

NEW GOODS.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Office.
Jas. W. Smith, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.									
1836.	SUN.	MOON.	High.	Low.	Water.	Wind.	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tu.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wed.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Th.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fr.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sat.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sun.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mon.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tue.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wed.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Th.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Fr.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sat.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sun.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mon.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tue.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Wed.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Th.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Fr.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Sat.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sun.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mon.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Tue.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Wed.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MOON'S PHASES.
Last Qr. 2nd. 9h. 11m. 12h. 54m. 30s. p.m.
New. 10h. 32m. 30s. p.m. 12h. 54m. 30s. p.m.
Mean Equinox—Watch slow 10 minutes.

European Intelligence.
We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following Prospectus of a "Colonial Society," about to be established in London.

THE COLONIAL SOCIETY about to be established is for the purpose of affording a place of rendezvous to persons interested in the various dependencies of the empire in every quarter of the globe; at which they may obtain information upon all colonial subjects, and may meet with others possessing similar views and feelings to themselves. It will thus supply a want which has been long felt by many, who from public or private motives, are desirous of obtaining extensive and accurate knowledge of all circumstances connected with the Colonies, and of ascertaining the sentiments of Colonists generally upon the measures adopted by the Mother Country for their benefit, which will tend to cement that bond of union between them which should naturally be reciprocal. It is therefore conceived that there are many classes of individuals likely to be benefited by its formation, and who will be anxious to avail themselves of the facilities it will afford for forwarding their peculiar objects. The Member of Parliament—the Naval and Military Officer—the Merchant—the intending emigrant—the Colonist who may have revisited England, either for a short period or for a permanent residence—as well as all those who have relations, connections, or possessions in the Colonies, will find in the proposed Society a means of acquiring information, and will there meet with those whom they would most desire to know. Many such persons may be expected immediately to become members; and in proportion as the existence and advantages of the Society are known and appreciated, its numbers may be expected to increase.

In order to carry into effect the objects of this Society, an extensive library will be formed comprising all works relating to the Colonies, and to subjects immediately connected with them; a selection of Maps and Charts will also be procured, and the most approved Colonial Newspapers will be regularly taken in and filed. It is also intended as soon as there are a sufficient number of Subscribers for the purpose, to establish a Club in connexion with the Society, to which Members of the Society alone will be eligible for admission by ballot, but which no one will be expected to join unless he desire it. There are many persons who will probably join the Society who would not wish to be members of a club; but on the other hand, there are many whose chief inducement to become Members of the Society would be the advantages that a Club would hold out; and the proposed arrangement has been resolved upon in order to meet the views of both parties, and thus to make the Society as wide and comprehensive as possible.

The advantages that will result from the formation of the proposed Society are many and obvious. The British Colonies have acquired a new and daily increasing value from the field which they offer for the employment of the overflowing capital and labour of Great Britain. They have thus become viewed under a novel aspect, and one which is of immediate interest to every class in the community, but hitherto the knowledge which has been possessed in relation to them has been scanty and contracted. And there are many difficulties in the way of obtaining a more extended acquaintance with them. The works which contain an account of their history and character are numerous, but many are comparatively inaccessible; and with regard to Communities which are every day changing their aspect—sweeping new territories into civilization—and opening new tracks to industry and new investments for capital—it must of necessity happen that the most valuable, that is the most recent information, is that which no books can afford, and which can be obtained only from the viva voce report of those who have been upon the spot, and have seen and heard the facts which they describe. It often happens, too, that local information which might be extensively available, is confined to a few individuals, or to a single Colony, because there is no medium of general communication, no neutral ground upon which those who are interested in different Colonies may meet and detail their separate experiments, and learn from each other how the practices of both might be improved. These wants the Colonial Society is calculated directly to supply. It will be open to all who are interested in the Colonies; and endeavours will especially be made to render it attractive to those who have returned from them, and who therefore possess the advantage of a personal acquaintance with those distant branches of the Empire.

