

EW GOODS.
als at St. John, the Sube
red on consignment th
ng articles.
Cloths, Hunter Kerseys
le colours, Antwerp stripes
tile; Emmetts a large
y Printed Cottons in great
unbleached hirlings and
of all descriptions. Jeans
and Granddills, Manchester
tions. Hats, Boots, Shoes,
ng Paper, Quills, Lines,
nckery-ware, Paints and
Glass, Putty.
L. S. O.
sica Rum, proof 22,
flavoured Demarara.
ar, Coffee, Starch, Blue
ss, Crockery &c. &c.
JAMES JORD
th May 1835.

PRICE.
elated to Mary Chalmers
outfitted that-unless their
d on or before the 1st of
intends leaving the Pro-
Autumn, will be put into
orney for collection.
CHALMERS,
D. 1836.

PRICE.
e being duly Licenced
a first day of May next,
and Commission Room
Town of Saint George,
fully receive, and punc-
e Consignments he may

NCIS M'LORINAN.
March 1836.

PRICE.
ving demands against the
the late M'Gee late of the
rewards deceased will pre-
scribe duly attended with-
and all persons indebted
desired to make inme

THOMAS BERRY.
Administrator
March 1836.

PRICE.
ring any legal demands
the late Samuel Connick
Andrews, Farmer, decea-
to render in the same to
adjustment within twelve
date and all persons in-
estate are requested to
ment to.
AM CONNICK Esqr.
V M'KENNY Esqr.
26, 1835.

PRICE.
all Persons indebted to
the late Bryce Chalmers
counts are paid before the
that time they will be
for collection without

CHALMERS, Esqtr.
CARTER, Executor
D. 1836.

HOWES.
is his Friend's and the
that he has opened a
MARKET WHARF lately
aries Gilliland, where he
stantly on hand a com

and PROVISIONS.
neral selection of Choice
which he will sell at the
for Cash only.
y, 1835.

MEAL &c. &c.
is York per Schooner "Com
the following articles.
our large Corn Meal
Tobacco—(11s)
ins and Rice Rice Ginger
& American Gint. Small
rolalt brls. Jamieson's de-
old for a very small advance

JAS W STREET

THE
STANDARD.
EVERY THURSDAY,
New Brunswick, at
N. SMITH.

Subscription
lives of postage, payable
y

ADVERTISING.
lines and under, 5s
per 12 lines 4d per line,
2 lines 12 per line,
year according to special

without the number of in-
in writing will be in-
until countermanded
outstanding must be in writing

GENTS
Connick, Esqtr.
Farriss, Esqtr.
W. Campbell, Esqtr.
Allister Esqtr.
Buchanan,
Moore Esqtr.
Brown Esqtr.
Chalmers,
David Turner,
John Murphy,
Henry Seely,
Joseph Pratt,
John Knight Esqtr.
Ford Fisher Esqtr.
T. Shannon,
H. Perley Esqtr.
J. Layton Esqtr.
D. Sheriff Esqtr.
H. Reid Esqtr.
S. Barker,
Wm. Grant
sina Hall Esqtr.
ms. Brew or Esqtr.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836	SUN.	MOON.	High
OCT	11	11	11
Th	29	6 27	6 36
Fri	30	5 28	6 35
Sat	31	5 29	6 34
Sun	1	6 30	6 33
Mon	2	6 31	6 32
Tue	3	6 32	6 31
Wed	4	6 33	6 30
Th	5	6 34	6 29
Fri	6	6 35	6 28
Sat	7	6 36	6 27
Sun	8	6 37	6 26
Mon	9	6 38	6 25
Tue	10	6 39	6 24
Wed	11	6 40	6 23
Th	12	6 41	6 22
Fri	13	6 42	6 21
Sat	14	6 43	6 20
Sun	15	6 44	6 19
Mon	16	6 45	6 18
Tue	17	6 46	6 17
Wed	18	6 47	6 16
Th	19	6 48	6 15
Fri	20	6 49	6 14
Sat	21	6 50	6 13
Sun	22	6 51	6 12
Mon	23	6 52	6 11
Tue	24	6 53	6 10
Wed	25	6 54	6 9
Th	26	6 55	6 8
Fri	27	6 56	6 7
Sat	28	6 57	6 6
Sun	29	6 58	6 5
Mon	30	6 59	6 4
Tue	31	7 0	6 3

ATTENTION!
LOOK HERE.
The Subscriber
Has received and offers for sale at his Com-
mission Store and sales room, the follow-
ing splendid assortment of GOODS,
all of which will be sold as low for
cash or good endorsed paper, or
exchanged for timber & Deals
as can be purchased in
the County. VIZ.

Provisions.
100 Bbls. superfine and fine Flour,
20 do. Philadelphia Rye Flour,
50 do. Corn Meal,
100 bushels Northern yellow Corn, all in
prime order, 20 bags Indian Meal,
10 Bbls Crackers and Pilot Bread,
25 do. prime mess Pork, a first rate ar-
ticle, 5 bales Irish Bacon, sweet and good,
1 cask Hams, 1 box smoked Salmon,
2 hds. dry Fish,
5 firkins new Cumberland Butter.

Groceries &c.
English Cheese, 1 cask Rice, 1 hhd. loaf
Sugar, 1 do. 10 bbls. brown Sugar, 3
hds. Molasses, 4 chests Hyson and Souchong
Teas, 2 cwt. Jamaica Coffee, 5 boxes Cho-
colate, 2 bags hulled Barley, 3 do pearl do,
12 boxes raisins, 100 lbs. fresh figs, 1 cwt.
shelled Almonds, 2 casks Raisins, 1 hamper
sugar candy, kegs mustard, black pepper, cay-
enne do, tobacco, snuff, and cigars, pimento,
cassia, 1 cask currants, 20 boxes soap, 20 do.
mould and dipped candles, indigo, alum,
salt petre, copperas, ground red and log
wood, Poland starch, common do.

Liquors.
1 pipe Cognac Brandy, 1 do. Holland gin,
1 do. port wine, 1 pipe madeira wine, 4 casks
London brown stout and ale, vinegar.

Paints &c.
100 kegs white, black, yellow, red, green
and blue paints, boiled linseed oil in jars, 1
cask raw do, spirits turpentine, putty, and
glue, paint brushes of all kinds, cold tar and
tar brushes.

