





## EUROPE.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The French Chambers were opened on the 25th Dec. The London Herald of the 31st, gives the speech of the King in a second edition, which it thus announces:

"We received last night the King's speech at the opening of the Chambers, which however is of less importance, as it is clear the President's Message had not been received at Paris, at the time it was spoken."

The President's Message reached Liverpool on the 25 Dec, by the packet ship Independence, which had a passage in 15 days. It caused much satisfaction in Liverpool.

The Message was forwarded to Paris immediately on its receipt at London, and was received at Paris, shortly after the King's speech—and a private letter states that every other topic was absorbed in consideration of the Message. A slight change took place in London in consequence of the stimulus of the President's Message.

It was reported on the Paris exchange, on the 5th that the Address Committee of the Deputies would propose to the Chamber to declare itself satisfied with the explanations contained in President Jackson's Message, and that on its side, the Ministry will announce an intention of paying immediately the 25 millions, with the interest due, and of thanking England for her offer of mediation, henceforth become useless as there will no longer be any thing in dispute.

Paris, Jan. 2.—The President's Message reached Paris via England.

In the Address in answer to the King's speech, which was adopted by the Chamber of Peers on the 6th, is the following sentence respecting the United States and France:

"Your Majesty has accepted the friendly mediation offered by the King of Great Britain, on occasion of the difficulties which have arisen with regard to the execution of the treaty of the 4th July with the United States of America. Your Majesty has also displayed the justice and good faith of your policy, and expressed your desire of seeing those differences terminated in a manner honorable for two great nations. An important document recently published leads to a hope that this desire will be speedily realized."

## UNITED STATES.

## THE MEDIATION.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.—The following Message on the subject of the offer of mediation was communicated to Congress on Monday last, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations in both branches.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France carefully guarding that point the compromise, which as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise. I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring Powers; and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of War, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the seaboard in a proper state for defence, and promptly to provide the means for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1836.

## CANADA.

Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, His Excellency Sir Francis B. Head came down in State to the Legislative Council, and the Members of the House of Assembly being summoned to the bar, delivered in a firm and dignified tone, the following

## SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

As the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, I am commanded by the King to lay before you the answer His Majesty has been pleased to make to the several addresses and representations which proceeded from the two branches of the Legislature during last Session.

This communication I shall submit to you in a message, which will at once inform you of the difficult and most important duties about to devolve upon me, as well as upon yourselves.

As regards myself, I have nothing either to promise or profess, but I trust that I shall not call in vain upon you to give me that loyal constitutional unbending, and fearless assistance which your King expects, and which the rising interests of your country require.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan it was ordered that the clerk of this House do transmit to the Speakers of the respective Assemblies of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Is-

land, and New foundland, copies of the Post Office Bill as it passed this House.—*Quebec January 30.*

New-Brunswick.  
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WYER, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for making and maintaining a Rail Road from St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, to Lower Canada. Leave granted.

Wednesday Feb. 10.  
Mr. WYER, by leave, presented a Petition from John Cunningham, at Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be remunerated in part, a sum advanced by him in building a School House; which he read.

And upon the question, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided as follows:—

Yea—Messrs. Brown, Morehouse, Taylor, Wier, Finch, Hill, Johnston, Connell, Hayward, Frazee, Robinson.—And it was carried in the affirmative.

On Motion of Mr. WYER, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to provide for making and maintaining a Rail Road from St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, to Lower Canada. Mr. Parlow in the chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair. The Chairman reported, that having gone into further consideration of the bill referred to them, they had agreed to the same with amendments, under the title of a Bill to incorporate "The Saint Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company."—Ordered, that the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended under the amended title.

On Motion of Mr. WYER, the House went into a Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a bill to incorporate "The Chamcook Mill and Factory Company."—Mr. Taylor in the chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair. The Chairman reported, that they had gone into further consideration of the Bill referred to them, and agreed to the same. Ordered, that the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

## ROADS.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of all the roads of communication in the Province, and also to report what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving as well as the Great Roads as By Roads, submitted the following Report:—

That the sum of \$22,730 should be granted for the Road Service, to be divided as follows:

## GREAT ROADS:

From Saint John to Nova Scotia	£1750
Line, including St. John and	
Westmorland Marshes	
St. John to St. Andrews	1170
Friedrichston to St. John, via Nerepis	120
Dorchester to Shediac	175
Shediac to the Head of Peticodiac	200
Shediac to Richibucto	269
Richibucto to Chatham	350
Newcastle to Restigouche	1120
Fredericton to Canada Line	1500
Ditto to Finger Board	430
Fredericton to St. John	125
Berkeleyton to Newcastle	2000
Ditto to St. Andrews	500
Total	£10,910

## BYE ROADS.

York County	£1000
Carleton County	1000
Queen's County	1000
Gloucester	1000
Westmorland	1275
Charlotte	1510
King's	1275
Saint John	800
Kent	750
Sunbury	525
Northumberland	850
Total	£11,110

## SPECIAL GRANTS.

Oronometo to the Nerepis, via	250
Gagetown	200
St. John to Sussex Vale, via Loch	200
Lomah	200
St. John to Hopewell	200
Camber's at Waweg to Bridge	60
at St. Stephen	710
Total	£22,730

MUGH JOHNSTON, Chairman.

Committee Room, Feb. 11, 1836.

## PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Thomas Carleton Lee, to be His Majesty's Receiver General for this Province.

Mr. James Smith to be keeper of the Light House, erected by the Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons for the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, at the entrance of Saint Andrews Harbour.

## Original.

## A STANGER IN THE FOREST.

Second Day.—The first thing that caught my notice when I awoke was little Ponto.

