

FORMS

AT THE
OFFICE,
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general issue; and
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RATES.
Ticket, Juror's sum
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FRED L. STREET
O. D. STREET.
1838.

T JOHN
EL.

ic accommodation on
the 22d inst.
known as the Mason
completely fitted up
y arrangement made
appearance of Trav-

hed to the Hotel, and
in attendance.
stern and Western
urnished at short no-

STOCKWELL
Manager.
40ci.

IAL INN.
St. Andrews.

hankful for past favours,
to his friends and the
can be accommodated
L. O. GING, on
ing paid the strictest at
at. Wines and Liquors
will give general satis-
factions with their sup-
ply. Establishment is ca-
pable and has been
open on every attention

CHARLES MCGEE.
1837.

ANGEMENT
Departure of the
L. S.

es. every day, sun-
at 6 P. M.
John, Frederickson & Co
days, and Saturdays
M.

Tuesdays and Thurs-
days, and Saturdays
M.

es. every day, Sunday,
3 P. M.
John, Frederickson & Co
outdays and Satur-
days for the Mail Stage
ing.

Mondays and Wed-
nesdays.

ews 1st Dec. 1837.

UNTY BANK,
his instn' on are now
held at their Bank-
the 10th January prox-
o. Consideration, the
the Capital Stock o

dent and Directors
RODGER Cashier.
1837.

LLING.
and St. Stephen,
on these places, and a
to the season will con-
sider. Apply at Mr. M-
rs. Council's Waving,
and Mr. Wm. Gillie's

ROBERT PEACOCK.
1837.

NDARD.
ials who have no ac-
be paid for in advance
truck off at the shortest
delivery.

NTS.
annick, Wacey
avis, Chamcock
Campbell, Salt Water-
ster Esq. Millerton
larber, Oak Hill.
oore Esq. Dunn Hill
lives, Oak Bay.

id Turner, Beache,
n Rogers, Lower Falls
Blake, Upper Falls
Knight Esq. Knights Hill
Fisher Esq. Mde. Cove
lian Esq.
ayton Esq.
heist Esq.
Reid Esq.
Baverley,
m. Grant
Brewer,

ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

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15s. a year, delivered in town or called for,
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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

ORIGINAL:
It will be recollected that a fortnight ago we
gave a specimen of Mr. WENTWORTH'S in-
tended work on the Canadas, and as we
were prevented from following up the sub-
ject last week, we wish to call attention to
that which we now present as follows:—

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.

The whole of the improvements in question
may be effected at an expense of about eight
millions of dollars. This may seem at first
view, a very large sum, but let it not be for-
gotten that New York and Pennsylvania are
each expending thirty, and Maryland twenty
millions to secure the same objects. Indeed
for less than four millions, Quebec will be
placed in as good a situation for the trade of
the North as either of those cities; and for
four or five millions more, she can compete
on nearly equal terms with them for the trade
of the South. The prospect before her is
most brilliant. The exports and imports have
been in the five years from 1831 to 1835, in-
creased from £3,323,000 to £6,000,000 cur-
rency; and from the rapidity with which
the upper country is settling, there is good
reason for believing that this ratio of increase
will diminish for a long time to come.—
Few countries possess greater facilities for
settlement, than that around the lakes, and
the time is not far distant when four or five
millions of people will make the St. Law-
rence their principal channel of communica-
tion with the rest of the world. Nor will the
benefit end here; the Fishermen of the coast
will receive his share of the advantage; the
moment a sea vessel can go to the lakes he
will find a market opened for the produce
of his labour extensive, rapidly in-
creasing, and exactly of the kind best suited
to his interests—a direct exchange of
the fish of the Gulf for the cheap bread and
meat of the West. This will be more ad-
vantageous than exchanging in the West In-
dies or Brazil for gold to be again exchang-
ed for flour at New York.

The voyage of a vessel from Cumberland
Bay to Toronto or Hamilton in Upper Can-
ada would be, to Quebec 10 days, thence to
Lake Ontario 4, having 200 miles of lake
navigation for which we may allow 4 days
more; making altogether 18 days. Or, if
we wish to go further, another week will suf-
fice for the voyage to Detroit, or three weeks to
Chicago in the State of Illinois.

Allowing 18 days as above stated for the
voyage to Toronto and an equal time for de-
tention and return, the expense of a voyage
of a vessel of 120 Tons will be nearly as fol-
lows,
Wages victualling &c. at £42 50 0 0
per month, 10 0 0
Insurance 50 0 0
Tonnage from Quebec to Lake
Ontario and back again, say, 6 0 0
Custom House expenses suppose, 6 0 0

Making £116 0 0
The expense of a voyage of the same ves-
sel to Barbadoes will be
Wages victualling &c. 2 1-2
months at £42 £123 0 0
Insurance 32 0 0
Custom House and other Port
charges, say, 25 0 0

Making £179 0 0
giving a balance in favour of the Canadian
voyage of £63. This last however is to be
further charged with the tolls upon the St.
Lawrence canal. These we will be enabled
to open a new market for our fish, equally if
not more beneficial than that of the West
Indies, among a people to whom fish will be a
necessary, whose payments will be in the
articles of which we are most in need, and
which have now to be paid for in specie.