Family Medicines &c.
Consisting of—Epsom salts, rhubarb, castor
oil, senna, Darenports pills, opodeldoc,
British oil, pink roots, liquorice, eye water,
cream of tartar, sulphur, magnesia, perry,
paregoric, flag root, snake root, caraway
seed, arrow root, emetics, and warm powders
assorted to all ages, adhesive plaster, cold
do, nutmegs, root ginger, smelling bottles,
saleratus, salsed oil, 4 doz. phials, snuff-boxes
assorted, shaving soap of all kinds.

Tools &c.
5 casks assorted spikes, 5 do nails 20d, 10d
8d 6d and 4d, brads and tacks of all kinds,
6 doz. plain irons assorted sizes, 6 do. chi-
cels assorted, 2 doz. gouges assorted sizes,
3 sets of Joiners and Cabinet makers chis-
sels, 12 sets of cast steel trimmers, 6 sets of
cast steel center bits, 4 doz. masons trowels,
assorted, 1 doz. cast steel mining knives,
1 dozen cast steel mill saws, pit saws, and
M cut saws, 2 doz. buck saws framed, 2
do. do. blades, circular saws all sizes, 12
do. cast steel gimlets all sizes, Carpenters
squares and planes of all kinds, square shaves,
put levels Joiners pencils bench axes,
Coopers' adzes, 6 doz. hammers, 6 doz.
stock locks, cast butts all sizes, 54 gross
screws assorted sizes, 2 doz. oil stones as-
sorted, bolts and latches of all kinds, patent
shingle hammers, patent brad awls, compasses,
es, pincers, braces and bits, mill files as'd,
12 doz. Cabinet Makers knobs assorted,
sugar tongs, knives and forks assorted, wait-
ers, snuffers and trays, tins, fire irons.

Britannia Metal.
Elegant britannia metal tea pots, coffee
pots, sugar bowls, and cream pitchers as-
sorted, 1 doz. do. shaving boxes assorted, dram
flasks, powder and pistol flasks assorted, ta-
ble and tea spoons of all kinds, scissors as-
sorted, knitting needles.

Cutlery.
Elegant razors, with cases, jack and pock-
et knives of all kinds, razor straps assorted,
bellows assorted, sheep sheers assorted.

Cast Metal.
Smoothing Irons assorted, tea kettles and
iron ware assorted.

Sundries.
Carpet brushes, scrubbing brushes, shoe
brushes and horse brushes, brooms of all
kinds, cork screws, and cork drawers, 6 doz.
corks, curry combs, cattle cards, and wool
cards, paper pins, pound pins, and needles of
all kinds, mackerel hooks and lines, cod
hooks and lines, and trout hooks and lines,
assorted sizes, 6 doz. Day & Mar-
shall's bucking, 3 doz. call skin, sole leather,
upper leather, kip skins, 3 doz. Gentlemen's
whip and gig whips assorted, 2 doz. whip
showers, feathers, lucifer matches, 300 pairs
Indian geats, misses, and children's boots
and shoes assorted, hair brushes and combs
of all kinds, shovels, spades, scythes and
reeds, rakes, pitchforks, and sickles, 1 box
gunpowder, 2 cwt. shot assorted, 2
kegs powder, bed cords, shoe thread, sail
twine, trout twine, salmon twine, 1 case ele-
gant steel and brass mounted guns.

Books and Stationery.
Consisting of foolscap and letter paper as-

SAINT ANDREWS ST AND A RD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1836. Number 45.

HISTORY. REVIEW OF THE ENGLISH SUCCESSION.

The review of the present article, collected
being held by the late Sir Walter Scott, that
in a private conversation with Gen. IV., re-
specting the friends of the house of Stuart,
His Majesty expressed himself in such a
manner as to show conviction in his own
mind that he had now a hereditary as well as
parliamentary title to the throne, seeing the
descendants of James II. were extinct, and
that he therefore, calculated upon obtaining
for himself all that zealous attachment which
the Jacobites had formerly shown for the two
pretenders. The question has been so long
banished from the public mind, as one of no
earthly importance, that a misconception of
it might be excused even in the individual
most concerned. But His Majesty would
have probably been much surprised if Sir
Walter had been so little a courier, as to in-
form him, that so far from his being the
hereditary claimant of the throne, there was
not the least probability, in the natural course
of events, that he or any of his family would
ever become so. Preferable claims might be
set forward by perhaps half the royal families
of Europe, and even we do not doubt, by sev-
eral of the interior branches of his own house;
nay, Louis Philippe, of Orleans, who has so
lately gained a parliamentary title to the
Crown of France, could present a better her-
editary claim to that of Great Britain than
his present Majesty! These facts are, in our
opinion, of not the least value historically;
the succession of the house of Hanover is
fixed upon a principle which sets hereditary
title at defiance.

It is curious, however, to trace out the in-
dividuals, who, for certain political cir-
cumstances, would have had a title to the
throne of these kingdoms. Nor is a moral in-
terest wanting in the inquiry. We find in
a manner self-excluded, by constancy to prin-
ciples which all men hold sacred. A knowl-
edge of the English succession may also
help to awaken a taste in some minds for the
more philosophical departments of history.

Ever since the year 1066, when the king-
dom of England was conquered by William
Duke of Normandy, one race has occupied
the throne. The succession is true, has
been frequently interrupted—but, never-
theless, till the revolution of 1688, no break
had taken place, which was not sooner or
later repaired by the re-accession of the main
line. These breaks, in the early ages of the
monarchy, were very frequent, and, in some
instances, much bloodshed was the conse-
quence.