To the Member of Parliament such a Society cannot fail to be useful, for he can hardly be expected to be perfectly acquainted with all the details of the various subjects connected with the British Colonies, upon which he is called upon to legislate. There are, however, few subjects of more importance than the Colonies; and their importance, in a legislative point of view, is daily increasing. But their remoteness—and above continually-varying circumstances, and above

all, the general apathy which has till recently prevailed with regard to them, have tended to produce a deficiency of information upon the various Colonial matters upon which the legislator is expected to decide, and which he is required to regulate. The Colonial Society, however, will afford to members of the Legislature a ready means of obtaining an accurate acquaintance with any subject that may arise, as it will furnish a complete and accessible library of reference, as well as copies of nearly all the Colonial newspapers. Its advantages will not, however, be confined to the supply of Statistical details. It will enable the public even in this country to ascertain with readiness and certainty the opinions and wishes of the Colonists, the views which they entertain of the measures adopted for their benefit, and the steps by which they imagine that their own good may be best promoted.

To Naval and Military Officers who are about to proceed to any foreign station, it is of the utmost importance that, previously to going abroad, they may be able to inform themselves fully upon every subject respecting the place of their destination, which research the excellent maps and charts, books of reference, and newspapers, accessible in this Institution, are admirably calculated to facilitate; and much valuable information would occasionally be communicated to the Society by the Members of the several branches of the Service, which would be the more highly appreciated from the circumstance that they have frequently an opportunity of making a comparison between Colonies.

To Merchants and others connected with the trade to the Colonies—and to persons having friends or relatives there, it is needless to enlarge upon the advantages which such a society will offer, as a place where they may meet with persons having similar interests, and where they may learn all that is taking place in the Colonies in which they are interested.

To Landowners whose estates are burdened with an excessive poor rate, consequent upon an over population, beneficial results would accrue through the means of this institution, as it will tend to relieve their parish of paupers by promoting emigration, and at the same time make known throughout the Country the benefits that the labouring class may derive from a proper system of Colonization, which at this moment is particularly called for, by the fact, that the Commissioners of Emigration, into the state of the Irish poor have recently recommended Emigration as a necessary part of any plan for effectually diminishing pauperism in Ireland, having ascertained, and affirmed, that forty two weeks to the year 2,200,000 persons in that Country bordering upon absolute starvation.

To intending Emigrants, possessing a small capital, this Society offers perhaps more inducements than any other class. There are many persons who emigrate altogether unprepared for the difficulties they may have to encounter on their arrival in their adopted Country, owing to the impediments hitherto experienced in obtaining correct information upon a subject of so much importance to their future welfare, which this institution is intended to remove, and in addition to other advantages, persons containing the idea of emigrating will meet in this Society with individuals probably acquainted with the Colonies to which they intend to emigrate, and capable of giving them useful advice upon the subject.

There is yet another class, to whom particular reference should be made. Every year there are many persons who have emigrated to the Colonies of who have been born there—who visit England for a brief period, and wait some definite object in view. Many of the one class have remained for so many years in the Colonies, that their old acquaintances are dispersed—and the other, have probably no persons with whom they are acquainted, or if they have, they know not where to look for them. These would be glad at an opportunity of meeting with persons who are connected with the countries of which they are inhabitants—but from the want of any place of rendezvous, they have no means of doing this. The Colonial Society, when established, will be sure to attract those individuals, and they will be among the most useful of its members. To such persons, also the club which it is proposed as soon as possible to unite to the Society, will be an additional inducement to become members, and will greatly increase the value of the Society to them.