He had enjoyed the refreshment of a long night's sound repose; and came frisking and fawning and wagging his tail as soon as he found me astir. He then went leisurely, with slouched ears and a crouched gait, to where his master lay—snuffed gently at his face and essayed to lick it; but meeting no return to his kindly salutations, he stretched out his fore paws, rattled down, and holding a high head, looked solemnly at us as if conscious of the dignity of his important station; which he maintained with all the gravity necessary to be observed on particular occasions by a puppy "of his pretensions and high standing in society." My friend Brooks, after the fatigues of the day and the exhaustion of watching two thirds of the night, had fallen asleep towards morning, ingloriously curled up among boughs and blankets "with his mortal clock around him." I cautioned the men not to disturb his slumbers, and he continued "tossing and troubled in disquieted dreams" until the fixing and patting of the tiring pan

awoke him to a bewildered consciousness of his situation. After disengaging himself from his untoward habilements, he sat up, stretched out his arms in distorted attitudes, and gaped awfully a long protracted yawn! I accosted him in popular terms, while the men turned away as if they were busy in preparing breakfast to conceal their irrepressible risibility, and I then solicitously inquired how he rested during the night. "Rest!" he exclaimed, "rest the d—!! but where the deuce are we?" He then repeated, with emphatic expression, the following parody on a celebrated Song:—

O home! O my friends! thought and foregone, In dreams I revisit my snug parlor floor; But alas! in the far distant woods I awaken, And sigh for the joys that must meet me no more.

"Meet me no more!" he repeated, and then continued, "By the limping leg of Lemnos, if it cost me half the money to get out of the woods again that I have suffered in coming here, I shall meet them no more!" "Come, my boy!" cried I, away with your pouting and sadness; take example by little Ponto, who has been gaily skipping and dancing a most airy and ludicrous accompaniment to your pathetic but somnolent quotation. I perfectly agree with the author of "Moral Sentiments" that there is false sympathy in Thomson's famous passage in his "Seasons" beginning with 'Ah! little think the gay licentious crowd' and therefore I cannot humor the strain in which you now indulge. We must all suffer contractions against ourselves.

When a pariah in olden times entertained an aged stranger, he was offended at some immorality in his conduct, and disregarding the laws of hospitality and forbearance, was about to thrust the stranger forth; when a solemn voice was heard, saying, "Him, whom I have suffered for a hundred years, canst not thou endure for one night?" I tossed my head with an air of triumph as I finished this hit, but I found it did not tell; for my friend Brooks sharply replied that from his childhood when he was shipped for breaking pieces of glass and breaking his forehead by falling on the ice—when in his boyhood he was fogged for stealing apples and not getting his lessons— and when in his manhood he "felt the pangs of disappointed love" and of baffled ambition—all these were not to be put in comparison with the misery of his present condition, and therefore he could not admit of the applicability of my simile to his situation. It was in vain that I insisted on his defense being equally fallacious as Thomson's sympathy; and that his own position only strengthened my argument; he felt restless and by way of covering his retreat from a predicament he could not maintain he proposed to obey the summons to breakfast. Everything was in apple-pie order, considering the nature of the accommodations, and we set to work at the park and biscuit in solemn silence. "The pangs are eased things for retaining the heat" at length cried Brooks, "one's throat should be tinned to help him to venture to drink that scalding tea." In order to change the subject and bring him into better humour, I remarked how applicable our situation was to the scene in Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd:—

"The sunny morning, Roger, cheers my blood; An' I feel in his mirthful mood, 'Tis the pangs of disappointed love' and of baffled ambition—all these were not to be put in comparison with the misery of his present condition, and therefore he could not admit of the applicability of my simile to his situation. It was in vain that I insisted on his defense being equally fallacious as Thomson's sympathy; and that his own position only strengthened my argument; he felt restless and by way of covering his retreat from a predicament he could not maintain he proposed to obey the summons to breakfast. Everything was in apple-pie order, considering the nature of the accommodations, and we set to work at the park and biscuit in solemn silence. "The pangs are eased things for retaining the heat" at length cried Brooks, "one's throat should be tinned to help him to venture to drink that scalding tea." In order to change the subject and bring him into better humour, I remarked how applicable our situation was to the scene in Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd:—

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## COMMUNICATION.

## THE FISHERIES.

FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR:—It is said that the House of Assembly of this Province have under their consideration the granting a bounty of twenty shillings per Ton on all Vessels above ten Tons register engaged in the Cod Fisheries. Should this measure be matured into a law, it will be productive of much good to this valuable branch of Provincial industry, and an essential benefit to the community at large.

None of the various divisions of trade requires the fostering hand of Government more than the British American Fisheries. None will conduce more to the general prosperity of Commerce; and there is the strongest proof that it is the noblest nursery for sailors.

When this Province allowed a bounty to fishing vessels, all our Sea-Ports were filled with fishing schooners and fishing boats; but since it has been withdrawn, they have gradually disappeared; and now, scarcely one is to be seen. It is important to inquire what has become of these fishermen—where are they now? It is easy to answer this question—There is now out of Earl's and Louis-Napoleon's aid of schooners of from 25 to 30 tons register, entirely employed in the Fisheries; and several vessels are employed of upwards of 70 tons expressly for this trade. It is a singular circumstance that upwards of four-fifths of the crews of these 51 sail, consist of hard-

ly young men from our islands of Campbell, Deer Island and others in our bay, and from Yarmouth and Barrington in Nova Scotia. With such a fact before them, it is highly to be desired and it is reasonably to be hoped that our Legislature will enable the Government to apply that remedy which alone seems adequate to correct the evil—a sufficient Bounty.