We have dwelt upon this subject at the
risk of being thought tedious, on account of
its vast importance to these provinces: The
boundless and fertile West is about to be
made as easy of access as the West Indies;
and it only requires a little energy on our
part, to make the Bay of Fundy not only the
grand centre of a flourishing fishery, but a
large participant in the transit trade, between
these important portions of the globe. Much
has been said of the "reciprocity" which the
Americans have given for the West India
trade. Hitherto this "reciprocity" has op-
erated, as regards us at least, all on one side;
"Let us now endeavour to make something
of it. Let us prepare to cultivate commer-
cial connections with the new States of the
West; the richest, and as it will soon be,
the most populous part of their dominions."
It is highly probable that the Bay Verte
Canal would pay good dividends. Suppos-
ing a thousand voyages to be made through it
by provincial vessels in the fisheries and
transit trade, and another thousand by Amer-
ican fishermen; the tolls would, at ten
dollars for each passage through, amount to
ten thousand pounds; a sum amply suffi-
cient to cover expenses and interest. But

"Bliss' Colonial System.
In 1829 the American Vessels in the Northern
Fishery were about 1500. Bliss' Colonial System,

The Standard.
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838. Number 4.

even were no interest to be obtained, the
franchise to the country would be cheap-
ly purchased at the expense of the Cana-
dians; and all the Atlantic States are ex-
panding in the utmost extent of their resources,
to secure a share in the commerce of the
countries above alluded to, surely the ex-
penditure of fifty or sixty thousand pounds
by these Provinces for the same object,
cannot be thought a very visionary proceed-
ing; more especially when we consider it
as connected with another object equally
beneficial; namely, a ready access to the
fisheries.

Funds for the accomplishment of the
undertaking might be obtained by a Provin-
cial loan. There is no danger to be ap-
prehended from a public debt contracted for
works that pay the interest. Nearly every
one of the American States have contracted
large debts for similar purposes. The great-
er part of their immense public works have
been borne upon public credit. They pay
the interest upon the cost of construction and
cause no taxation upon the people. Upper
Canada also, a province of yesterday, has
contracted a debt of a million currency for
similar purposes.

This is no "speculating mania," it is a
regular system, the result of much discussion;
adopted by State after State, verified by ex-
perience, and may now be looked upon as
the settled policy of the greater part of the
North American Continent.

There is but little risk in our adopting
the same means of improvement: the haz-
ard of an untried scheme has been borne by
others, and it only remains for us to reap
the profits of their experiments.

The people of several of the States have adopted
an admirable plan for raising funds for Rail
Roads, and which might be imitated in the case of
the Bay Verte Canal. The State borrows money
at a long credit—say 20 years—and then lends it to
stockholders, taking mortgages upon land, and also
upon the road, as security; the profits of the road
go towards the liquidation of the debt. By this
means public works are carried on solely upon the
credit of the community, and the country gets the
benefit, without danger of loss to the Government,
or of its being lent to the hands of unscrupulous
speculators. The Capitalists of England have
lent more than twenty millions sterling to the Amer-
ican State Governments; they would surely be no
less ready to lend to their own Colonial Govern-
ments if they saw the advantages which will be daily
considered in the proper quarters.

(To be Continued.)

A DAY ON LAKE ERIE.

BY WILLIAM E. BURTON,
Editor of the Freeman's Magazine.

All ye woods, and trees, and bowers,
All ye virtues, and ye powers
That inhabit in the lakes,
In the pleasant springs and brakes,
Move your feet, to our sound,
Whilst we greet, all this ground.

Fletcher.

The first bell had sounded when I stepped
from the wharf at Detroit, on board one of
the mammoth steamboats that daily ply
across the lake. It was a lovely morning,
and the breath of the early day came from
the warm south, "fragrant with nature's
odors." I mounted upon the upper deck,
and gazed upon the motley group assembled
on the wharf. A steamboat had just arrived
from Buffalo, and the embarking and disem-
barking passengers of the two vessels were
mixed in sweet confusion. Emigrants hunt-
ing for locations; western men journeying
to the seaboard cities for their supply of tal-
lents, tourists, of both sexes, from all parts
of the States, crossing each other in their way
to Niagara and the Upper Lakes; landpeo-
ple from Great Bay and Chicago; Irish
laborers and lake sailors; town and city
groomers, with pockets full of pines and plums
of less wild land than that under their care are
struggling to become so many Western New
Yorks. Indian traders, journeying to attend
the day-of-the rendezvous of the red
skins; Yankee dealers in every variety of
down-east ware, travelling for custom. Two
young men with monstached lips attracted
universal attention—they were British offi-
cers, about to penetrate into the northern
parts of the territory, the regions of ice and
granite, with the enthusiastic intention of
raising a regiment of half-breeds for the ser-
vice of Texas. A cluster of hardy West-
erners from the banks of the sunny Rhine were
gibbling bad French with some Canadian
voyagers, who were anxious to descend the
St. Lawrence to their homes in the island
colony. Not a negro was to be seen on the
quay, but a young Indian of noble mien
stood on the hill rise, and gazed on the busy
scene below with a curious eye. He belong-
ed to the Potawatomi, a numerous and war-
like tribe. He was considerably above the
usual height of men: his black wet shinin-
g hair was parted along the centre of his
head, and hung in lengthy braids down his
back, like a Swiss peasant girl—a huge mass
of feathers, plucked from the eagle's wing
or the wild turkey tail, was fastened to the
end of every braid. His whole attire was of
Indian character; for the unadorned blood of
the red man filled his veins.

shanty door, and bringing for a drink of
whiskey. He was an Ojibwa, a debased and
worthless straggler from the reservation on
the Saginaw. He had been loafing about
the streets of Detroit for many days, living
upon rum and tavern crackers, and sleeping
in the corners of the unfinished houses. I
had met with him in one of his bar visitations,
and heard him tell the landlord that he had
been eastward to visit his son who was a stu-
dent at one of the colleges. He spoke En-
glish tolerably well, and said that he was the
only Indian on the reservation who could
write; he had been educated by the "mis-
sion man," but the fascinations of the fire-
water had transformed him into a beast.

The last bell rung, the stragglers hasten-
ed on board, and the boat swung her huge
bows towards the centre of the stream. The
white cottages on the high bank of the Cana-
dian shore glistened in the beams of the
morning sun; and the river, "big with the
waters of the many lakes," bore us swiftly
long—its current acquiring greater rapidity
from the conjunction of its stream, which had
been divided by Hog Island, famous for
rattlesnakes and pork.

