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GEO. N. SMITH.

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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1838. *Number 11.*

MONTHLY ALMANAC

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

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

Average time of Sun rise this day, 0m. after 6
Do —— Sun set —— —— 0m. before 6
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 58m. after 3
Do. Full —— 10th — 24m. before 6
Do. Last Quarter —— 18th — 10m. before 9
Do New —— 25th — 7m. after 1
High Water at Full Moon —— 5m. after 1

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the London Times of Jan. 12.]

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BY FIRE.—An event which may almost be regarded as a national calamity occurred last night—the Royal Exchange is a heap of ruins; a destructive fire has laid waste this extensive commercial building, one of the most magnificent in Europe. Soon after 10 o'clock last night, the fire broke out in Lloyd's coffee-room, at the north-east corner of the edifice, opposite the Bank. It was first discovered by one of the bank watchmen, who gave the alarm at the gates, and the bank engines were immediately brought. A strong party of the city police and night watchmen, and the soldiers on duty in the Bank, immediately repaired to the spot, and expresses were sent to the fire engine stations at which period no signs of fire could be seen from the street. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining entrance to the building; but when this was accomplished the flames burst through the windows with great fury, and drove the people back. An extraordinary scene ensued; the whole neighborhood was alarmed, and the tradesmen who hold the small shops around the exterior of the building instantly commenced the removal of their goods. It was at once predicted that the whole building would be destroyed, and this forboding was realized too correctly.—The Jefferies square, Whitecross street, Farrington street, Southwark Bridge Road, Holborne, Chandos street, Schoolhouse lane, and Wellclose square engines, with those belonging to the West of England, the County Office, etc, were all on the spot, with sixty three of the fire brigade men, within an hour after the fire broke out. Before any water could be thrown on the building it was necessary to thaw the hose and works of the engines, by pouring hot water upon them, and this caused some delay. For some time afterwards, owing to the intense frost, there was great difficulty in working the engines, and the fire continued extending in a south west direction, consuming the whole of the long range of offices belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At twelve o'clock these and Lloyd's establishment, the coffee room, the captain's room, and the offices of the under writers, presented one body of flame, which shot up to a great height, illuminating the Bank, St. Bartholomew's, St. Michael's, & St. Mary's churches.

At one o'clock, the north and west sides of the Exchange were consumed, and the fire was rapidly approaching the new tower, which was erected about twenty years ago.—At two o'clock the flames reached the tower and the terror and excitement of the assembled multitudes in Cornhill, Mansion house street, and the Poultry were extreme.

At half past three the northwest and south sides of the immense building were burnt down, and the flames had reached the east, threatening the entire destruction of the range of shops and dwelling houses connected with the Exchange, and forming the west side of Sweeting's alley. The inhabitants on both sides of this narrow court succeeded in removing the greater portion of their furniture and stock in trade before the flames reached the alley, and goods to the amount of £50,000 were deposited in places of safety; but a good deal of heavy furniture could not be got out of the houses, and was sacrificed. At four o'clock, the fire was still burning with unabated fury. The wind which was blowing fresh all the night, had increased almost to a tempest, and the immense area was one body of flames. The remaining wing, the east, shared the fate of the others, and with it the houses and shops in Sweeting's alley, forming part of the main building. The firemen again got on the roofs of the houses on the opposite side of Sweeting's alley, with their hose and branch pipes connected with eight powerful engines, and directed a plentiful supply of water over the shops and houses below them by which they were kept cool and prevented from igniting. The eastern wing of the Exchange, like the others, was soon reduced to a peap of ruins, the flames spreading from floor to floor, and from one story to the other. The roaring of the elements, the falling of huge timber, and the noise of the engines occasionally intermingled with the shouts of the firemen and assistants, was almost deafening. The firemen never flagged in their efforts from the commencement of the fire; but in vain, the Exchange no longer exists, it is entirely destroyed.

The walls in the interior of the Exchange fell with a tremeudous crash, carrying away with them the numerous statues of the Kings and Queens who have reigned in England from the time of William the Conqueror.—The shell of the lofty tower still remains, but it is feared that it will fall, and should it come down in the direction of the houses opposite on Cornhill, the destruction of property will be fearful. The shops of the news agents and booksellers and the offices of the stock brokers are consumed. Serious as the loss of this noble building must be to our merchants and citizens, and the nation at large, the interruption the dreadful calamity must occasion to business will be ten times more so. All the books and papers connected with Lloyd's Assurance, and other mercantile companies are, with few exceptions destroyed.

LIFE IN CANADA.

You are quite a townsman, my dear fellow; so it is needless for me to *bore* you about the lakes, snows, serpents, &c. The inhabitants are tolerably civil. In a common tavern, your food and bed will ease your pocket of a dollar a-day; if in an hotel, half as much more, exclusive of wines, which are so so—no great shakes, a dollar a bottle—and grogs in proportion. The fashionable young fellows follow a good deal of the manners of the Americans—drink gin sling, sangaree, and lemonade; smoke cigars, and in the morning take bitters, cocktail, and soda water. The theatres are not open very often, unless some of your stars get erratic, and come over the water. They have their parties and their scandal through all the towns, the same as at home. You are well off, who are not bothered with these things in London; it is the only place in Britain where pride and presumption dare never show themselves, and where scandal can never thrive. The ladies dress very well, and seem to have a considerable quantity of conceit; their dresses here are not so plain and so elegant as with you; they have too great a profusion of flounces, feathers, and ruffles; few of them are to be met with very good-looking; the climate robs their complexions of all the beautiful colours, leaving behind the sallow, dun, and yellow; no pure red and white in Canada, and dimples and smiles are rare. I endeavoured to fall in love once or twice, and flung my old heart quite open to the little archer: but the frost or something or other, would not allow the arrows to penetrate. I have met with girls from my own old Scotland that I liked to spend the day with very much, but they had no pretentions to beauty; we could talk of winches, and quote Burns together. But this love proceeds from many causes, which have but small connexion with beauty of person; it is to be traced to the affinity of mind—Humph.

"Do not let yourself be any longer deceived with the tale that there are no unmarried ladies here, for there are, in the greatest abundance; and also more batchelors than I like to live among, having boarded in a house for a few days where there were above thirty bachelors, between twenty and forty years of age, every day at dinner. What do you think of this? Canada is not a place to get married in. What is the cause, it is not easy to assign; methinks it proceeds from the Batchelors being chiefly foreigners—people badgered up and down this world, who forget that there is such a state as matrimony.—Those who are long without a home get careless about finding one. The natives, however, and settled residents, wed as becomes them; and at their weddings they have what are called *spireverees*, a parading kind of show, with sleighs, if in winter, or a two wheeled kind of gig, if in summer. Round the town they fly—What a set-out!—fiddles playing, pistols firing—altogether composing lots of fun; a true Canadian *spree* is worth the looking at. In Montreal, the snow accumulates to a great depth in the streets during winter, rendering the walking very precarious; people wear a kind of cramp on their feet, called a creeper, and the ladies move about with stockings drawn over their boots. The Scotch brogue here is not only conceived vulgar, but highly offensive.

BAD CARVING.

Mr Editor,

We have professors of dancing, who, in a very short period, will instil a little grace into the most ungainly and untutored cub. We have professors of writing, who undertake to convert the worst possible hand into copperplate in seven minutes forty-three seconds and a half. And in almost every other point connected with the arts and sciences, we have professors "to teach the young idea how to shoot," or to prune it when it has shot. I wonder no one has ever thought of setting up as a professor of carving. The *carving* of the present day wants *gilding* sadly. Chesterfield is forgotten. "Mangling done here" seems to be almost the universal motto of all those to whose lot it falls in society to distribute the viands to their fellow-sinners. I do not know any thing more melancholy than to behold a beautiful joint of meat hacked into rags and tatters, by some ignoramus of a fellow who digs into it as if he were dividing the spoil for the inmates of the Zoological Gardens. It is very bad to see the breast of a turkey, which ought to go round the circle of a whole party, deposited upon the first plate which comes, and sent away with as crowded a cargo as a slave ship. Over all these things, however, I should only have sighed, or smiled, and said nothing, as not appertaining to me to set up *magister morum* and teach my neighbors manners, but that yesterday I was a grievous sufferer by the miserable lack of carving displayed by a gentleman at whose house I dined. He not only settled the meat and turkey *a la mode* which I have described, but sawed away at a leg of the latter, until he himself was black in the face, and the frost had turned the whole of the dinner into ice-cream. But this was only a small share of the horrors inflicted upon us by him. Such was his awkwardness, that, in helping the soup, he discharged the first ladleful upon a beautiful twenty guinea lace dress of a lady who sat next to him, which rendering him horribly nervous, he rushed from one extreme to the other, and in endeavoring to avoid the lady who sat on his right hand, gave a sudden inclination to the left, which threw the second helping upon a span-new satin waistcoat, for which I had that very morning paid two pound five.

Now, Mr. Editor, "a joke's a joke," as the saying is, and I am as much of a Christian as any body else; but I think you will allow it to be a trial of temper beyond what a saint or angel could bear patiently, when you find a soup-ladle playing upon you as if it was a fire-engine or a watering can, and yourself treated as if you were in a house in flames, or your figured waistcoat a bed of roses or hyacinths standing in need of irrigation.—Mock turtle I admit to be very good taken internally, but I protest vehemently against its application as a lotion to the outward man or his habiliments.

Without further talk, therefore, I beg to recommend some one skilled in the art of dinner dissecting and culinary anatomy, to start as a professor of carving. I am certain the thing would take, and if the professor be a pleasant fellow, he would in all probability, besides the profits of his public lectures come in for many a good dinner for the sake of obtaining the benefit of his instruction in private. Yours, &c.

A Gentleman who had a Satin Waistcoat.

THE HORSE.

FATTENING OF HORSES.

To fatten a horse in a short space of time has generally been considered a very great art, and attended with much difficulty. Some authors are of opinion, it is necessary for a horse to swallow a certain quantity of medicine to produce the desired effect; while others rely on an uncommon or peculiar kind of food; but experience has proved that both opinions are erroneous, and that the few simples I shall here recommend, together with good rubbing, and a particular manner of feeding, will accomplish the fattening of a horse that is not a garron or extremely poor within three or four weeks. After your stable is prepared, provide a plenty of good corn, hominy, oats, bran and fodder—also a sufficient quantity of straw to keep him with a comfortable and clean bed; then notice the condition of the animal for the purpose of bleeding in the neck. Should he be very poor, take from him only one quart of blood; if in tolerable plight two quarts—repeating the bleeding at the expiration of every eight or ten days, until he is fat. Take of flaxseed one pint, boil it to a stout tea of one quart: take of powdered brimstone and table spoonful, saltpetre one tea spoonful; of bran one and an half gallons: mix them all together, scalding the bran with tea, forming a mash, which may be given every eight days; not permitting the horse to drink cold water for eight or ten hours afterwards. Take of assafœtida (which may be procured from any apothecary's shop,) half an ounce, wrap it in a clean linen rag, and nail it in the bottom of the manger where the animal is fed; at first the horse will eat unwillingly where it is placed, but in a few days he will grow remarkably fond of it.

When you commence kind treatment toward a horse that has been cruelly used, let it be with great caution, or you may produce a lounder or some other injury; those serviceable animals being too often hard tied and half starved. For three or four days, allowance a horse (you intend fattening) to two and a half gallons a day, six or eight handles of fodder, or an equal quantity of hay, after which you may keep your rack constantly full of long food, and never permit the manger to be entirely empty, taking care to change the food every day, giving the largest portion of bran, viz:—bran and hominy, bran and oats, bran and corn, bran alone, oats, corn, hominy, &c., &c. The food moistened occasionally with strong assafras tea, produces an admirable effect; it whets the appetite, enriches the blood, and opens the bowels.

Whenever a horse is fed, all sour food, &c., should be removed from his manger, and washed twice a week, with vinegar and salt; this kind of attention will aid the appetite, and keep the manger sweet and clean. If the season of the year you undertake to fatten affords green food of any kind, a little about twelve o'clock would assist you much in accomplishing your object. In the bucket which you water, throw a handful of salt two or three times a week, it becomes very grateful to the taste, after a few days confinement and will prevent his pawing and eating dirt. If the object is to fatten a horse as speedily as possible, giving to him unusual life and spirit, he should not be brought out of the stable, not even led to water. But if flesh is to be placed upon a horse to render hard service, I would recommend moderate exercise once every three days, carefully avoiding fretting or alarming him; more injury may be done a horse by fretting him one day, than you can remove in a week by the kindest treatment. The hoofs should be cleaned out every morning and evening, stuffed with clay and salt, or fresh cow manure, to keep the feet cool and prevent a swelling in the legs. A plenty of good rubbing is absolutely necessary for the placing of flesh speedily on a horse: and a blanket as a covering, at any time except the summer months, will place on his coat of hair a beautiful gloss, and add much to his comfort and apparent value.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

March 2.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"Your Excellency having been pleased to appoint us Commissioners to examine and report upon the Casual Revenue accounts for 1831, and the five following years, pursuant to the Act of Assembly, for that purpose made and passed;

"We have the honor to report to Your Excellency, that on the 20th October last, we proceeded to the discharge of the duties imposed upon us, and continued our investigations with the exception of two adjournments one of four, and the other of seven days, to the 9th of December; and although we have devoted much time and labour to these investigations, we regret that we are unable to make a final or satisfactory report of our proceedings to the Legislature, during the present Session, as contemplated by the Act.