The very first King after William the
Conqueror was an usurper. The true heir
was Robert, the eldest son; but this prince
being no favourite of his father; and in a dis-
tant part of Europe at the time, his younger
brother William was enabled by the destina-
tion of the last king, as well as by his prompt
appearance at Westminster, to assume the
throne of William in 1100. Rufus's elder
brother was still living; but Henry the young-
est of all the brothers, being nearest to West-
minster, was able to obtain the Crown, to the
exclusion once more of the rightful heir.—
He was crowned two days after the death of
William II., by the mercy of God, as he ex-
pressed it in a paper issued next day. As
Robert left no issue to perpetuate his claims
Henry eventually became the Representative
of the royal family. At his death at 1135,
there was another usurpation—that of Ste-
phen—but neither did it cause a permanent
alteration. The line of Henry's descendants
was maintained in the next king, Henry II.,
who was the grandson of Henry I. by his
daughter Matild. From him to his son
Richard I., the crown was transmitted with-
out interruption; but the monarch John only
obtained it by destroying a nephew who had a
preferable title. From John, through Hen-
ry III., Edward I. and Edward II. the line
was preserved unbroken; but it only reach-
ed Edward III., at the expense of deposition
to Edward II. From Edward III. to his
grandson Richard II. the line was also un-
broken: Here, however, it experienced a
breach of the most fatal kind. Richard II.,
in 1399, deposed by the military power of
his cousin, Henry Duke of Lancaster, who
became king under the title of Henry IV.—
Now, even failing Richard, Henry was not
the true heir. He was descended from Ed-
ward III. by a fourth son, while the pos-
terity of a third still existed in the persons of
Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and of
his sister Anne, Duchess of York. Henry
nevertheless, fixed a dynasty, which continu-
ed during two subsequent generations.—
Henry V. and Henry VI. During this in-
terval the Earl of March died without issue,
and the claims of his line became centered in
the family of his sister, whose son, Richard
Duke of York, was at length stirred up to
dispute the title of the reigning monarch.—
Then began the celebrated contest between
the Houses of York and Lancaster, during
which a hundred thousand men are said to
have been slain, merely on account of an
usurpation of no importance to the people,
which had taken place half a century before.

Also on hand and for sale
300,000 feet second quality Deals.
10,000 acres of excellent Timber Land
on which are two first rate saw mills, 5000
acres, of Farming Lands in lots to suit pur-
chasers, Plans and location of above property
will be shown by the subscriber and terms of
Payment made easy.
TYLER P. SHAW.
St. George, August 16, 1836.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Respectfully intimates to the Ladies and
Gentlemen of St. Andrews, and the public in
general, that he has opened a store in Water Street,
opposite Happy Corner, as a Dry Goods Estab-
lishment and solicits their attention to his Stock of
NEW GOODS, which he has just received from
St. John; and hopes by a strict attention to busi-
ness, to merit a share of their Patronage.

THE ARTICLES CONSIST OF
Cassimere, and Pading, black and brown Holland,
bleached and unbleached Cottons, filled middle
Shawls, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, French Gilt
hams, Regattas, Cottons, worsted and silk en-
glings, red, blue, and white Bandels, Linen and
Kid Gloves, Fancy silk Hosiery, white and colored
Cotton do. manilla and chamois, Brown, Chamois
handkerchiefs, a handsome assortment of Fancy
Bonnets, white & colored stays, Ladies' dressing
gownes & Kid and Berlin Gloves, black Lace
& blond gauze Veils, black and fancy silk Hand-
kerchiefs pin in and figured Muslins, Quillings and
Edgings, and a great assortment of other goods too
numerous to enumerate. A further supply ex-
pected immediately, all of which will be sold at reduced
prices, for Cash.

HUGH QUIN.
St. Andrews June 1st 1836.
RUM
20 Pouches High Proof, coloured Demara-
ra RUM, received per Ann. For sale by
JAMES RAIT.
St. Andrews, 20th April, 1836.

ROYAL MAIL

St. John	departs—	Mon. Wed. and Frida
	arrives—	Tuesdays and Saturday
St. Stephen	departs—	Tues. and Thursd
	arrives—	Wednesdays and Frida
U. States	departs—	Monday Wed. Friday
	arrives—	Monday Wed. Friday

Geo. Fred. Campbell.
Post Master.

It was the fortune of the Duke of York to
die in battle before he could make good his
right. But his son Edward, in 1460, suc-
ceeded in displacing Henry IV. and in cut-
ting off his posterity, so that the house of
Lancaster became extinct. This Edward IV.
died in 1483, leaving two children, one of
whom was proclaimed king, under the title
of Edward V. It is well known, however,
that the young prince had not reigned more
than two months, when he and his younger
brother were smothered in the tower by order
of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who
became King under the title of Richard III.
During Richard's reign, the real heir of the
Crown was the princess Elizabeth, eldest
daughter to Edward the IV., and even al-
though this person has been out of the way,
there would have still interposed the two
children of the Duke of Clarence, Richard's
eldest brother. Richard reigned two years
in spite of the imperfections of his title; and
it was not to the true heir that his crown ul-
timately fell. The friends of the house of
Richmond found themselves obliged in order to
oppose the usurper with any effect, to co-
alesce with the remains of the Lancastrian
prince, who now looked to Henry Earl of
Richmond as inheriting the pretensions of
that branch of the royal house.

As this Henry of Richmond became the
founder, in some measure, of a new dynasty,
it is necessary to trace his pedigree with some
care. He was the son (by Edmund Earl of
Richmond) of Margaret Plantagenet, daugh-
ter of John of Gaunt, by an adulterous con-
nexion with Dame Catherine Swinford. He
was thus descended from the same branch of
Edward III.'s family as Henry IV. had been,
but by illegitimate alliance. John of Gaunt,
indeed, had procured royal letters patent le-
gitimating this branch of her offspring, but
on the other hand, the legitimation bore an
express exception as to the inheritance of the
crown. It is the opinion of Sir James Mack-
intosh that the exception, even if the legiti-
mation could stand good in order, completely
precluded all claims which Henry Earl of
Richmond might make to the Crown. In
these days, however, these were not so accu-
rately traced or so extensively known as
they would have been in a somewhat later
age; and, accordingly, during the usurpa-
tion of Richard III., the Earl of Richmond
was so formidable a competitor, that the
friends of the true succession in the house of
York, saw no other course than to propose an
alliance between him and the genuine heir,
the Princess Elizabeth. On this understand-
ing, Henry was enabled to overthrow Rich-
ard III. at the battle of Bosworth, and to as-
sume the crown, which, in fact, his children
might properly inherit by the right of their
mother, but could never be borne by himself
except through the right of conquest.

Notwithstanding this imperfection of title,
Henry VII. reigned in his own right for
many years, and even became a kind of
landmark in the English succession, preclud-
ing all collateral pretenders, and pointing as
to the fountain of their right by many suc-
ceeding claimants. His son Henry VIII.,
had an unquestionable title, but only through
his mother the daughter of Edward IV.—
His successors Edward VI, Mary and Eliza-
beth were all legitimate claimants, and so
was the next monarch, James I. (VI. of Scot-
land,) whose descent from Margaret, the eldest
daughter of Henry VII., or we should rather
say of his consort Elizabeth rendered him in
the failure of the issue of Henry VIII., the true
representative (through the house of York) of
Edward III. This sovereign had also some
Lancastrian pretensions, through Jane, daugh-
ter of the Duke of Somerset, who was the mo-
ther of his ancestor James II., of Scotland; but
they had the same sinister bar as those of Hen-
ry VII.