It is an established fact that Grand Manan and Cape Sable fishing grounds are superior to any on the American Coast; and it is a notorious fact that more than half the vessels which resort to these grounds, are American bottoms which carry their cargoes into Maine!—

In touching on this subject it is not irrelevant to mention, that it has been indignantly stated that British fishing vessels have resorted to Eastport, received their put-its there; have proceeded to on fishing grounds; carried their fish to Eastport; have landed them there, and then returned to New Brunswick; where they claimed 45¢ per barrel the bounty intended for the encouragement of our own trade, and the increase of our own supplies! Mr. Editor, I have heard that a coach and four may be driven through any act of Parliament, as easily as it may be driven round Lackson's counter in his shop at Finbury square; but with respect to the statement in question, it has no such pretensions to impugn our Provincial enactments, for it wants a most material ingredient to enable it to do so, it wants the truth. This I say positively, because I know the statement to be made for interested motives, and absolutely false. Should this assertion be deemed questionable or deficient of proof, I would oblige all objections by the fact that for the last twenty years, Cod fish have been at higher rates on the British side of the line than they could be obtained for on the American side!

I hope, Sir, that our Government will look carefully into the actual state of this important branch of our trade; and if it do, I have no doubt that the result will be a conviction of the necessity of restoring to us the enjoyment of that great source of national wealth—the maintenance of our Fisheries—by a rigid enforcement of its rights, and a due encouragement to its extension.

For this laudable purpose nothing seems wanting but to renew the Bounty under which it prospered; but that should be modified in its applicability to all vessels over ten tons register employed entirely in the fisheries. The grant should also be permanent for ten years at least, in order to induce persons to go permanently into the trade. We should then secure the resumption of importations of salt, hoes, lines &c. and there would no longer exist the baneful necessity of sending to Yarmouth, Halifax and other places in hard cash to procure a partial supply of fish for the West India markets and scanty proportion for the consumption of our own Province. I regret that this subject has not been taken up by one more able to do it justice, but I trust the honest cause has not been injured by Yours, &c. PISCATOR.

P. S.—There is a rumour that our Representatives object to give a Bounty to Fishing Vessels, unless a Bounty be given for Wheat raised in the Province! I hope such an incongruous and inapplicable notion is not entertained. Foreign flour pays a duty equal to one shilling per bushel, and I cannot see how it can be denied, that this is a bounty on Provincial-raised wheat, equal to the same amount.

## The St. Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1836.

## LATEST DATES.

San Francisco, Feb. 17	Via St. John, Feb. 25
San Francisco, Jan. 8	Halifax, Feb. 11
London, Jan. 7	London, Dec. 6
Liverpool, Jan. 8	Liverpool, Dec. 7
N Orleans, Feb. 2	Quebec, Feb. 8

To this Port direct—London

## Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.

Director next week, —James W. Street, Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY, —THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

## ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner next week—W. Babcock

In consequence of the untimely fate (see this day's obituary) of Capt. Christie, on board of whose vessel our supply of paper was shipped, we have suffered the inconvenience of two blank weeks at a time when all eyes are turned to the accounts we should send them of the proceedings of our Provincial Parliament. If it be asked why a sufficient supply was not laid in to meet any casualty, we have only to pore over our subscription list and ask our readers how many of them feel the responsibility of answering the question—those who are our debtors need not blush when they condemn themselves merely as delinquents on the score of their subscriptions, if they do not take into account the consequences of such delinquency. Let them examine the expensive routine of the office—let them see the mass of matter regularly put in type, and by their thoughtless improvidence ordained to be as regularly thrown back, type by type, into the distinctive boxes; let them reflect that this matter was selected, for their information, from table-fuls of exchange papers, after careful and fatiguing examination, with a due exercise of whatever talent heaven has given us

"To hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature To give the very age and body of the time Its form and pressure."

and if they have been previously uninformed of the onerous duties of a caterer for the public taste, they will obtain some idea of those labours which probably they fancifully thought were obviated by a sort of magic, or what is more likely, they never thought of at all. In reading over our numerous files we find that subjects of this kind form the only point on which all parties—aristocrat and democrat; royalist and republican; conservative and destructive; ultraist and radical, may even the old "whig and tory, all agree in

For ourselves we had always thought that Goldsmith's enforcement of the proper exercise of language (in one of the numbers of "The Bee") was philosophically correct; but we begin to think that "the march of intellect" has made wonderful discoveries to the contrary. We, however, venture to give it as our conviction, that every proprietor of a press has as proper a right to look for public support, in as far as he serves the public interests, as the members have whom the public send to preside over their general interests.—Give that and we ask no more. Failing of that, we have to enter into such digressions from the heading of our Editorials, as the present, and to point out the cause of our now being forced to condense a long series of particulars into the following summary, viz:—

## THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN DISPUTE.

After protracted negotiations it was acknowledged on the part of France that she was bound to pay the United States 25 millions of dollars for spoils committed under the French Flag on the American Marine, subsequent to the Berlin and Milan decrees. A million and a half was to be deducted, leaving the balance due on a purchase made by the States, for lands in Louisiana. The government of Louis Philippe delayed meeting the just demands of the American Executive and at the subsequent meeting of Congress the President's Message touched on the transaction in such terms as gave offence to France, and afforded her a pretext for withholding payment of the money unless a suitable apology were made for the alleged insult. The President, at the recent meeting of Congress, communicated to both Houses the whole correspondence between the two governments, and sent a special message on the subject, which left a general impression that nothing short of War could terminate the dispute. The ministers of both countries were mutually withdrawn; menacing language was mutually maintained, and menacing attitudes taken. At this juncture the mediation of England was magnanimously offered to both parties. At the opening of the French Chambers on the 25th Dec., the acceptance of this friendly interposition was announced in the following terms:—

## Extract from the French King's Speech

"I regret that the treaty of July 4th 1831, with the United States of America has not been able yet to receive its complete execution. The King of Great Britain has offered to me as well as to the United States, his friendly mediation. I have accepted; and you will participate in my desire, that this difference may be terminated in a manner equally honorable to two great nations."