"This delay arises, principally from the voluminous and complicated nature of those accounts; and it is to be observed that the "returns" made out by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the information of the Legislature, have tended, in no small degree, to impede the progress of the Commissioners, from the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which those documents are made up.

"Our labours hitherto have therefore been applied to a preliminary arrangement and classification of the accounts, and comparing the same with the vouchers in the Auditor's Office for the whole term, preparatory to the examination of such persons as we might deem necessary to call before us; which course we considered absolutely indispensable, in order to a thorough and satisfactory investigation.

"Should it be thought advisable by the Legislature that we should continue our labours, we beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that it will be necessary to extend the Act under which we have been appointed to the next Session of the Assembly.

"WE have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your Excellency's most obt. Servts.

"E. BOTSFORD,
JOHN R. PARTELOW.
L. A. WILMOT"

The Chairman of the Committee on a Provisional Board of Audit reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them, under their consideration, had passed one Resolution, and having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That an efficient person as Auditor General, associated with the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts of the House of Assembly would constitute a Board of Audit, equal to all the duties devolving upon that department, would meet the views of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, as expressed in his Despatch of the 5th December 1836, and would preserve to the Assembly that supervision and acquaintance with the receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Revenues which it is so desirable on every account to retain. Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Council have refused To James Whitney, of Saint John, the sum of £212 17 4, being a return of Provincial duties paid on machinery for a Steam Boat to ply on the River Saint John, agreeably to the prayer of his Petition, and allowed by the House of Assembly.

By command of His Excellency, various documents from John C. Vail and others, to the Executive Government for the claim to the grant for the encouragement of the running of a stage or public conveyance between Saint Andrews and the Nova Scotia line, were laid before the House.

March 3,

To James Whitney, of Saint John the sum of £100 for carrying the Mails to and from Saint John to Digby and Annapolis, Eastport, Saint Andrews and Campo Bello, for one year from the 1st April 1838, to 1st April 1839, to be paid quarterly by Warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, on a certificate being produced that the same has been properly performed.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, a sum not exceeding £150 to enable His Excellency to remunerate the Clerks of the Peace for collecting receipts and refunding the Quit Rents at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount repaid by them respectively.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, the sum of £1000 towards the erection of an Alms House, a Work House and a Public Infirmary, in that City or County; the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until 1839.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, the sum of £225 in aid of private subscriptions to build a Wharf or Steam Boat landing at Salt Water in Saint Stephen.

Resolved That the sum of £400 be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, to enable His Excellency to assist the Committee of Management of the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society in discharging the debt incurred by them in the purchase of Land and erection of a Seminary of Education in Fredericton.

CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Despatches are from Gen. Wool to the 25th inclusive, dated at head quarters, Champlain. The early indications of quiet had given place to a revival of the Canadian war spirit; and recently persons had actively engaged in collecting and concentrating, between Champlain and Plattsburgh, supplies of cannon, carriages, ball, small arms and ammunition, with the avowed intention of invading Canada, the first favorable opportunity, at three points, viz. at Swanton, Vt., Plattsburgh, and at some point between Ogdensburgh and Watertown. The main attack, it was believed, was intended to proceed from the Champlain frontier. These circumstances had induced General Wool to call for three companies of infantry militia, and some thirty or forty mounted men. This corps had been judiciously distributed at the proper passes, with guards near the patriot depots, with instructions to detain them the moment their removal should be attempted; and the greatest vigilance was exercised to prevent and arrest these movements, and with expected success. A material change had taken place in the public mind; so much so, that it was thought Gen. W. would be able to obtain a volunteer force sufficient to answer all present purposes. A postscript to Gen. W's letter of the 25th, states that an attack or an attempt would soon be made in that region.

The following letter from Mr. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer appears in the Syracuse paper. We publish it as a matter of justice to the gentleman, containing as it does a full and explicit denial of the imputations thrown upon him by Mr. Mackenzie.

"MESSRS. EDITORS;—It was my intention to have prepared a statement in full, for our next paper, of the late transactions of the Patriot Army of Upper Canada, but I find it will take more time than I anticipated, and that I cannot get it ready in season. As such a statement has become absolutely necessary, however, in order to protect my good name from the malign asperions of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, I trust you will afford me the space in your columns now to ask my fellow countrymen to suspend their opinion of me for a short period. In that case, I pledge myself to bring forward facts enough to prove the sudden abandonment of the late expedition in the North, to be chargeable to no one but to the said W. L. Mackenzie.—He must stand forth in the true, but unenviable light, of a cruel, reckless, selfish madman and as the greatest curse of the cause he pretends to espouse. It is true, as he states through the Watertown Jeffersonian, that I have again thrown up my commission of Commander in Chief. My determination this time, is, to assist no farther in the cause so long as he is in any wey connected with it; and my parting advice to those from either side of the boundary line, who have labored with me so long, and so faithfully, is, turn the meddling craven out of your ranks; until that is done, you need not even hope for success."

From the Albany Argus March 7.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following, from a highly respectable resident of Plattsburgh, may be taken as a correct account of the causes of the recent dispersion of the Patriot forces at the north.

"PLATTSBURGH, March 2.

"DEAR SIR—I have only time to inform you that the patriots surrendered their arms to Gen. Wool yesterday. They took a position at Caldwell's manor, about half a mile north of the line, on Wednesday afternoon, with a force said to be about 500 strong, well armed and equipped. They also had five pieces of cannon, with several hundred stand of spare arms, and some ammunition.

"The reason assigned for their return, as I am informed, was, that Gen. Wool gave them notice that they would soon be attacked by the Royalists from three different points, and that if they were obliged to retreat, he would be under the necessity of opposing their recrossing the lines, and that his troops would be ordered to fire upon them if they made the attempt. The most of their fixed ammunition had been seized before it reached their camp, of which they were apprised, and unarmed men on their way to join the patriot force were dispersed and prevented from crossing the line; and about the same time Dr. Nelson received despatches from Mr. M'Kenzie, informing him that he should not be able to render him any assistance.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on MONDAY the 25th day of August next, between the Hours of 12 and 4 o'clock,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of JAMES BARBER BROWN in and to the following Tracts and parcels of land, situate on the old Road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, near the Piskehagan River, and True's farm; viz Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 13, on the South-Eastern side of the road containing 100 acres each; 400 acres in the Grant to William Hetherington, and Nos. 12 and 3 on the Northwestern side of the road containing 100 acres each; the whole well wooded and valuable land, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy William Douglas in a Debt of £255 16 6, and John Kerr in a debt of £71 0 6 with Costs.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1838. 7td

N. B.—A PLAN of the lands may be seen at any time at the Sheriff's Office.

TO be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on Tuesday the 24th July next between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of HENRY SIMPSON in and to that farm Lot of Land situate on the Southern side, of the old road from St. Andrews to Fredericton, about two and an half miles from the late Mr. S. Connicks, together with the stone House and other Buildings thereon, the said Lot containing 100 acres more or less, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Wm. Simpson in a debt of £22. 12. 4. at the suit of Henry Simpson, together with costs, Sheriffs fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 19th Jan 1838.

To be sold at Public Auction on *Saturday the 6th day of June* next between the hours of noon and four o'clock at the public Landing in St. Stephen

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and demand of John Paine of in and to all that certain two story House with the piece of Land attached thereto at the Union Mills in St. Stephen lately built by the said Paine—the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy James Reggies in a debt of £11 10s 6d and fees against said John Paine.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Stephen, Nov. 15 1837.

To be sold at Public Auction on *Saturday the 6th day of June* next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock

ALL the Right, Title, interest claim and demand of JAMES JACKSON of in and to, all that certain piece or parcel of Land in the Parish of St. James, containing twelve and one half acres more or less, with the House and improvements thereon, being the same on which said Jackson now lives—and having been taken on an execution issued out of the Supreme Court to Satisfy James Frink in a debt of £23 9s 6d and fees against said James Jackson.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Stephen November 4th 1837

Taken on an Execution in favour of Seth Heal against Samuel M'Linton, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, and will be sold at the public Landing in St. Stephen, between the Hours of noon and four o'clock on the first Saturday in June next.

ALL the Right, Title Interest claim and demand of the said Samuel M'Linton of in and to that certain half lot piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the Parish of St. James known and described as the southern half part of lot Number Two, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, the same being originally granted to William Grant jun. together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all other lands belonging to the said M'Linton in this County.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1837. 45td

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1838, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Joseph Cherry and Robert Davis, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated on Mascareen in the parish of Saint George, bounded on the south by land owned by Dominicus Millikin (being sold and conveyed by Richd. Rourke to the said Millikin,) on the west by the river Magaguadavic, on the north by James Stuart, and on the east by the road leading from the Lower Falls of St. George to the Latete.

Also, a certain other piece or parcel of land situate on Mascareen in the said Parish of St. George, bounded as follows, southerly by and granted to Neil McNichol, on the east by land granted to Jas. McFarlan and Danl. McFarlan, on the north by land granted to the late Jas. Rourke and now in possession of James Stuart, and on the West by land owned by Henry Rourke the said last mentioned lot being part of lot number thirty in the Mascareen grant; the same having been taken on an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy James Barber Brown in a debt of £35 17 0 besides Sheriff's fees &c. against the said Joseph Cherry and Edward Davis.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 20th Oct 1837.

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Nathan Colson of a debt of £32 0s 5d. (and other fees) against Duncan Cameron, and will be sold at the public Landing in Saint Stephen on Saturday the 3d of February next between the Hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of said Duncan Cameron to a certain farm lot of Land in Tower Hill, parish of Saint David on which he now lives, containing one hundred acres more or less with Buildings improvements and appurtenances thereon or thereunto belonging—being lot No. 1 and adjoining Loran Waides farms.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, June 19 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Monday the twenty fifth day of June next between the Hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

ALL the right, title, Interest, claim and Demand of DUNCAN M'FARLANE Junior in and to that well known Farm Lot of 200 Acres situated on the Eastern side of the Digdeguash river, and commonly called the Homestead and now occupied by Duncan M'Farlane Senior, being about three miles above the Mills of Messrs. Allanshaws and M'Master and within the grant to Archibald Williams and others bounded westerly by the Eastern Bank of the Digdeguash river, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon, the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this province to satisfy Lachlan Cameron, in a Debt of £458 11s. with Interest, Sheriffs fees &c.—The Title of the defendant to the above valuable property is undisputed.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St, Andrews, 9th Dec. 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1838, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Peter Goss, in and to the Farm Lot in the parish of St. George, on the eastern side of the Magaguadavic river nearly opposite Souther Hall, commonly called the Homestead of the late John Goss deceased, containing 400 acres more or less, together with the buildings and other improvements; the same having been taken by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy James Vernon in a debt of £76 8 4, and James Fraser Junior, in a debt of £192 14 11. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews, Oct. 20, 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 6th day of February next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Jonathan Wallace and John Wallace in and to all the following described Lands and Tenements, situate in the parish of St. George, County of Charlotte, viz:

Lot number Sixty two, containing forty five Acres more or less and twenty acres of the north part of lot numbered sixty one, in the Mascareen grant so called,

Also, two other lots of Land in the Mascareen grant aforesaid and known as lots numbered fifty three and fifty four, being the same, deeded by Paul Bampton to Jonathan Wallace, with all and singular the buildings, erections, and improvements thereon. A part of lot numbered eight, situate lying and being at the Lower Falls (so called) in the Parish of Saint George, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a stake and stones, at the Northwest corner or angle of Brunswick and Mary Street, thence to run along Brunswick street aforesaid one hundred and fifty four and a half feet, to a stake and stones; thence south 65 degrees and west eighty four and a half feet, to a stake and stones, thence south twenty eight degrees east, one hundred and fifty four and a half feet to a stake and stones on Mary Street, thence along said street north sixty five degrees east to the bounds first mentioned, with all and singular, the buildings and improvements &c. thereon.

ALSO—All that piece or parcel of Land, situated in the parish of St. George, and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a stake on the Bank of the Basin one hundred and thirty feet west of the western line of the Main Portage Road to an iron bolt and ring in the Ledge thence north ninety five feet to a stake, thence west eighty four feet to another stake, thence south seventy eight feet to a stake on the Bank of the Basin, and thence following the course of the said Bank to the bounds first mentioned, it being known in the plan of lots, as lot number seven, including all the right of erecting a sluice from the foot of the main Sluice for the purpose of conveying Lumber, to any wharf or wharves which may hereafter be built on the above described parcel of land: Also, one other piece or parcel of Land situated in St. George aforesaid and known as lot number nine, and bounded as follows, viz: commencing at a stake at the northwest corner of Brunswick and Georges streets, thence North thirteen degrees west, one hundred and seventy seven feet to a stake at the turn, thence north twenty eight degrees west seventy two feet, to a stake at the southwest corner of Brunswick and Mary streets, thence south sixty five degrees west one hundred and seventy seven feet along Mary Street aforesaid, to a stake, thence south thirty five degrees east two hundred and thirteen feet to a stake on George's street, thence north eighty degrees east, one hundred and twenty feet along George's street to the bounds [illegible] including the Mansion House and other buildings standing thereon.