I descended to the engine deck. A small
circle of listeners had gathered round a tall
old gentleman, in whom I immediately re-
cognized a fellow sufferer during a long day's
travel over corduroy roads, in one of the
abominations called Kalamazoo stages. He
was somewhat eccentric in his opinions, and
rather verbose in his diction, but he spoke
in a round deep voice that commanded at-
tention and enforced respect. He was
dressed in a brown single breasted long sur-
tout, which he always had buttoned up to
his chin. A few straggling gray hairs had
over his coat collar, and he wore a dark wool
hat of excessive breadth of brim. His small
black eyes shone brilliantly, and his long
hooked nose would not have disgraced the
Cæsars. His mouth was large, but well
made; and a general expression of good na-
ture pervaded his features. He signed him-
self Colonel in the hotel registers, and had
been politically conspicuous for several years.

"I know the Potawatomi," said he.—
The tribe now dwelling on the western
banks of the St. Joseph's river are called the
Indians of the Wood; they are soon to leave
the hardwood prairie west of the Mississippi.
The white man wants their land. The
young Indian whom you observed upon the
wharf is one of this tribe, but he is in dis-
grace, and has hidden an eternal adieu to
the friends of his youth."

The listeners pressed the Colonel to re-
late the particulars of the Indian's offence.
"Gentlemen, I speak from positive know-
ledge of the facts I am about to relate.—
Wee-sau was an Indian chief of considerable
popularity amongst the Potawatomi; he
was also in good odor with the whites, for
he had not acquired the habits of drunken-
ness which too frequently degraded the red
men of the west. Wee-sau was a handsome
Indian—social and affable, but with all the
naive pride of the warrior of the woods. He
was determined to avoid the compulsory
emigration of his tribe, and had acquired the
centeries of the vicinity of the reservation
that it was his intention to remain, and be as
one of them.

"It is a custom with the Indians to hold a
grand feast upon the first of July, which they
term the month of blue fruits. At the feast
that occurred this year, a large quantity of
whiskey and rum were provided, and the
whole of the day and succeeding night were
passed in the savagest heaving of intoxication.
Even Wee-sau himself, who scorned the
habitual drunkenness, gave way before the exten-
sive of the scene, and drowned his scruples
in the liquid fire."
Towards evening, the old chiefs equat-
ed round a pile of blazing faggots, and wait-
ed to their individual prowess, in the days of
blood; the warlike achievements of the tribe
were recounted; and the songs in praise of
the departed heroes of many scalps were
chantered in the slow and solemn melodies pec-
uliar to their hymns of war. The young
men crowded round the veterans, and listen-
ed to the tales of other times; their eyes
sparkled with delight when they heard of the
by-gone glories of their tribe; and the en-
thusiasm of the young warriors, heightened
by a fresh supply of rum, broke forth in the
war dance, and a mad interchange of blows.
The son of Wee-sau, a noble looking
fellow, joined in the sport; he was intoxicated
for the first time, and gave loose to his
fiery spirit with a freedom that defied all
bounds. In the midst of the club play, a
blow from an unseen hand, felled him with
terrible violence, and he tumbled several yards
down a slight declivity. When he recover-
ed from the stunning effects of the blow, his
comrades laughed loudly at his mishap, and
denied all knowledge of its commission. The
young Indian slunk away in the darkness
unperceived; his heart was bursting with
his insult, and he resolved upon instant re-
venge.

Following his determination with another
cup of rum, he stole to the lodge of his
father, and leaning his rifle, crept cau-

tiously back to the scene of drunken riot.—
In the dimness of the light, he saw a crowd
of Indians dancing in triumph round a fea-
thered chief—young Wee-sau's hated mis-
sioner friend; the hero of the mob
could alone be the author of his disgrace.—
The circle opened—the fire blazed brightly,
and developed the outline of the chief—young
Wee-sau took deliberate aim—and his victim
fell.

"The war whoop resounded through the
woods. The young Indians rushed to the
spot; and the murderer, after a short chase
was conducted a prisoner to the council fire.
The smile of deadly satisfaction that had il-
luminated his features gave way to a burst of
agonised remorse, when the flickering light,
left on the countenance of the slain. He had
shot his father through the brain.

"The paricide would have been slaugh-
tered on the spot where he had committed
the crime, but for the interference of the old
chiefs, who restrained the drunken justice of
the younger Indians. The neighboring set-
tlers interested themselves in the affair; the
customary rendering of life for life was not
enforced, owing to the peculiar circumstances
of the case. An escape was contrived at
the murderer left his native woods never to
return.

"The young Indian who was standing on
the wharf at Detroit, was this very man—the
paricide! he is on his way to the Canadas.
The horror of his crime weighs heavily on
his mind; he has abjured the touch of spiri-
tuous liquors—but he goes forth a vagabond,
with the mark of Cain upon his brow, and
the murder of his parent upon his soul."

The old gentleman bowed to his auditors,
and taking my arm, proposed a stroll about
the boat. He seemed to be acquainted with
the majority of our fellow passengers, their
occupations, and pursuits; and he depicted
their peculiarities with graphic brevity and
force.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE HORSE.

TO PREVENT CRIB-BITING.

In all stables, on each side of the stall at
the top should be placed a ring about two
feet behind the manger, to each of these
rings should be a pillar ring; have these
rings buckled to the headstall whenever the
horse is cleaned, it is better and better than
turning his head round, and not only saves
trouble, but prevents his dirtying his manger
can be in this position get to the wall, or
to any other hard substance to hurt his
teeth, when tickled by the brush or whip,
for this see remarks on cleaning horses, page
11. This is also the safest position to be
placed in for the groom.

But there is a better use for the ring
than this; all horses, particularly those that
do little work, and above all, the young ones
should be kept in these rings, and that too
very generally with the moulting bit on, do
this and you will prevent many diseases and
bad habits, particularly those of crib-biting,
weaving, &c. besides being of advantage in
many other ways, which will be mentioned
when treating on other subjects in this
work, where we shall have to mention them
again.

THE STABLE.