On the 9th Feb. the President officially proclaimed his acceptance of the mediation of Great Britain, in the nervous document which we have inserted in a preceding column. The woes of War are thus likely to be happily averted and it will ever redound to the glory of England that she has made this noble exertion to maintain "peace on earth, and good will toward man."

THE CANADIAN.—By our last files from the upper Provinces, it appears that the unfortunate agitation on which has so long prevailed there, does not seem to be in the least allayed. Sir Francis Head has made a very terse and "unpromising" speech to the Legislature which the House thought fit to refer to the Committee of privileges, but a precedent having been found for the matter under ban, it was set aside by a large majority, and a very obedient reply was made to the chief Governor's address. See the speech in a preceding column.

Sir J. Colborne, who is now Commander in Chief of both Provinces, has arrived in Montreal, which is to be head quarters. He left Toronto with the regret of all classes, and a very demonstration of respect was publicly paid to him. Sir John's urbanity, and precise but affable discharge of his official duties are spoken of in emphatic terms. The high moral tone given to Society by the example of himself, his amiable lady, and family, in their rigid observance of the Sabbath, and in their benevolence and extensive charities—is also widely testified. He was greeted with hearty cheers all along his journey, and welcomed to Montreal by a large and well-attended multitude.

But in the midst of these gratifying circumstances, the restless Spirits of the Assembly of Lower Canada have marked some passages of the speech delivered by Sir John, when he last opened the Legislature in Toronto, which they denounce as conveying an insult to their

Body. The most objectionable "whatever may be the condensation of Lower Canada, the British Constitution will hold." Messrs. Papineau attacked Sir John's character a strain of the most violent and the Assembly resolved to consider of his Speech the 11th February. We now extraordinary proceeding.

As we are in arrears on Canada we shall briefly state that the Royal Commission are investigating grievances—seems to be on good terms with the British party—and that somewhat coolly received by the latter in language of invective and reproach, with articles of great talent in constitution, boldly asserting expression of purpose that they were by the forefathers of and blessed with British laws; sorely surrendered to a Gallic vine to overturn all the institutions, if even the blood of the required to maintain it.

An Associated Corps of a men formed in Montreal has by Lord Gosford's proclamation institutional Associations are full operation.

We are happy to perceive Canada they are alive to the the Canadas from the Tim present regulated. The A states that there are petition Parliament, in the course of section of the Province, are planned alterations, in the parties which, will be forwarded to Britain, to be laid before legislature.

The announcement of the St. Andrews and Quebec I ation has found its way into the papers of the Provinces and States. We are gratified dous project treated with ration; its merits freely in conviction of the immense pletion would secure, not o at its extremities, but to t sive territory through which very generally acknowledged.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS. tion to give the speeches o bers on all subjects of imp they delivered their sen that they may be unequiv correctly appreciated by We shall also devote as w bie to those, of other bo which appertain to the gei Province. Since receiving attention of Colonel Wye gislative Reporter, we p error in our Editorial no in which the sentiments and of Mr. Johnston in p ally, this stated. We emi opportunity of correcting which occurred by rec second hand. "Mr. Jo to think that His Excell the subject of statute la that money should be pa Such, at least, was his from His Excellency's; this be the course reom extremely scarce in diffi vice, that it could never Mr. End thought it im the speech of His Excell mended money instead inference could be draw which occurred by the speech Mr. Johnston was co cency recommended son could not think how a effected unless by introd of labour."

This is so plain ten quoted words of D runs may read." Havir honorable we are not no the inevitable distinction

by the messenger at an our friend Brown's cele place appointed for all we received a notice fro ed in such friendly and us in no doubt from wl with those wishes we pletely completed.

In accordance with disquisition, we may b that such of our friend

Body. The most objectionable "whatever may be the cond



always thought that  
nt of the proper exer-  
e of the numbers of  
ilosophically correct;  
hat "the march of in-  
wonderful discoveries  
ower, venture to give  
at every proprietor of a  
right to look for public  
serves the public inte-  
have whom the public  
their general interests—  
no more. Failing of  
into such digressions  
our Editorials, as the  
at the cause of our now  
ase a long series of par-  
ving summary, viz—  
AMERICAN DISPUTE.  
egociations it was ac-  
art of France that she  
United States 25 mili-  
iations committed under  
he American Marine,  
lin and Milan decrees,  
was to be deducted, be-  
on a purchase made by  
a Louisiana. The go-  
illipio delayed meeting  
he American Executive  
t meeting of Congress  
go touched on the trans-  
as gave offence to  
her a pretext for with-  
the money unless a suit  
made for the alleged in-  
t, at the recent meeting  
icated to both Houses  
lence between the two  
nt a special message on  
ft a general impression  
Wat could terminate the  
isters of both countries  
drawn; menacing lan-  
maintained, and menac-  
At this juncture the  
ud was magnanimously  
es. At the opening of  
rs on the 25th Dec., th  
riently interposition was  
flowing terms:—  
French King's Speech  
the treaty of July 4th  
ed States of America has  
receive its complete exe-  
of Great Britain has offer-  
to the United States, his  
I have accepted; and  
in my desire, that this dif-  
nated in a manner equal-  
a great nation."  
the President officially  
eptance of the mediation  
n the nervous document  
erted in a preceding co-  
of War are thus likely to  
nd it will ever redound to  
nd that she has made this  
naintain "peace on earth,  
ard man."  
—By our last files from the  
t appears that the unfortu-  
hich has so long prevailed  
in to be in the least allayed.  
I has made a very terse and  
peech to the Legislature  
thought fit to refer to the  
ileges, but a precedent have  
the matter under ban, it  
a large majority, and a very  
made to the civil Governor's  
e speech in a preceding co-  
—, who is now Commander in  
vinces, has arrived in Mon-  
be head quarters. He left  
regret of all classes, and e-  
n of respect was publicly  
r John's urbanity, and pre-  
echarge of his official duties  
mpathic terms. The high,  
to Society by the example  
able lady, and family, in  
rance of the Sabbath, and in  
e and extensive charity—is  
ed. He was greeted with  
along his journey, and wel-  
by a vast multitude.  
b these gratifying circum-  
less Spirits of the Assembly  
la have marked some passages  
livered by Sir John, when he  
Legislature in Toronto, which  
as conveying an insult to their