From James I., who died in 1625, the
crown descended in the usual principles of
succession through Charles I., Charles II.,
and James II.; but it is well known that the
last Monarch, in consequence of his attempt-
ing to overturn the Protestant Religion, was
displaced at the Revolution in 1688, by his
own daughter Mary, and his nephew and son
in law William Prince of Orange, who assum-
ed the throne jointly, not only to the exclusion
of the custom of succession was sanctioned
by the voice of the people in Parliament—a
sanction which had been obtained to almost
every preceding breach in the line, but was
now extended on the high principle, before
unknown, of a right in the people to displace
a sovereign for misconduct in the exercise of
his functions, or, to speak more technically
a breach of those laws which equally bind so-
vereign and subjects. Had William left any
child, either Mary or otherwise; the suc-
cession would have centred in that individual; for
failing James II. and his son, William was
the next heir, by his mother Mary, the eldest
daughter of Charles I. As he left no offspring
Anne, the second daughter of James II., suc-
ceeded to the throne, which would have also
been inherited by her children, if any had
survived her. At her death in 1714, it went
to the family now reigning, of whose descent
we shall give a minute account, as well as of
the lines of the royal house which were set
aside in their favour.

Till the extinction of the posterity of James
II. in 1808, by the death of Cardinal York,
the title to the crown upon the principle of
primogeniture lay unquestionably in that fam-
ily. It then centred in the posterity of Hen-
rietta, daughter of Charles I. This lady mar-
ried Philip Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis
XVI., by whom she had a daughter, Ann
Mary, married to Amadeus II., King of Ser-
dinia, and who became the mother of Char-
les Emmanuel III. We are unable to trace
this family any farther with accuracy; we be-
lieve owing to the operation of the Salic law
in Sardinia, the representation of the Princess
Henrietta does not now rest with the occu-
pants of the throne, but with some noble Italian
family.

Failing the descendants of Henrietta, the
succession to the throne upon the ordinary
principle would next come to the descend-
ants of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King
James I., of Great Britain. This princess
who was born at Falkland, in Fife, in 1590,
married Frederick V. elector palatine of the
Rhine, by whom she had thirteen children.
Two of her sons, Maurice and Rupert, dis-
tinguished themselves as commanders in the
army of their uncle Charles I. during the civil
war. Her eldest son was Charles Lewis, elec-
tor palatine, whose daughter, Charlotte Eliza-
beth, was the second wife of that same Duke
of Orleans who had married for his first the
Princess Henrietta, daughter of Charles I.,
and who thereby became the ancestor of the
Sardinian line. The Duchess of Orleans
was a woman distinguished for plainness of
appearance, and for natural talent, the latter
of which she transmitted to her son, the Ro-
gent Orleans. The line is now represented
by Louis Philippe of Orleans, King of the
French, who strange to say, in the Sardinian
line, would inherit a title to the throne of
Great Britain upon the common principles of
succession.

Next to Charles Louis, elector palatine,
stood his brother Edward Count Palatine,
whose descendants branched out into the fa-
milies of the Prince of Salms and the Duc de
Bourbon, the latter of which lately became
extinct. This race however, and that of
Charles Louis, were, like the Sardinian fam-
ily and the son of James II., excluded from
the throne by the act of succession, on the
ground of their being Roman Catholics, and
choice made of the Princess Sophia, the young-
est of all the thirteen children of the Prince-
ess Elizabeth, who was the only protestant of
the family. Sophia was a woman of great beau-
ty, wit, and even learning, she was the first
to discover and patronize the talents of Leib-
nitz. When William III. deposed his fa-
ther-in-law in 1688, although it opened up a
contingent prospect of the throne to herself,
her congratulatory letter, to him was more full
of expressions of gratitude and tenderness to-
wards the deposed Monarch, who had been
her friend, than of affection to the individ-
ual whom she was addressing. At the passing
of the act of settlement in 1701, she was up-
wards of seventy years of age, and had long
before been married to Ernest Augustus Duke
of Hanover. She died in June 1714, less
than two months before Queen Anne, whom
she would otherwise have succeeded. Her son
George, Elector of Hanover, then be-
came King, and his direct descendant Wil-
liam IV., is now upon the throne.

One observation must force itself on every
one who makes inquiries into the geneal-
ogy of the royal family—namely, how many
branches of the trees have become withered
and extinct, while others are so remarkable
for their fruitfulness; the main line of the
house of Stuart existed till 1808. How strange
to consider, that during two hundred years
before that, only two persons of the royal fa-
mily had any posterity which have reached
our own times—namely, the Princesses Hen-
rietta and Elizabeth. But for the existence
of an offspring from one or other of these per-
sons we should have to search for a claimant
of the English throne in the posterity of the
Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VII., now
perhaps extended throughout the whole of
the English nobility, while the nearest heir
to that of Scotland would be the Duke of
Hamilton, descended from a daughter of James
II., who died in 1160. In the latter there
are only, during nearly four hundred years,
two persons of the royal House who have been
representatives down to our own time. The
same principle holds good in some of our no-
ble families; we believe the claimant of the
Marischal peerage in Scotland traces back
his descent from the main line for about the
same time with the Duke of Hamilton, all
the intermediate persons being unrepresented.
I would thus appear that whole families, which
at one time looked flourishing, became after-
wards a blank in our population. We have
heard of several instances of the fact in the
middle classes: of one family, in particular,
which was very numerous two centuries ago,
in Ayrshire, and whose name is now borne
by one male person in the district. The fact
if it could be established, would not prove,
as some may think, a fallacy in the Malthusian
calculations. It would rather be favourable
to that peculiar view of the human race; for
what does it show but that only a small part
of those who are born, find room in our
straitened communities to leave an extend-
ed posterity.

Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 20.
PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS.
His Majesty in a firm and audible voice delivered the following speech:

SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the public business enables me, at length, to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament; and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the session. The assurances of friendly disposition which I receive from all foreign powers enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed. I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquility which prevails in the east of Europe, and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realized. In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the treaty of quadruple alliance, I have afforded the Queen of Spain the co-operation of a part of my naval force, and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of the internal peace in Spain, which was one of the main objects of the quadruple treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe. I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two Governments were accepted by both, in the most pacific and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honourable to both parties. I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common. I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the reports of the commission appointed to consider the processes in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of their most important recommendations. It is with no ordinary satisfaction that I have learned that you have with great labour brought to maturity, enactments upon the difficult subjects of title in England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation requisite to all the interests concerned, and generally beneficial in their results. The passing of the acts for civil registration and for marriages in England has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom which, with a due regard to the welfare of the established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting;—and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property.—It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crime which has lately taken place in Ireland.—I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial system of government will encourage this good disposition, and enable the country to develop her great resources."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—
I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sums required to provide for an increase in my naval force. I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of compensation awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the legislature have been strictly fulfilled. The increased productivity of the public revenue has enabled you to meet these charges, and at the same time to repeal or reduce taxes, of which some were injurious in their effects upon my people, and others unequal in their pressure, upon various parts of my dominions abroad. The present condition of manufactures and commerce affords a subject of congratulation, provided the activity which prevails be guided by that caution and prudence which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity."

"My Lords and Gentlemen—
The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have been engaged in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective counties. You will therefore reduce those duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions, and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement and industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well-being of every community."

PORTSMOUTH, June 13.—The President came in on Tuesday, Sir George Cockburn having struck his flag on the day of his arrival, and proceeded to London. On Thursday, the Commander-in-Chief visited and minutely inspected the President throughout, and exercised the crew at general quarters and broad sword; and on the quarter deck of that ship expressed his admiration of her great efficiency, in terms not only gratifying to the Captain, Officers and Ship's company, but to the gallant Chief who had left them. The President will be paid off on Saturday next, and will, it is understood, be recommissioned, and try her rate of sailing with the *Pique* and *Inconstant*; the latter will be launched on the 10th instant.

PORTSMOUTH, July 5.—Sir G. Paget arrived here yesterday, and immediately caused his flag to be hoisted on board the *Bellerophon*, 80, as Commander-in-Chief of the

squadron or line-of-battle ships recently fitted out. Lieutenant C. Olway, (son of Sir R. Olway,) was appointed Flag Lieutenant to Sir G. Paget. On the arrival of the *Bellerophon*, 74, at Spithead, from Sheerness, the Rear-Admiral's flag (red at the main) will be hoisted.

Colonial.

Grenada, Aug. 3.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.—The appointment of the Lieutenant Governor of this island has now taken place in the person of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Davis, of the 13th Sir Lionel Smith, we understand, goes to Jamaica; Sir E. M. McGregor comes to Barbados as Civil Governor of the West India Colonies (except Jamaica); and Sir S. P. Whittingham comes as commander of the Forces. Sir Dudley Hill goes from St. Lucia to Dominica.

Barbados, Aug. 10.

Henry Loring Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to Sir Evan McGregor, arrived in the *Gund* sloop of war, on Sunday evening with letters for Sir Lionel Smith. We have been credibly informed that business of importance will detain Sir Evan in Dominica for the next five or six weeks. Sir Lionel will leave for Jamaica on Saturday, and it is said that Lieutenant Governor Darling is expected up to administer the Government until the arrival of Sir Evan McGregor.

DEMORAL.

We notice a prospectus of a company whose object is to anticipate some of the final emigration of our labouring class, by purchasing their time from their present employers, and continuing them in the same labour as heretofore, paying them five for their services as if they were emigrants free, but reserving all other rights vested in the employer by the Ordinance for the abolition of Slavery. This project is one not generally likely to be held up by its originators as likely to be of any extraordinary advantage to the shareholders, but estimates, apparently, from far nobler motives; and, as an experiment which may be useful not only to this colony but throughout the West Indies, we cordially wish it success.

In a pecuniary point of view, profit can hardly be expected, under the great disadvantage of first redeeming the unexpired term of the apprenticeship, and then paying the labourers at the rate of about one hundred and ten pounds per head for the apprenticeship, and about forty pounds per annum for the wages, of every able field labourer, as according to the recent apprenticeship they must do.

Canada.

THE GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.
MONTREAL, 12th Sept. 1837.

I regret exceedingly to be obliged to report to you, that a dreadful fire broke out in Quebec on Saturday 10th inst., at about three o'clock in the afternoon, occasioned, it is said, from the sparks of the steam boat's fire having got into the roof of the wholesale store of Messrs Vase & Co. on the Queen's wharf communicating with Messrs. Masson, Strong, Laugelin & Co's store, Mr. Buteau's store, and house in Sous le Fort street; thence by Messrs. Roger, Dunn & Co's store, Mr. W. H. Roy, the St. Lawrence Hotel, Mr. Marrett's house in St. Peter street, the opposite side of the street; even the French Church in the Lower Town was several times on fire, but was providentially saved, which was probably the means of saving the entire Lower Town in that quarter. A house in the Champlain street adjoining, took fire in consequence of some of the burning shingles or pieces of wood having been carried by a brisk easterly wind, from the buildings that were first on fire, the flames in one direction, were arrested by the unroofing of one of the buildings that had not caught fire. It is also stated that there were five schoolers burned in the Cul de Sac, the tide then being so low that they could not get from the wharf, some of them heavily laden with flour &c. &c. The stores occupied by Messrs. Vallee, St. Jean & Co., and the House and goods of Mr. Bard were consumed. One of the Montreal barges, the *Hesperus*, was made the depot for storing a quantity of property saved from the fire. The steamboat Canada, which arrived here at 11 o'clock this forenoon brought the latest news, having left Quebec after 10 o'clock on Saturday night, at which time the fire was subdued, and it was said likely to be so, although the several premises were still burning. So rapid were the flames, that one house was only enabled to save one out of one hundred and seventy hogsheads of lump sugar. It was fortunate that this calamity occurred during the day light; had it been at any other later hour, or in the night, the loss must have been tremendous; as it is, although, the calculation is variously stated at from 1 to 2,500,000. Insurances are effected in four different offices, to the amount of \$754,000; not one third of the actual estimated loss.

PUBLIC DINNER.

TO MR. ELLICE.

Wednesday last being the day appointed for the public dinner to be given to the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity had an opportunity of expressing the gratitude they owe him, for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the improvement of the County of Beauharnois, and the high estimation in which they hold his private and public character.