In conclusion it must be observed, that the value and peculiar utility of the Colonial Prospects of the British Empire are comparatively unknown; and as a consequence, their resources are not fully developed. Hundreds of thousands of individuals, who might emigrate with advantage to themselves and to the Empire, are deterred from such a step by absurd and ungrounded fears of the difficulties to be encountered, and the privations to be endured, all measures which would have a tendency to diffuse extensively a knowledge of the nature, resources, and advantages of the Colonies, would at the same time remove the barrier which this ignorance has interposed

in the way of Emigration; and would thus impart liberality both to the Mother Country and the Colonies. It would also be beneficial in establishing an union of feeling between the centre of the Empire and its remotest extremities; which would probably dispel those ungrounded prejudices and jealousies which are too frequently felt at the present time by the inhabitants of the Colonies. The real interests of the Colonies and of the Mother Country are identical; and their cannot, under a well regulated system, be any clashing of interest between different Colonies. In proportion as the communication between Britain and the Colonies, and between inhabitants of different Colonies, be promoted, these groundless divisions may be expected to disappear, and to be succeeded by more just and liberal views. With these expectations, and in the full belief that this Society is calculated to supply an urgent want, and to produce extensively beneficial results, it is now submitted to the public.

When the Society consists of five hundred members a general meeting will be convened for the purpose of appointing a Committee of Management, and framing such rules and regulations as may be considered requisite. Trustees will, at the same time, be chosen, and a Treasurer appointed; until which is effected, no payment will be required.—The terms of admission to the "Colonial Society" will not exceed four pounds entrance, with an annual subscription of one pound, paid in advance; but any member who may be absent from the United Kingdom during the whole period within which the annual subscription is payable, may be exempted, by giving notice to the Secretary previous to going abroad. The terms of members, however, will be taken, at the first general meeting, upon the propriety of lowering the amount of entrance.

It is intended that the Colonial Society shall be established at the West End of London, in an eligible situation as a due regard for economizing the funds of the Society will permit. All communications by letter should be sent (free of postage) to William Bryan Cooke, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Colonial Society, at No. 5, Great Rider Street, St. James's, London.

England is tranquil just now, and prosperous; crops on the whole good, commerce active, orders for manufactures more numerous than for years, and the revenue flourishing. These are answers so far to the predictions of anti-reformers. In Councils, time, when wars and battles and factions raged, the wealth and power of England increased. Both, as one of her writers lately said, seemed inured to anchors, whence neither winds nor waves tear them loose. I predict neither civil war nor revolution very soon, from contentions at hand, in England; but come what will the anchors of her prosperity seem destined to hold fast on the foundations they are grappled to. Amongst these, are her clerical industry, her freedom, her public spirit, her coal mines, her iron mines, her beautiful, her astonishing agriculture, her rail roads and common roads, almost as good; canals, steam workshops, blast furnaces, and cotton engines, all in movement under incentives, seeming to encourage the vast fabric of art, whose empire is laid at her feet, and which, with a power of operation as incessant and steady as works of Nature. The whole, in combination, gets the better of what is bad in her government and grinding taxation, whilst her government also is improving in its whole genius and spirit.

Let us turn to our own country, where the hand of government touches all equally and lightly, giving the protection of society to every one, and expressing no one—the first, grand blessing of a country, and source of a thousand others. The rapid prosperity and boundless prospects of ours, are the grateful themes that more than ever meet the ear of Americans abroad. I have been twice in company here, and only twice, with enlightened persons who take an interest in public affairs. On both occasions, our international affairs and parts of our home policy were topics. They were advanced to, in connection with General Jackson's administration, his settlement of the dispute with France under the first head, and his stand against over-banking under the second—in a manner that would have gratified you; as it did me. That our President has won a name in Europe among the discerning, late testimonials for some of the products of this country; after having been her foe in arms. In this connection, allusion was made on one of the above occasions to the notice of England and her institutions, which he took in one of his annual messages on the opening of Congress. I cannot recall his words at this moment; you must look them up; but I remember the enlarged, cordial, and just sentiments they embodied; and I remember also to have thought that the time what others probably did too, that no President except one who had equally vanquished her legions in the field, would have been likely to entertain such complimentary truth

of her. The brave can afford to be generous. Whilst the full shafts of party are falling dead at the feet of this civil and military patriot and chief, nothing is more sure than that history is preparing to enshrine him in her page.