Body. The most objectionable expression is  
"whatever may be the conduct of the repre-  
sentatives of Lower Canada, the integrity of  
the British Constitution will be firmly up-  
held." Messrs. Papineau and O'Callaghan  
attacked Sir John's character and motives in  
a strain of the most violent and virulent abuse  
and the Assembly resolved to make the con-  
sideration of his Speech the order of the day  
on the 11th February. We may expect some  
extraordinary proceeding.

As we are in arrears on Canadian matters,  
we shall briefly state that Lord Gosford and  
the Royal Commission are proceeding in the  
investigation of grievances—that his Lordship  
seems to be on good terms with the Assem-  
bly, and consequently on very bad terms with  
the British party—and that his measures are  
somewhat coolly received by the former, but  
reviled by the latter in language of the strong-  
est invective and reproach. The prints teem  
with articles of great talent in defence of the  
constitution, boldly asserting an uncloaked  
expression of purpose that the Country con-  
quered by the forefathers of British residents,  
and blessed with British laws, will not be crav-  
enly surrendered to a Gallic Faction who de-  
sire to overturn all the institutions of the Pro-  
vince, if even the blood of these Residents be  
required to maintain it.

An Associated Corps of a thousand rifle-  
men formed in Montreal has been dissolved  
by Lord Gosford's proclamation, but the Con-  
stitutional Associations are numerous and in  
full operation.

We are happy to perceive that in Upper  
Canada they are alive to the advantages to  
the Canadas from the Timber Trade, as at  
present regulated. The Niagara Reporter  
states that there are petitions to the Imperia  
Parliament, in the course of signature, in every  
section of the Province, against the contem-  
plated alterations, in the present scale of du-  
ties which will be forwarded at an early day  
to Britain, to be laid before the Imperial Le-  
gislation.

The announcement of the formation of the  
St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Associa-  
tion has found its way into almost all the pa-  
pers of the Provinces, and many of the United  
States. We are gratified to find this stupen-  
dous project treated with respectful considera-  
tion; its merits freely investigated; and a  
conviction of the immense benefits its com-  
pletion would secure, not only to the countries  
at its extremities, but to the rich and exten-  
sive territory through which it would pass, is  
very generally acknowledged.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.—It is our inten-  
tion to give the speeches of our County Mem-  
bers on all subjects of importance on which  
they delivered their sentiments in debate,  
that they may be unequivocally known and  
correctly appreciated by their Constituents.  
We shall also devote as much space as possi-  
ble to those of other honorable Gentlemen,  
who appertain to the general interests of the  
Province. Since receiving (through the kind  
attention of Colonel Wyr) Mr. Pierce's Le-  
gislation Reporter, we perceived an unlucky  
error in our Editorial notice of the 4th inst.,  
in which the sentiments of Mr. End wholly,  
and of Mr. Johnston in part, are unintention-  
ally mis-stated. We embrace the earliest op-  
portunity of correcting this mis-statement,  
which occurred by receiving the report at  
second hand. Mr. Johnston was disposed  
to think that His Excellency in adhering to  
the subject of statute labour, recommended  
that money should be paid instead of labour.  
Such, at least, was his (Mr. J's.) inference,  
from His Excellency's speech. Now, sir, if  
this be the course recommended, money is so  
extremely scarce in different parts of the pro-  
vince, that it could never be paid.

Mr. End thought it impossible to infer from  
the speech of His Excellency, that he recom-  
mended money instead of labour; no such  
inference could be drawn, without straining  
and mangling the speech.

Mr. Johnston was certain that his Excel-  
lency recommended some new mode, and he  
could not think how any change could be  
effected unless by introducing money instead  
of labour.

This is so plain that (in the often  
quoted words of Dr. Young) "he who  
runs may read." Having made this amend-  
ment, we are not now in fear of enjoying  
the enviable distinction of being brought up  
by the messenger at arms to take a ride in  
our friend Brown's celebrated coach "to the  
place appointed for all" disobeying; altho'  
we received a notice from Frederick, couch-  
ed in such friendly and obliging terms as left  
us in no doubt from whom it emanated, and  
with whose wishes we opine we have com-  
pletely complied.

In accordance with the main drift of this  
discussion, we may be allowed to remark,  
that such of our friends as desire to be tho-

roughly acquainted with all the proceedings  
of our Provincial Parliament, had better pro-  
cure the whole series of the "Legislative Re-  
porter," which is extremely cheap and ex-  
ecuted with a fidelity, we believe, that will  
render it as honorable, as we wish it may be  
profitable, to the enterprising projector.

Prince Edwards Island Legislature is now  
in Session under the Presidency of the hon.  
George Wright, who assumed the reins of  
government on the demise of the late Sir A.  
W. Young. Their proceedings are only lo-  
cally interesting; but it may be noticed that  
the members hitherto received no pay for  
their attendance or expenses, and that the  
lower House has voted £50 a Session to the  
Speaker, and £25 to each member, and eight-  
een pence a mile to defray travelling charges.

The "Wandering Piper" is yet alive and  
doing well. He had an audience of 700, the  
other evening, at the Front street theatre, Bal-  
timore.

New York February 15.  
THE QUESTION SETTLED.  
The following letters from the agents of  
the United States at Paris and London show  
that the French government have considered  
the President's Message as the "explanation"  
required, and give positive information that  
their government was now ready to fulfil the  
Treaty.

