

CRIBBERS  
wir Stoves, St. An-  
5 mch handie.  
am from Newcastle,  
Canvass from No. 1  
wess,  
sch patent Cordage,  
9 to 12 thread,  
iches,  
stine,  
Stockholm do.,  
mill gear &c.  
6 and 32 lb kegs,  
lbs each,

WEEKLY ALMANAC

1856	SPN	MOON	High
APRIL	h m	h m	h m
Fr 28	4 24	7 32	2 16
Sa 29	4 21	7 36	2 27
Su 30	4 21	7 37	2 31
Mo 1	4 22	7 38	2 33
Tu 2	4 22	7 38	2 33
We 3	4 21	7 37	2 32
Th 4	4 21	7 37	2 32

Mean Price  
Fall - 1st. 50 2nd. 40 3rd. 30 4th. 20 5th. 10  
Last Qr. 20 11th. 22 3rd. 1st. 23 10th. 24 17th. 25 24th. 26 31st. 27

# SAINT ANDREWS

## STANDARD,

### NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1856. Number 28

ROYAL MAIL.  
St. John's departs—Mon, Wed and Friday  
arrives—Tuesday and Saturday  
12 a. m.  
St. John's departs—Tuesday and Thursday  
arrives—Wednesday and Friday  
12 a. m.  
U. States, departs—Monday, Wednesday, Friday  
arrives—Monday, Wednesday, Friday  
at 10 a. m.  
Gen. FRED. CAMPBELL,  
Post Master.

1 bar Iron assorted sizes  
ed Iron in 50lb, bus dia  
popsal sheets &c.  
11-15 inch.  
inch.  
lin-spikes, Trumpets,  
do. Brass Brimble  
a Jacks, and Brimble  
alrons round Coal.  
from Sunderland,  
Blacksmiths Coa  
7-9, 210, 1012, 112M,  
in Sheets.  
m Liverpool.  
1-2 to 9 inch.  
from Liverpool.  
51-1 do. Port, Madras  
andies,  
a Kettles,  
Starke,  
d Marked Lines,  
Kist & Tea Sam,  
ing sets,  
Clothing,  
doubt-d Cases,  
adherers,  
reeds,  
were selected by ear  
ing his story in Eng  
s he intends returning  
cheap for ash or sp  
M BARCOCK & CO  
1856

W GOODS.  
at St. John, the Sub-  
on consignment the  
articles.  
d both, Hunter Kersey,  
colours, Antwerp stripes  
le; Emmetts, a large  
Printed Cottons in green  
black and Shirts, and  
all descriptions, Jeans,  
Grandfairs, Manchester  
ns, Hats, Boots, Shoes,  
Paper, Quills, Lines,  
lery-ware, Paints and  
Glass, Putty,  
S O,  
a Rum, proof 22,  
voural Demarara,  
Coffee, Sugar, Bio  
1, Crockery &c. &c.  
JAMES BOYD  
May 1856.

TOWLS.  
his Friends and the  
at he has opened a  
MARKET WARE lately  
des Gilliland, and he  
only on hand a some  
PROVISIONS,  
ral selection of Choice  
ch he will sell at the  
for Cash only.  
1856

HEAL & Co.  
York per Schooner  
the following articles  
r, Bags, Corn Meal,  
Fulcrum—(17s.)  
and Rice, Race Ginger,  
American Gent. Saffr,  
hall brls, Jamison's de-  
for a very small advance  
JAS W TREE T

THE STANDARD  
EVERY THURSDAY,  
s, New Brunswick, by  
N. SMITH.  
Subscription  
nive of postage, payable  
Advertisement  
lines and under, 3s  
er 12 lines 4d per line,  
lines 1d per line  
year according to special  
without the number of  
ed in writing, will be re-  
counted under the  
ntaining must be in writing  
G. L. Smith, Faring  
L. Purvis, Chamcook  
V. Campbell, Salt Water,  
Alister Esq., Colborne,  
Baird Esq., Oak Hill,  
Moran Esq., Dennis Mills  
Crown Esq., Toner Hill,  
Chalmers, Oak Bay  
David Turner, Esq.,  
John Murphy, Digby Esq.,  
Henry Sibly, Lower Falls  
Joseph Pratt, Upper Falls  
as Knight Esq., Knight's Mill  
and Foster Esq., Wds. Cove,  
T. Shannon, North Head,  
1 Parley Esq.,  
L. Layton Esq.,  
S. Sherill Esq.,  
ph Red Esq.,  
S. Barker,  
Wm. Grant,  
as Hall Esq.,  
as Brewer Esq.

UPPER CANADA.  
Toronto, 30th April, 1856.  
This day at four o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded, in State, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honourable the Legislative Council, where he arrived, and seated on the Throne the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the Legislature with the following

SPEECH:  
Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:  
Before I release you from the Legislative duties in which you have been respectively engaged, I consider it necessary to recapitulate the principal events of this Session.  
You are perfectly aware that many of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada have loudly complained of what they term their "Grievances," and that at the end of your last Session, these complaints have been referred to a "Committee of Grievances," were, by the Assembly, ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. In pursuance of this order, a volume containing 570 pages, was forwarded to, and received by His Majesty's Government, as containing the sum total of the complaints of the people of this Province.

Whether the mere order for printing this Report of the Committee, could be legally considered as amounting to their opinion, I have no desire to discuss; because no sooner did the said Report reach His Majesty's Government than it was determined that the Grievances detailed should immediately be effectually corrected; and accordingly instructions were drawn out by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which each subject of complaint was respectively considered, and a remedy ordered for its correction; and I have only to refer to those instructions to prove the generosity with which His Majesty overlooked certain language contained in the Report, and the liberality with which He was graciously pleased to direct that impartial justice should be administered to His subjects in this Province.

His Majesty's Government determined that I should be selected to carry these remedial measures into effect. I wanted upon the Colonial Secretary of State, (to whom, as well as to almost every other Member of the Government, I was a total stranger,) and respectfully begged leave to decline, the duty, specially assigned to me, on the ground, that having dedicated my whole mind to a laudable but important service, in which I was intensely engaged, it was impossible for me to be able to remain among the treasury and laboring classes of my own country, than to be appointed to the station of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. His Majesty's Government having been obliged to repeat their request, I felt it impossible not to accede to it, and accordingly I received the Instructions which had been framed; and having had the honor of an interview with His Majesty, during which in an impressive manner which I can never forget, He imposed upon me His Royal Commands to do strict justice to His Subjects in this Province, I left England with a firm determination to carry the remedial measures with which I was entrusted, into full effect.

I arrived at this capital on the 24th of January last, and on the 27th I delivered a Speech in which I informed you, I would submit in a Message to the answer which His Majesty had been pleased to give to the several Addresses and Representations which proceeded from the two branches of the Legislature during the last Session. I added that as regarded myself, I had nothing either to promise or profess, but that I trusted I should not call in vain upon you for that assistance which your King expected, and which the rising interests of your Country required.