"Sir Robert Peel, Lady Peel, and the family, arrived at Ramsgate in the Firefly yesterday, from Calais, on their way to town. We do not place faith in the rumour circulating, that the early return of the Right Honorable Baronet is occasioned by any royal invitation. It will account sufficiently for the event, that the Conservative party, generally, are drawing towards the metropolis, for the purpose of frequent conference. That we are on the eve of a great political struggle in this country, there cannot be a doubt; and we shall not be surprised by an early dissolution of Parliament. As at present constituted the House of Commons does not satisfy either party, Tory, Radical, or Whig. The Firefly, which is a Post office packet, also brought over Sir Henry Parnell."

The Royal Tar.—As yet the public have not been furnished with the report of an investigation into the causes that led to the destruction of the Royal Tar steamer.—This is not right. A full and conclusive investigation should be had—those who suffered, owe it to themselves and to the public, that they take such steps, as shall lead to a thorough examination of the disaster. If it was the result of carelessness, intemperance, or ignorance, they have a remedy at law; and if they demand reparation they will unquestionably obtain it, at the hands of a jury. Be this, however, as it may, the destruction of the Royal Tar was too serious a matter to pass unnoticed and uninvestigated.—Boston Palladium.

Provincial.

OUR REQUEST IS GRANTED.—Yes all we request is granted, it was to be believed the Courier, who told us the same tale on a former similar occasion. We refer to a former Delegation from the House of Assembly to the Court of the Admiralty. A delegation which "used up" about £2000 of our Public moneys, and we were then informed that it was money well spent; and that all they requested was granted, all grievances were redressed, and that the Province future was "to live in bliss." But again the Courier, the Organ of the salubrious was mistaken, for although £2000 had been spent, ("well spent") and the Delegates themselves said that all grievances were redressed, yet we find the self same men in the very next Session of the Assembly, advocating the necessity of another delegation, and why? was it to obtain redress of grievances already redressed, and which cost the Country £2000, or had more Hydra heads sprung out of the mass of grievances, which had previously escaped the penetration of the grievance mongers? We ask these questions, not for the sake of embarrassing the gentlemen who advocated and insisted upon the necessity of the former Delegation, but simply that we and our readers may be informed on a question of so much importance to us all. It has already been with us a fixed maxim, Redress all Grievances, in all departments, and as far as that principle goes we are Radical to the backbone. But we wish first to ascertain beyond the possibility of a doubt, that we are on Constitutional grounds, that point being established, we are ready to go as great lengths to treat down usurped authority, as any King in His Majesty's dominions. While as an object to this propensity, and while we would resist to the death any violation of our rights as a British subject; we would on the other hand be equally tenacious, how we invaded the rights of others placed in authority over us. For we view the subject who would invade the rights of his King, in precisely the same light, as we do the King who would invade the rights of a subject. He is a Tyrant and as such is unfit for civil society. Now with respect to the existence of grievances in this Province, like all things human, its Institutions are fallible, and we also grant that many improvements may be moderate and may men be pointed out and suggested to the Home Government, and we now say what we have repeatedly said before, that any reasonable demand, made by the province, originating in proper feeling, and couched in a spirit of Loyal affection towards the Parent State, will meet with favour in the eyes of his Majesty. Such being the case, what we ask have we to complain of? And why have such angry and disrespectful Resolutions been framed in our house of Assembly? why has His Majesty's right been disputed? why have the Officers of his appointments been set up as political Targets, for an illadvised, and enraged people to shoot at? But these are things that were, but are not. And it gives us much pleasure to find that not only has a reaction taken place in public opinion, but even our representatives have (complementary to their constituents we presume), cooled down to the figure on the human thermometer indicating Reason. Having stripped the demands of the Assembly of its Republican and Papineau principles such as Elective Councils, the abolition of the Militia system, the annulment of Char-