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's Letter,  
dated Paris 7th January.

"We felt much obliged for your attention  
in sending us the message, and have the great  
pleasure in announcing to you that that  
document has raised the scruples of the go-  
vernment, and determined them to inform  
you through the English Cabinet, that they  
are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the  
other clauses of the treaty without delay.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild,  
dated London, January 6th.

"The message of your President has pro-  
duced as favorable an effect as could be desired  
upon the question with which France has  
been at variance with your government, and I  
am happy to inform you that the French Go-  
vernment is now prepared to make the pay-  
ment, on account of the indemnity, as soon  
as applied for.

There is now little doubt that the King of  
England's messenger, who arrived here in the  
St. Andrew, was the bearer of official infor-  
mation to our government, of the above deci-  
sion of the French government.

MARRIED.  
At St. John, on Saturday last, by the Rev. Robt.  
Wilson, A. M. Charles M. Laughlin, Merchant, of  
this City, to Miss Eliza Jane M. Laughlin, of Hal-  
fax, N. S.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector,  
Mr. James Armstrong, to Miss Mary Ann Wilson,  
all of this City.

At St. Malachi's Chapel, on Sunday evening  
last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. Francis McEve-  
ney, to Miss Ellen Crowley, both of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Robt. Wilson, Mr.  
John Aitken, to Miss Isabella Manger, both of the  
parish of Hampton, (N. C.)

At Sussex Vale, on the 5th ult. by the Rev. H.  
N. Arnold, Frederick W. C. Devereux, Esq. surgeon,  
to Susanah B. second daughter of the late Mr.  
John Cougle, both of that Parish.

DIED.  
On Thursday, 18th Feb. Mr. William SHERKES  
aged 22, a native of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.  
Mr. Sherkess came to this Province at an early age,  
and has resided in St. Andrews for some years past.  
He sustained a high character for those qualities  
which adorn a valuable member of society, and his  
early removal from this life is as deeply deplored by  
numerous friends and relatives, as severely felt by a  
widow and two children. His remains were followed  
to the grave by a great concourse of all classes in our  
community.

On Wednesday the 10th inst. Mr. Jackson Arm-  
strong, aged 42 a native of Ballyville County Down,  
Ireland.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. We are informed  
that while the schooner *Reckard*, of and from St. An-  
drews, was coming into this harbour on Wednesday  
morning last, the 10th inst. she suddenly broached  
to, when near Partridge Island, and Capt. CHRISTIE,  
who was at the helm at the time, was thrown over-  
board and drowned. We understand he has left a  
wife and large family at St. Andrews to mourn their  
melancholy bereavement.—*Observer*.

At Nashua, on Wednesday morning last, after  
a nervous illness, which she bore with the most  
exemplary patience and resignation, deservely  
regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintance,  
Charlotte, wife of James Harrison, Esq. in the 43d  
year of her age.

At St. John, on Wednesday night, Mrs. Eliza-  
beth, relict of the late Mr. John Adams, aged 26  
years.

On Monday 1st inst. at Sussex Vale, in the 10th  
year of his age, James, youngest son of Mr. Arthur  
McArthur. While his relatives and friends have to  
deplore the loss of an amiable youth, they are con-  
soled by that comfortable hope, which in the hour  
of death, the presence of God inspires.

On the 14th ult. Mr. Solomon Kellum, late of  
Seckville, County of Westmorland, in sure and cer-  
tain hope of a blessed and glorious immortality; leav-  
ing a young and deeply disconsolate widow, to  
whom he has been united only three short months, to  
bemoan her loss.

At Erin Vale, (P. E. I.) on the 6th ult. in the 50th  
year of his age, the hon. Fado Goff, a Member of  
His Majesty's Council of that Island.

Shipping Journal  
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 21.—Brig Thistle, Vogler, 90 days, Liverpool  
CLEARED.

Feb. 21, Brig Cherry, Reed, London, 10 days.  
St. John Saturday Jan. 30.—Brig James Hay, Le-  
catt, River Gambu.  
Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Ship Mozambique, Grant, from  
a whaling Voyage 41 days from St. Helena, with  
1400 barrels of oil, 150 sperm.—Brig Thomas Han-  
ford, Gouley, Demerara.  
Arrived at Eastport on the 21st.—Br. Brig Thistle,  
Vogler, 90 days from Liverpool, with salt for Back  
& Finkham. On the 21st, Nov., when about 150  
miles east of the Grand Banks, experienced a severe  
gale from W. S. W. to N. N. W. with high

days,—sprung bowsprit and main yard—drifted to  
the eastward, and on the 6th Dec. Passed Teneriff,  
—on the 8th, boarded H. B. M. packet ship Star  
from Falmouth, (Eng.) for Halifax, 30 days out-  
masted in the fore of the 21st and her commander,  
Binney, eleven men and a boy washed overboard  
and drowned. Supplied her with spars, and the  
proceeded for the West Indies.—Learned from the  
1st Lieut. of the Star that on the 21st they were in  
company with an American Barque, and at 8 A. M.  
saw her foremast and bowsprit go by the board—she  
then showed an Am. ensign, and at 9 her main and  
mizzen mast went by the board, and in about 15 mi-  
nutes after, she went down. The Thistle put into  
Anigua on the 1st Jan. for provisions and water,  
and left the 1st. While at Anigua heard of the ar-  
rival of the Star at Navie.

Ship *Woodbury*, Tate, from London, for Phila-  
delphia put into Norfolk, 19th inst. with loss of  
sails and rigging, and leaky.