In thus officially coming before the Legislature of this Country from our Gracious Sovereign, with a full measure of Reform, I had expected that my appearance would have been hailed and welcomed by both Houses of the Legislature, more especially by that from which had proceeded the Grievance Report, and I must own I never anticipated it could seriously be argued for a moment that I was intruding upon the principles of either Houses.

Having made myself acquainted with the outline of Public Feeling in this Province, by conversing calmly with the men of most ability of all Parties, I communicated the result to Lord Glenelg, in Despatches dated the 6th of February, of which the following are extracts:  
"Under these circumstances I consider that the great danger I have to avoid is the slightest attempt to excite any party—  
"that the only course for me to adopt is, to be perfectly impartial, and to exert forwardly for the interests and comfort of the people, and abide a result

which I firmly believe will eventually be triumphant."  
"Whatever may be the result, I shall steadily and impartially proceed in the course of policy I have adopted; I shall neither avoid, nor rest upon, any party; but, after attentively listening to all opinions, I will, to the best of my judgment, do what I think honest and right, firmly believing that the stability of the Throne, the interests of this Province, and the confidence of the People, can now only be secured by such a course."

To the Speakers of both Houses, as well as to many intelligent individuals with whom I conversed, I declared my sincere determination to do justice to the people of this Province. It was however with deep regret I observed that from the House of Assembly I did not immediately obtain the assistance I expected in carrying the instructions of His Majesty's Government into effect. For I received various Addresses requesting papers and information which I feared might excite troublesome and bygone discussions.

On the 5th of February I received an address of this nature, to which, in as constitutional a tone as possible, I replied at considerable length; and being now determined to urge, as it were, a course of Reform, I concluded my reply in the following words:  
"The Lieutenant Governor this opportunity of appealing to the liberality and good sense of the House of Assembly for consideration, that as a stranger to this Province, and totally unconnected with the political differences which have existed here, I have been lately entrusted by our most Gracious Sovereign with instructions to maintain the happy constitution of this country inviolate, but to correct cautiously, yet effectually all real Grievances."

"The House of Assembly is deeply interested in the importance and magnitude of the task he has to perform, and he is confident it will on reflection be of opinion, that the Lieutenant Governor of this Province had better look steadily forward to its future prosperity and improvement;—that he had better attract into Upper Canada the superabundant Capital and population of the Mother Country, by encouraging internal peace and tranquility, than he should be occupied by himself solely in reconsidering the occurrences of the past."  
"The Lieutenant Governor does not assent to the latter occupation; he is totally unconnected with the former; he is far from the more useful, and that to attend to both is impossible."

This appeal did not produce the effect I had anticipated; but I received another Address from the House of Assembly in behalf of the Indians of the Wyandot Tribe; and I had scarcely entered this new and questionable ground, when a counter petition was presented by eleven members of the same Tribe, in which they spontaneously declared, "we have the fullest confidence in the justice and liberality of our beloved Sovereign and his Representative the Lieutenant Governor."  
Another new set of Grievances was now brought forward by the House of Assembly, in the form of an Address to the King on Peace and Commerce, which I immediately forwarded to His Majesty's Government, although the principal complaints in the Grievance Report still remained unnoticed and unredressed.

During these discussions I purposely refrained from having much communication with the old supporters of the Government; because I was desirous to show those who termed themselves Reformers, and I continued as I had arrived, unbiased and unprejudiced; and desiring to give them small further proof that I would give any reasonable length to give fair power to their party, I added three gentlemen to the Executive Council, all of whom were avowed Reformers.

With the assistance of these Gentlemen—and with my own determination to do justice to the inhabitants of this country, I certainly considered that the triumph of the Reform which had been selected, was now about to be established; and that the grievances under which the people of this Province were said to labor, would consequently be considered and redressed. But in no other estimation these gentlemen, instead of assisting me in Reform, before they were a fortnight in my service, officially combined together, in an unprecedented endeavor to assume the responsibility I owed to the people of Upper Canada, as well as to our Sovereign, and they concluded a formal Document, which they addressed to me on this subject, by a request that if I deemed such a course not wise or admissible, they, who had been sworn before me to secrecy, might be allowed to address the people, and I must own, that this instant demand reached me, I was startled; and felt it quite impossible to assent to the introduction of new principles, which to my judgment appeared calculated to shake the fabric of the constitution, and lead to Revolution instead of Reform.

Without discussing the arguments of the Council, I must simply observe, had that I felt

ever so much disposed to surrender to their every station of Lieutenant Governor, and to get subversively to their advice—had I felt ever so willing obediently to dismount from office whenever they should condemn, and to whomsoever they might recommend; had I felt it advisable to place the Crown Land's at their disposal, and to refer the petitions and personal applications of the inhabitants of the remote countries in their decision; I possessed neither power nor authority to do so. In fact, I was unable to do myself independent responsibility, than a criminal, who, to divert from himself upon another the sentence of the law; and though under the sentence of adhering to what is called "the usage and custom" of the British Constitution in this Province, it was declared that the Executive Council must be regarded as a Council, I had no more power to invest that body with the attributes of a Cabinet, than I had power to invest the Legislative Council into an Hereditary Nobility, or than I had power to decree that the Crown of the British Empire should henceforward be a Kingdom.

From total inability therefore, as well as from other reasons, I explained to the Council, in courteous language, that I could not accede to their views; and I being evidently necessary for the public Service that we should separate, I felt it was for them rather than for me to retire. I received their resignations with regret; and that I entertained no vindictive feeling, will be proved by the fact, that I immediately wrote to Lord Glenelg, begging his Lordship most earnestly not to desist from their offices any of these individuals on account of the embarrassments they had caused to me.

On the day the Council left me, I pointed out in their stead four gentlemen of high character, entitled by their integrity and abilities to my implicit confidence; and with their assistance I once again determined to carry promptly into effect those remedial measures of His Majesty's Government which had been solicited by the Grievance Report.

However, a new and unexpected embarrassment was now offered to me by the House of Assembly, who, to my astonishment, not only requested to be informed of the reasons why my Executive Council had resigned, but who, I have learned, actually suspended all business until my reply was received!

As the Lieutenant Governor of this Province is authorized by His Majesty in case of death or resignation, to name, pro tempore, the individuals he may think most proper to appoint to his Council, I might constitutionally and perhaps ought to have declined to submit to either branch of the Legislature my reasons for exercising his prerogative, but actuated by the earnest desire, which I had uniformly evinced, to comply with the wishes of the House of Assembly, I transmitted to them the correspondence they desired, with a conciliatory message which ended as follows:  
"With these sentiments, I transmit to the House of Assembly the documents they have requested, feeling confident, that I can give them no surer proof of my desire to preserve their privileges inviolate than by proving to them, that I am equally determined to maintain the rights and prerogative of the Crown, one of the most prominent of which is, that which I have just assumed, of naming those Counselors in whom I conscientiously believe I can confide."