Let your stable be well ventilated, (they
need not be cold) but fresh air is necessary.
Clothe your horses as warm as you please,
first considering the work they have to do.
Respecting the degree of warmth necessary
for horses in the stable, we consider there
are two errors. One fault is, whatever work
may be required of the horses, by one party
they are kept too hot, with the other too cold.
If your work is fast, and a groom always
ready to move the horse about the moment
his coat states while waiting, they may be
kept as warm in the stable as the owner choos-
es; or where they are not kept too long at
any time waiting in the cold, they may be
kept sufficiently warm to keep their coats fine
here a few beams will assist. But we do not
see why stables should be kept as cold as ice
houses. This is the case with many we
could name. The good intention of this we
cannot divine. We know that when out of
doors the horse must beware from exercise
than staid in a yard, and that after
exercise he can stand some time before he is
cold, particularly if ridden or driven fast.—
This being the case, with the fine-coated,
warm-blooded, thin-skinned horse, what ef-
fect must it have on a coarse-coated, thick-
skinned horse, who stands with perhaps only
one cloth (and that not to keep him warm
but to keep him clean) in the cold stable a
bore described. The least exertion makes
him sweat violently; he is distressed, and
horns drying in a nasty cold wet mess, his
heels frequently cracking. They never look
well, and require much more food to keep
them in the same condition than horses which
are warmer kept. Their eyes look dull and
heavy; their whole aspect is sad. Take
these horses and put them on the same treat-
ment and food as the others; they will soon
have bright eyes and smiling countenances;
work as well, and dry as soon; instead of a

MONTHLY ALMANAC

1838.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	5th
Monday	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31
Thursday	4	11	18	25	
Friday	5	12	19	26	
Saturday	6	13	20	27	
Sunday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA

Average time of Sun rise this week, 7m. after 7
Do. Sun set ——— 2m. before 7
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 55m. after 1
Do. Full ——— 10th—21m. before 3
Do. Last Quarter ——— 18th—10m. before 3
Do. New ——— 25th—7m. after 9
High Water at Full Moon ——— 5m. after 11

hardly noticing whip or spur, as before, he
will now be gay and cheerful. This is not
theoretical; we speak from experience. It
is on this principle that we have had several
horses clipped, it being for the quickest mode
of getting short coats on them. We then
bring them into the more temperate stable,
and have found that those horses which were
miserably dull while labouring under such ex-
cess of covering, became active sprightly ani-
mals. The man with a great coat can stand
and move about slowly, while he more light-
ly clad is glad to quicken his pace to keep
himself warm. We bought a cob three years
ago out of one of these miserable stables; on
the least exercise he became dreadfully wet,
looking almost as bad as if he had been rode
through a pond. He was dull, heavy, and
spirited. At last we had him clipped. The
groom asked us, when finished, as we were
going to use him, to make him sweat. We
tried, till we were dreadfully hot ourselves,
while he only seemed comfortable. He is
one of many; but as we kept this one longer
to try experiment before clipping, we lay most
stress upon him. Now for the general objec-
tion to clipping.

Those who object say it makes the horse's
coat worse the following year. We should
say the contrary is rather proved by our ex-
perience, all those horses which we have had
clipped always retaining fine coats every win-
ter after; so much so, that they have never
needed clip the following winters. However,
we consider the different stable treatment to
be the cause, (artificial covering answering
nature's purpose), and not that the clipping
rendered the hair incapable of growing to
its original length.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Tuesday, Jan 9.

Mr. Brown then moved the following:—
Ordered, That the said petition of the Rev.
Alexander MacLean and others, be entered
at length upon the Journals of this House,
to which Mr. Partelow moved as an amend-
ment, to strike out after the word "Ordered"
and substitute, "that one hundred and fifty
copies thereof be printed." The question
being taken upon the amendment, the House
divided—Yeas 10, Nays 12, and it was de-
cided in the negative. The question was
then put upon the original motion, and the
House again divided, when it was carried in
the affirmative. And the Petition accord-
ingly set out as follows:—

"To His Excellency Sir John HARVEY, K.
C. H. Esq. Lieutenant Governor and
Commander in Chief;

"The Hon. Her Majesty's Legislative
Council; and
"The Hon. the House of Assembly, of the
Province of New Brunswick; in General
Assembly convened.

The Petition of the Ministers and Elders of
the Church in this Province, in connex-
ion with the Church of Scotland,
in Synod assembled,

"MOST RESPECTFULLY SHeweth,
That by the Act of Union between the
Kingdoms of England and Scotland, the
reigning Sovereign is bound to maintain un-
impaired all the rights and privileges of the
Church of Scotland equally with those of the
Church of England.

"That in this Province the two Churches
are on an equality in point of Ecclesiastical
Status; while a very large proportion of its
inhabitants are Presbyterian in principle.

"That by the present Constitution of
King's College, Fredericton, Clergymen of
the Church of Scotland are excluded from the
Chair of Theology, as well as presented
from obtaining Degrees in Divinity.

"That the Presbyterian youth of this Pro-
vince, desirous of obtaining a Theological
education with a view to the Ministry, are
compelled, at great expense and hazard, to
repair to Scotland for that purpose.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully
pray that Your Excellency, the Hon. the
Legislative Council, and the Hon. the House
of Assembly, do recommend to Her Most
Gracious Majesty to order such alterations in
the Charter of King's College, Fredericton,
as shall remove the restrictive clauses of the
said Charter.

"And as in duty bound will ever pray.

"ALEX. MACLEAN, Minister of the Scotch
Church in Saint Andrews, and Moderator of the
Synod of New Brunswick.

R. WILSON, Minister of Saint Andrews Church,
Saint John, and Synod Clerk.

JAMES SOUTER, A. M. Minister of St. James'
Church, Newcastle, Miramichi.

JAMES STEVEN, Minister of Campbellton
and Dalhousie.

JOHN BIRMYRE, A. M. Minister of Saint
Paul's Church, Fredericton.

JAMES HANNAY, Minister of Saint Andrew's
Church, Richibucto.

ROBERT ALCHIBALD, Minister of Saint An-
drew's Church, Chatham, Miramichi.

SIMON FRASER, A. M. of Amherst and Glen-
nagh.