About three P.M. Mr. Ellice arrived accompanied by His Excellency Lord Gosford, Sir George Gipps, the Hon. Charles D. C., Mr. Wilmot, Ellice, Mr. Pierpoint, from New York, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Norval. They were immediately welcomed by the Committee of management, who invited His Excellency and the gentlemen who accompanied him to honour them with their company at dinner, which request was

graciously complied with, Lord Gosford and Mr. Ellice were called upon, by a great number of the inhabitants, and received a number of petitions, respecting lands and other local matters.

At four o'clock, dinner was announced. Wm. Bowron Esq. being called to the chair. Lieutenant Col. John Davidson, acting as Vice-President, and Messrs. James Davidson, John Somerville, D. K. Lighthall, Robert Somerville, Alexander Davidson, and David Sheriff, Stewards. About sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner comprising among the party the most respectable inhabitants of the Township, and including several of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of the County of Beauharnois in the State of New York. Although a temporary building had been erected for the occasion, the Committee were obliged to refuse numerous applications for tickets from want of accommodation.

On the removal of the cloth the Chairman proposed—
"The King—God bless him—four times four, 'Song, 'God save the King," by Mr. Ames.
"The Queen and the Royal Family—three times three, 'Song, 'Jesus the flower of Danahine," by Mr. Seely.
"The Army and Navy—three times three, 'Song, 'Britons strike home," by Mr. Ames.
"His Excellency Lord Gosford—three times three, 'Song, 'The Shamrock," by Mr. Rod.

The Lordship then rose and stated that he was truly grateful for the manner in which his health had been received, and it gave him a great deal of pleasure to see so respectable a company assembled on the present occasion. He was highly gratified to witness a country so well improved, and under such a high state of cultivation, which was a source of pride to him, and he hoped they would continue to prosper and nothing he would be extremely happy to effect; and he wished any person who laboured under any grievance or was conscious of any abuse existing in the Government which His Majesty had entrusted to his care, to make it known to him, and be assured that their representations should be carefully and speedily investigated. Any grievances that could be removed by the authority invested in him would be immediately attended to; and should they labour under any that might require a reference to the Home Government he should lose no time in laying them at the foot of the throne; for he was sure he could in no way so well secure the esteem of his Royal master (who was the best of Kings) than to put it in His Majesty's power to make his Canadian subjects a free and happy people. His Lordship congratulated the inhabitants of the County of Beauharnois, for being so closely connected by interest and friendship, with his Right Hon. friend opposite. He would assure them there was not within the whole range of his acquaintance a gentleman of a more philanthropic disposition, a greater promoter of public improvements, and a better poor man's friend, and he was conscious that the enterprise and public spirit which so evidently existed in this part of the country backed by the wealth and interest of his Right Hon. friend, would in a short time render the County of Beauharnois the garden of Lower Canada. His Excellency in conclusion begged to propose a toast—"Prosperity to the agricultural interests of the County of Beauharnois"—which was drunk with great applause.

The Chairman then rose and begged to propose the health of a gentleman, a toast in which he presumed every one at the table would join with enthusiasm. To the gentleman whose health he was about to propose, the prosperity of those Townships was more indebted than the public were generally aware. In the year 1839, when Government had determined upon commencing a settlement here, many difficulties presented themselves, in accomplishing the surveys and adjusting conflicting claims, and had it not been for the very liberal aid, and assistance afforded by that gentleman's representation, the Townships in this quarter might have remained in an unsettled state at the present day. Since that period, his agents and representatives have always come forward with an unflinching and liberal hand largely contributed towards the making of roads and the promotion of education and agriculture. The Chairman then proposed the health of "our worthy guest, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice"—Immense cheering. Song, "A man's man for a that," by Mr. F. Ames.

As soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. Ellice rose; he said that he was unable to find words to express the obligations under which he felt himself to the gentlemen present that day, for the very flattering manner in which his health had been received and the great compliment that had been paid in affording him that opportunity of meeting them in public, was an event which he should remember with pride whilst he was in existence. He was extremely happy to see around him such symptoms of industry, such exertions making to reclaim the wilderness from a state of nature as the high state of cultivation which the farms on every side of him presented. Such evidence of improvement must be truly gratifying even to a stranger; but now much more so were they to him, who were so closely connected with the inhabitants of Huntington, by ties that he hoped never could be severed. Their interests were his interests, and their welfare was his.

Thirty years had now nearly elapsed, since he had last visited Canada, but he could assure them that he was so extremely well pleased with his present visit that he would speedily visit them again. He had appropriated the revenue of his property in this country for a number of years back to its improvement in these Townships, but whatever he had done, he begged to assure the gentlemen present, that it was only an earnest of what

he intended to do. He was under many obligations to his Noble friend opposite for the very flattering manner in which he was pleased to mention his name, and he begged to assure his Lordship that he could in no way apply the wealth and influence it was his fortune to possess that could yield him greater satisfaction than in improving the County of Beauharnois. In conclusion Mr. Ellice expressed a wish to propose the health of a gentleman who might be considered the father of those Townships, who had innumerable difficulties to overcome when he first arrived in that place, from the want of the necessary roads, bridges and many other similar conveniences of life, but he, however, nobly "defied the storm," and there was no one who had contributed so much to the prosperity of these Townships as the gentleman in question. He would give the health of "Our Chairman, Wm. Bowron Esq."

After thanks had been returned by the Chairman for the compliment conferred upon him, he proceeded to propose, with the customary honors, "Sir Francis Bond Head a d our Sister Province." This toast was received with great cheering, after which the song of "Honest John Bull" was given by Mr. Seely.

"The President of the United States, and the enterprise of the American people; may our connexion by Rail Roads, Canals and Suspension Bridges tend to cement the friendship at present existing between the two countries"—three times three. Song, by Dr. M. Gibbon.

S. H. Paine, Esq. of Port Covington rose and begged to return thanks for the honour that had been done his country. He hoped that while the spiritual improvement was rendering every day the facilities of communication between the two countries more easy, that the main link of the connexion might be in the hearts of the people.

Mr. Ellice now rose and said, that it gave him great happiness to see so good an understanding existing between the people of two such mighty nations as Great Britain and the United States, and he hoped that the good understanding which now existed between the two Governments might long continue, for they were the only Governments on the face of the globe, where the subject truly enjoyed moral and religious liberty. The Right Hon. gentleman expressed his regret that he should be obliged at this early hour to withdraw, but business of an urgent nature required his presence at Ticonderoga the following day, and in order to accomplish this, he was under the necessity of proceeding immediately.

