excellent root, and in particular of that favorite article of European food, the potato, of which under proper cultivation, four crops may be obtained in the year. On the whole, we consider these provisions as a measure more judiciously adapted to the pressure of the times, whether it regards the prosperity of the colony, or the necessities of the Mother Country; and we wait with anxiety the consummation of a measure most devoutly to be wished for by every loyal subject."

Yesterday being New Year's Day, (O. S.) a number of our active young men, enjoyed themselves on the harbour by playing the goal of Scotch game of "Sunder." The sport was maintained in admirable spirit, and though we have of late had a few severe days, it may speak eloquently of the present weather that the most actively engaged in yesterday's amusement, were three or four of West Indians, and a number of their own race. I doubt the warm Highland bowl, which could not be cooled either in Jamaica or Nova Scotia, contributed not a little to the spirit upon the occasion. Those who read our climate which is so generally represented, may from this and enjoy "scotch" in season, be satisfied, that we generally have a high opinion of our climate, and the more so, as we are situated in a situation which is the most favorable for the growth of the "Sunder."

For the Standard. At a Public Meeting, held at the Reform House, St. Andrew's, on the 18th January, 1835. Mr. W. W. W. was called to the Chair, and Mr. W. W. W. was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Peter Stubs James Esq., seconded by Geo. S. Hill Esq., Resolved, That the following Gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Abner Hill, William Todd Junr., George Peck, Robert Hitchcock, Nehemiah Marks, Robert Lindsay, and John Milligan, be a Committee to enquire into the propriety of petitioning to the House of Commons, praying that an Act be passed to incorporate a Company to establish a line of Rail Way, between the Salt Water, Mount Stephen and Mill Town, also to open a correspondence, the object of which will be to ascertain the probable expense of the undertaking, and to report at some future meeting to be convened by the said Committee.

P. STUBS, Junr. Secy. of the Committee.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS JAN 29, 1835.

LAZEST DATES.

Table with 4 columns: Destination, Date, Day, and Month. Includes entries for London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard. Mr. Editor, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 25th inst., and to thank you for the interesting and valuable information it contains.

With respect to alterations in the law which govern our Ecclesiastical Establishment, I have had no recent opportunity of giving that grave consideration to a subject of the deepest interest, which could alone justify me in making any public declaration of opinion. It is a subject which must undergo the fullest deliberation, and into that deliberation the Government will enter with the sincerest desire, to remove every abuse that can impair the efficiency of the Establishment, to extend the sphere of its usefulness, and to strengthen and confirm its just claims upon the respect and affections of the people.

It is unnecessary for my purpose to enter into further details. I have said enough with respect to general principles, and to the practical application to public measures, to indicate the spirit in which the King's Government is prepared to act. Our object will be the maintenance of peace, the scrupulous and honorable fulfilment, without reference to their original policy, of all existing engagements with foreign powers, the support of public credit, the enforcement of strict economy, and the just and impartial consideration of what may be to the interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial.

Whatever may be the issue of the undertaking in which I am engaged, I feel assured that you will mark by a renewal of your confidence, your approbation of the course I have pursued in accepting office.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

I refer again to the duties assigned to me, with great distrust of my own qualifications for their discharge, but still, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons, on the subject of public duty, the conduct of the affairs of the country will be my first and principal object.

volves in its operations a long train of "mingled consequences." As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their duties, they must remain in the interim, and we are to know that the public mind is not to be lulled into a false security by the appearance of the peace of the country.

As our Excellency has not reached the desirable point, at which the people can be separated from their

has not received the... the people can be supplied... it is clear...

assume a great quantity... which they procure... the American side...

At the School House... County of Charlotte... was called to the Chair...

STUDIES, Jan. 22... of the Committee... the undersigned...

found the speech... the Lieutenant... of the Legislature...

measures which will... attention of the Legislature... the undersigned...

First annual meeting... of the School... published...

St. Stephen... a Pension has been... for the above road...