ALSO, Two lots or tracts of land containing one hundred acres more or less situated at the forks of the River Magaguadavic in the Parish of Saint George described as follows, viz: one Lot on the Eastern side of the River Magaguadavic, bounded on the north side by a lot granted to John Campbell on the east and south sides by ungranted Lands and on the west by the said River:

ALSO another lot of land upon the western side of the said River Magaguadavic, bounded as follows, on the North side by a lot granted to Moses Easty, on the west and South by ungranted lands, and upon the east by the main river, the two last described Lots encumbered with Mortgages, to Messrs Campbell, Wyer and M'Master to a small amount, the whole having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this province to satisfy Jones Shaw in a debt of £214) 19 8 against Jonathan Wallace, and another debt of John Wallace to the said Jones Shaw of £163 1s. 10d. besides Execution fees, poundage, and incidental Expenses

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 1st Aug. 1837.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the sixth day of January next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock p. m. at the Court House in St. Andrews

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Albert G. Foster in and to a block of Land purchased from Government described as follows, commencing at the S. W. Corner of said Fosters Mill grant in the Parish of Saint David or St. James, thence South 138 chains, thence west 40 Chains, thence North 38 chains and thence East 40 chains or to the place of beginning, containing 300 acres more or less, together with the Mill erected thereon; the said Lot or Tract of land having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy John Wilson Esq. in a debt of £1046 2s 8d, with costs, and a subsequent Execution in favour of Thomas Wyer, Esq for £81 0s. 5d with costs.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 27th June 1837.

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy John Barnard on a debt of £36 12s and interest on £36 4 11 from 27th day of November 1834. till paid against John Leeman, and will be sold at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday the 6th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand which said John Leeman has of in and to a certain farm lot of land containing one hundred and sixty acres or thereabouts, in the parish of Saint Stephens, on which said Leeman now lives, together with the house and other improvements thereon. Also two wood lots so called, on the Mohanus stream in said parish of St. Stephens, containing two hundred acres more or less on which John Leeman logged last winter, and belonging to him.

ELIN CAMPBELL
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews June 17. 1837

CORONER'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on *Friday the 1st day of June next*, between the hours of noon and four o'clock p. m. at the Court House in Saint Andrews,

ALL the right, title, privilege, claim and demand that James Douglas has, of, in and to the following described Property, viz:—All that certain Farm Lot in the parish of St. George, containing 200 acres, being the proportion of Land belonging to Patrick Clinch of the said parish, of Real Estate left by his father, the late Peter Clinch in minute time, fronting on the Magaguadavic river below the Falls, bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by Isabella Dowling, on the north by lands occupied by Peter Clinch, and on the east by the River Le Etang, with all the buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been conveyed to the said James Douglas by the said Patrick Clinch by a Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the sixteenth of March 1830.

ALSO.

A certain other tract of land in the said parish containing 360 acres more or less, situate on the west side of the Magaguadavic River, bounded on the north by lands owned by the heirs of the late James Ash, and on the south by land owned by Daniel Lee, formerly owned by the father of Joseph W. Linton, whose right and title to the same was conveyed by deed to the said James Douglas

ALSO.

The Linton Meadow, so called, situate on the east side of the Magaguadavic River, above the Upper Falls, in the parish aforesaid; containing [illegible] acres more or less, being the grant to Aaron Linton, which last was conveyed to the said James Douglas in the Deed [illegible] mentioned

ALSO.

All that Lot of Land in the Parish of St. George purchased by Stephen Burnett of Peter Clinch and Wife, situate on the east side of Lake Utopia, and conveyed by Deed to the said James Douglas by the said Stephen Burnett, bearing date the [illegible] reference to which will more fully appear

ALSO

All that lot or parcel of land in the Parish of St. David, containing 100 acres more or less, described as follows; bounded northerly by lands owned by James Logan, eastwardly by lands owned by Thomas Braniff; southwardly by lands owned by [illegible] Scott, and David Wardin, being lot No. 6, in the late Lieut F. Jennings Division the same having been purchased by Patrick Braniff from William Alexander, and by the former conveyed by Deed of Mortgage to the said James Douglas, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

The whole of the above property having been taken by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of James C. Smith, Caleb Bardett, and William Simpson, against the said James Douglas.

DAVID MOWAT, *Coroner.*

St. Andrews, 30th November, 1837. 47td

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of the Arrival and Departure of the

MAILS.

ARRIVES.

From the United States every day, sundays excepted at 6 P. M,

From St George, St. John, Fredericton, &c &c; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 P. M

From St. Stephen on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

DEPARTS.

For the United States every day, Sunday excepted at 3 P. M.

For St. George, St John, Fredericton &c &c. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; closes at 6 P. M. for the Mail Stage of the following morning

For St. Stephen on Mondays and Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews 1st Dec 1837.

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Connecticut, United States.

Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of

$150,000.

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness.—During this period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company.—It insures on the most favourable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire, but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Terry,	Samuel Williams,
James B. Wells,	F. J. Huntington,
S. B. Huntington,	Elisah Colt,
H. Huntington, Jun.	R. B. Ward,
Albert Day	

ELIPHALET TERRY, President

James G. Bolles, Secretary

☞ THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent at St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1837. 45an

NEW IMPORTATION.

Duff's Ware Rooms.

King Street, Saint John, N. B.

21st October, 1837.

Just received by the 'SUPERB,' an extensive assortment of LONDON AND MANCHESTER GOODS *carefully selected from the Manufactories by Mr* GILCHRIST *who has lately visited Britain for the purpose*

THE Subscribe's Stock consists of *WOOLLENS* comprising best quality Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Napt Petershams, double milled Kersies; finest black, green and olive BROAD CLOTHS; fancy Cassimeres; Buckskin and Doeskin *Trouser Stuffs*; fashionable winter Vestings: Blankets, Pinids, 3-4 lain and printed MERINOS. 6-4 figured and plain do.; Salisbury Flannels white and red do, blue, white and red Kersies; Shaloons Mohair Plush for cloak collars, common napt cloaking; Ladies' black and fancy color HABIT CLOTHS: *Rodgers' patent shrunk flannel*, best welsh do—*COTTON GOODS*, comprising the stoutest quality Grey Shirtings and 6-4 sheetings, white shirtings, print cheeks, fancy PRINTS, furniture do.; plain, and printed Moleskins, Linings of all kinds; SHAWL DRESSES, Cotton Cambrics, Jaconet Lawns, Muslins; *real Challey dress Patterns*; coloured and black Cotton Velvets, black Velveteen'—The *HOSIERY STOCK* consists of Gentlemen and Ladies' best Kid Gloves, Ladies long white do., dark colours do., fur cuffs, fleec d and chamois lined, men and youth's lambs' wool do., Cashmere and Lapland do., fleec d and chamois lin'd Berlin do.; lambs' wool and merino half hose, ladies' lambs' wool, merino, worst d and mohair hose; men's best quality single and double breasted merino and lambs wool shirts; lambs' wool and merino Drawers' woolen cravats and comforters. Thibet tie cravats for travelling; 7-4 and 5-4 Highland Shawls, fill'd centre and Indiana do; lace and blonde gauze Veils, gauze scarfs. China crape Handkerchiefs, furniture and rug Fringes, silk braids, Brighton, Warsaw and other fancy silk and satin Stocks; sewing silks and threads, best India rubber and common Braces; *Mackintosh & Co's India-rubber Cloaks and Capes*; 6-4 patent INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHS—*HATS* consisting of black and fancy Gro de Naples, best silk Velvets, bonnet plush, plain and embossed Persians, Ducape and India *Pongee Handkerchiefs* gauze, lutestring and belt Ribbons, black velvet do, silk purses and purse silk cords, best quality 4-4 and 5-4 black Crapes, black Bombasines—*FURS* consisting of REAL ERMINE MUFFS with Capes and Boas to match, real Sable Muffs and Boas to match, Siberian squirrel, sable gill and common black Muffs with Boas, lynx do., swans down Ruffs and white rabbit Operas, Rabbit skins prepared for wearing on the breast, French sable and lustered Fitch GENTLEMEN'S BOAS, best black Crimea skins, Canada and Yankee Caps, men's and youth's hair seal scull caps.—LINENS, consisting of best Shirtings, Lawns, Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Nursery Diapers, Diaper and Huckaback Toweling, Sheetings, common and double Damask Table Linens, Damask Napkins and Tray Cloths, stair carpet covering, fine black and brown Hollands Ducks, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Subscriber's usual reduced prices, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash only.

P. DUFF

THE SAINT JOHN

HOTEL

Will be opened for public accommodation on Thursday next the 22d inst.

This House formerly known as the Masonic Hall, has lately been completely fitted up and furnished, and every arrangement made for the comfort and convenience of Travellers.

Good stables are attached to the Hotel, and careful grooms will be in attendance

Books for the Eastern and Western Stages will be kept at the bar; and horses and carriages will be furnished at short notice.

CYRUS STOCKWELL.
Manager.

Nov. 18, 1837. 46zi.

COMMERCIAL INN.

Water Street St. Andrews.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for past favours, begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public in general that they can be accommodated with BOARD & LODGING, on reasonable terms; and having paid the strictest attention to select the choicest Wines and Liquors he flatters himself that they will give general satisfaction to all who may honour him with their support. Attached to the above establishment is an excellent stable where good OATS and HAY are kept constantly, and, as an experienced Hostler has been engaged, Travellers may rely on every attention being paid to their horses.

CHARLES McGEE.

St. Andrews, Sept. 14, 1837. 36-

TO SHIP MASTERS.

The *articles of agreement* between MASTERS and CREWS of Ships, designated by an ACT of the Imperial Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of King WILLIAM the Fourth, are required to be drawn up in a FORM which is strictly adhered to in the British Dominions. Blank Forms are carefully drawn up from the aforesaid Act, and to be had at the

ST. ANDREWS STANDARD OFFICE.

On Consignment

Ex Schooner "ELIZA ANN" from Halifax.

10 PUNS. Jamaica RUM; 14 hogsheads Porter and Ale.

Ex schr. "JAM" from St John.

20 hhds Molasses, 10 bags Coffee, 1 bale slops.

Ex schr "EMILY" from Boston,

400 bags best yellow Indian Meal, 20 dozen corn brooms, 5 kegs 16 hand Tobacco.

IN STORE—60 bbls. Canada Pork, 20 bbls. Nova Scotia do., 20 bbls Beef, 15 Puns. Jamaica Rum, 1 butt Scotch Whisky, 200 bbls Hamburgh Flour, 5 pipes and 20 quarter casks white Wine, 2 hhds Port, hhds Brandy and Gin, All of which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash or good paper.

JAMES BOYD

St. Andrews, 4th Jan. 1838.

Farm Lots near Town.

MR. WALTON has laid out that part of his farm which lies between the old and new Roads to St. Andrews, into lots of TEN ACRES each, which he offers for sale by private bargain. Maps shewing the cleared and wood lands, streams, fences &c. may be seen by applying to the proprietor at *Highland Hill*, or at the Standard Office. Should the above not be disposed of by the 2nd April next, they will then be offered for sale at Auction.

St. Andrews 6th January 1838. 1gr.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM CORRY, late of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested, within three months from this date, to either of the Subscribers, for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEX M'LEAN
JAMES BOYD } *Executors.*

St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1837 49rm

TAKE NOTICE.

That unless those that stand indebted to the late firm of H. & E. Jarvis and latterly carried on by the subscriber, come forward and arranges their different accounts immediately they will be put in the hands of Professional persons for collection.

ELIZA JARVIS.

Place of residence Capt. Law's.

St. Andrews, January 1, 1838. 1tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Mr. Turner Brownrigg, late of the parish of St. Patrick in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within six months from this date, to the Subscriber for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

BETSY BROWNRIGG.
Sole Executrix.

St. Patrick, Sept. 21. 1837. 37td.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. JOHN WREN late of St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte Block and Pump Maker, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to either of the Subscribers, for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to the same.

THOMAS WREN. *Administrator,*
ISABELLA WREN, *Administratrix.*

St. Andrews, Nov. 11. 1837. 44rm

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Joseph Sparks late of St. George in the County of Charlotte deceased are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date to the subscriber for adjustment and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ROBERT SPARKS.
Administrator.

All or any papers or accounts respecting the above estate may be left with S. H. Whitlock Esq. the Attorney for the said estate at his office in St. George.

St. George, 19th December 1837. 49rm.

ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN

MAIL STAGE.

RUNS both ways, three times each week, leaving St Andrews on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and Carleton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in one day.—Fare each way TWENTY FIVE Shillings.

WAY FARES.