For their acts I deliberately declare myself to be responsible, but they are not responsible for mine, and cannot be, because being sworn to silence, they are deprived by this fact, as well as by the constitution, of all power to defend themselves."  
The House of Assembly referred the whole subject to a Committee, which, contrary to customary form, made its existence known to me, by applying directly to me, instead of thro' the House, for other documents and information, which I immediately forwarded without objecting to the irregularity of the application; and the House, to my great surprise, prematurely passed its sentence upon the subject in an address, in which I declared to me its "deep regret, that I had consented to accept the tender of resignation of the late Council."  
The following extract from my reply to this unexpected decision, will sufficiently explain the amicable desire I still entertained, to afford all reasonable satisfaction.  
"The whole correspondence I forward to the House of Assembly, with an earnest desire that, regardless of my opinion, the question may be fully discussed."  
In the station I hold, I form one branch out of three, of the Legislature; and I claim for myself freedom of thought as freely as I wish that the other two branches should retain the same privilege.  
"If I should see myself in the wrong, I will at once acknowledge my error, but I should feel it my duty to maintain my opinion, the House must know that there exists a constitutional tribunal, competent to award its decision; and to that tribunal I am ever ready most respectfully to bow."

To appeal to the people is unconstitutional as well as unwise—to appeal to their pas-

sions is wrong, but on the good sense of the House of Assembly, I have ever shown a due position, in this, and to their good sense I still confidently appeal."  
"Having thus thrown myself upon the integrity of the House of Assembly, I might reasonably have expected that a favorable consideration would have been placed upon my words and acts, and that the disposition which I had evinced to afford the most ample information, and to meet as far as my duty would admit, the expectations and desires of the Assembly would have been duly appreciated; the events, however, which soon after transpired, and the addresses which were presented to me in this city, and from other places in the vicinity, conveyed to me the unwelcome information that efforts were being made, under the pretence of "the Constitution being in danger," to mislead the public mind and to induce a belief that I, as Lieutenant Governor, had declared an opinion in favour of an arbitrary and irresponsible Government."

I had shown an entire disregard of the sentiments and feelings of the people whom I had sworn to govern—and that these feelings the inhabitants of this country would never be contented or prosperous under my Administration; several petitions, purporting to be addressed to the House of Assembly, and apparently forwarded by Members of that House to individuals in the country, with a view to obtain signatures, having been returned to the Government Office, I had ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the fact that there existed an intention to embarrass the Government, by withdrawing the Supplies; and that even the terms had been prescribed to the people of the Province in which they were expected to address their Representatives for that purpose.

Now, it will scarcely be credited that while I was thus assailed—while placards declared that the Constitution was in danger, merely because I had maintained, but the Lieutenant Governor, and not his Executive Council, was responsible for his conduct,—there existed in the Grievance report the following explanation of the relative duties of the Lieutenant Governor and of his Executive Council:  
"It appears," say the Grievance Committee, "that it is the duty of Lieutenant Governor to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by his instructions from the Imperial Government, and in such other cases as he may think fit. It appears by the following transactions that the Lieutenant Governor only communicates to the Council so much of the private despatches they receive from the Colonial Office as they may think fit, unless in cases where they are otherwise specially instructed."  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Having at your request transmitted to you the correspondence which passed between my late Executive Council and myself, and having reminded you that there existed a Constitutional Tribunal competent to award its decision, and that to that tribunal I was ever ready most respectfully to bow, it is with surprise I learn that you have deemed it necessary to stop the Supplies.

In the History of Upper Canada this measure has, I believe, never before been resorted to; and as I was the bearer of His Majesty's special instructions to examine, and wherever necessary, to correct the "Grievances" detailed in your report of last Session, I own I did not expect to receive this embarrassment from your House.

The effect of your deliberate decision will be severely felt by all people in the public Offices—by the cessation of improvement in your roads—by the delay of compensation to sufferers in the late War—and by the check of Emigration.

In the complaints you have made to His Majesty against me, (in which you declare that my "act is criminal"—my "conduct despotic," "tyrannical," "unjust," "deserting"—that my conduct has been "derogatory to the honor of the King," and demoralizing to the community,) and that I have treated the people of this Province as being "little better than a country of Rogues and Fools") you have availed yourselves of a high Legislative Privilege, entrusted to you by your Constituents to the exercise of which I have consequently no constitutional objection to urge, but for the honor of this Province in which I, though unconnected with the country, am as deeply interested as its inhabitants, I cannot but regret that while I was receiving from all directions the most loyal addresses, you, my Legislative capacity, should have characterized His Majesty's Government, which has so lately acted towards Upper Canada so nobly and disinterestedly, by the expression of "Downing Street Lies."  
Honorable Gentlemen and Gentles:  
Having now concluded an outline of the principal events which have occurred during the present Session, I confess that I feel disappointed in having totally failed in the benevolent object of my mission.  
I had made up my mind to stand against the enemies of Reform, but I have unexpectedly been disappointed by its professed friends. No liberal mind can deny that I have been

unecessarily embarrassed,—no one can deny that I have been unjustly accused,—no one can deny that I have evinced an anxiety to remedy all real grievances—that I have protected the Constitution of the Province—and that by refusing to surrender at discretion the prerogative of the Crown to irresponsible individuals I have conferred a service on the back woodsman, and on every noble-minded Englishman, Scotchman, and U. E. Loyalist who, I well know, prefer British freedom and the British Sovereign to the Family Association of an irresponsible Cabinet.

It now only remains for me frankly and explicitly to declare the course of policy I shall continue to adopt, as long as I may remain the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, which is as follows:  
I will continue to hold in my own hands for the benefit of the people, the power and prerogative of the Crown, as imparted to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province by the King's instructions; I will continue to consult my Executive Council upon all subjects, on which, either by the Constitutional Act, or by the King's instructions, I am ordered so to do as well upon all other matters in which I require their assistance. I will continue to hold myself responsible to all authorities in this country, as well as to all private individuals, for whatever acts I commit, either by advice of my Council or otherwise, and will continue calmly and readily to afford to all people every reasonable satisfaction in my power. I will use my utmost endeavors to explain to the people of this Province; that they want only wealth and population to become one of the finest and most fertile, and that partly spirit produces wealth—that they should, consequently, forego and forget political as well as religious animosity, and consider as their enemies only those who insidiously promote either;—that widely scattered as they are over the surface of this extensive country, they should recollect with pride, the brilliant history of "the old country," from which they sprang, and like their ancestors, they should firmly support the British Standard, which will ever afford them freedom and disinterested protection; that by thus tranquilizing the province, the abundant wealth of the Mother Country will irrigate their land, and that her population will convert the wilderness that surrounds them into green fields—that an infusion of wealth would establish markets in all directions, as well as good roads—the arteries of agriculture and commerce; that practical education should be provided for the rising generation, as also the blessings of the Christian Religion, which insulates "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will towards men."