Deaths. On the 24th of the Rev. Alex. MacLean... On the 24th Mrs. (James) Hutchinson, a son.

Married. On the 25th by the Rev. Alex. MacLean, Mr. John Stephenson to Miss Christina Miligan...

On the 27th by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. Joseph Moore, of St. David, to Miss Mabel, daughter of Mr. Miller of St. Stephen.

On Friday the 23rd inst. Edward Cheney Sen and Nathaniel Bancroft Sen, were passing from Cheney's Island to White Head Island...

Shipping Journal. PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Jan. 25th. Schr. Lively, Kennedy, Eastport, Flour...

CLEARED. Jan. 21st. Ship Maria Johnson London, Goods. 23d. Barque Robert Watt, Martin, do. do.

LEGAL NOTICES. NOTICE. By the administrators of the Estate of the late Cad. Curry Esq.

NOTICE. WHEREAS William Babcock, administrator upon the estate of Peter J. Lackie late of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte...

Notice. The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers in the Tanning and Shoe-making business, under the firm of SMITH & MARSHALL...

TANNING AND SHOEMAKING. The above business will be henceforth carried on by the Subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive all debts due to the late firm of SMITH and MARSHALL...

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

HAY FOR SALE. TEN TONS of the above may be had by early application to Wm. GARNETT.

FOUND. A bunch of KEYS, the Owner can obtain the same by calling at Mr. Brennan's, and paying expenses.

TO BE 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...

EMIGRATION. THE Subscriber is making arrangements for bringing Passengers from BELFAST, in IRELAND, on the most reasonable Terms...

APPRENTICE WANTED. Wanted a Boy, about 12 or 14 years of age, of good moral habits, who has received a liberal good English education...

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received and offers for sale an extensive supply of goods...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

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

MAN'S HOTEL. TRAVELLERS can procure superior accommodation at the above ESTABLISHMENT; where a good Garder, and the choicest Wines and Liquors are constantly provided...

ALMANACKS. THE NEW BRUNSWICK ALMANACK, For the Year 1855. Containing the usual variety of matter...

ABRAHAM SNOW. Offers for sale by private bargain, ONE MARE three years old, one MARE COLT seven months old, with a neat handsome SADDLE and full set of HARNESS...

CAUTION. Forbid any person purchasing a Note of Hand in favour of Isaac Snodgrass, and endorsed by J. B. Brown, for Forty Pounds, payable on or about the 15th December next...

APOTHECARIES' HALL. COLERA MEDICINES put up in small packages, with concise printed directions, will be kept constantly on hand.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

CARD. The Subscriber desires to call the attention of the Merchants of Charlotte County and of St. John, to the repeated, equal services which have been rendered to British Merchant vessels by Captain Collins of the American Revenue Cutter 'Spartan'...

WILLIAM PORTER. St. Stephen, Jan. 12, 1855. ON CONSIGNMENT. cheap foreign Money, or approved Notes at 3 months.

25 chests TEA. 50 boxes soap. 30 Brides Cumberland butter. 3 long heads of sugar. 10 kegs ground pepper. 60 kegs wrought nails. 2 hales Duffles. 2 do. monkey and pea jackets. 1 do. red and green bays. 1 week printed calicoes. Wm. GARNETT. Dec. 18, 1854.

NOTICE. Tax Assessors being duly appointed AGENTS by His Majesty's COMMISSIONERS, to manage and arrange all affairs relative to her duties remaining unsettled in this Province, beg leave to request all persons indebted to her by Book account, Note, Acknowledgment or otherwise to name an early day for the settlement of the same, and save the unpleasant trouble of resorting to coercive measures in obtaining payment.

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

LIST OF LETTERS. Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews, N.B. December 1854. Andrews, C. M. ...

SHERIFF'S ADJOURNED SALE. The sale of Aaron Town's Land &c. in the Cape Ann Grant which was to have taken place on Saturday the 15th inst., and postponed for want of Bidders, will positively take place on Saturday the 27th day of December next at the Court House in St. Andrews between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

NOTICE. The duties of Mrs. Briscoe's Seminary, will be resumed on Monday, Jan. 30. Terms for Daily Pupils and Boarders, may be obtained on application to Mrs. B. Queen Street, Saint Andrews.