From St. Andrews to Magaguadavic,	7s. 6d.
From Magaguadavic to New River,	6 3
From New River to Musquash.....	6 3
From Musquash to Carleton.....	6 3

Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews at Mrs. M'LEARY'S, and in St. John at the HOTEL

Careful and experienced drivers have been engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

This line connects with the United States Mail line at Robinstown, from which a Stage starts every morning at 9 o'clock for the Westward. Travellers taking this route will meet with no impediment or delay in getting to any part of the United States.

L. L. COPELAND.
Agent for the Proprietors.

St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1837. 43an

BLANK FORMS

FOR SALE AT THE

STANDARD OFFICE,

AND PRINTED TO ORDER.

SUPREME COURT.

Subpœna; Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writ Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and Notice of set off.

COMMON PLEAS

Summary process, bailable and non bailable; Executions, Ca. Sa's. and Fi Fas blanks.

MAGISTRATES.

Summons, Subpœna, Ticket, Juror's summons, Witness subpœna, Defendants bond, Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint warrant-commital & discharge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEED of land, Warranty deed; Letter of administration; Letter of appraisement Confined debtors notice for maintenance, and or discharge. Indentures. Bond to pay money. To enter up judgment. Timber Land petitions.

THE STANDARD.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS

ST. ANDREWS,	Mrs. S. Connick,	*Wawag*
	Mr. R. Purvis,	*Chamcook*
ST. STEPHEN,	Mr. W. Campbell,	*Salt Water*
	J. M'Allister Esq.	*Milltown*
ST. JAMES,	Mr. D. Barber,	*Oak Hill.*
ST. DAVID,	Trist. Moore Esq.	*Denn Mills*
	Jas. Brown Esq.	*Tower Hill.*
	Mrs. Chalmers,	*Oak Bay*
ST. PATRICK,	Mr. David Turner,	*Bocabec.*
	Mr. John M'Gill,	*Digdeguash.*
ST. GEORGE,	Mr John Rogers,	*Lower Falls*
	Mr. S. L. Blake,	*Upper Falls*
PENNFIELD.	Joshua Knight Esq	*Knights Mills*
GRAND MANAN,	Wilford Fisher Esq	*Wades. Cove*
ST. JOHN,	D. M'Millan Esq.	
RICHIBUCTO,	W. J. Layton Esq	
MIRAMICHI,	A. D. Sheriff Esq	
BATHURST,	Joseph Reid Esq.	
FREDERICTON,	Mr. F. Beverley.	
HALIFAX	Mr. Wm. Grant	
CALAIS	Thomas Brewer.	

THE

ST. ANDREWS STANDA

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDA

AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNS

GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.

5s. a year, delivered in town or called
7s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

ADVERTISEMENT

Inserted according to written orders, o
till forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and unde
Each repetition of Do
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d
Advertising by the year as may be

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the London Times of Ja

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BY FIRE.—An event which may be regarded as a national calamity occurred last night—the Royal Exchange is in ruins; a destructive fire has laid the extensive commercial buildings to the most magnificent in Europe. So o'clock last night, the fire broke out coffee-room, at the north-east co edifice, opposite the Bank. It w covered by one of the bank watch gave the alarm at the gates, and th gines were immediately brought. party of the city police and night and the soldiers on duty in the B diately repaired to the spot, and were sent to the fire engine statio period no signs of fire could be se street. Considerable difficulty enced in obtaining entrance to th but when this was accomplished burst through the windows with and drove the people back. An ary scene ensued; the whole n was alarmed, and the tradesme the small shops around the exte building instantly commenced th their goods. It was at once pr the whole building would be des this forboding was realized too The Jefferies square, Whitecross rington street, Southwark Bridge borne, Chandos street, School and Wellclose square engines, w longing to the West of England, Office, etc, were all on the spot three of the fire brigade men, wi after the fire broke out. Before could be thrown on the building cessary to thaw the hose and engines, by pouring hot water and this caused some delay. F afterwards, owing to the intense was great difficulty in working and the fire continued extending west direction, consuming the w long range of offices belonging Exchange Assurance Company. At twelve o'clock these and tishment, the coffee room, the c and the offices of the under writ one body of flame, which shot u height, illuminating the Bank, mew's, St. Michael's, & St. Ma At one o'clock, the north an of the Exchange were consum fire was rapidly approaching th which was erected about twenty At two o'clock the flames reac and the terror and excitement bled multitudes in Cornhill, M street, and the Poultry were ex At half past three the northw sides of the immense buildin down, and the flames had reac threatening the entire destructi of shops and dwelling houses o the Exchange, and forming t Sweeting's alley. The inhab sides of this narrow court suc moving the greater portion of and stock in trade before the f the alley, and goods to the a were deposited in places of good deal of heavy furniture out of the houses, and was four o'clock, the fire was still unabated fury. The wind w ing fresh all the night, had in to a tempest, and the immens body of flames. The remai east, shared the fate of the ot it the houses and shops in S forming part of the main buil men again got on the roofs o the opposite side of Sweetin their hose and branch pipes eight powerful engines, and tiful supply of water over the es below them by which they and prevented from igniting wing of the Exchange, like soon reduced to a peap of r spreading from floor to floor, story to the other. The ro ments, the falling of huge noise of the engines occasion with the shouts of the firemen was almost deafening. The flagged in their efforts from ment of the fire; but in vai no longer exists, it is entirel

The walls in the interior fell with a tremendous cras with them the numerous sta and Queens who have reig from the time of William The shell of the lofty tower it is feared that it will fall, a down in the direction of th on Cornhill, the destruction be fearful. The shops of and booksellers and the offi brokers are consumed. Se of this noble building must chants and citizens, and th the interruption the dreadf occasion to business will be so. All the books and pape Lloyd's

Original issues in Poor Condit
Best copy a

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

TERMS.

5s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
7s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 3s
Each repetition of Do . . . 1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1838. *Number 11.*

MONTHLY ALMANAC

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

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

Average time of Sun rise this day, 0m. after 6
Do —— —— Sun set —— —— 0m. before 6
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 58m. after 3
Do. Full ——— 10th— 24m. before 6
Do. Last Quarter——18th— 10m. before 9
Do New ——— 25th— 7m. after 1
High Water at Full Moon—— 5m. after 1

ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the London Times of Jan. 12.]

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BY FIRE.—An event which may almost be regarded as a national calamity occurred last night—the Royal Exchange is a heap of ruins; a destructive fire has laid waste this extensive commercial building, one of the most magnificent in Europe. Soon after 10 o'clock last night, the fire broke out in Lloyd's coffee-room, at the north-east corner of the edifice, opposite the Bank. It was first discovered by one of the bank watchmen, who gave the alarm at the gates, and the bank engines were immediately brought. A strong party of the city police and night watchmen, and the soldiers on duty in the Bank, immediately repaired to the spot, and expresses were sent to the fire engine stations at which period no signs of fire could be seen from the street. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining entrance to the building; but when this was accomplished the flames burst through the windows with great fury, and drove the people back. An extraordinary scene ensued; the whole neighborhood was alarmed, and the tradesmen who hold the small shops around the exterior of the building instantly commenced the removal of their goods. It was at once predicted that the whole building would be destroyed, and this forboding was realized too correctly.—The Jefferies square, Whitecross street, Farrington street, Southwark Bridge Road, Holborne, Chandos street, Schoolhouse lane, and Wellclose square engines, with those belonging to the West of England, the County Office, etc, were all on the spot, with sixty three of the fire brigade men, within an hour after the fire broke out. Before any water could be thrown on the building it was necessary to thaw the hose and works of the engines, by pouring hot water upon them, and this caused some delay. For some time afterwards, owing to the intense frost, there was great difficulty in working the engines, and the fire continued extending in a south west direction, consuming the whole of the long range of offices belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At twelve o'clock these and Lloyd's establishment, the coffee room, the captain's room, and the offices of the under writers, presented one body of flame, which shot up to a great height, illuminating the Bank, St. Bartholomew's, St. Michael's, & St. Mary's churches.

At one o'clock, the north and west sides of the Exchange were consumed, and the fire was rapidly approaching the new tower, which was erected about twenty years ago.—At two o'clock the flames reached the tower and the terror and excitement of the assembled multitudes in Cornhill, Mansion house street, and the Poultry were extreme.

At half past three the northwest and south sides of the immense building were burnt down, and the flames had reached the east, threatening the entire destruction of the range of shops and dwelling houses connected with the Exchange, and forming the west side of Sweeting's alley. The inhabitants on both sides of this narrow court succeeded in removing the greater portion of their furniture and stock in trade before the flames reached the alley, and goods to the amount of £50,000 were deposited in places of safety; but a good deal of heavy furniture could not be got out of the houses, and was sacrificed. At four o'clock, the fire was still burning with unabated fury. The wind which was blowing fresh all the night, had increased almost to a tempest, and the immense area was one body of flames. The remaining wing, the east, shared the fate of the others, and with it the houses and shops in Sweeting's alley, forming part of the main building. The firemen again got on the roofs of the houses on the opposite side of Sweeting's alley, with their hose and branch pipes connected with eight powerful engines, and directed a plentiful supply of water over the shops and houses below them by which they were kept cool and prevented from igniting. The eastern wing of the Exchange, like the others, was soon reduced to a peap of ruins, the flames spreading from floor to floor, and from one story to the other. The roaring of the elements, the falling of huge timber, and the noise of the engines occasionally intermingled with the shouts of the firemen and assistants, was almost deafening. The firemen never flagged in their efforts from the commencement of the fire; but in vain, the Exchange no longer exists, it is entirely destroyed.

The walls in the interior of the Exchange fell with a tremendous crash, carrying away with them the numerous statues of the Kings and Queens who have reigned in England from the time of William the Conqueror.—The shell of the lofty tower still remains, but it is feared that it will fall, and should it come down in the direction of the houses opposite on Cornhill, the destruction of property will be fearful. The shops of the news agents and booksellers and the offices of the stock brokers are consumed. Serious as the loss of this noble building must be to our merchants and citizens, and the nation at large, the interruption the dreadful calamity must occasion to business will be ten times more so. All the books and papers connected with Lloyd's Assurance, and other mercantile companies are, with few exceptions destroyed.

LIFE IN CANADA.

You are quite a townsman, my dear fellow; so it is needless for me to *bore* you about the lakes, snows, serpents, &c. The inhabitants are tolerably civil. In a common tavern, your food and bed will ease your pocket of a dollar a-day; if in an hotel, half as much more, exclusive of wines, which are so so—no great shakes, a dollar a bottle—and grogs in proportion. The fashionable young fellows follow a good deal of the manners of the Americans—drink gin sling, sangaree, and lemonade; smoke cigars, and in the morning take bitters, cocktail, and soda water. The theatres are not open very often, unless some of your stars get erratic, and come over the water. They have their parties and their scandal through all the towns, the same as at home. You are well off, who are not bothered with these things in London; it is the only place in Britain where pride and presumption dare never show themselves, and where scandal can never thrive. The ladies dress very well, and seem to have a considerable quantity of conceit; their dresses here are not so plain and so elegant as with you; they have too great a profusion of flounces, feathers, and ruffles; few of them are to be met with very good-looking; the climate robs their complexions of all the beautiful colours, leaving behind the sallow, dun, and yellow; no pure red and white in Canada, and dimples and smiles are rare. I endeavoured to fall in love once or twice, and flung my old heart quite open to the little archer: but the frost or something or other, would not allow the arrows to penetrate. I have met with girls from my own old Scotland that I liked to spend the day with very much, but they had no pretentions to beauty; we could talk of witches, and quote Burns together. But this love proceeds from many causes, which have but small connexion with beauty of person; it is to be traced to the affinity of mind—Humph.

"Do not let yourself be any longer deceived with the tale that there are no unmarried ladies here, for there are, in the greatest abundance; and also more batchelors than I like to live among, having boarded in a house for a few days where there were above thirty bachelors, between twenty and forty years of age, every day at dinner. What do you think of this? Canada is not a place to get married in. What is the cause, it is not easy to assign; methinks it proceeds from the Batchelors being chiefly foreigners—people badgered up and down this world, who forget that there is such a state as matrimony.—Those who are long without a home get careless about finding one. The natives, however, and settled residents, wed as becomes them; and at their weddings they have what are called *spireeverees*, a parading kind of show, with sleighs, if in winter, or a two wheeled kind of gig, if in summer. Round the town they fly—What a set-out!—fiddles playing, pistols firing—altogether composing lots of fun; a true Canadian *spree* is worth the looking at. In Montreal, the snow accumulates to a great depth in the streets during winter, rendering the walking very precarious; people wear a kind of cramp on their feet, called a creeper, and the ladies move about with stockings drawn over their boots. The Scotch brogue here is not only conceived vulgar, but highly offensive.

BAD CARVING.