Taking every opportunity of offering these recommendations to the inhabitants of this Province, I shall in no way attempt to enforce them; on the contrary, I shall plainly promulgate, that if the Yeomanry and farmers of Upper Canada are not yet sufficiently tired of agitation—if they do not yet clearly see what a curse it has been to them,—that they insist on turning away the redundant wealth as well as the laborers of the Mother Country to the United States, I shall be unable to prevent them;—in short, that they actually would rather remain as they are, than become wealthy, as they might be, my anxiety to enrich them must prove fruitless.

On the other side, whenever they shall be disposed to join heart and hand with me, in loyally promoting the peace and prosperity of the Province, they shall find me faithfully devoted to their service. In the mean while I will carefully guard the Constitution of the Country, and they may firmly rely that I will put down promptly, as I have already done, the slightest attempt to invade it.

With inward pleasure I have received evidence of the irrefragable reaction that is hourly taking place in the public mind, and for the sake of the Province, rather than for my own, I hail the manly British feeling which in every direction, I see as it were, rising out of the ground, determined to shield me from insult, and to cheer and accompany me in my progress towards reform.

I have detained you longer than is customary, but the unprecedented events of this session have made it necessary so to do.

Rail Road to unite London, Paris, and Brussels.—Dr. Bowing M. P. with G. G. Thomas and Capt. Pringle, R. E., have gone to Paris, as a deputation, for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French government in a plan for uniting by a grand rail road the three capitals of France, England, and Belgium. It is understood the governments of all these countries, look upon the project with the most kindly eyes, and are desirous of lending their cordial support. When accomplished, the journey to London will be performed in thirteen hours and a half from Paris, in eleven hours and a half from Brussels, and from Paris to Brussels in about seven hours.—Morning Chronicle.

European News.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.—A circumstance which has attracted much notice at the Stock Exchange to-day, was a sale of part of the stock invested in West India accounts, for division of money among the shareholders. By the first act of Parliament under which the loan was raised, no such power was reserved, and all that could be done was to make a transfer of stock to the parties who substantiated their claims, which was found in practice to be very inconvenient. In the subsequent act, by which the creation of 60 per cent stock, specially for the Barbadoes, has been authorized, a clause has been introduced to remedy the defect in the original act, and the power of the commissioners is consequently now complete for the purpose above described.

DUBLIN, April 8.—Another Governor-General has been appointed to the office of King William the Third, in College Green. This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the whole neighbourhood of College Green was thrown into the utmost commotion and alarm by explosion, and the report of the largest piece of ordnance. This was caused by the blowing up by gunpowder of that ornament to our city, the equestrian statue of King William III, the savior of his country from Popery and Slavery. The powder was put into the horse through a small hole drilled in the back, near where the figure rested, from this was expanded a slow match, by which it was fired.

The members of the Corporation, horrified at the event of this morning, met at their Assembly House, William street, to-day, they resolved upon offering a reward of 2000 for the apprehension and conviction of the ruffians who blew up the statue, and £50 for any private information that may lead to a discovery. My they not justly have apprehensions for their own security in such a state of affairs?

The quantity of powder used to blow up the statue (nearly thirteen hundred weight of lead) must have been immense. The lamps in the neighborhood were completely extinguished, and several panes of glass broken in the adjoining houses. The insolent tone of the Radical faction cannot but make a lasting impression on the lovers of peace and good order, who are now prostrated by the machinations of a wily and implacable foe. The Lord Lieutenant has been sending repeated messages to College street Police office, where the investigation is held for any information they may have received. Quarter to six o'clock, P. M.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been elevated for a long time by the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Drummond, and the Attorney General, the result is that a proclamation will issue this evening, offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension and conviction of those concerned in the outrage.

The Prussian State Gazette announces that Charles X. will proceed in the beginning of May to Toplitz, the waters of which have already done him the greatest good. He will then leave Bohemia for Salzburg; his residence will be in the fine chateau of Maraballe. The Duchess de Berry, who for some time has not left Gratz, is going shortly to Brno.

The question of the evacuation of Salina from the key of the Danube and the Balkan has been decided in favor of the entire independence of the Porte. Conformably to a convention concluded through the mediation, it is said, of the English with the Russian Ambassador, Russia will evacuate this important fortress, upon the payment by the Porte of the remainder of the contribution agreed to under the treaty of Adrianople.

TERREY.—A notice from Constantinople of the 15th March, contradicts the report that Lord Ponsonby had demanded his passports from the Porte, in consequence of the latter refusing to afford facilities to the Egyptian expedition.

The French Ambassador had an audience with the Sultan, which caused considerable conjecture at Constantinople, but nothing had transpired respecting the cause and nature of the interview. The last accounts from Tehran, represent the Persians, as being completely under the influence of Russia.

governed by the Ministry, as likely to revive the affections of the nation for him, who, when elected and been its idol, and although apparently defeated on the point, Government will have completely succeeded, for the petitions referred to the Minister will share the fate of their predecessors—that is, in being annihilated, they will be "dashed." In addition to the arguments of M. Thiers against the petitions, on the broad principle of expediency, a Deputy (M. Dubou) has an excellent speech, resisted the petitions on another ground—namely, that Napoleon had distinguished in his station and despatch, and that it would be going in the face of Providence to remove his remains from the rock in which they are enshrined, and thus render nugatory the salutary lesson to be deduced from his fate, and obliterate the recollection of the cowardice of the despots who had so ingloriously avenged themselves.

The Journals display much coolness on the subject. Those of the Doctrinaires and underlings, in the Chamber, are decidedly in favor of the Chamber. Louis-François freely avotes the arbitrary view of the question. The Constitutionnel is even more than usually indecisive, but the National and Bon Sens expresses clearly as they dare their disapprobation of the vote. The public appeared perfectly apathetic and indifferent to all.

The intelligence from the North of Spain given by the Paris papers is not important, but in one respect calculated to make the blood freeze with horror. An order of the day of General Bernelle, commander of the (French) Foreign Legion, in the service of Queen Isabella, directs, in reprisal for the massacre of such soldiers of that corps as fell into the hands of the Carlists, that in future no quarter be given. A letter from Bayonne states that the town of Plenia had been taken from the Carlists by a body of men landed from the British squadron.

The Augsburg Gazette gives the following from Rome of the 26th ult.—The promotion of Cardinal's announced for this period is postponed, and will probably not take place before the festival of St. Peter. The affairs of Switzerland attract the attention of the superior clergy; but it is hoped that the negotiations already begun will be successful; all the acts of the head of the church have hitherto been remarkable for their conciliatory spirit. Travellers are assembling here in a great number for festivals of the holy week.

The London Theatricals.—My father Fanny has not yet arrived. It is currently reported that when she does, and if she does she is to go again on the stage. I want it, what she is most at home. Knowles has a new play ready, and Miss Elphinstone—really a too good girl, like the bad weather, there is too much of her—if she cannot get an engagement at Covent Garden, we shall probably have Fanny as the heroine of Knowles's new play. I wonder what excuse will be given for her re-appearance on the "fifty boards."