JAMES GILFLOUR,
SAMUEL GRIVAN,
ROBERT ROBERTSON, R. Esq.,
JOHN CARRUTHERS,
R. Esq.,
EDWARD M'LEOD,
(Att'ys. at Law, 19th August, 1837.)

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—The Northern Boundary about to be settled.—Our Washington dates are to the 15th inst. In the Senate, Mr. Buchanan's Bill for the preservation of our neutral relations, was brought up. It empowers all the officers of the Government, Collectors, Marshals, &c. upon the borders to enforce the neutrality of the Nation; and it contains provisions authorizing the President to make appropriations to put the laws into execution.

Mr. Buchanan moved the passage of the Bill. Mr. Ruggles of Maine objected to immediate action on the Bill—he wished time to examine its provisions, and see if something could not be done for the protection of the Boundary of Maine. He had understood that some official documents have very lately been put into the hands of the Executive upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, and he wished to learn what they were, before final action upon the measure before the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan said he did not object to a postponement of the bill for a day, but he hoped its progress would not be stayed by an unnecessary connection of the North Eastern Boundary question with its provisions. He too, had been informed by high authority that the North Eastern Boundary question was about to be closed, whether satisfactorily or not he could not say—but it was certain that the negotiation was very soon to be terminated. Mr. Buchanan consented to the postponement to the next day.

In the House of Representatives it was petition day and no business of importance was transacted.

The following is from the New York Mercantile Advertiser:—

Mr. Wright's bill for a Sub Treasury, may well be denominated a "bill of abominations." Is the Administration mad—and determined upon a total overthrow—that it obstinately runs counter to the ascertained wishes of the people? We have no idea that it will pass; but if it does, it will create a spirit of resistance against Martin Van Buren and his adherents which will unite the people as one man. The following short synopsis is from the Evening Star:—

1st. The new Treasury building shall be constructed with a view to the accommodation of a Treasurer, and a suitable number of clerks, &c. and with fire proof vaults to contain and preserve the public money.

2d. The vaults of the several Mints and their branches shall be constituted depositories, and the Treasurer thereof established as a Sub Treasurer.

3d. The Custom House Safes at New York and Boston shall be constituted depositories, and Receivers General appointed at each of these places as the guardians thereof.

4th. At Charleston and at St. Louis, suitable depositories shall be constructed by the Government.

5th. The President shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, four Receivers General, who shall be located respectively at New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis.

6th. All Collectors, Postmasters, (of a descriptive and particular description,) Treasurers of Mints, Surveyors of Customs, and Land Officers, shall be constituted Sub Treasurers, &c.

(From the Albany Daily Advertiser Jan. 19.)

FROM NAVY ISLAND.—We learn by yesterday's western mail that the armed force on Navy Island has been disbanded, and the arms belonging to the State, which they had in their possession, have been delivered up to the proper authorities. We feel however from the sparse information which the Buffalo papers furnished on the occasion, that although the Navy Islanders may have found it necessary or expedient to abandon the position they have occupied, that they have not abandoned their intention of invading Canada, and that they intend rallying at some other point. A few days will determine this point.

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday, Schuette's, Monday, Jan. 18.)—Navy Island was evacuated last night. The cannon belonging to the United States have been returned, and are lying at Schlosser.

About 12 o'clock last night, the express came up from Schlosser, with information that Van Rensselaer and all his force had landed on our shore, and it was thought they were coming up the river with the intention of crossing over to Canada at Black Rock. The alarm bell was instantly rung, the drums beat to arms, guns were fired, and many doubtless thought that the city was about to become the seat of a conflict. The Governor and General Scott immediately repaired to the Rock, where in a short time the Militia Artillery, and City Guards were assembled. The report that the Navy Islanders had left their position turned out to be unfounded, and the military force returned this morning to the city. Governor M. and General S. we understand, have gone down to Schlosser.

CANADA.

Montreal, Dec. 28.—From the Proclamation issued by Mackenzie from Navy Island, we find that he styles himself "Chairman pro tem. of the Provisional Government of the State of Upper Canada," and that the following are the members of the Government: Wm. L. Mackenzie, Chairman pro tem. Nelson Gorham, Samuel Louit, Elias Fletcher, Jesse Lloyd, Thomas Darling, Adam Graham, John Hawk, Jacob Rymall, William H. Doyle, A. G. W. Van Edmond, and Charles Doucette. Of these, three are in goal in Upper Canada; and Darling has published an affidavit in the Buffalo papers stating that he has nothing to do with Mackenzie or his party.

Montreal, Dec. 28.—We learn from the Cornwall Observer, that the 20th inst. being the day appointed for the mustering of the

four Regiments of the Glengary Militia, for the purpose of marching to this city, in order to place themselves under the immediate orders of the Commander of the Forces, they met at Lancaster to the number of upwards of two thousand men, under the command of Colonel D. Macdonnell, A. Fraser, Chisholm, and A. Macdonnell. The field-pieces, belonging to the three Regiments, well mounted on good sleighs, and fully equipped, were also on the spot; and with the flags and the martial music of the bag-pipes, gave the scene a very warlike and imposing aspect. But to the great disappointment of both officers and men, it was of short duration; for in the course of the same afternoon an express arrived from Sir John Calborne, with a communication conveying the warmest thanks of His Excellency to the Colonels of the different Regiments, for their exertions and activity at this critical juncture, and requesting them to inform their officers and men, that in consequence of the rebellion in this Province having been put down, His Excellency did not wish them to leave their homes for the present.

The 25th, as well as the 43rd, were agreeably surprised at their reception in the French settlements in Lower Canada. Their whole march up has been a scene of festivity and reciprocal good feeling. The 25th has lost only one man, by sickness, since the day they set out.

The force on Navy Island, composed principally of citizens from the United States, is estimated at from one thousand to two thousand men, well armed and equipped, and abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions. The fate of this force must soon be decided. It must either enter Canada or disperse. I think the latter. It is without discipline, and without an experienced leader.