MAIL STAGE, BETWEEN Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, ROBERT PEACOCK. Has commenced running a Stage between the above places, which will leave GEORGE WATSON'S, St. Andrews, on the mornings of Wednesday and Fridays at 10 o'clock; and WILLIAM GILLES'S, St. Stephen, on the mornings of Thursdays and Saturdays.

FARES. From St. Andrews to Connick's, 3s 6d. To Chalmers, 5s 9d. To St. Stephen, 5s 0d. From St. Stephen to Chalmers, 1s 3d. To Connick's, 2s 6d. To St. Andrews, 5s 0d.

NOTICE. That commodious House owned and occupied by the subscriber at the Lodge in the Parish of St. Stephen.

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

NOTICE. All Persons having any demands against the Estate of ROBERT SCOTT, late of the Parish of St. Stephen, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to either of the said parties.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

TO BE LET. The well-finished, commodious, and admirably situated Brick House, at the corner of King Street and Queen Street, Possession can be given immediately—Apply to MARSHALL ANDREWS. St. Andrews Jan. 13th, 1855.

TO BE LEASED BY AUCTION. The subscriber will lease by public auction on Saturday the 31st instant at 12 o'clock on the Premises, For One Year.

AUCTION. The Subscriber will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Residence of the late James Abernethy, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock.

LIST OF LETTERS. Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews, N.B. December 1854. Andrews, C. M. ...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NOTICE. The Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on lots Nos. 6 and 7, situated on the eastern side of the Digdequash River...

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has received and offers for sale an extensive supply of goods...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

PRIZE MEDALS. It is hereby announced that the Montreal Society of Montreal, has resolved to offer Four Medals for the best Essay presented during the present year...

POETRY.

Extract from the Rising Village, just published, with other poems, by Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by a descendant of the celebrated author of the same name.

On, heaven-born Faith! sure solace of our woes, How lost is he who never thy influence knows, How dead the heart thy charity ne'er fires,

Mr. J. B. Brown has just opened, at his Store in St. Andrew, an extensive assortment of FALL GOODS,

To Be Let. And Possession given on the first of November to the commodious three-story DWELLING HOUSE now in the occupation of Henry Beattie,

Cooking-Stoves. FRANKLINS & Co. R. FOLLIS begs leave to intimate that he is now manufacturing at his establishment a choice description of Cooking-Stoves,

NEW GOODS. The Subscriber has just received in addition to his former stock of Goods the following, viz.

Whit, red and yellow Flannels, Cold Marine, Calicos, 1 Piece sup. fine Mulberry Cloth, (suitable for Great Coats.)

NOTICE. The Subscriber finding that but little attention has been paid to his former advertisement respecting the settlement of outstanding debts, has now to inform delinquents, that as fast as the accounts can be prepared, they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On Saturday the 18th day of July next, at the Court House in St. Andrew, between the hours of noon and four o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction—

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrew, on Saturday the second day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE in and to a certain tract or parcels of Land and viz. Three farm Lots situated, lying and being on the left bank of the river Maguadavic in the parish of Saint George,

Mr. J. B. Brown has just opened, at his Store in St. Andrew, an extensive assortment of FALL GOODS, suitable for the season, the selection of which was made under his immediate inspection.

CORONER'S SALE.

On Friday the 24th day of July next, will be sold by Public Auction at Mr. G. Ruggie's Hotel in Saint George, between the hours of 12 and 4 p. m.

On Sale. 25 Puncheons Demerara RUM, high Proof and fine flavor; 4 Bales Red Flannels, 2 Bales Pilot Cloth and Peterham.

On Sale. 25 Puncheons Demerara RUM, high Proof and fine flavor; 4 Bales Red Flannels, 2 Bales Pilot Cloth and Peterham.