Well, the world has had its cold at Fanny's cleaver. After all Fanny is a clever, a very clever wench. She has mind, too—but desire take her impudence! She has erred, however, on the more manly side, although she be a woman. Compare her look with Power's, and you will see the difference. Fanny speaks her mind, and sometimes, perhaps, a little more than her mind; but Power does not speak one half what she thinks. Fanny's temper is—Power's is—The one is a good deal more than the other. Fanny is a good deal more than the other. Fanny is a good deal more than the other.

Charles Kemble has left town; he looks heavy and bloated. His pecuniary prospects are not of the brightest. He has gone to Manchester with Ellen Tree.

The Court festivities are nearly at an end. The last grand evening of the season, Prince Edward of Carols, remain, but the husband of Donna Maria left London, on Sunday morning, for Portsmouth. He was accompanied by the Princess Ferdinand and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince of Leiningen, and a large suite of Portuguese and English. The Duchesse de Kent and the Princess Victoria went with them as far as Claremont. The whole royal party visited the Italian Opera on Saturday night. They embarked from Portsmouth for Lisbon on Monday, in a steamer, escorted by two British ships of War, and one Portuguese.

At last Buckingham Palace is ready for the reception of the King and Queen. It is completely furnished, but it remains doubtful whether or no the King's birth day will be celebrated there, or at St. James's. London is full of fashionable. The parliamentary recess is only for ten days, this Easter, which does not allow any time for a visit to their country seats. The Parliament will scarcely close before next July. Only for his 5000th year, the Speaker would have no enviable situation.—N. Y. Times.

GREAT AND UNEXPECTED NEWS FROM TEXAS. SANTA ANNA DEFEATED AND SLAIN. By New Orleans papers, we received the gratifying and unexpected news of the defeat, by the Texas, of Santa Anna, and of the being taken prisoner. General Houston, with only 600 men, attacked and defeated Santa Anna, whose force consisted of 1100 men, of whom half were killed and wounded, and the remainder taken prisoner, with the loss of only six killed and twenty wounded, of his force.

General Houston had called a Council of War on the fate of the prisoners and the Santa Anna and his principal officers had been shot, and the other officers and privates had been sent to Matamoros. A letter had been received at New Orleans from Gen. Houston dated April 20th, in which he says that Santa Anna was making no him with an army of 1500 men, and that he had placed his troops in ambush to cut them off.

DINNER TO H. B. MANNING'S MINISTERS, 22ND APRIL. A complimentary dinner was given on the 7th instant, at Ballinger's to Messrs. F. Fox,

the new Envoy from Great Britain. This mark of respect (says the N. Y. Evening Star) was elicited by the late happy sailing of the ship, so courteously offered by the Minister, and the acceptance of which has produced such unalloyed joy through our country, and united us in still closer bonds to our fatherland. Mr. Gilmer presided, and the Vice Presidents were Messrs Meredith, Kennedy, Macaulay, and Nicholas. The Chief Justice of the United States, the Vice President, Foreign Ambassadors, &c. were guests. On the toast of William IV, being given, Mr. Fox made a happy and eloquent speech. Among other things, he said,

When I beheld the amazing, the unexampled process which this country is making, daily and hourly making in all the paths of peaceful civilization, in arts and in literature, and in every noble enterprise of industry and commerce,—when I beheld these things, and when I reflect, on the other hand, upon how nice a balance the event seemed lately to hang, whether all these happy pursuits, whether all these fair hopes, were not to be suddenly crossed and interrupted by the rule hand of war—I feel it is a just cause for exultation to Englishmen, that the mediation of his Government has been in some degree instrumental in averting so cruel a calamity.

In another speech he made, drawn forth by a toast in compliment to his kinsman, the only friend of America, Charles J. Fox, he said—

Generous it has been my destiny, in the public service, to be for many years absent from my native country. But I assure you that I have felt, upon landing in America, as if I were at once returned to my family, and my home, and my native land. I have found myself among men who speak the same language, who have the same thoughts, habits and feelings—who are governed, almost, by the same laws and institutions—who look back with pride upon the same pages of history—who delight in the same events, same names and orators—in short, I have found in America, another England.

Gen. Smith reported very happily to these compliments, and the whole scene exhibited an honorable feeling, enthusiasm and fraternal affection between Americans and Englishmen, which, we trust, will be perpetual.

LONDON THEATRICALS.—My father Fanny has not yet arrived. It is currently reported that when she does, and if she does she is to go again on the stage. I want it, what she is most at home. Knowles has a new play ready, and Miss Elphinstone—really a too good girl, like the bad weather, there is too much of her—if she cannot get an engagement at Covent Garden, we shall probably have Fanny as the heroine of Knowles's new play. I wonder what excuse will be given for her re-appearance on the "fifty boards."

Well, the world has had its cold at Fanny's cleaver. After all Fanny is a clever, a very clever wench. She has mind, too—but desire take her impudence! She has erred, however, on the more manly side, although she be a woman. Compare her look with Power's, and you will see the difference. Fanny speaks her mind, and sometimes, perhaps, a little more than her mind; but Power does not speak one half what she thinks. Fanny's temper is—Power's is—The one is a good deal more than the other. Fanny is a good deal more than the other.

Charles Kemble has left town; he looks heavy and bloated. His pecuniary prospects are not of the brightest. He has gone to Manchester with Ellen Tree.

The Court festivities are nearly at an end. The last grand evening of the season, Prince Edward of Carols, remain, but the husband of Donna Maria left London, on Sunday morning, for Portsmouth. He was accompanied by the Princess Ferdinand and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince of Leiningen, and a large suite of Portuguese and English. The Duchesse de Kent and the Princess Victoria went with them as far as Claremont. The whole royal party visited the Italian Opera on Saturday night. They embarked from Portsmouth for Lisbon on Monday, in a steamer, escorted by two British ships of War, and one Portuguese.

At last Buckingham Palace is ready for the reception of the King and Queen. It is completely furnished, but it remains doubtful whether or no the King's birth day will be celebrated there, or at St. James's. London is full of fashionable. The parliamentary recess is only for ten days, this Easter, which does not allow any time for a visit to their country seats. The Parliament will scarcely close before next July. Only for his 5000th year, the Speaker would have no enviable situation.—N. Y. Times.

GREAT AND UNEXPECTED NEWS FROM TEXAS. SANTA ANNA DEFEATED AND SLAIN. By New Orleans papers, we received the gratifying and unexpected news of the defeat, by the Texas, of Santa Anna, and of the being taken prisoner. General Houston, with only 600 men, attacked and defeated Santa Anna, whose force consisted of 1100 men, of whom half were killed and wounded, and the remainder taken prisoner, with the loss of only six killed and twenty wounded, of his force.