Mr Editor,

We have professors of dancing, who, in a very short period, will instil a little grace into the most ungainly and untutored cub. We have professors of writing, who undertake to convert the worst possible hand into copperplate in seven minutes forty-three seconds and a half. And in almost every other point connected with the arts and sciences, we have professors "to teach the young idea how to shoot," or to prune it when it has shot. I wonder no one has ever thought of setting up as a professor of carving. The *carving* of the present day wants *guiding* sadly. Chesterfield is forgotten. "Mangling done here" seems to be almost the universal motto of all those to whose lot it falls in society to distribute the viands to their fellow-sinners. I do not know any thing more melancholy than to behold a beautiful joint of meat hacked into rags and tatters, by some ignoramus of a fellow who digs into it as if he were dividing the spoil for the inmates of the Zoological Gardens. It is very bad to see the breast of a turkey, which ought to go round the circle of a whole party, deposited upon the first plate which comes, and sent away with as crowded a cargo as a slave ship. Over all these things, however, I should only have sighed, or smiled, and said nothing, as not appertaining to me to set up *magister morum* and teach my neighbors manners, but that yesterday I was a grievous sufferer by the miserable lack of carving displayed by a gentleman at whose house I dined. He not only settled the meat and turkey *a la mode* which I have described, but sawed away at a leg of the latter, until he himself was black in the face, and the frost had turned the whole of the dinner into ice-cream. But this was only a small share of the horrors inflicted upon us by him. Such was his awkwardness, that, in helping the soup, he discharged the first ladleful upon a beautiful twenty guinea lace dress of a lady who sat next to him, which rendering him horribly nervous, he rushed from one extreme to the other, and in endeavoring to avoid the lady who sat on his right hand, gave a sudden inclination to the left, which threw the second helping upon a span-new satin waistcoat, for which I had that very morning paid two pound five.

Now, Mr. Editor, "a joke's a joke," as the saying is, and I am as much of a Christian as any body else; but I think you will allow it to be a trial of temper beyond what a saint or angel could bear patiently, when you find a soup-ladle playing upon you as if it was a fire-engine or a watering can, and yourself treated as if you were in a house in flames, or your figured waistcoat a bed of roses or hyacinths standing in need of irrigation.—Mock turtle I admit to be very good taken internally, but I protest vehemently against its application as a lotion to the outward man or his habiliments.

Without further talk, therefore, I beg to recommend some one skilled in the art of dinner dissecting and culinary anatomy, to start as a professor of carving. I am certain the thing would take, and if the professor be a pleasant fellow, he would in all probability, besides the profits of his public lectures come in for many a good dinner for the sake of obtaining the benefit of his instruction in private. Yours, &c.

A Gentleman who had a Satin Waistcoat.

THE HORSE.

FATTENING OF HORSES.

To fatten a horse in a short space of time has generally been considered a very great art, and attended with much difficulty. Some authors are of opinion, it is necessary for a horse to swallow a certain quantity of medicine to produce the desired effect; while others rely on an uncommon or peculiar kind of food; but experience has proved that both opinions are erroneous, and that the few simples I shall here recommend, together with good rubbing, and a particular manner of feeding, will accomplish the fattening of a horse that is not a garron or extremely poor within three or four weeks. After your stable is prepared, provide a plenty of good corn, hominy, oats, bran and fodder—also a sufficient quantity of straw to keep him with a comfortable and clean bed; then notice the condition of the animal for the purpose of bleeding in the neck. Should he be very poor, take from him only one quart of blood; if in tolerable plight two quarts—repeating the bleeding at the expiration of every eight or ten days, until he is fat. Take of flaxseed one pint, boil it to a stout tea of one quart; take of powdered brimstone one table spoonful, saltpetre one tea spoonful; of both one and an half gallons—mix them all together, scalding the bran with it, forming a mash, which may be given every eight days; not permitting the horse to drink cold water for eight or ten hours afterwards. Take of assafœtida (which may be procured from any apothecary's shop) half an ounce; wrap it in a clean linen rag, and nail it in the manger of the manger where the animal is fed; at first the horse will eat unwillingly where it is placed, but in a few days he will grow remarkably fond of it.

When you commence kind treatment toward a horse that has been cruelly used, let it be with great caution, or you may produce a founder or some other injury; those serviceable animals being too often hard used and half starved. For three or four days, allowance a horse (you intend fattening) to two and a half gallons a day, six or eight bundles of fodder, or an equal quantity of hay, after which you may keep your rack constantly full of long food, and never permit the manger to be entirely empty, taking care to change the food every day, giving the largest portion of bran, viz:—bran and hominy, bran and oats, bran and corn, bran alone, oats, corn, hominy, &c, &c. The food moistened occasionally with strong assafras tea, produces an admirable effect; it whets the appetite, enriches the blood, and opens the bowels.

Whenever a horse is fed, all sour food, &c., should be removed from his manger, and washed twice a week, with vinegar and salt; this kind of attention will aid the appetite, and keep the manger sweet and clean. If the season of the year you undertake to fatten in affords green food of any kind, a little about twelve o'clock would assist you much in accomplishing your object. In the bucket which you water, throw a handful of salt two or three times a week, it becomes very grateful to the taste, after a few days confinement and will prevent his pawing and eating dirt. If the object is to fatten a horse as speedily as possible, giving to him unusual life and spirit, he should not be brought out of the stable, nor even led to water. But if flesh is to be placed upon a horse to render hard service, I would recommend moderate exercise once every three days, carefully avoiding fretting or alarming him; more injury may be done a horse by fretting him one day, than you can remove in a week by the kindest treatment. The hoofs should be cleaned out every morning and evening, stuffed with clay and salt, or fresh cow manure, to keep the feet cool and prevent a swelling in the legs. A plenty of good rubbing is absolutely necessary for the placing of flesh speedily on a horse: and a blanket as a covering, at any time except the summer months, will place on his coat of hair a beautiful gloss, and add much to his comfort and apparent value.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

March 2.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"Your Excellency having been pleased to appoint us Commissioners to examine and report upon the Casual Revenue accounts for 1831, and the five following years, pursuant to the Act of Assembly, for that purpose made and passed;

"We have the honor to report to Your Excellency, that on the 20th October last, we proceeded to the discharge of the duties imposed upon us, and continued our investigations with the exception of two adjournments one of four, and the other of seven days, to the 9th of December; and although we have devoted much time and labour to these investigations, we regret that we are unable to make a final or satisfactory report of our proceedings to the Legislature, during the present Session, as contemplated by the Act.

"This delay arises, principally from the voluminous and complicated nature of those accounts; and it is to be observed that the "returns" made out by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the information of the Legislature, have tended, in no small degree, to impede the progress of the Commissioners, from the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which those documents are made up.

"Our labours hitherto have therefore been applied to a preliminary arrangement and classification of the accounts, and comparing the same with the vouchers in the Auditor's Office for the whole term, preparatory to the examination of such persons as we might deem necessary to call before us; which course we considered absolutely indispensable, in order to a thorough and satisfactory investigation.

"Should it be thought advisable by the Legislature that we should continue our labours, we beg leave to inform Your Excellency, that it will be necessary to extend the Act under which we have been appointed to the next Session of the Assembly.

"We have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your Excellency's most obt. Servts.

"E. BOTSFORD,
JOHN R. PARTELOW.
L. A. WILMOT."

The Chairman of the Committee on a Provisional Board of Audit reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them, under their consideration, had passed one Resolution, and having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That an efficient person as Auditor General, associated with the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts of the House of Assembly would constitute a Board of Audit, equal to all the duties devolving upon that department, would meet the views of the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, as expressed in his Despatch of the 5th December 1836, and would preserve to the Assembly that supervision and acquaintance with the receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Revenues which it is so desirable on every account to retain. Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

The Council have refused To James Whitney, of Saint John, the sum of £212 17 4, being a return of Provincial duties paid on machinery for a Steam Boat to ply on the River Saint John, agreeably to the prayer of his Petition, and allowed by the House of Assembly.

By command of His Excellency, various documents from John C. Vail and others, to the Executive Government for the claim to the grant for the encouragement of the running of a stage or public conveyance between Saint Andrews and the Nova Scotia line, were laid before the House.

March 3,

To James Whitney, of Saint John the sum of £100 for carrying the Mails to and from Saint John to Digby and Annapolis, Eastport, Saint Andrews and Campo Bello, for one year from the 1st April 1838, to 1st April 1839, to be paid quarterly by Warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, on a certificate being produced that the same has been properly performed.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, a sum not exceeding £150 to enable His Excellency to remunerate the Clerks of the Peace for collecting receipts and refunding the Quit Rents at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount repaid by them respectively.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, the sum of £1000 towards the erection of an Alms House, a Work House and a Public Infirmary, in that City or County; the same not to be drawn from the Treasury until 1839.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, the sum of £225 in aid of private subscriptions to build a Wharf or Steam Boat landing at Salt Water in Saint Stephen.

Resolved That the sum of £400 be granted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief, for the time being, to enable His Excellency to assist the Committee of Management of the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society in discharging the debt incurred by them in the purchase of Land and erection of a Seminary of Education in Fredericton.

CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Despatches are from Gen. Wool to the 25th inclusive, dated at head quarters, Champlain. The early indications of quiet had given place to a revival of the Canadian war spirit; and recently persons had actively engaged in collecting and concentrating, between Champlain and Plattsburgh, supplies of cannon, carriages, ball, small arms and ammunition, with the avowed intention of invading Canada, the first favorable opportunity, at three points, viz.—at Swanton, Vt., Plattsburgh, and at some point between Ogdensburgh and Watertown. The main attack, it was believed, was intended to proceed from the Champlain frontier. These circumstances had induced General Wool to call for three companies of infantry militia, and some thirty or forty mounted men. This corps had been judiciously distributed at the proper passes, with guards near the patriot depots, with instructions to detain them the moment their removal should be attempted; and the greatest vigilance was exercised to prevent and arrest these movements, and with expected success. A material change had taken place in the public mind; so much so, that it was thought Gen. W. would be able to obtain a volunteer force sufficient to answer all present purposes. A postscript to Gen. W's letter of the 25th, states that an attack or an attempt would soon be made in that region.

The following letter from Mr. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer appears in the Syracuse paper. We publish it as a matter of justice to the gentleman, containing as it does a full and explicit denial of the imputations thrown upon him by Mr. Mackenzie.

"MESSRS EDITORS;—It was my intention to have prepared a statement in full, for our next paper, of the late transactions of the Patriot Army of Upper Canada, but I find it will take more time than I anticipated, and that I cannot get it ready in season. As such a statement has become absolutely necessary, however, in order to protect my good name from the malign aspersions of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, I trust you will afford me the space in your columns now to ask my fellow countrymen to suspend their opinion of me for a short period. In that case, I pledge myself to bring forward facts enough to prove the sudden abandonment of the late expedition in the North, to be chargeable to no one but to the said W. L. Mackenzie.—He must stand forth in the true, but unenviable light, of a cruel, reckless, selfish madman and as the greatest curse of the cause he pretends to espouse. It is true, as he states through the Watertown Jeffersonian, that I have again thrown up my commission of Commander in Chief. My determination this time, is, to assist no farther in the cause so long as he is in any way connected with it; and my parting advice to those from either side of the boundary line, who have labored with me so long, and so faithfully, is, turn the meddling craven out of your ranks; until that is done, you need not even hope for success."

From the Albany Argus March 7.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following, from a highly respectable resident of Plattsburgh, may be taken as a correct account of the causes of the recent dispersion of the Patriot forces at the north.

"PLATTSBURGH, March 2.

"DEAR SIR—I have only time to inform you that the patriots surrendered their arms to Gen. Wool yesterday. They took a position at Caldwell's manor, about half a mile north of the line, on Wednesday afternoon, with a force said to be about 500 strong, well armed and equipped. They also had five pieces of cannon, with several hundred stand of spare arms, and some ammunition.

"The reason assigned for their return, as I am informed, was, that Gen. Wool gave them notice that they would soon be attacked by the Royalists from three different points, and that if they were obliged to retreat, he would be under the necessity of opposing their recrossing the lines, and that his troops would be ordered to fire upon them if they made the attempt. The most of their fixed ammunition had been seized before it reached their camp, of which they were apprised, and unarmed men on their way to join the patriot force were dispersed and prevented from crossing the line; and about the same time Dr. Nelson received despatches from Mr. M'Kenzie, informing him that he should not be able to render him any assistance.

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IMPORTANT

ENGLISH NEWS.

Extracts from Papers to the 3d February,

Received by the Joseph Porter.