The next health given was that of Sir George Gipps, who thereupon in returning thanks said that he had travelled throughout the four quarters of the globe, and that he had not seen a country in so prosperous a state and where the agricultural appeared so free and happy as the one he had this day visited.

Mr. Ellice with Sir George Gipps, Mr. William Ellice, and Mr. Pierpoint now withdrew, and proceeded to the Four Corners of Chateaugay.

After a few volunteers toasts His Excellency Lord Gosford, with Captain Clements and Mr. Brown, retired and repaired to Mr. Lightbells, where they were entertained for the evening.

The Chairman left the chair about eight o'clock, after which the company gradually dispersed, all highly satisfied at the manner in which they had spent the day, and expressing a wish that they might soon meet again under such happy circumstances. Great praise is due to Mr. Milne for his judicious arrangements, and the excellent style in which the dinner was got up.—(*Montreal Gazette*.)

General Intelligence.

MAGNETIC INFLUENCE.—M. Gay, residing in Chili, has communicated to the French Academy of Science, that, at the time of the great earthquake in that country, in February 1835, he observed great variation in the diurnal movements of the needle; but in the lesser shocks the variations were feeble. His observations amount to more than two thousand, all of which have proved to him that magnetic phenomena are much more complete in that part of the world than in Europe, for, instead of two daily movements, he always obtained three, one in the morning to the east, another in the middle of the day to the west, and a third in the evening to the east again. This triple movement he considers as permanent, and suggests the great chain of the Cordilleras as one of the influential causes.—*Athenaeum*.

Puddings that are quickly made and without much expense.—Beat up four spoonfuls of flour with a pint of milk and four eggs to a good batter, nutmegs and sugar to your taste; butter taceups, fill them three parts full, and send them to the oven. A quarter of an hour will bake them.

United States.

PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS.—We would not needlessly interrupt the enjoyment of those who look forward to the next winter as a season of general starvation. But lest their dreams should be too suddenly broken, we must call their attention to the facts contained in the last news from Europe, respecting the price of bread stuffs there. We happen to know of an operation at Liverpool, by which fifty thousand bushels of wheat are to be immediately forwarded to this country, and by the price which are published, there is little doubt that our wants will be soon supplied; for the long continuance of high prices, the successful issue of the recent importations, and the fact, well ascertained, and our domestic supplies are inadequate to our wants, will give new confidence in future operations.—Let us see at what prices we can be supplied.

In Paris the price of bread is about 3 cents, and in London 3 cents. We found a shilling half in New York Yesterday in weight 2 lbs 3 oz which is near 6 cents per bushel. The price of wheat in Paris is 112 cents a bushel, and the price of flour is \$3 a barrel. In London flour is \$3 a barrel. In the ports of the Mediterranean and the Baltic, bread stuffs are much cheaper than in either London or Paris. The

price of good wheat at Naples is 2s 10d sterling a bushel or 67 cts. From any one of these places freight might be obtained at 53 cents per barrel on flour, and 12 1/2 cents per bushel on wheat, or about half the rate charged on transportation of the same articles from Ohio. Fifty thousand bushels of corn have lately been received here from Ohio by sea House, at a freight of 40 cents. The duty on flour is one dollar a barrel; and on wheat 25 cents a bushel. Wheat, therefore, can be imported from Naples and laid down in New York at 125 to 130 cents, a bushel, all charges paid, and from a hundred other places at the same or a less price. Corn and Rye are not burdened with a duty and may be imported to great advantage. The countries of Europe and Asia afford stores of bread stuffs almost inexhaustible, so that the supplies for this country, if they should run to the highest possible quantity, could only afford prices in a very slight degree. Free trade will supply all our wants, and the cost with a liberal mercantile profit, will not carry prices above 150 cents for wheat, 100 cents for rye and Indian corn, 50 cents for oats per bushel, and \$7.50 for flour per barrel. So let the depending cheap up, form one who is industrious and frugal need starve in 1836 or 1837.—N. Y. J. Commerce.

CORN.

Bread stuffs have hitherto constituted one of our principle articles of export, amounting in 1831 to within a small fraction of \$12,000,000. In 1835; (we speak in both cases of the commercial year, ending 20th Sept.) the quantity was reduced one half, and the value about the same proportion. In 1831, the value of bread stuffs imported was only \$1033, whereas in 1835 it had increased to \$311,116. The year ending 30th of the present month will show still smaller exports of these articles and larger imports. And the ensuing year, from present appearances, will very possibly show an amount of imports equal to the exports. Should the corn crop be cut off in the northernmost States, as it is now very liable to be, by the early appearance of frost, the extraordinary phenomenon will probably occur, of the greatest grain growing country in the world becoming dependent upon foreign countries for a portion of its bread.—*Ibid*.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1836.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.
HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Director, next week, — Jaz Street Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, — THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must be over until next week.
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner next week — T. Turner.

LATEST DATES.			
Via N. York, Sep. 23	Via St. John, Sep. 24		
Halifax, Aug 10	London, Aug 10		
London, Aug 24	Liverpool, Aug 12		
Liverpool, Aug 24	Quebec, Sep 9		
N Orleans Sep 8			

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We have been favoured with the Liverpool Times of the 23d August by James Douglas Esquire, and by the packet ship Pennsylvania Smith, who arrived at New York on the 21st inst. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th August, having brought Liverpool papers to the above date and London to the 23d ult. from which the following interesting extracts are made. The English Parliament was prorogued on the 20th August.

The news from Spain, (says the Liverpool Courier of August 24,) is more than usually important. Another change has taken place in the Ministry; Isabella is discarded and Calatrava supplies his place. The constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed at Madrid. It is impossible to say to what further misery and distraction this ill fated country is destined. The feeling in favour of the constitution of 1812 is much too liberal to be recognized either by the Queen or by Don Carlos, a third party will thus spring up in the heart of the nation, and while the two belligerents are spending their strength in hopeless efforts to put an end to the war, may step in and snatch the prize from both, or at least prove very troublesome to whichever may gain the ascendancy.

STAMP DUTIES.—The newspaper stamp duty bill has been amended in the House of Lords, by the rejection of the clauses requiring the names of proprietors to be registered. On its being returned, with the amendments to the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the exchequer moved that the bill be laid aside, which was agreed to. He then introduced another bill precisely similar to the first except that the registration clauses were omitted, which was read on the 10th August, and on the 11th read twice and passed. It was then sent up and passed in the House of Lords on the 12th.