General Houston had called a Council of War on the fate of the prisoners and the Santa Anna and his principal officers had been shot, and the other officers and privates had been sent to Matamoros. A letter had been received at New Orleans from Gen. Houston dated April 20th, in which he says that Santa Anna was making no him with an army of 1500 men, and that he had placed his troops in ambush to cut them off.

UPPER CANADA. The unwarrantable insults heaped upon the Representative of the King,—the report forwarded by the House to the Colonial Office, before the policy of Sir Francis could be even developed or understood,—the unattentiveness of the House to their own fundamental principles—the reform of abuses, and their eagerness, on the contrary, to promote disorder amongst the people, (with whom it was their duty to inculcate peace and good will) by agitating an untried theory,—the document sent home, charging the Governor with every species of deception and arbitrary action,—with the crowning act of stopping the supplies,—left him but the just alternative, to reserve the Money Bills, until advice had been received from the imperial government. These unparalleled circumstances, on the part of persons looked up to by the people as their friends, have occasioned a temporary suspension of useful measures, which might have proved of immense benefit to the country.

The country must suffer whilst it encourages agitation. Our energies must be cramped, whilst we have such unworthy representatives. Affairs must continue in a perplexed state, whilst confidence fails at home, from beholding the dangerous tendency of our politics. The Legislature must be divided against itself, by an irreconcilable division, so long as the people refuse to send intellectual British Representatives to Parliament: men who have something to lose by any change being effected in the country, in common with their peaceable fellow subjects.—Colony.

On the morning of the day on which Parliament was prorogued, Mr. Speaker Biddell laid on the table, a letter from Mr. Spauldier Pepinieu, a very precious document, which we have found myself among men who speak the same language, who have the same thoughts, habits and feelings—who are governed, almost, by the same laws and institutions—who look back with pride upon the same pages of history—who delight in the same events, same names and orators—in short, I have found in America, another England.

Gen. Smith reported very happily to these compliments, and the whole scene exhibited an honorable feeling, enthusiasm and fraternal affection between Americans and Englishmen, which, we trust, will be perpetual.

LONDON THEATRICALS.—My father Fanny has not yet arrived. It is currently reported that when she does, and if she does she is to go again on the stage. I want it, what she is most at home. Knowles has a new play ready, and Miss Elphinstone—really a too good girl, like the bad weather, there is too much of her—if she cannot get an engagement at Covent Garden, we shall probably have Fanny as the heroine of Knowles's new play. I wonder what excuse will be given for her re-appearance on the "fifty boards."

Well, the world has had its cold at Fanny's cleaver. After all Fanny is a clever, a very clever wench. She has mind, too—but desire take her impudence! She has erred, however, on the more manly side, although she be a woman. Compare her look with Power's, and you will see the difference. Fanny speaks her mind, and sometimes, perhaps, a little more than her mind; but Power does not speak one half what she thinks. Fanny's temper is—Power's is—The one is a good deal more than the other. Fanny is a good deal more than the other.

Charles Kemble has left town; he looks heavy and bloated. His pecuniary prospects are not of the brightest. He has gone to Manchester with Ellen Tree.

The Court festivities are nearly at an end. The last grand evening of the season, Prince Edward of Carols, remain, but the husband of Donna Maria left London, on Sunday morning, for Portsmouth. He was accompanied by the Princess Ferdinand and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince of Leiningen, and a large suite of Portuguese and English. The Duchesse de Kent and the Princess Victoria went with them as far as Claremont. The whole royal party visited the Italian Opera on Saturday night. They embarked from Portsmouth for Lisbon on Monday, in a steamer, escorted by two British ships of War, and one Portuguese.

At last Buckingham Palace is ready for the reception of the King and Queen. It is completely furnished, but it remains doubtful whether or no the King's birth day will be celebrated there, or at St. James's. London is full of fashionable. The parliamentary recess is only for ten days, this Easter, which does not allow any time for a visit to their country seats. The Parliament will scarcely close before next July. Only for his 5000th year, the Speaker would have no enviable situation.—N. Y. Times.

GREAT AND UNEXPECTED NEWS FROM TEXAS. SANTA ANNA DEFEATED AND SLAIN. By New Orleans papers, we received the gratifying and unexpected news of the defeat, by the Texas, of Santa Anna, and of the being taken prisoner. General Houston, with only 600 men, attacked and defeated Santa Anna, whose force consisted of 1100 men, of whom half were killed and wounded, and the remainder taken prisoner, with the loss of only six killed and twenty wounded, of his force.

General Houston had called a Council of War on the fate of the prisoners and the Santa Anna and his principal officers had been shot, and the other officers and privates had been sent to Matamoros. A letter had been received at New Orleans from Gen. Houston dated April 20th, in which he says that Santa Anna was making no him with an army of 1500 men, and that he had placed his troops in ambush to cut them off.

DINNER TO H. B. MANNING'S MINISTERS, 22ND APRIL. A complimentary dinner was given on the 7th instant, at Ballinger's to Messrs. F. Fox,

demands as the opinion of this country.—There are however some thousands of people in this province, ourselves among the number, whose only feeling toward the Mother Country, is that of gratitude and loyalty, for the favors continually showered down upon us, and the protection afforded, as well as the honor of being allowed the privilege of calling ourselves a branch of the greatest nation, ancient or modern, that ever inhabited this globe. Aware that the Delegation is viewed by many, as an insult to the Home Government, as well as a disgrace to this Province, and calculated to injure in the most vital part this country's best interests. We think it a dereliction of duty, on the part of the Loyalists, their not getting up a petition, to counteract the mischief, contemplated by the Revolutionary faction. There however remains one consoling hope, which is, that the Colonial Officer, may view the Delegation in its true light, and treat them as the children of a diseased imagination, not knowing what they would require.—Colonist.

Lord John Russell has intimated to Francis Lord, Esq. of Birmingham, that Government will introduce into Parliament during the present session, a bill for granting charters to all large towns at present unincorporated.

The St. Andrews Standard. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1836. Charlotte County Bank. House of Representatives, Esq. President. Directors, next week. — Jas. Ferguson, Esq. Discovers Day, THURSDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, unless they must be over until next week. ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioners next week—W. Eabeck.

LATEST DATES. New York, May 10; Via St. John, May 24; Havre, Apr. 5; Halifax, May 15; London, Apr. 13; Liverpool, May 8; N Orleans, Apr. 28; Quebec, May 5. To this Post direct—Liverpool April 9.

We have quoted largely into the preceding columns from our favorite exchange paper, the MONTREAL ADVERTISER and ADVOCATE, ever earliest in the field with the latest intelligence. Parliament re-assembled on the 11th. The Tithe Bill was postponed for a few days.

We congratulate the Public upon the appointment of James Rait and James Douglas, Esquires, as Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Charlotte.

Although all the papers of the Province have noticed the death of the Honourable RICHARD SIMONDS with due and becoming respect, yet we cannot forbear the expression of our personal grief and pain at the loss of so estimable and excellent a man—an inflexible patriot—and so true and unalienable a friend: nor can we withhold a few notices of the career of this eminent Public Officer, whose confidence we possessed and whose correspondence we enjoyed.