The Earl of DURHAM's SPEECH on his appointment to *Canada.*

HOUSE OF LORDS

My Lords, I think it necessary to address a few words to your lordships in explanation of the principles which will hereafter influence my conduct, and which in point of fact, have induced me to accept the office which I now hold. My lords, it is impossible for language to express the reluctance with which I have consented to undertake this duty, and nothing but the most ardent attachment and the most determined devotion to her most gracious Majesty's house and interests, and the service of my country, could have induced me to place myself and my character in a situation where I fear that I cannot answer the expectations of my noble friends who have requested me to undertake this office, or even my own. (hear, hear.) The noble and illustrious duke, who has spoken with so much candour to night, has stated that he regrets to hear that the objects of these measures which your lordships are now called on to consider, is merely the support of a particular party in Canada. I can assure your lordships that it is with no such view, that I have undertaken my present duty. (hear, hear.) My duty as I conceive it, is to assert in the first instance, the supremacy of Her Majesty's Government, and to vindicate in the next the honor and the dignity of the law, taking care that it is not set at nought in the remotest cabin, in the remotest settlement of Canada, (hear, hear,) and I shall feel that I have not performed that duty whilst the dignity and the supremacy of the crown and law continue to be assailed. (Hear, hear.) Having settled these primary and preliminary objects, I wish, casting aside all considerations of a French, a British, or Canadian party, but will look on them all alike as her Majesty's subjects (hear, hear,) I wish, I repeat, to extend to them all equal justice and equal protection, (hear, hear,) I will protect on the one hand the local rights and privilege of those who may be considered as the proprietors of the soil, and on the other those commercial rights and privileges which are considered more peculiarly to affect the British settlers. The noble and learned lord at the close of the speech which he delivered from the bench below me, said that I have undertaken but a thankless task in carrying out with me to Canada the suspension of its constitution. My lords, on this as on many other points, I cannot agree with that noble and learned personage. These acts ought not to be considered in the light it, which the noble and learned lord has been pleased to view them. The constitution of Canada is suspended, not by any Act of the British Parliament, but by the rebellious acts of individuals in that Province. (Hear, hear.) I do not consider—if I did I would not undertake the task—I do not consider that I go to Canada to suspend its constitution; I go there to provide a remedy for an extraordinary state of things, produced by rebels, who have rendered the working of that constitution impracticable. (Hear.) And to execute this honorable, and difficult, and dangerous mission—I implore of your lordships to give me such powers as will enable me to make such a final settlement of these unfortunate differences, as will produce final contentment and satisfaction among all parties, and as will not merely assist the dignity of the crown and the supremacy of the law, but will also promote the general happiness and prosperity of one of the most important colonial possessions of Great Britain. If I could accomplish this great object my Lords, I should consider no personal sacrafice, not even that of life, too much (hear,) and I can only hope to accomplish it by the cordial support of my noble friends below me, Her Majesty's Ministers, which I feel sure I shall meet by the active co-operation of Parliament which I expect to obtain, and by that generous forbearance on the part of the noble lords opposite to whom I have been opposed politically all my life, which I am induced to believe they will display towards me from the candor which the noble and illustrious duke has exhibited on this occasion, as on all other occasions where the public interests have been concerned. [The noble earl then sat down amidst loud cheering from both sides of the House.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

January 17.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in the bill of which he had given notice last night, to make temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada. The object of this bill was to enable a governor and council, on the motion of the Governor General, to pass any laws that might be necessary during the suspension of the present Legislature of the Province. It might be necessary to pass laws and make provisions for temporary purposes, and for the maintenance of the civil authority of the queen in that province; it might be necessary to pass temporary laws for other purposes; it was the intention of government to confide this authority in the first instance, to Sir John Colborne, who was at present administering the powers of government in the province.—In case it should be necessary for him to exercise any extraordinary powers of legislation in order to re-establish the authority of the Crown in the Province, it would be competent for him to do so in virtue of the authority to be given by the bill. But immediately the Governor General who had been appointed by Her Majesty, arrived in the Province, the authority should be vested in him, and he would have to exercise it ecording to the provisions of the bill. With respect further to the measures which were necessary in order to re-establish tranquillity, besides those powers confering the means of immediately subduing insurrection and putting an end to the present state of rebellion and disorder, there would be in the instructions given to the Governor General duly appointed, a power if he so though, and if the circumstances of the Province seemed to require it, of granting a general amnesty.—(hear, hear, from the radical members.)—With respect to the future government of the Province, it was the intention, as he had stated last night, to effect that object by the prerogative of the Crown summoning a certain number of persons,—namely, three from each legislative Council of Upper and Lower Canada, amounting to six in the whole, and ten representing the Province of Lower Canada, with ten representing Upper Canada, making 26 in the whole, to form a body to consult with the Governor General in all matters affecting the interests of the two Provinces, and the adjustment of the affairs on which so much difference and disturbance had arisen. This was a power as he had said, to be given by the prerogative of the Crown. With respect to the persons to be named from the Legislative Council, they would be named from the Legislative Councils, but chosen and appointed by the Governor General. With respect to those considered to have a representative character, they might be chosen from the Legislative Assemblies, but as in the case of Lower Canada it would be almost impossible the L. Assembly could in any way be brought to act beneficially in pursuance of his plan, it certainly would be within the competence of the Governor General to have elections—with respect to the lower province, and if necessary also with respect to the upper province—of persons amounting to ten in the whole for each province, in order to consult with him on the general affairs of the Colony. He had stated last night the object of his policy to be, that in any future plan which might be adopted for the government of the province, the suggestions might not wholly come from the Ministers of the Crown in this country, or wholly from the authority of the Governor General now appointed, the Government of this country, with the sanction of those, who representing interests in America, and conversant with all affairs transacted there, know perfectly well and could properly state, the remedies which in their opinion would produce that which Her Majesty declared to be her object, lasting peace and concord in these Provinces. He now begged leave to move for leave to bring in a bill to make temporary provisions for the government of Lower Canada.

Sir R. PEEL should vote for leave to bring in the Bill proposed; but at the same time he did not mean to signify by such vote his unqualified approbation of that measure. It might be right, since the constitution was practically suspended, to give legislative authority to some individual, and as far as the bill suspended the constitution, he should not object to it; but he did not understand the other provisions of the bill to which the noble lord had referred, and he hoped all members of the house, of all parties, would seriously consider the importance and consequences of the provisions by which the noble lord had proposed a convention of the states (hear, hear,) to consider the arrangement for the future constitution. (Hear, hear.) He doubted the policy, since the Province was in a state of rebellion, and the public mind was of course inflamed, of agitating now a question of a future constitution—(Hear, hear.) If it were intended to bring about an amicable settlement, he doubted whether it was politic to force on the discussion of the question now. The bill was to enable the governor (if he understood the noble lord right) to call a convention of three members from Lower Canada, and to be aided by a certain number of other persons to be properly returned, but since there was a representative assembly in Upper Canada, it would be difficult to depute a certain number of that body to assist at the convention. He did not say whether it was wise to do this, though it might be legal. But when the constitution was suspended in Lower Canada was the future government to name the representatives from that province or not?—(Cries of no, no, from the ministerial benches.). Or how could parties from Lower Canada assume the character of representatives when the constitution was suspended? Why, representation would be put an end to.—How, then, could their deputies be convened? He did understand the expression of the noble lord, but he must say that the intention of representatives being returned when the country was under martial law required the most serious consideration of the house, and he hoped all members would concur in watching narrowly the consequences likely to arise from it. It was an act of despotism, but at the same time justifiable from the rebellion that had prompted it. (Hear, hear.) It was better for the sake of precedent that the act should appear in proper colours, and not pretend to give a representation to Lower Canada, which could not practically exist.—(Hear, hear.) If this bill should contain provisions of that nature, on the double ground of objecting to the premature consideration of this most important question, and at the same time, being most anxious that foundation should be laid for a just, liberal, and constitutional government in the Canadas, and believing that by now forcing men with their feelings excited and their passions heated, or compelling a premature consideration of the question, the object which all had in view would be rather obstructed than advanced—on those grounds, and also on the ground of the mockery of pretending that a fair convention could be given to Lower Canada of a representative character, he (Sir Robert Peel) now gave notice that he should feel it his duty to object to that part of the bill. (Hear, hear.) As the noble lord intended to move the adjournment of the house at its rising to night to Monday, he (Sir Robert Peel) begged to ask the noble lord the Secretary for foreign affairs, whether it was his intention to make any communication to parliament with respect to the boundary question between the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick. Very full communications had been made by the authorities in the United States, and he (Sir Robert Peel) thought, considering the importance of that matter, it was but right that the British Parliament should have some information with respect to the correspondence, so as to see the real state of the question, and the steps that were to be taken. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL assured the Right Hon. Baronet that he was mistaken as to the nature of the intended bill. It was the determination of Ministers permanently to establish nothing like a despotism in Canada, altho' the measure soon to be laid upon the table necessarily for a time substituted the authority of a supreme governor for that of the constitution. In fact the bill would go no farther, for all that related to what the Right Hon. Baronet called a "convention of estates" but which he (Lord J. Russell) would term a "committee of advice," would be contained in the instructions to be given to the Earl of Durham by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown. At what period he would call for the aid of that "committee of advice" would depend upon his own discretion; the object was the pacification of the colony. but if undue excitement were likely to be produced by the summoning and selection of that body, of course it would not be assembled. True it was that the constitution of Canada would be suspended; but there were divisions in the Canadas (or if not existing, they might be easily formed,) in which persons of a description likely to give useful advice and information to the Governor might be elected. The recommendations of such council would, no doubt have great weight with the British Parliament in any settlement of the constitution of Canada, and whatever was suggested by the council would probably be well received in the colony. Whatever could be accomplished by the prerogative of the crown would not be attempted by the bill.

Sir R. PEEL could not think there were ten men in the House who did not infer from the speech of the noble lord in opening this debate, that this bill would contain provisions enabling the Governor to call together a Committee of individuals from each province, and that such a committee should have a representative character. That construction had been put upon the speech of the noble lord by the hon member for St. Alban's, who had complimented the noble lord upon this advance in legislation, on the representative system; and when the hon. member put that construction upon the speech of the noble lord, not one member of the Government got up to contradict it. The noble lord now said, that the governor would be instructed to execute this prerogative of the crown, as no doubt prerogative it was, to invite certain gentlemen to meet and give him their opinion, and if that was all that the noble lord wanted, he (Sir R. Peel,) should not attempt to throw any impediment in the way of that excuse of that prerogative. But what he should object to was the giving by the sanction of parliament an operative representative character to such a committee. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had said that the Government was to be empowered to name the districts which were to send parties to this committee. He had great doubt as to the propriety of conferring that upon the Governor, and he should certainly oppose that part of the bill.

Lord Palmerston said, that in answer to the question put to him by the right hon. Baronet opposite, on the subject of the Boundary question between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, he had to state that it was his intention to produce, and lay before the house the papers and documents containing the correspondence which had taken place between the two governments on this subject up to the present time, from the period when the last communication was made to parliament.

For leave to bring in the bill, ayes 198, noes 7, majority 191

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 26.—THE CANADAS.—Lord John Russell stated, that having consulted his colleagues, as to the amendment proposed by Sir R. Peel not being deemed material, he was prepared to alter the bill before the house according ly.—The noble Lord remarked upon the full attendance of opposition members; and said it, if any part of the conduct of ministers was deemed objectionable, it was competent to any hon. member to arraign it. It was the wish of the government that whatever measure was adopted should have the full consent of parliament, and he hoped that a question so momentous would not be used for mere party purposes.

Sir Robert Peel congratulated the noble lord upon his adoption of the alteration he had recommended to him. He was convinced from the commencement that he should carry his point; and he felt sure that the noble lord would alter the form of his instructions to Lord Durham, respecting his council of advice.

Mr. Ellice thanked the noble lord for the concession he had made for the sake of promoting the true interests of the Canadas, and securing unanimity in that house. He was disposed to take the same view as the hon. baronet did about the instructions. Although the noble lord, (the Secretary for the Home Department) might in making the omissions from the preamble, subject himself to some symptoms of party triumph, he might well console himself by reflecting in the good results which would be produced in the colony by the unanimity which his concession would produce in the house.

Lord Stanley recommended that a clause should be introduced, suspending power, on the part of Lord Durham, of withholding or altering any colonial act affecting tenures.

Sir W. Follett moved as an amendment to clause 3, that the government should not have the power to repeal, amend, or alter any act of the British parliament or colonial legislature, subject by the colonial constitution to the control of the imperial parliament.

The clause was then agreed to, with the understanding that the amendment proposed by Sir W. Follett should be brought up on Saturday.

Clause to clause eight inclusive were then agreed to.

On clause 9 being proposed,

Sir R. Peel said he did not think that hon. members seemed to understand that this was the clause which enabled Her Majesty in Council to repeal the act—The clause was accordingly struck out.

The remaining clauses were then agreed to.

The preamble was then amended, and the bill as amended was then reported to the house, amid loud cheers from the opposition.

MONDAY, Jan. 29.—Lord John Russell then moved the third reading of the Lower Canada government bill, upon which, however, the house divided. The numbers were—ayes, 110, noes, 8—majority 102.

The bill, after the proposal of a rider by Sir G. Gray, as to its duration, giving power to repeal in this session, was then passed, and ordered to the Lords.

LONDON, January 20.