A conference was held on the 11th upon the municipal corporation act-amendment bill, the object of which was to advise the Commons of their Lordships reasons for insisting on amendments rejected by the Commons. The conference seems to have dissolved without any conclusion or agreement.

The corporate property bill for Ireland, was read twice in the House of Lords on the 15th. Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that in committee he intended to remove several of the clauses, and this declaration was considered as indicating the defeat of the bill in the upper or lower House.

The Jewish civil disabilities bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on the 16th.

The registration of voters bill was thrown out in the upper House.

The church temporalities bill for Ireland was read in the House of Lords on the 16th.

On the 16th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume called up a petition from the assembly of Upper Canada, and moved after some severe strictures upon the Sir Francis Head that "the government province ought to be conducted by a Governor, by and with the advice of an executive council, composed of the public confidence, and one and policy should be in harmony with the people, as declared by a majority of representatives in their House of Assembly." Sir George Grey warmly defended Sir Francis, and Mr. Hume withdrew.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—House of Messrs. Sands, Hodgdon & Co., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is stated in some accounts to be \$100,000, but we learn from undoubted sources that \$500,000 were consumed.

LAUNCH.—On Tuesday last, the new Ship built for James Rait Esq. and from his premises, and received "San Christian." We have heard competent judges, pronounce very well on the materials, workmanship, and vessel; which must be very gratifying to the master builder. By the calculation the *San Christian* means is to be commanded, we understand Bows.

The Court of Common Pleas Sessions of the Peace was on the 20th inst., Chief Justice Upwards of 30 causes were entered of which were disposed of a number of these having been Judge Parker will hold the day Jail delivery here order day—See the High Sheriff

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.—Of

which tend to elevate the mind conceptions of the most wonderful existing phenomena of nature, the sublime science of Astronomy, place. To the manufacturer an all important, and the study of the peculiar advantage that will enterprises. The Rev. Dr. McC is now engaged in giving a course this Town, and we should think a rational amusement on Thursday evening could seldom be better tending these lectures.

We understand that a gentleman Henderson has been appointed (post) a Customs at Camp Bells passage thither.

Shipping for PORT OF SAINT J.

ARRIVED.
Sept. 22, Brig Kingston, Mari last J. Rait.
23, — Frederick, Cahi J. M. Last.
24, — Wm. Harris, M J. Rait.
26, — Morning Star, M J. Rait.
27, — Jane, Wood, Gb Allanshale & Co having been above.
28, — Isaac Sagar and Son.

CLEARED.
Sept. 22, Brig Linc. Lake, Esq. Sch. Rover, M. R. 1.
24, Brig Demerara, Thos. Big Herrietta, Spear ber.
25, Bgn Unity, Greenwo 24, Brig Demerara, Thos. 26, — Wm. Harris, M J. 27, Ship Thomas Danie lumber.
29, Bgn Georgiana, Wa House at Liverpool.
Aug. 19, Princess Victoria, Pat ter—St. George, Gilpin.

Brig Immaculat, from Net ashore near Greenock, 20 c carried into that port, not nu Br. Export, Merrill, from put into Kamganga, 7th Aug, having been above.
Ship Aze England, Davis Boston, put into Cowes, 8th J discharge.

NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given OYER AND TE and general Jai

Will be held at the Court dews, County of Charl 4th day of October next clock in the forenoon, at place, all Justices of the Under Sheriffs, and Const required to attend with th ments, and other Memor things which to their office behalf to be done.

Dated at St. Andrews, September, in the seventh jesty's Reign, Annoque D C L I

A. S. EAS SCRIVE

BEGS to inform his frie that he is ready at his to draw out deeds, bargains wills, petitions, memorials, ting that may be requir time. He will also transact gness, and attend to perso sions of communicating w home, and will allow any wish to remit money or s Province.

Saint Andrews, September 2

MORE NEW GOODS

MORE NEW GOODS.

By the late arrivals at St. John, the Sugar
Ferry has just received on consignment to
the following articles:

Superfine and economical Peter Kersey
Casimires, (fashionable colours) Antwerp striped
new and durable article; Emmetts in great
assortment of Hosiery Printed Cottons in great
variety bleached and unbleached hertings at
Shirtings, and all descriptions, Jean
Jeans, Trunks, and all descriptions, Jean
Jeans, Trunks, and all descriptions, Jean
Wares, of all descriptions. Hats, Boots, Shoe
Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Linen
Twines, Glass and Crockery ware, Paints at
Oil, etc Oil, Windsor Gigs, Putty,

L S O.
10 Ponce de Jamaica Row, proof 22,
do do. Rich Ravoured Demarara.

Hinds. and Brs. Sugar, Coffee, Starch, Bl
Pepper, Pimento, Glass, Crockery &c. &c.
JAMES BOYD
Saint Andrews, 25th May 1855.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to *Mary Chalmers*
are hereby notified that unless their
Accounts are settled on or before the 1st of
July next; as she intends leaving the Pro-
vince the ensuing Autumn, will be put into
the hands of an Attorney for collection.
MARY CHALMERS.
St. David, April 9, 1826.

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 punctually attend to any Assignments he may be entrusted with.

FRANCIS M'LORINAN
St. George 29th March 1836

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of William M'Gee late of the Parish of Saint Andrews deceased will present them to the subscriber duly attested within three months; And all persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

THOMAS BERRY.
Administrator.

St. Andrews 30 March 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demand

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 two months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to.

SARAH CONNICK *Exec.*
JOHN M KENNY *Execr.*

St. Andrews, Feb 26, 1835.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to, all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Bryce Chalmer that unless their Accounts are paid before the first of July next, at that time they will be handed to an Attorney for collection without reserve.

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

W. H. KNOWLES,
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 keep constantly on hand a com-
plete assortment of
GROCERIES and 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, 20th May, 1835. 324f

FLOUR, MEAL &c. &c.
Just received from New York per Schooner's "Com"

per year. Export—*See following articles.*
 Best superior Flour Bags Corn Meal
 Bags Colles Java Tobacco—(16s) c
 Tierces white beans and Rice Race Ginger
 Jars of Macrobly & American Genl. Stuffs
 Kags Seta Crackerlike bits, Jamaica's &c.
 The above will be sold for a very small advance
 for money.

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14th October 1835.

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