A rumour reached us last night that Van Rensselaer was about to abandon Navy Island, land near Schlosser, and thence march to Black Rock, there recruit to Canada, and thence to Chippewa, and attack the Royalists at that place. This rumour, however, like the thousand others that have been circulated since the Governor and Gen. Scott, on hearing the rumour of the intended movement of Van Rensselaer, moved in the direction of Schlosser, to prevent him from carrying it into effect. I have not since heard of them.

To-morrow I shall be able probably to inform you of the final destination of the force on Navy Island. At least, by to-morrow night we shall learn, I think, whether they will disperse or enter Canada.

Copy of a letter from Captain Drew, Commanding Royal Navy, to the Hon. A. N. McNab, Colonel Commanding Her Majesty's Forces:

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that in obedience to your command, to burn, sink, or destroy the private steam vessel which had been fitted out for Navy Island and the American shore, the whole of yesterday, I ordered a boat to be sent upon her, and about 5 P. M. of yesterday, when the day had closed in, Mr. Harris, of the Royal Navy, reported the vessel to be lying upon the shore of Navy Island. I immediately directed five boats to be armed and manned with 45 volunteers, and about 11 o'clock P. M. we pushed off from the shore for Navy Island, when not finding her there as expected, we went in search, and found her moored between the Island and the main shore.

I then assembled the boats of the party, and the boats of the Island, and dropped quietly down upon the vessel, when the sentry upon the gangway hailed us, and asked for the countess, which I told him we would give when we put on board; he then fired upon us, when we immediately boarded, and found from 20 to 30 men upon her decks, who were easily overcome, and in two minutes she was in our possession. As the vessel was a floating battery, and our position close to the Point of Niagara, I deemed it most prudent to burn the vessel; but previously to setting her on fire, we took the precaution to load her from her magazines, and to run her into the stream, to prevent the possibility of the destruction of any thing like American property. In short, all those on board the steamer, who did not take to the water, were killed, and the vessel was found there might be some American soldiers on board. Those who assisted us, were of course dealt with according to the usages of war.

A Correspondent of the Halifax Times, gives an amusing account of the origin and progress of the rebel McKenzie, from which the following extract is made for the information of our Readers, as the biography bears the mark of authenticity, and the Editors pledge their character for the veracity of their information:—

"Be it known therefore, that this William Lipa McKenzie, is a native of Glenelg, in the northeast corner of the Parish of Kirkcubright, in the highlands of Perthshire, in Scotland; he and his mother left Glenelg when he was very young, and going to Bally, lived in a very small house one mile northwest of the Kirk of Aylth, in Forfarshire. His mother leading this *Lion in petticoats*, travelled round the country, selling darning needles to old maids, and telling fortunes to young girls. Being, I believe, 'more rogue than fool,' as the old proverb says, she always managed to get more fortunes to tell than goods to dispose of. As to his father, I know nothing of him—his mother only knew that secret, unless she put the *lion* in possession of the fact; if so, he may write from good authority. Her name however, was Elizabeth McKenzie, and hence the reason why he is called by that name. As to the *Lion*, I suppose it is his political cognomen. As little Willie advanced in years, Miss McKenzie's prospects began to be more flattering—a shop was opened in Aylth, and considerable success followed, when all of a sudden, the *Young Merchant* disappeared, and left poor Elizabeth to tell his creditors their fortunes. Some of them, however, were dissatisfied with this kind of payment, and pursued the *Lion* into his lair, apprehended him and brought him back to Aylth, where after much trouble his creditors were obliged to let him go. Shortly afterwards I heard he had set up again in Dunkeld, selling pamphlets and almanacks. There he was so successful as at Aylth—being obliged to make a moon-

light flitting to Leith, where he shipped on board a vessel to Canada. If these be what constitute pretensions to respectability, then he is respectable in every sense of the word—for rest assured the foregoing is strictly correct."

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Officers of the four Halifax Regiments of Militia, gave a Grand Ball and Supper on Monday night, the 8th inst. to His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Officers of the Army, to Sir Richard Grant and the Officers of the Cornwallis, 74, and to a numerous party of their friends. It is supposed that nearly 600 were present.

Præficial Secretary's Office.

HALIFAX, 16th January, 1838.

Members of Her Majesty's, or the Executive Council.

Thomas N. Jeffrey, Simon R. Robie, Samuel Conard, Henry H. Cogswell, Joseph Allison, James B. Robie, Peter McNab, James Tobin, Joseph Allison, Norman Uniacke, James W. Johnston, William Lawson, George Smith, Alexander Stewart, William Russell, Lewis M. Wilkins, James S. Morse, William Cussey, Robert M. Cutler, Alexander Campbell, James Ratchford, Joseph Fitz-Randolph, and W. B. Almon, D. Esqrs.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Simon B. Robie, Peter McNab, James Tobin, Joseph Allison, Norman Uniacke, James W. Johnston, William Lawson, George Smith, Alexander Stewart, William Russell, Lewis M. Wilkins, James S. Morse, William Cussey, Robert M. Cutler, Alexander Campbell, James Ratchford, Joseph Fitz-Randolph, and W. B. Almon, D. Esqrs. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Venerable Archdeacon Willis to be Chaplain, and John C. Halliburton, Esq. to be Clerk, of the Legislative Council.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, of 74 guns, Captain Sir Richard Grant, arrived off this Harbour on Sunday morning last, from Halifax, with Detachments of the 34th and 65th Regiments. The *Cornwallis* sailed from Halifax on the 9th inst., at 12 A. M. and came to anchor here on the 14th at 1 A. M.

Names of Officers—34th: Major Ruxton; Captains, Brisbane, Broderick, and Matthews; Lieutenants—Harford, Kelly, and Long; Adjutant James; Ensign Talbot; Quartermaster Duke; Surgeon Griffin. 65th—Major Walker, Captain Nokes and Patience, Lieutenant Newham, Ensign Cook, Assistant Surgeon Miller.

Strength of the Detachment of the 34th—11 Officers, 23 Sergeants, 7 Drummers, 15 Corporals, and 270 Privates—Total, 336. 65th—6 Officers, 11 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, 9 Corporals, and 170 Privates—Total, 200.