Mr. Simonds visited England at an early age; when, instead of pursuing the extravagant pleasures of thoughtless youth and wondering at the novelties of the metropolis, he divided his time between the Houses of Parliament, the law Courts, public institutions and other objects of permanent interest, which were worthy of observation; he afforded the means of acquiring useful knowledge.

On his return to the Province, he entered on a mercantile career and chose Miramichi as the scene of his future enterprise. Altho' very young, he was created a magistrate, and his talents and integrity soon forced him on the notice of the highly intelligent people of that district, who chose him to represent the County of Northumberland in General Assembly.

How well he fulfilled the duties of this trust and how much he was beloved by his constituents, received a gratifying declaration when he was about to remove to Fredericton in 1824. He was presented with an address and entertained at a banquet by the merchants and principal inhabitants of Miramichi, on which occasion nearly a hundred persons were assembled, and every demonstration of honor and respect was paid to their Representative and Guest.

When Sir Howard Douglas in some degree disturbed the tranquillity of his earliest administration by interfering with the steamboats "odious monopoly" with the shirer-town of Miramichi, by the "concentration of population;" and with the Judges' pay; Mr. Simonds took the popular side of a prominent manner from which it was argued that he would be obnoxious to Sir Howard's marked displeasure, instead of which he

was shortly afterwards selected as a member of the House of Assembly as Supervisor of the N. B. We were officially directed to primary exploration, and feel recording our testimony of his just, skilful exertions and untiring to surmount those obstacles which he all his predecessors and friends to an enormous expense, and important thoroughfare between St. John, he began and it now remains a monumental and integrity. Mr. Simonds' principles of Road-making, which it is acknowledged adoption in this climate than either treatise extant.

Agricultural Associations were in the several Counties by the exertions of the-indistigable Sir a central Society formed at Fredericton, and haled his Secretary to the His Reports drawn up and the general meeting held during the session of the Legislature, spread a conviction of the propriety of the and were characterized by the and honesty of purpose which all his actions.

It is well known that the venerable frequently consulted and sound views of Mr. Simonds, and hailed his eloquent Speakers' chair in the House as the means of bringing the official intercourse.

During the same year, 1825 Mr. Robinson, Treasurer of died; and numerous influential were made for the vacant office; discrimination and propriety of the choice, place unsolicited, at Mr. Simonds. On taking this office he retained as Speaker and Member but was elevated to a seat in and Legislative Councils. He died separated three years placed in the latter, where he wanted devotion to his compromising political principles.

The manner in which the Simonds executed his Duties has been the theme of wide eulogy, and it is expected that his work and merits will in his successor.

Mr. Simonds was one of the men, who, without extensive the faculty of distinguishing truth and right, and of rejecting the wrong. He had read in the useful. Although he was a natural perfection, he had a natural perception. He had a relish for an exquisite taste for poetry were peculiarly blended in this respect, as well as in appearance, disposition, mat circle and general pursuits, resemblance to the present Erchequer, T. S. Rice. I left a large and most respect which may entertain the assurance that his private benevolence is sincerely and

ARRIVED. At Richibucto, on the 24th, James Hudson, George Pagan, Elizabeth Putnam, fifth daughter, Judge Upham.

DEPARTED. At St. John on Sunday last, Ann, wife of Mr. George Patten, at Falmouth, N. S., on the long and tedious illness, Mr. Cl in the 74th year of his age, an inhabitant of that place.

Shipping List. PORT OF SAINT JOHN. ARRIVED. May 20, Ship Pallas, Hall, Co. J. Allanlaw & cleared. May 20, Brig Sarah Henrietta, number. 21, Sch. Superb, Brown. 23, Ship Aberool, Downer. 25, Brig Susanna, Howell & Co. arrived.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

ARRIVED.—May 15th, Ship May pool; Brig Temperance, Allen; Ship Pekin, Dunham, Port G. King, Hull; Europa, Young, I. Tucker, Liverpool; Woolf & Co., Montreal; Holmes, M'Neil, Greenock; Brig William, Deveron, Antwerp; Keating, Swan, Liverpool; I. new, Chambers, Trinidad. May 18th, Arrived at St. M. Mayor, Liverpool.

of this country... thousands of pro-... selves among the... ng toward the Mo-... titude and loyalty...

was shortly afterwards selected by His Ex-... cency as Supervisor of the Nerepis Road... We were officially directed to attend his...

The ship Constancia, M'Kenzie, at this port from... Liverpool, sprang a leak, and three part of her cargo...

intimated to Francis... that Government... ment during the pre-... ranting charters to...

It is well-known that the same Lieut. Go-... vernor frequently consulted the experience...

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces the... arrival of the Barque "ATA" from Liverpool direct...

WORK HOUSES... W. Babcock.

During the same year, 1835, the late Hon... Mr. Robinson, Treasurer of the Province...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

DATES... Liverpool April 9.

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

Public upon the ap-... and James Dou-... ics of the Inferior...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

England at an early... pursuing the evan-... glist youth and won-... of the metropolis...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

the duties of this trust... is believed by his con-... gratifying declaration...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

At Richmond, on the 24 instant, by the Rev... James Hudson, George Pagan, Esq. to Kathron...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

At St. John on Sunday last, after a long illness... Ann, wife of Mr. George Patton.

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

At Falmouth, N. S. on the 14th March after a... long and tedious illness, Mr. Christopher Armstrong...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

Shipping Journal... PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

ARRIVED... May 20, Ship Pallas, Hall, Cork, 201 passengers...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

CLEARED... May 20, Brig Sarah Henrietta, Christie, Demerara...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

ARRIVED... May 21, Sch. Superb, Brown, Halifax, shingles...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

ARRIVED... May 22, Ship Aberforth, Dowling, Demerara, Lum-...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

ARRIVED... May 25, Brig Snarona, Howell, Exeter, Timber...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

ARRIVED... May 15th, Ship Margaret, Russell, Liver-...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

ARRIVED... May 18th, Arrived at Boston, Barque Colonel...

Mr. Simonds was one of those percipit men... who, without extensive learning have...

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his Spring... supply of British Merchandise; which will...

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER... Bags respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of... Saint Andrews, and the Public in general, that he has...

BLUE, Black, and Olive Broad Cloths; Canvas and Padding; Ducks and... unbleached Cottons; 300 pieces Calicos...

A further supply expected Daily... The above Goods will be sold at the lowest reduced prices...

Saint Andrews, May 25, 1836. D. BRADLEY.

MEMOIRS OF HENRY MORE SMITH, THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER...

CONTAINING an account of his extraor-... dinary and surprising adventures in the...

At a Meeting of the Stockholders the fol-... lowing Gentlemen were elected Directors...

HARRIS HATCH, THOMAS WYER, JOHN WILSON, JAMES DOUGLAS, J. W. STREET, JOHN M'MASTER, JOHN MALLISTER, JOHN PARKINSON, LOUIS BLISS.