Sch. *Planton*, Emery, from Colrain, N. C. for this  
port, put into Norfolk, 19th inst. with loss of sails,  
rigger braces, deck load, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House  
in Saint Andrews on Monday the 29th day of  
August next, between the hours of 12 and 4  
o'clock P. M.—  
ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim—and  
Demand of THOMAS JOHNSON of in and to the  
Farm Lot and appurtenances lately occupied  
by his Father, Nicholas Johnson and himself  
about five miles from Saint Andrews aforesaid,  
also to Farm Lot No. 8, of the Chamcook Es-  
tate, adjoining the first mentioned Lot in the  
rear; the House in Water Street at present  
occupied by Mr. S. Watts, and the small building  
joining Dr. McStay's Shop, the same having  
been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out  
of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy  
John M. Lachlan, Esquire, in a debt of £19 11  
2, and costs, subject to an attachment under the  
above-mentioned debtors act, in favour of E. & J.  
Wilson, and previous Executions.

COLIN CAMPBELL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Saint Andrews, 24th February, 1836.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieut-  
enant Governor, Public Notice is here-  
by given, that five years Timber Licences  
will issue only to those persons who have up-  
to the day complied with the regulations estab-  
lished for their government.

In all future transactions relating either to  
one year or five years Licences, the course at  
present adopted in respect to the one year  
Licences will be pursued, viz. by selling them  
indiscriminately at public Auction to the  
highest bidder. The owners of Mills will be  
protected by extending to them five years Li-  
cences in proportion to the number of Gates  
in actual use in the Mills, but in no case to  
exceed five thousand Acres for each Gate.

THOMAS BAILLIE,  
Commissioner and Surveyor General  
of Crown Lands.

TEA, FRESH TEA, TEA.  
For Sale by the SUBSCRIBERS  
Twenty Chests Hyson, Congo & fine Bo-  
hea Teas at low prices  
W. BABCOCK & SON.  
Feb. 16th, 1836.

ON SALE by the Subscriber for cash or ap-  
proved paper,  
20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,  
19 Puncheons Demerara RUM,  
15 ditto, Jamaica do.  
Hhds. and qrs. cases Port Wine,  
ditto, ditto, Madeira do.  
20 Brs. Canada PORK,  
10 ditto, Canada BEEF,  
6 Bales Irish Bacon,  
25 Brs. Rice FLOUR,  
50 Boxes SOAP,  
40 do. mould and dipped Candles,  
1 Bale Cotton Warp,  
4 Hogheads Brandy,  
4 ditto Hollands GIN,  
30 boxes PIPES.

An extensive assortment of Superior Cloths,  
Casimeres, Buckskins, Pelise Cloths, and a great  
variety of other articles.  
JAMES BOYD.  
St. Andrews, February 30, 1836.

BEEF.  
Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.  
Forty barrels beef, in prime order for ships  
use.  
W. BABCOCK & SON.  
Feb. 10th, 1836.

TO LET.  
Those well known premises at present in the  
occupation of Mrs. R. McAlvie, the situation  
for business is too well known to need a further  
description; possession will be given on the first  
day of May next.—Apply to the proprietor,  
JAMES BOYD,  
St. Andrews, Feb. 10, 1836.

JAMAICA RUM.  
In Store, ten Puncheons Jamaica Rum,  
for sale low for cash or approved paper for  
three months.  
W. BABCOCK & SON.  
Feb. 16th, 1836.

PHILADELPHIA  
SUPERFINE FLOUR.  
JUST Received, 30 barrels, first quality Phila-  
delphia Superfine Flour, which will be sold  
under what it can be imported from Eastport.  
JAMES W. TREKET.  
Saint Andrews, 8th Feb. 1836.

WINES.  
On HAND—Quarter Casks superior Sherry  
and Port Wines.  
W. BABCOCK & SON.  
Feb. 11th, 1836.

TO LET.  
The House late in the occupation of James  
McMath, and the premises occupied by Thos.  
Boyle, and the three story House adjoining at  
present the house in the occupation of Mr.  
Muir.  
A. L. S. O.  
The two Stores situated on the Market Wharf.  
JAMES BOYD.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 10, 1836.

GETTY'S HOTEL.  
COUNTRY-INN AND STABLES.  
Corner of William Street and Water Street, Saint Andrews.

SAMUEL GETTY, in returning grateful thanks to his numerous Friends for the  
liberal patronage they have afforded him for many years past, at the place of business  
he lately occupied, takes this occasion to inform them and the Public, that his new Estab-  
lishment is now fitted out in every particular for their accommodation. He will constantly  
keep on hand a supply of the best Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors; the utmost atten-  
tion will be paid to the arrangements of the Stable; and an experienced groom will al-  
ways be in readiness for the care of Horses. Persons desirous of going by the Steam  
Boats and Packets will be punctually waited on and every attention paid to their  
convenience.

A Store is attached to the Establishment, and the following goods are now offered to  
the public by wholesale for Cash or approved notes at three months, or by retail at the  
most reasonable prices, viz:—  
15 Puns. best, high-proof Jamaica Rum,  
3 Pipes, best Cogniac Brandy,  
8 Casks Hollands,  
2 do. Whiskey, high-proof and excellent flavour;  
Port Wine of superior quality,  
Madeira,  
London Porter in Bottles,  
Flour in barrels and by retail; Indian, and Oatmeal,  
Dry Fish, Cod, Pollock, and Haddock.  
Teas; Scale and Loaf Sugar; best Liverpool Soap; dipped and mould Candles;  
Staroh, Blue, and Indigo; with a large assortment of the usual Groceries.

S. G. has ordered his usual extensive supply of *Garden & Field Seeds* which he expects  
to receive early in Spring, and every precaution has been taken to ensure their being of the  
best quality.

Saint Andrews, 25th February 1836.

NOTICE.  
THE SAIL MAKING Business hereto-  
fore carried on by the late JOHN S. JARVIS,  
deceased, will from this time be conducted  
by the Subscriber, and from a strict attention  
to business he hopes to merit the patronage  
of the public.