The Ladies of Major Ruxton and Quartermaster Duke, and 13 Women and 32 Children of the 65th, also came passengers. The 24th were brought up to the city on Sunday by the steamer *Nova Scotia*, and the 65th on Tuesday, by the same means. In the afternoon of the latter day the ship was got underway and brought into the harbour by the assistance of the steamer.

The *Cornwallis* is the largest vessel that has ever visited this port, and has naturally excited a good deal of curiosity. Numbers of our citizens, who have visited the ship, speak in the highest terms of the gentlemanly conduct of the Officers, and of the affability and consideration of all on board, who did every thing in their power to gratify public curiosity.

The *Cornwallis* was built at Bombay in the year 1813. Her gun deck is 177 feet 1 inch long; her keel for tonnage, 145 feet 7 inches; extreme breadth, 45 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 21 feet 13-4 inches; tonnage 1899 tons. Draught of water about 22 feet 6 inches; do. do. forward, 21 feet 8 inches. For the first three years she had on board 180 tons of ballast, and for the last twelve months, 150 tons.

On Tuesday evening, the officers of the ship and of the different Regiments were entertained at a Ball, highly got up at the Hotel by a number of our citizens, as a mark of respect to the distinguished Guests who were invited on the occasion.—*Courier*.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. L. A. Wilnot, by leave, presented a Petition from James McKinnon, John Ferguson and 31 others, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to this Province in the year 1836, under inducements held out to them by the New Brunswick Land Company, setting forth various grievances and wrongs suffered from the said Company, by which they are reduced to great want and distress, and praying relief in the premises, which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the table; and On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilnot, Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee to investigate and report thereon. Ordered, That Mr. L. A. Wilnot, Mr. Crane and Mr. Brown, do compose the said Committee.

Thursday Jan 11

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the following documents:—Report from L. B. Stanford, Esquire, Supervisor of the great road from Fredericton to St. Andrews, of explorations made on that road during the past year, assisted by James Brown, Junior, and George Hayward, Esquires, accompanied by a statement of the proposed alterations. Also, a Report from James Brown, Junior, George Hayward, and Adam B. Sharp, Esquires, Commissioners for making an exploration of a road from the Nashwaak in the Parish of Saint Mary's, to the lower line of the County of York.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley, the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill, to repeal an Act, intitled "An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several re-

ligious congregations in this Province," and to provide for the future solemnization of Matrimony. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill under their consideration, it was Resolved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed to the next Session of the General Assembly. The resolution was carried 20 to 4.

Friday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Street, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend James Souter, James Gilmore, Alexander Harvey, John Macdougall, and 79 others, Ministers, Elders, Trustees and Members of Saint James's Church, at Newcastle, Miramichi, in connexion with the established Church of Scotland, praying that measures may be adopted for the removal of certain restrictive clauses from the Charter of King's College; which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the table.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

Mr. Brown, pursuant to leave, brought in a Bill to provide for the assessment of County and Parish rates; which was read a first time.

Mr. Wyer moved for leave to bring in a Bill, incorporate the St. Andrews water Company. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Read a third time as engrossed. A Bill to provide for the erection of Fences with gates across the Highways on Deer Island in the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte. Resolved, That this Bill do pass.—Ordered, That Mr. Wyer take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Wyer, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House at as early a day as convenient, a return of the aggregate amount of Her Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenue in the Province, how much of the same has been paid over to the Prov. Treasurer, and the amount immediately available; also the amount payable at a future day, and when payable, and what are the securities for payment, and whether bearing interest or not, and the rate of interest; together with such information in relation thereto as may enable this House to adopt such measures thereon as the public interest may seem to require. Ordered: That Mr. Wyer, Mr. Hill and Mr. Street, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, an account of the Income and Expenditure of King's College, for the year 1837, with the number and names of the Professors and their Professorships, and the number and names of the Students resident and non-resident; also, a statement of the quantity of Land belonging to the said College—what portion of the same is occupied, and what annual rent; also, an account of any debts that may be due from or owing to the said College, and also a copy of the Royal Charter of the same; and also, a copy of the existing Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of the said College. Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. L. A. Wilnot and Mr. Jordan, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Wyer, The House went into the Committee of the whole, on a Bill to authorize the Magistrates of the County of Charlotte, to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt.

Mr. Fisher in the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, they had agreed to the same. Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wyer, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill further to amend an Act intitled "An Act to authorize the Grand Jurors in the several Counties within this Province, to inspect the Public accounts." Mr. Wilson in the Chair of the Committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. The Chairman reported, that they had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them, and made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.—Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and leave granted.

Monday Jan. 15.

Read a second time the following Bill:—A Bill to incorporate The Saint Andrews Water Company.

Mr. Hill, by leave, presented a Petition from Thomas Armstrong, Nehemiah Marks, James Frink, Samuel Abbot, and Tristram Moore, Esquires, together with 190 others, Freeholders of the County of Charlotte, praying an Act may pass erecting the Parishes of St. Stephens, St. David and St. James, into a separate and distinct County; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the table.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from John Baldwin, of St. George in the County of Charlotte, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, praying aid in his distressed circumstances; which he read. Ordered, That the same be received and referred to the Select Committee for taking such Petitions under consideration.

Mr. Wyer, by leave, presented a Petition from John Dick, of St. George in the County of Charlotte; also a Petition from Neal M. Nichol, of the same place, old Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, praying like aid. And having severally read the same, Ordered, That they be received, and referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Taylor, by leave, presented a Petition from Governor Tomer, Captain Tomer, Francis Tomer, and others of the Militia of the County of York, settlers at the French village in the County of York, praying aid towards the establishment of a School, at that place.

to instruct them in the English language; which he read. And upon the question that the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of supply, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Wyer moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to alter, amend and in addition to an Act for the regulating, laying out and repairing Highways. Leave granted. The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Tuesday Jan. 16.