Both of Sir Robert Peel's amendments to the Canadian Bill were adopted. The one was to take away from the Crown the power to terminate the operation of the Bill without the authority of Parliament. This is of comparatively little importance, as the Crown is not likely, under any circumstances to take such a step without the authority of Parliament. The other was to do away with the clause in the Bill, making it imperative on Lord Durham to give a certain determinate representative character to the new council of advice. On Thursday evening Mr. Ellice, who has an extensive practical acquaintance with Canada, and possesses large Estates in it, strongly counselled the Minister not to divide the House on such a question, or to disturb the all but unanimous manifestation of feeling which had so far prevailed. Lord John Russell assented, stating that the object of the Government was to show clearly its desire to govern Canada on Constitutional principles. On re-considering the proposition, we are led to take a different view of it from what we took at first. The intentions of the government will be, we hope, sufficiently manifest; it seems unnecessary to letter Lord Durham; and the clause stands in the way of a general Legislative Union of our transatlantic Provinces, which for reasons we have stated elsewhere, we consider an object particularly desirable. The Bill, thus, and in other respects, amended, passed, being opposed only by eight Members, and was laid on the Table of the House of Lords on Wednesday.

EXPERIENCIA DOCET.—Our readers will find that we have adopted a new method, as shewn below, of giving them the news of the day in a plain and simple form; which, as a compendium, will save us the trouble of classifying particulars, and will obviate the necessity of that everlasting labour which was necessary to amalgamate passing transactions with our editorial disquisitions. Few can be aware of the application necessary to embody the wide spread newspaper information of a weeks accumulation, into a brief intelligible article, and that article perhaps slurred over with the utmost indifference according to the taste of the reader.—By our present plan every reader will be enabled to generalize for himself, and as Major O'Flaherty complacently says in the Rivals "a mighty convenient sort of a scheme it is."

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Horse Guards is thronged every day with "gentlemen young and old" suitors for employment in Canada. It is a curious fact that not one exchange has been asked out of the Regiments ordered to our North American possessions, and many officers on half pay have solicited to be put on the active establishment.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

In the *House of Representatives*, the bill for maintaining the U. S. neutral relations with friendly foreign nations inviolate, was introduced a new, and after some modifications was agreed to and sent to the senate. Mr Morgan of Va, moved that any person sending or accepting a challenge should be rendered ineligible to any office of honor or profit under the Government. Mr. Hoffman moved to establish the rank of Admiral in the American Navy.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Buchanan from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the Neutrality Bill, from the House, with certain amendments, one of which limits the operation of the bill to two years The amendments were concurred in and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended without debate.

London, Jan. 16

The great western steam ship is now fitting up in the Thames; she will be ready for sea in March, and will sail in the beginning of April from Bristol for New York. The present unhappy state of our relations with Canada renders the triumph of steam navigation across the atlantic more than ordinarily desirable.

Norfolk, March 1.

H. M. Corvette Pearl, Captain Lord Clarence Paget, arrived here yesterday from Bermuda in 23 days. She brings despatches from England via the Somers islands. The U. S. ship John Adams exchanged salutes with the Pearl.

Albany, March 5.

Doctors Nelson and Cote and their forces 600 strong surrendered to Gen. Wool on the 1st inst. The leaders are in custody and will be handed over to the civil authorities. The whole of the northern and western frontiers are now happily restored to peace. The British troops were within two hours march of the invading camp when the "patriots" decamped.

New York, March 6.

The Banks are to resume specie payments on the 16 h of May next. What nonsense! Business has just got into a sensible and legitimate channel, and "old responsibility" is about to try another "experiment" to set every thing again at sixes and sevens

New York, March 7.

A beacon-light ship will be moored to-morrow 15 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook. She is 359 tons burthen, draws ten feet and a half water, has two mushroom anchors of a ton each, her forward light being 30 feet above deck, her after one 40 feet; she is also provided with a bell of 800 lbs weight to be rung in thick weather.

Texas Feb. 17.

Last year's cotton crop amounted to 50,000 bales worth $2,000,000, the whole amount of our exports. Every thing is cheap here in consequence of the numerous arrivals from the U. States with assorted cargoes.

Albany, March 3.

Ten years ago a man named Bamber and his son were concerned in a riot about tythes in the south of Ireland when a policeman and one of Bamber's family were shot. The father and son then fled to this country and have ever since lived in this State as peaceable, temperate, and industrious citizens,—The British authorities lately made a demand for their surrender, and Gov. Marcy (with shame be it spoken) agreed to give them up, but the voice of an indignant people has cried aloud for their release, to which Gov. Marcy dared not to shut his ear, and we are happy to say that the Bambers will be allowed to resume their wonted industry in security and peace.

Halifax, March 7.

Her Majesty's Ship *Pique*, Capt. Boxer, arrived on Monday, in 42 days from Cork, with the head-quarters of the 93d regiment under the command of Lieut Col. McGregor. London dates are to the 19th of January, and Cork to the 22d.

We have been obligingly favored with Liverpool papers to the 3d February; and several London papers of earlier dates, received by the Joseph Potter.

They are almost wholly occupied with the affairs of Canada. Parliament re-assembled on the 16th of January A Bill was immediately introduced into the House of Commons—making temporary provisions for the Government of Lower Canada, which after undergoing some trifling alterations, was passed and sent to the House of Lords. The Bill, as originally submitted by Ministers, suspends the operation, until November 1840, of the Act 31, Geo. III. entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" authorises the appointment of Legislative Councillors—empowers the Governor and Council to make Ordinances for the good Government of Lower Canada, and to appropriate the Revenues received in the Provinces to public services, but not to exceed the sum "appropriated by Law within the said Province for the public service in the year 1832"—applies the provisions of Act 31 Geo III. in reference to the enactment and confirmation or disallowance of His said Majesty, of Ordinances to be passed by the Governor and Council, "in so far as the same can be applied"—and empowers Her Majesty, at any time, by an order in Council to declare that, "from a time to be by such order for that purpose appointed, all the enactments of the Bill shall be in force."

This, in our opinion, is the wisest course Her Majesty's Government could pursue.—The appointment of Earl Durham as Governor General of the North American Colonies appears to have given much satisfaction in England. His Lorship will call to his assistance in the Government of Lower Canada, the most talented, loyal and respectable Gentlemen in the Province, and in the measures they will adopt we shall have every confidence.

JAN. 29.—Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the Lower Canada Government Bill, upon which, however, the House divided; after observations from Sir George Sinclair, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Grote, &c.—The numbers were, ayes, 110—nays 8.—Majority, 102.

Lord John moved an address to the Queen, assuring Her Majesty, "that while the House was ready to afford redress to real grievances, they were fully determined to support the efforts of Her Majesty for the suppression of revolt and the restoration of tranquility." A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Grote, Sir R. Peel, Lord Howick, and other members took part. A motion was made to adjourn the debate until the next meeting, on which the house divided—for the adjournment, 28—against it, 138—majority, 160.

The address was then agreed to without a division.

The Gazette of Tuesday evening announces an appointment of much importance, that of the Earl of Durham to be Governor General, Vice-Admiral and Captain General of all Her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America. He is also appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important affairs affecting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This appointment cannot fail to be satisfactory to the Parliamentry friends of the Canadians. Lord Durham is more likely than any other eminent public individual to effect the object of his appointment

TORONTO, Feb. 26.

The Assembly have passed a spirited series of 13 resolutions to accompany an address to Her Majesty, praying that steps may be taken to obtain fit reparation from the United States for the insult and injury offered by American Citizens to the British Empire in their late outrages on the Canadian frontier.

A unanimous vote of thanks has also passed, to the Legislature of New Brunswick for the resolutions of the 5th Jan. last in favour of the Canadas.

BOSTON, March 7

Lord Gosford, late Governor General of the Canadas, and his suite, arrived in this city on Monday from Quebec, by way of the Kennebec road and Portland, and took lodgings at the Tremont House.

NEW YORK, March 7,

The flour and meal market remains steady. Western Canal is quoted at $8 to $8 25, common sorts of southern $7 75 to $8. Prime wheat $1 50 cash. Freights of cotton to Liverpool 7-8 to 3 4d. specie has declined materially Bills on London 60 days sight 7 1-4 to 7 1-2 per cent premium. Sovereigns 4.90 to 4,95, heavy guineas 5.00.

WOODSTOCK, March 10.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan missionary society was held here on the 5th inst, Chas Connell, Esq. in the chair. The Rev. Messrs, Daniel Smithson and McMaster, as also Messrs. Williams and Clay address the meeting. The subscriptions in aid of the Society's views amounted to £25.

FREDERICTON, March 7.

A Gentleman bearing despatches arrived here yesterday in *three* days from Quebec, and has proceeded on his way to Halifax.

FRENCH AFRICA

The Journal de la Marine publishes a letter from Constantina, from which it appears that, previously to the siege, the population amounted to 45,000 or 50,000 inhabitants; that at the first moment of the occupation it was reduced to 15,000 but had subsequently increased to 30,000 at least. There were 1700 houses in the city. The ramparts had been repaired, and crowned with 40 pieces of artillery. The inhabitants are represented as in general cold and silent, though they display some regard for the French. As they have not the wandering character of those of the provinces of the west, they are attached to their fields, are fond of trade, and are resigned to French domination, on account of their cupidity and love of money. "They appear," says the letter, "to understand the advantages of our administration, and they no longer feel a repugnance to an intercourse with Christians." An expeditionary force was to explore the country as far as Stora, a small village on the borders of the sea, 14 leagues from Constantina. Little was known with respect to that part of the province.

U. S. NEUTRALITY BILL.

A number of private bills were reported, and the House then passed to the special order, being the bill to provide for the better security of our neutral relations (having special reference to the northern frontier.)

This bill, or rather a bill embracing the provisions thought necessary to be enacted in the present state of our frontier excitement came down from the senate some time ago, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign affairs to the House, and was discussed, amended, modified, altered, patched, and vamped with scraps and remnants of so many sorts and colors, that it was twice recommitted to the standing committee, for the House got the thing into more confusion the farther they proceeded, After debating it another ten days, they again recommitted the old structure and all its props and pullings down, and the committee very judiciously reported a new bill of their own, and

laid the Senate's on the table. After tedious and prolix debate, the House length brought to a direct vote by the the previous question, and the bill was ed to a third reading by a vote of 13 and then received its final passage Senate should be as long engaged u the House was, we may find ourselv ged in a war along our whole northe tier ere we know anything about it. truth is not to be concealed, that the enthusiasm, but little feeling, and les pathy for the cause of the Canadia than could be supposed possible York.—*Correspondence of N. Y. Courier.*

House of Assembly, March 8

Whereas the present state of the Ameri tier of Upper and Lower Canada, may incumbent on the British Government to measures for the security of the Queen nions, and the preservation of the nation and whereas this Province should come this occasion with unequivocal expr loyalty and zeal, as would do justice to known character and spirit of its Inhabitan Be Resolved unanimously, That an hu dress be presented to His Excellency the Governor, setting forth that in the eve necessity arising from a state of hostilities Excellency be authorized, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to dra Province Treasury, a sum not exceeding sand pounds, to meet any emergency Public interests of this Province or the the British Colonies may appear to req that this House will make provision for t and further Resolved, That the Legislati cil be requested to join in this Address,

Fredericton Gazette,

Legislative Council Cham

March 9,

At half past one o'clock, His E the Lieutenant Governor came to th cil Chamber, and being seated on th the Gentleman Usher of the Black sent to command the attendance of t of Assembly, when His Excelle the Session of the Legislature wit lowing Speech:—*Mr. President a orable Gentlemen of the Legislative Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of t of Assembly;*

On behalf of our Gracious Quee to you my thanks for the manner you responded to the appeal, whic my duty to make to you at the open Session, and for the effectual provis you so promptly made for the purpo ing support to the Royal authority to your loyal fellow subjects in Provinces, recently the scene of re

My acknowledgments are furth you for the attention which you ha the general business of the Session as those subjects which I have fr time brought under your consider timately acquainted as you neces with the actual condition of the F not allow myself to doubt that sions have been disposed of in th most accordant with its true intere

I thank you in Her Majesty's the liberality with which you have supplies for the various exigencies lic service, and more especially made a suitable provision for the office of Master of the Rolls; and in my own name and in that of m ors in the administration of this G for the great attention which has b the accommodation of Her Majest sentative, in the thorough repairs furniture added, to the Governme

It only remains for me to assure it will be my endeavour to apply priations to their respective objec due attention to that just economy pers to me to consist in giving effect to the service in view, wit cessary expense to the public.

Upon the result of your joint lab you my congratulations, and abov to record my approbation of tha cordiality and unanimity which h terized all your proceedings.

The Legislative duties of the S pear to me to have been conduc true spirit of that revered Co which the People of this Province many occasions, shewn their zea ment, and which I am convinced your care and your determinatio mit unimpaired to your Descend

In releasing you from further upon your Legislative duties, I lo with satisfaction and confidenc meeting you in Provincial Parlia usual period, or whenever the s lic affairs may appear to me to you should be convened.

In concluding this Address, I feelings of proud emotion to you solution, which has just been me, placing at my disposal the su 000 for the purpose of enabling any emergency which may aris state of affairs now existing betw ish and American Government quence of the lawless and hostile of the armed banditti by which t of Upper and Lower Canada are from the United States, and for preserving that connexion with Country, which is so warmly c the Inhabitants of this Province.

Gentlemen—by England's Qu British People, and by your fell of these and every other Colony Empire, will your noble conduct is be duly appreciated.

For myself I can no otherwi confidence which you have bee repose in me than by devoting energies to the glorious cause o our soil from violation by hostil and, of maintaining to the loyal of those truly British Colonies, of British connexion, for which unequivocally evinced their att preference.