tered rights &c. &c. &c. &c., we cannot but think that His Majesty's Government has met the Delegation in a proper spirit, and that although the House of Assembly refused on a former occasion to receive the Casual Revenue by making, in lieu thereof, a permanent grant of £14,000 for the payment of His Majesty's Officers in this Province. Yet My Lord Glenelg, has so magnanimously presented them the golden opportunity of accepting or rejecting the latter offer, if we except that it is now £14,500 instead of £14,000 as formerly, (if we may quit the Courier) and they having learnt wisdom, have nailed the bargain. We hope sincerely they may prove to be the case, for to use a true adage, it is, "better late than never," and although a few thousands have been spent uselessly; yet we have this consolation, that 4 of our Delegates have visited the seat of all that is

MORE NEW GOODS

MORE NEW GOODS.
By the late arrivals at St. John, The Subscriber has just received on consignment the following articles,
uniforms and economy cloths, Hunter Kersey's Casimere, (fashionable colours) Antwerp striped new and durable article; Emmetts in a large assortment of Hosiery Printed Cottons in various shades bleached and unbleached bed hirlings and Sheetings; Madras of all descriptions, Jean's Ribbed, Nankin, and Drills, Manchester Ware, of all descriptions, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, Writing and Wrapping Papers, Quills, Linen Trunks, Glass and Crockery ware, Paints and Oil, Windsor Glass, Putty,
A. S. O.
At Purchase Jamaica Rum, 100000

10. do. Rich flavoured Demnars.
Hhds. and Brls. Sugar, Coffee, Starch, Blue
Pepper, Pimento, Glass, Crockery &c. &c.
JAMES BOYD
Saint Andrew, 25th May 1855.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber (being duly Licenced
intends on the first day of May next
to open an Auction and Commission Room
in the Flourishing Town of Saint George
where he will thankfully receive, and punctu-
ally attend to any Consignments he ma-
be entrusted with.

FRANCIS M'LORINAN.
St. George 29th March 1856

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the
Estate of William Mc Gee late of the
Parish of Saint Andrews deceased will pre-
sent them to the subscriber duly attested with

in three months: And all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to:

THOMAS BERRY,
Administrator

St. Andrews, 30 March 1835.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Samuel Connick of the Parish of St. Andrews, Farmer, deceased; are requested to render in the same to the subscribers for adjustment within twelve months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to.

SARAH CONNICK *Etc.*
JOHN M KENNY *Etc.*

St. Andrews, Feb 26, 1835.

NOTICE

is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late **Jos. C. Chalmers** that unless their Accounts are paid before the 1st of July next, at that time they will be sent to an Attorney for collection without reserve.

MARY CHALMERS, Executrix
JAMES CARTER, Executor
St. David, April 9, 1836

W. H. KNOWLTON,
respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he has opened a **STORE** at No. 10 MARKET WHARF lately occupied by Mr. Charles Gilliland, where he intends to assort constantly on hand a complete assortment of

PROVISIONS,
together with a general selection of Choice liquors. All of which he will sell at the lowest possible price for CASH only.

St. Andrews, 26th May, 1835. **SAR**

FLOUR, MEAL &c. &c.
Just received from New York per Schooner "Constance" from Eastport—the following articles.
Bibb's superior Flour Bags Corn Meal
Buck's Choice Rice (100 lbs)
Tiares, white beans and Rice Cassia &c per

Jars of Macebooy & American Genl. S. auff
Kern Soda Crackers half bils. Jamieson's do.
The above will be sold for a very small advance
of money.

JAS W STREET,
14th October 1835.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands
against the Estate of the late Charles Chris-
tiansen, late of the County of Adams, Maryland, deceased,

desired to render in the same to the Sub-
 scriber for adjustment, and all persons in-
 debted to the said Estate, are hereby request-
 ed to make immediate payment to
MARY ANN CHRISTIE,
 Administratrix,
 St. Andrew, March 6, 1836.