Mr. Wyer presented a Petition from Mary Buckart, of Grand Manan widow of William Buckart, an old Soldier in the Revolutionary War; also from David Quigley, of the same place, another old Soldier, and Mr. Brown, a Petitioner from William Harley, of St. George an old Soldier in the same War, praying for aid; which were received, and referred to the Committee.

Mr. Hill, presented a Petition from George McKay, Peter McCallum, and 33 others, inhabitants of St. Patrick, praying a grant may be made to enable them to finish a Presbyterian Church on Whittier's Ridge in the said Parish; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the table.

Mr. Hill, also by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Alexander McLean, William Kerr, James Boyd, and others, Ministers, Elders and Trustees of the Scotch Church at St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass towards building the said Church at Whittier's Ridge; which he read. Ordered, That this Petition be likewise received, and lie on the table.

Mr. Hill, presented a Petition from Nehemiah Marks and 22 others importing Merchants, Ship owners and others, residing at St. Stephens, praying that the Deputy Treasurer at that port be authorized to collect and receive the Provincial duties on articles imported into that place; which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received; and lie on the table.

Mr. Wyer presented a Petition from the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Bank, praying that an Act may pass to increase the Capital Stock, and for an extension of their Charter; which he read.—Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the table.

Mr. Wyer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, and to make more effectual provision for the regulation of the same, and to extend the term of its Charter. Leave granted.

The Hon. Mr. Speaker laid before the House various Plans, Surveys, and other Documents, connected with the contemplated Rail Road between Quebec and Saint Andrews.

Mr. Brown from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of Saturday last, praying for certain information relative to King's College, reported, that they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would direct the required information to be laid before the House as soon as possible.

Mr. Wyer, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of Saturday last, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct sundry information with regard to the Casual and Territorial Revenue to be laid before this House, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say that the desired information should be given.

Mr. McLeod moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to amend an Act, intitled "An Act for the endowment of King's College, at Fredericton in the Province of New Brunswick, and also to make new provisions for the establishment and support of Grammar Schools throughout the Province," so far as the same relate to the Grammar School of King's County. Leave granted.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.

Director next week, J. M. Master Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY

Hour of business, from 10 to 2

BY BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week—Henry O'Neill.

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.

Director next week N. Marks Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY, FRIDAY

Bank open from 10 till 3.

BY BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

LONDON.....Dec. 9

LIVERPOOL.....Dec. 8

PARIS.....Dec. 9

QUEBEC.....Jan. 8

MONTREAL.....Jan. 18

NEW YORK.....Jan. 22

HALIFAX.....Jan. 16

FLORIDA.—On the 25th of last month a party of Indians were discovered by the United States troops near the Big Cypress swamp, and pursued; they fled to a position in which the Indians were posted in great force. A sudden contest ensued in which the Indians were victorious, having killed 23 of the troops and wounded 111. Among the killed are Col. Thompson, Capt. Van Swearingen,

Lieuts. Brook and Centre Infantry; and Col Getty, and Lieut Walker, wounded since dead. We have read in the American papers that ride was ended.

The Municipal Bill for Ireland time in the House of Commons, show of opposition.

Mr. M. Martin's plan for the Colonial affairs, is, to form a per the retired colonial governor, ju an commercial men residing in the duties of the colonial o. The young queen has visited D vent Garden theatre, and was enthusiastic. Embroidered train which will bring a class of dress plement, who have been laid i tary.

The Coronation of Victoria. June next, and is said, will out any thing of the kind England. The taste in George the third's and sensible; in George the glittered in all the gorgeousness; in William the fourth's turned to a quiet and placid display; and it would appear, to be like (like reversing the position head on the coin of each success to pave pagans, and pomp, b under the magnificent auspices o

There is a long and import Lord Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head, onto Patrick of Nov. 14, wh something to do with His Excel refers to the subject of an ac by the Canadian Churches in co established Church of Scotland sented that the constitutional s of 1791 is an infringement of th tions. We cannot enter at larg but briefly state that the cause o have arisen from the establish tories in Jan. 1836 under Sir J. ministration.

The complaint contained in did on the alleged departure f the Crown to refer to the local timent of a dispute about the C that the King would not have i sentatives to establish those re ne a tells Sir Francis that his d contained the first scene to h Rectories being either establish Lordship then suggests an excu borne failing to inform him of its being almost the last act of I ministration; and follows that the omission on the part of Sir J. John's proceedings with regar to a "generous solicitude for th immediate predecessor." Now, i all this may be considered by extraordinary mode adopted ironically blaming one Governo illegal act, and another for co over this may be, Lord Glenel "I am compelled to think the endowment of the Rectories" valid measure; and he has the Solicitor General, to w referred, "that the creation an 57 Rectories by Sir John Colb and lawful acts.

There is no question that attend the rectification of the that while the Clergy of the l such extensive application of the the Clergy Rectories; the Bial the Church will hesitate to and endowments apparently proper authority. The matter for should the abrogation of tl ed, it may place the Local Go patch away in the individ engaged in an open controversy England in this Province.

Whether we may have led to Sir Francis Head, we should to say nothing of all his cond recent occurrences, appropriate but should his removal be det carry with him the admiration ment the entire population—s herents to British connexion Colonies.

Effect of the Lower Canada of the landed professions: 1-ription: 1 Ducor dead, 8 Red Advocates dead, 5 Red, and 4 dead, 1 Red, and 3 in prison.

The composition of the ne gulative Councils of Nova B a preceding column.

The Resolutions in obs the Lieut. Governor's Mes sibly postponed until our cause as they are of gre wish to give them entire, in our present impression.

OLD SOLDIER There are so many peti lutionary soldiers or o diers, that we shall in fu those belonging to this Co bers who presented them: Thomas Woody, of St. Thomson.

The Hon. Mr. Crane, Excellency, laid before th cuments relative to King's ed by the Address of the l leney of the 13th instant, come and expenditure; I do do, do, to; stem by; list of number and s and tutors fees; copy of Ordinances.

We spoke of the Gentl last week. It is published bers of three sheets or se a quarter dollar a cum

es in Poor Condition
Best copy available