And subsequently James Hayes Esq. was... unanimously chosen President.

NOTICE. All persons interested in the cargo saved from... the Schbr. Emily are hereby notified...

SHERIFF'S SALE POSTPONED. The sale of Thomas Johnston's property...

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION. To be sold by Public Auction on Thursday...

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ST. STEPHENS BY AUCTION. To be sold by Public Auction without reserve...

New Arrangement. STEAM-BOAT WOODSTOCK. The Steamer (Woodstock) will commence...

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing be-... tween the Subscribers under the firm of...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands... against the Estate of the late Charles...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands... against the Estate of the late William...

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the...

NOTICE. THE large two-story STORE on the... wharf of the Subscriber, at present oc-...

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR. 100 Barrels Wheat Flour, Ex Schr. Emily...

WINE. On HAND - Quarter-Casks superior Sherry... and Port Wines.

TO LET. THE large two-story STORE on the... wharf of the Subscriber, at present oc-...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store... of the Subscriber, in Water-street, now...

CAPITALS TO BE SPECULATED.

THE rapid strides making by the British... Provinces, and the West India Islands...

TOWN LOTS. Lot No. 1, block letter S, Bulkeley's division...

REMOVAL. GARRETT & VAUGHAN. HANKFELL for past favors, beg leave to in-...

BY AUTHORITY. Crown Land Office. Fredericton, 21st April, 1836.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a... sale of Timber Berths will take place...

FLLOUR, TOBACCO, CHAMPAIGN &c. JUST received from New York per Schr...

SAINT STEPHENS BANK. THE Subscribers to the stock of the St. Ste-...

RUM. 20 Panchoons High Proof, coloured Demer-...

DISSOLUTION. THE Partnership heretofore existing be-...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands...

CONTRACT FOR OIL. THE Commissioners for Campo Bello...

TO LET. THE large two-story STORE on the...

TO LET. The small STORE adjoining the Store...

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available.

SHERIFF'S SALES

To be sold at the Court House in St. Andrew's on Saturday the 22nd day of October next...

All the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of George Morrison...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at the Court House in St. Andrew's on Saturday the twenty-second day of October next...

All the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the late William Garton...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrew's on Monday the 29th day of August next...

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Isaac Hanson...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrew's on Monday the 29th day of August next...

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Thomas Johnston...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrew's on Monday the 13th day of June next...

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Joseph Strain...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

AT the Court House in St. Andrew's on Monday the 13th day of May next...

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Thomas Johnston...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrew's on Saturday the 28th day of February next...

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Francis Tatton...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

THE ALBION

PROPERTY OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF A JOURNAL OF THE NEWS, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE OF EUROPE.

The fourth volume of the New Series of THE ALBION commenced on the first Saturday of the present year, 1836.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

THE ALBION

PROPERTY OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF A JOURNAL OF THE NEWS, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE OF EUROPE.

The fourth volume of the New Series of THE ALBION commenced on the first Saturday of the present year, 1836.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen's...

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

JUST RECEIVED

Es Ship, Avercromby, Kirby, from Newcastle. 20 Anchores with and without Iron Hooks...

W. BABCOCK & SON.

ON SALE by the Subscriber for cash or approved paper, 20 lbs. prime retailing Molasses...

JAMES BOYD.

ON SALE by the Subscriber for cash or approved paper, 6,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT...

W. BABCOCK & SON.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber Party barrells beef, in prime order for sale...

W. BABCOCK & SON.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 10 per cent on the Capital Stock...

JOHN ROOPER.

ON SALE 400,000 BRICKS at Chambers at \$5 per M. or 20 M. is taken; or \$4 3/4 at 50 M. Any size vessel can be conveyed...

JOHN WILSON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET THE Cottage on Douglas street, with the Garden and the three story house adjoining...

JAMES BOYD.

TO LET The House late in the occupation of James M. Math, and the premises occupied by Thos. Duke...

JAMES BOYD.

TO LET THAT excellent stand for business lately erected by Charles Gilman on the Market Wharf...

W. WHELAN.

TO LET The House late in the occupation of James M. Math, and the premises occupied by Thos. Duke...

JAMES BOYD.

TO LET THAT excellent stand for business lately erected by Charles Gilman on the Market Wharf...

W. WHELAN.

TO LET The House late in the occupation of James M. Math, and the premises occupied by Thos. Duke...

JAMES BOYD.

TO LET THAT excellent stand for business lately erected by Charles Gilman on the Market Wharf...

W. WHELAN.

TO LET The House late in the occupation of James M. Math, and the premises occupied by Thos. Duke...

JAMES BOYD.

TO LET THAT excellent stand for business lately erected by Charles Gilman on the Market Wharf...

W. WHELAN.

TO LET The House late in the occupation of James M. Math, and the premises occupied by Thos. Duke...

JAMES BOYD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have on Sale, at their Stores, St. Andrew's, the following Merchandise. A 54 bale patent bleached Canvas from No. 1...

W. BABCOCK & SON.

ON SALE by the Subscriber for cash or approved paper, 20 lbs. prime retailing Molasses...

JAMES BOYD.

ON SALE by the Subscriber for cash or approved paper, 6,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT...

W. BABCOCK & SON.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber Party barrells beef, in prime order for sale...

W. BABCOCK & SON.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 10 per cent on the Capital Stock...

JOHN ROOPER.

ON SALE 400,000 BRICKS at Chambers at \$5 per M. or 20 M. is taken; or \$4 3/4 at 50 M. Any size vessel can be conveyed...

JOHN WILSON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET THE Cottage on Douglas street, with the Garden and the three story house adjoining...

JAMES BOYD.

WEEKLY ALM

Table with columns for Year, Sun, and other weekly metrics. Includes data for 1836 and 1837.

From the New Orleans Courier. We, the undersigned, Dillard Cooper and Zachary declare that we were members of the Texian army...

TEXAS. From the New Orleans Courier. We, the undersigned, Dillard Cooper and Zachary declare that we were members of the Texian army...

THE Mobile Courier. The following from the I without date; probably Texas. By a gentleman today, we are credibly assured...

From the Charleston Courier. RENEWAL OF INDI. Extracts of letters re TALLAHASSEE, May 6, has disbanded the army home, the Indians have and are rallying forth...

From the Charleston Courier. DREADFUL NEWS. Col. White, the Del rived in this city last conversed with the W arrived at Augusta lat they state that fifty ten ed by the Creek Indians some had fled to the safety—the lines betw minoles are in a most they cannot muster 5

Mexico.—We learnt from the city of Mexi Gen. Barregan, presi cationed great colous was anarchy and upr was common in the consuls house was r d.—Santa Anna l would hasten to the C state of affairs there. secretly engaged in movement, and were into hostilities. The late openly to denou government.—May

Baltimore, May Froum.—In the "ear the former prices were made from ster a further decline is were made at \$9.4

Original issues in Poor Best c