THE
ST. ANDREW'S STANDARD
 IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
 AT SAINT ANDREW, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY
GEORGE N. SMITH.
 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 Five per annum, exclusive of postage, payable
 annually in advance.
 TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
 One dollar per line for the first week, and

First repetition of 6	lines and under,	50
First insertion of all over 12 lines 41 per line		10 Ea.
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line		
Advertising by the year according to special contract		
Advertisements sent without the number of insertions being specified in writing, will be re-billed and charged until countermanded		
All orders for discontinuing must be in writing		
A. ANDREWS,	M. S. Connick,	Wasee
STEPHEN,	R. P. Parvis,	Chamcook.
JAMES,	M. W. Campbell,	St. John's Water.
DAVID,	W. H. Miller,	St. Michaels.
	Mr. J. Buchanan,	Oak Hill.
	Trist. Moore Esq.	Dennis Mills.
	Srs. Brown Esq.	Tower Hill.
	Mr. Chakover,	Oak Hill.
	Mr. David Turner,	Bacone.
PATRICK,	Mr. John Murphy,	Digby Gap.
GEORGE,	Mr. Henry Seely,	Lower Falls.
WILLIAM,	Mr. J. H. Smith,	St. Michaels.
	Miss Anna Knight Esq.	Knights Mill.

AND MANAN, Wilford Fisher Esq. Was. Cove.
Mr. T. Shannon, North Head.
JOHN, M. H. Perley Esq.
HURSTO, W. J. Layton Esq.
RANICHI, A. D. Sherill Esq.
THURST, Joseph Reid Esq.
ZBERICTON, Mr. S. Barker,
ALFAS, Mr. Wm. Grant
LUNOT, Zebina Hall Esq.
LAIF, Phoebe Brown, Esq.

Colo
PARLIAMENT OF
OPENING OF
TORON

The House of Assembly met at the Bar of the Legislative Council, and informed His Excellency that the Assembly had chosen and claimed the usual privilege. His Excellency then pleased to approve of the Assembly, and then of the Provincial Parliament. SPE

Honorable Gentlemen
Council; and
Gentlemen of the
With great satisfaction
on the loyal feeling
Province; and on the
of the Public mind.
The suspicious trade
offers you advantages,
of Upper Canada &c.

of Upper Canada has been deprived of, and I give opportunity to, bring forward some of the country has now reason to meet by its Legislature to bring them to.

The most important disputed question of the 1840s was serious, in the full confidence and sound discretion, obstacle that have discussion.

The beneficent inter-
granting a charter of
University of King's
been productive of no
In calling your atten-
trust that the Provinc-
ed to your deliberation
in itself, the means of
the inextinguishable bless-

liberal education.
The disposal of the
promotion a general
mately connected with
of this Colony that I
suggest themselves to
The term which
Counts of Opp and Te
the consequent cro

—as well as being
 lered by penny charge
 which I deeply lament
 determine whether
 present number of Ju
 effectually removed.
 Having been mad
 neglects misery and
 isted within the Prov
 some place of public

fellow creatures, to
 Providence, the All
 them of action, has
 upon our care. The
 necessity of establishin
 for Lunatics, need o
 ceive your benevolen
 I feel it my duty t
 the advantages whic

opening communication
cultural produce of a
dily be brought to a
Among various in-
ture, a great West
doubt claim your fav-
of infinite benefit to
promoting our friend-
neighbouring States.

I also recommend an immediate inquiry into the Welland Canal.

I regret to say that it may not be possible to commence negotiations with the Province for the improvement of the Ottawa, but I consider the present course the most prudent and accurate.

Having during the
ture, given consider-
glected state of the r-
vince, I beg you to
efficient system in
placing them under
bold responsible, the

I have to inform
of encouraging Inn
mended to His Ma
such portions of the
not required for def
possible, be offered

hope to be authoriz
more convenient, a
in the Land-Grant
happy to add, that
strains by which I
trans very exte
than from feeling
state, they have the
public good.

Original issues in Po
Be