On Sale. 25 Puncheons Demerara RUM, high Proof and fine flavor; 4 Bales Red Flannels, 2 Bales Pilot Cloth and Peterham.

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM.

EMBRACING THE LATEST LITERATURE—SELECTING THE BEST—FASHIONS—AND VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF INTEREST AND AMUSEMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review will be presented, explanatory of the various improvements and changes in costume worn in the fashionable circles of every country, by which it will be rendered an easy task for dressers and tailors to keep abreast of the latest and most approved modes and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible period.

LADIES BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine, containing Tales, original and selected, Moral and Scientific Lectures, Poetry, from the best Authors, the Quarterly representation of Ladies' Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia colored, Music of the newest and best Authors.

BLANK FORMS. Printed at the Standard Office to order. SUPREMACY COURT. Subpoena; Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writ; Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and Notice of set off.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH. Resolved, that Public Notice be inserted in the Saint Andrews Standard, that no person shall be allowed to land or disembark at any of the wharves, piers, or points of landing, without being subject to be inspected by the Visiting Physician.

Apprentice Wanted. WANTED a Boy, about 12 or 14 years of age, of good moral habits, who has received a tolerable good English education, as an Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, good references will be required, as to character & Enquire at this Office.

PUBLICATIONS.

LILLY WATT & Co. BOSTON. To Parents, Teachers, School Committees, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of Youth.

LADIES SCHOOL. Mrs. DE BERGER begs to inform the inhabitants of Saint John and its vicinity that she intends opening an Establishment for Young Ladies on the first of October.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, FORTHOUGH, AND WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

The numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Mail subscribers will be furnished with the number of the publication free of postage, upon the following terms, to wit: For either of them \$4 per annum.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Mail subscribers will be furnished with the number of the publication free of postage, upon the following terms, to wit: For either of them \$4 per annum.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Mail subscribers will be furnished with the number of the publication free of postage, upon the following terms, to wit: For either of them \$4 per annum.

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, FORTHOUGH, AND WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

The numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Mail subscribers will be furnished with the number of the publication free of postage, upon the following terms, to wit: For either of them \$4 per annum.

LADIES SCHOOL.

Mrs. DE BERGER begs to inform the inhabitants of Saint John and its vicinity that she intends opening an Establishment for Young Ladies on the first of October.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Mail subscribers will be furnished with the number of the publication free of postage, upon the following terms, to wit: For either of them \$4 per annum.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Mail subscribers will be furnished with the number of the publication free of postage, upon the following terms, to wit: For either of them \$4 per annum.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Mail subscribers will be furnished with the number of the publication free of postage, upon the following terms, to wit: For either of them \$4 per annum.

WEEKLY

Table with columns for Year, Month, and Day, showing weekly publication schedule.

New-B

PROVINCIAL

LEGISLATIVE

Writs having been issued on the fifth and the said General by Proclamation pro County met—

This day the Add Excellence's Speech usual it is a mere or

HOUSE OF

COMMITTEE

Privileges.—Messrs. Street, Allan, and C To prepare the A Brown, and L. A. W Public and Private, below, Robinson, V Neward.

Caution.

I forbid any person purchasing a Note of Hand given by me in favour of ROBERT GOSW for one Pound five Shillings, payable on the first day of May last, as I have not received any value for the same.

For Sale.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE in the Parish of Saint James, only nine miles from the Salt Water, known as the 'MCKENZIE FARM.'

MILL PRIVILEGE.

FOR SALE: That valuable water privilege at the foot of Chamcook Lake, containing 7 acres and a half of Land; also the SAW MILL and DAMS on the second and Limeburner's lakes,—the whole embracing advantages of peculiar importance and magnitude.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY GEORGE N. SMITH.

AGENTS

Bathurst, J. W. CAMPBELL; Miramichi, JAMES BROWN; Fredericton, W. G. FLEMING; St. John, J. W. CAMPBELL; St. George, JAMES BROWN; St. David, W. G. FLEMING; St. Andrew, JAMES BROWN.