JOHN S. JARVIS.  
N. B. The Sail Making carried on at St.  
Stephens as usual.  
St. Andrews Feb. 19, 1836.

CAUTION.  
I do Hereby Certify that my wife Catharine  
Farrell has left my bed and board, I therefore  
forbid any person to harbour her, or trust her  
one farthing on my account, as I shall not  
hold myself responsible for any debt she may  
Contract, but will resist the same to the last  
extremity.

MICHAEL FARRELL.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 23, 1836.

NOTICE.  
The Co-partnership hitherto existing under  
the firm of H. & E. JARVIS, is this day dissolved  
by mutual consent; all persons having  
claims against said concern are requested to  
present them for adjustment, and all persons  
indebted thereto are also requested to make  
payment to E. Jarvis, who alone is author-  
ized to settle the affairs of the firm.

HARRIET JARVIS.  
ELIZA JARVIS.  
N. B. The business as heretofore, will be  
conducted by E. Jarvis on her own account.  
St. Andrews, February 22, 1836.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.  
A Schoolmaster wanted at the Ledge dis-  
trict Parish of St. Stephen none need apply  
but such as can be well recommended.—Ap-  
plication to be made to either of the Subscrib-  
ers.

JOHN BRAY.  
JAMES SMITH.  
PATRICK KELEHER.  
Ledge, Feb. 22, 1836.

THE ALBION.  
PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME  
A JOURNAL OF THE NEWS, POLITICS, AND  
LITERATURE OF EUROPE.  
The fourth volume of the *New Series* of  
THE ALBION commenced on the first Satur-  
day of the present year, 1836.

This Journal, which embodies the News, Politics,  
and Literature of Europe, more particularly of Great  
Britain, has been established nearly Fourteen Years,  
and has obtained a reputation and circulation far  
surpassing the most sanguine expectations of its found-  
ers. This flattering encouragement has enabled the  
Proprietor, on three separate occasions, to improve,  
enlarge, and embellish the work, and to throw into  
it pages such an increased quantity of political, lit-  
erary, and scientific matter, as to render it, in the  
estimation of its friends, one of the most efficient  
weekly journals in the English language.

In its details, the ALBION will be found to embrace  
—Notices and copious extracts from all the new pub-  
lications of value issued from the British Press;—  
the Debates in both Houses of Parliament, with the  
most remarkable Speeches at length—and the gen-  
eral Intelligence of the British Empire, the Continent  
of Europe, and other parts of the globe.—In its lighter  
portions will be found the most amusing and  
agreeable Tales of the British Periodicals, which are  
so remarkable for their lively and sparkling talent,  
selected with a diligence and care that has drawn  
forth the most unequalled approbation. Any thing  
that tends in the remotest degree to shock female  
delicacy, or to offend national affection, is carefully  
excluded; by which course the paper has become an  
inmate of the most respectable and intellectual fami-  
lies, and may be found in the Drawing Rooms and  
on the tables of the most literary persons on the  
North American Continent.

Poetry, History, Biography, Music, and the Dra-  
ma, receive distinct and proper attention, while Sci-  
entific and Geographical Discoveries, Voyages, and  
Travels, are faithfully recorded.—The Wit  
and Anecdote of the great European World,—the  
London and Parisian Fashions, and a weekly sum-  
mary of the Miscellaneous Intelligence of the day,  
complete the miscellany.

Each yearly volume contains about five and twenty  
pieces of new and fashionable English, French,  
Spanish, and Italian Music, together with frequent  
Maps, Plans, Sketches, and Diagrams, illustrating  
subjects treated of in the general scope of the work.  
At the end of each volume, a handsome "Title Page  
and a copious and well arranged Index are pre-  
sented to the eye of the reader.

The ALBION is published every Saturday morning  
in the Quarto form, on a large and superior sheet of  
crested fine paper, printed with beautiful type, at  
six Pictors Per annum, payable in advance.  
Office, 77 Cedar Street, near Broadway, New York.

Agents for the ALBION, in the British Provinces—  
Messrs. B. Peck, Saint John; F. E. Beckwith,  
Fredericton; George Kerr, Miramichi, &c. &c.;  
Peter Stubbs, Jr. St. Stephen;  
Andrews, J. M. Bennett, Georgetown.

CONDITIONS.  
The Quarto New-Yorker will be published  
every Saturday afternoon on an extra imperial  
sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen  
pages of three columns each, and afforded to its  
patrons in the city and country at THREE DOL-  
LARS per annum, payable indexibly in advance.  
Any person or persons sending us \$4 positively  
free of postage or other charges will receive two  
copies for one year, or a single copy for two  
years, and in the same proportion for a larger  
sum. The few who may desire to take the  
folio edition for immediate perusal and the  
Quarto for sending will be entitled to receive both  
for \$4 50 in advance.

H. GREELY & Co.  
The New-Yorker (folio) will continue  
to be published at Two Dollars per annum in  
advance, as stated correspondents at Paris  
and Mexico. Although the favor of these last  
will generally wear literary rather than political  
aspect, we are yet justified in our confidence that  
no important intelligence which their position  
will enable them to transmit us more succinctly  
or speedily than would otherwise reach us will  
in any case be withheld.

Literary Notices, Statistics, Brief notices of  
works of Art, Amusements, the Drama, &c. &c.  
will from time to time be given. As a general  
rule, however, it will be the aim of the Editor  
to embody such articles, whether original or se-  
lected, as shall at least combine instruction with  
entertainment.

JUST LANDED.  
Esq. "MORNING STAR" from *Demerara*.  
10 puns prime Molasses, 15 puns high  
proof Rum, and 6 Hhds. fine retailing Su-  
gar.  
JAMES RANT.  
January 27, 1836.