Original issues in Poor Condi
Best copy

laid the Senate's on the table. After another tedious and prolix debate, the House was at length brought to a direct vote by the aid of the previous question, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 130 to 45, and then received its final passage If the Senate should be as long engaged upon it as the House was, we may find ourselves plunged in a war along our whole northern frontier ere we know anything about it. The truth is not to be concealed, that there is no enthusiasm, but little feeling, and less sympathy for the cause of the Canadians here than could be supposed possible in New York.—*Correspondence of N. Y. Morning Courier.*

House of Assembly, March 8, 1838.

Whereas the present state of the American frontier of Upper and Lower Canada, may render it incumbent on the British Government to adopt hostile measures for the security of the Queen's dominions, and the preservation of the national honor; and whereas this Province should come forward on this occasion with such unequivocal expressions of loyalty and zeal, as would do justice to the well known character and spirit of its Inhabitants; therefore Resolved unanimously, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, setting forth that in the event of any necessity arising from a state of hostilities, His Excellency be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to draw from the Province Treasury, a sum not exceeding ten thousand pounds, to meet any emergency which the Public interests of this Province or the welfare of the British Colonies may appear to require; and that this House will make provision for the same; and further Resolved, That the Legislative Council be requested to join in this Address,

Fredericton Gazette,

Legislative Council Chamber,
March 9, 1838.

At half past one o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the attendance of the House of Assembly, when His Excellency closed the Session of the Legislature with the following Speech:—*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

On behalf of our Gracious Queen I renew to you my thanks for the manner in which you responded to the appeal, which I felt it my duty to make to you at the opening of the Session, and for the effectual provision which you so promptly made for the purpose of giving support to the Royal authority and aid to your loyal fellow subjects in the Sister Provinces, recently the scene of revolt.

My acknowledgments are further due to you for the attention which you have paid to the general business of the Session, as well as those subjects which I have from time to time brought under your consideration. Intimately acquainted as you necessarily are with the actual condition of the Province, I cannot allow myself to doubt that those questions have been disposed of in the manner most accordant with its true interests.

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the liberality with which you have granted the supplies for the various exigencies of the public service, and more especially for having made a suitable provision for the important office of Master of the Rolls; and I will add in my own name and in that of my Successors in the administration of this Government for the great attention which has been paid to the accommodation of Her Majesty's Representative, in the thorough repairs made, and furniture added, to the Government House.

It only remains for me to assure you that it will be my endeavour to apply your appropriations to their respective objects, with a due attention to that just economy which appears to me to consist in giving the fullest effect to the service in view, without unnecessary expense to the public.

Upon the result of your joint labours I offer you my congratulations, and above all I wish to record my approbation of that spirit of cordiality and unanimity which has characterized all your proceedings.

The Legislative duties of the Session appear to me to have been conducted in the true spirit of that revered Constitution to which the People of this Province have on so many occasions, shewn their zealous attachment, and which I am convinced it will be your care and your determination to transmit unimpaired to your Descendants.

In releasing you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, I look forward with satisfaction and confidence to again meeting you in Provincial Parliament at the usual period, or whenever the state of Public affairs may appear to me to require that you should be convened.

In concluding this Address, I advert with feelings of proud emotion to your Joint Resolution, which has just been presented to me, placing at my disposal the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of enabling me to meet any emergency which may arise out of the state of affairs now existing betwixt the British and American Governments, in consequence of the lawless and hostile proceedings of the armed banditti by which the Frontiers of Upper and Lower Canada are threatened from the United States, and for the object of preserving that connexion with the Mother Country, which is so warmly cherished by the Inhabitants of this Province.

Gentlemen—by England's Queen—by the British People, and by your fellow subjects of these and every other Colony of this vast Empire, will your noble conduct at this Crisis be duly appreciated.

For myself I can no otherwise repay the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me than by devoting my utmost energies to the glorious cause of preserving our soil from violation by hostile Foreigners and, of maintaining to the loyal Inhabitants of these truly British Colonies, the blessings of British connexion, for which they have so unequivocally evinced their attachment and preference.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Dear Sir,—

I hardly ever thought of writing in a news paper, being no great hand with the pen; but what I wish now to bring into notice, being of some importance to the parish, I hope you will put it in.

I remember when the affairs of the Poor House concern were so small that it was offered to pay all expences for the free use of the house and farm, and other income, and secure the Parish from being burdened with any tax. Now it is a great concern and besides getting large sums of money from the assembly, puts heavy taxes upon us.

The poors money for two years has been beyond every thing Three hundred and forty odd pounds from the House, and now nine hundred and ninety pounds, is a great deal of money: besides £200, rents of commons, profits of farm, and now and then a fine from the justices' court. The concern must be rich, then what for did they tax us this year? I suppose a large sum was wanted for them emigrants and other poor people sent to the alms house in these hard times, and I guess it will be all fairly accounted for next april sessions, and that we will see why we have been taxed.

I have a notion, and many more besides me have, that a better plan could be got than what is now used in managing the concern, which would save grudges and growlings, and maybe some money too. I am not trying to shove in any scheme of my own, but I would ask the parishioners what they think of this, or something like it.——For the Justices to put out notices for a contract to board the inmates at so much a head—the lowest offer, giving complete security, to have it—the contractor to live in the house and work the farm under conditions—to make the paupers, who are able, work both out and in doors—the commissioners to advance money enough to the contractor to let him lay in his supplies—the cheapest he can. This would leave the overseers just to see that a regular account of the number of poor is kept, that they are well treated and to manage the income of the concern without dipping their fingers into it in their own dealings, and I wonder if it would not then be supported handsomely without ever a tax being put upon us besides. It certainly would. I hope people better acquainted will help me to put the concern on a better footing, which was all I want. No more at present.

Your obedient servant,
AN IMPROVER.

St. Andrews, March the 13th, 1838.

THE STANDARD.

Saint Andrews, Saturday March 17, 1838.

Charlotte County Bank.
Harris Hatch, Esq. President
Director next week, *John Wilson Esq.*
Discount Day, ... THURSDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 2
☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—— *Saml. Watts*

Saint Stephens Bank.
William Porter, Esq. President
Director next week *N. Marks Esq.*
Discount Day ——FRIDAY
Bank open from 10 till 3.
☞ 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	Feb. 3
Liverpool	Feb. 4
Paris	Jan. 17
Edinburgh	Jan. 23
Quebec	Mar. 5
Montreal	Mar. 8
Halifax	Mar. 8
New York	Mar. 12

The Provincial Legislature met on the 28th Dec. last and has been in Session till Friday the 9th inst. when it was prorogued. Messrs. Hill and Brown arrived here on Saturday last and Col. Wyer and Capt. Owen on Tuesday. His Excellency's speech will be found in another column. After such a long and arduous Session, the Assembly broke up in the utmost harmony, and the Legislature has distinguished itself in an eminent manner by the judicious grant of £10,000 to be at his Excellency's command if necessary for martial purposes.

We beg to offer Mr. McLellan of the Maine Legislature, our thanks for his kindness in furnishing us with the report of the Committee on Greeley's arrest and on the relations of the disputed territory and the N. E. Boundary line.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Mr. Joseph McDonnell, to Miss Anne O'Hara second daughter of Mr. Hugh O'Hara of this Town.

DIED.

On the 31st January, on his passage from Jamaica to Norfolk, Capt. Matthew Kavend, aged 35 years. He has left a wife and two children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and indulgent father. Capt K. was an enterprising ship-master out of this port, and a native of Edinburgh.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
POSTPONED.

THE Sale of Real Estate as heretofore advertised in the Standard, belonging to Jonathan and John Wallace, is further postponed until Monday the 11th June next, from want of Bidders, and with the consent of Parties.

COLIN CAMPBELL
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, March 10, 1838. 6td

SPRING SUPPLY OF SEEDS.

THE Subscriber will receive his usual supply of Field and Garden Seeds early in the Spring. An honourable Member of Assembly lately mentioned in debate that American Grass-seeds were often mixed with sorrel. The subscriber's long connexion with the

New England Seed Store,

of Boston, enables him to assure his friends that no fraud has ever been charged on that respectable Establishment, and he confidently appeals to his numerous customers to bear testimony to the pure quality of the seeds which he has for many years furnished to them. He will continue to supply his friends with similar genuine articles.

SAMUEL GETTY.
St. Andrews, Feb. 10 1838. 6tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—

I beg leave through the medium of your paper, to convey my sincere thanks to my numerous friends in this County who have, by letter and personally assured me that while they regret the unfortunate occurrences which led to the termination of the scrutiny of votes between Captain Owen and myself, before a committee of the House of Assembly, they are convinced that, notwithstanding the reports of said committee, I am perfectly innocent of the offence laid to my charge; and that their "confidence in me, and high sense of my honour and integrity is undiminished, as they will shew by a stronger proof than words as soon as they have again an opportunity of exercising their elective franchise."

At the present time it is, indeed, peculiarly gratifying to me to receive from the freeholders of almost every part of the County such strong assurances of respect and esteem, and expressions of indignation at the manner in which I have been treated; however, I wish to cast no reflections on any one, but I think it a duty I owe to myself and my friends to prove my innocence in the only way the nature of the case admits of at *present*, and to remove the imputation of a disbonorable act from a name which was never before sullied by the breath of calumny. In order to do this, I subjoin the following affidavit and leave it to a judicious and discerning public to draw such inferences as the circumstances of the case suggest.

I am, Sir,
Your Obdt. Servt.
R. Thomson.

St. George, 13th March, 1838.

Robert Thomson, Esq. M. D. maketh oath and saith that as regards a certain list of the names of persons who voted for him at the late Election in this County, objected to by Captain Owen, his agent, or Attorney, as bad or doubtful with the intention that the same should be scrutinized, he the said Robert Thomson never altered, changed or interlined any name or names in the same, himself; nor, did any person by his direction, wish or authority, make any change alteration or interlineation, in said list; nor were any such changes, alterations or interlineations made with his "privity or knowledge," and consent.

Sworn to, before me, at Suther Hall, in the County of Charlotte, this 13th day of March 1838. Hugh MacKay,
Justice of the Peace.

TO LET.
For one or more years.



The BRICK HOUSE in King Street now in the occupation of Alex. Grant, Esq. The Building and Out Houses are in a state of good repair and possession can be given on the first day of May next.—Apply to Mrs. Elenor H. Andrews; or to the Subscriber,

R. M. ANDREWS.

—ALSO—

The House and premises at the Head of Frederick Street, now in the occupation of the Subscriber. The house and buildings are in a state of the best repair, with a convenient garden and a good well of water on the premises. Possession can be given on the first day of May next, for one or more years—Apply to

R. M. ANDREWS.
St. Andrews, March 13, 1838. 11tf

One Word More.

THE SUBSCRIBER having notified those indebted to the late firm of H. & E. Jarvis, and to herself, to come forward and arrange their accounts, and they having neglected to do so, she now intimates that all sums outstanding on Thursday next the 22d inst. will be put in suit.

ELIZA JARVIS
Place of residence Capt. Law's.
St. Andrews, March 16, 1838. 11ni.

ST. STEPHENS BANK.
Notice to Stockholders.

An instalment on twelve and one half per cent, (amounting to £3 2 6 per share) of the Capital Stock, is required to be paid into the Bank, on Tuesday the first day of May next.

WM. PORTER,
President.
St. Stephen, Feb. 26, 1838. 9xi

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

A Dividend of Four and one half per cent, for the half year ending this day, will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 31st day of March next.

D. UPTON, *Cashr.*
St. Stephen, Feb. 28, 1838. 9nn

TO LET,
Possession given 1st. May next.



The Farm and Buildings at Oak Bay, on the Saint Andrews Road, now occupied by David Woodcock Jun., with some Stock and Farming Implements.—Apply to

JOHN DUNN.
St. Andrews, March 1, 1838. 9tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
On the 1st May next.



That well known HOUSE and Land owned by the Subscribers in St. George, now in the occupation of Mr. John McKean, as a Store, and that part of said property in the possession of Mr. A. J. Wetmore as a Custom House &c.; the situation of the property is so well known as not to require any further description. For particulars apply to either of the Subscribers,

JOHN MANN, Jun
WILLIAM McLEOD.
St. George, Feb. 17, 1838. 8nm,

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers under the firm of A. L. & G. D. Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALFRED L. STREET.
GEO. D. STREET.
St. Andrews, January 1, 1838. 1tf

LAND AUCTION.
Farm Lots near Town.

MR. WALTON has laid out that part of his farm which lies between the old and new Roads to St. Andrews, into lots of Ten Acres each, which he offers for sale by private bargain. Maps shewing the cleared and wood lands, streams, fences &c. may be seen by applying to the proprietor at *Highland Hill*, or at the Standard Office.

I will offer the above at Auction on the premises at 11 o'clock on Monday the 2nd April next.—Terms at sale or by application to

WILLIAM GARNETT.
St. Andrews, March 17, 1838.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office Saint Andrews, N. B. 1st March, 1838.

A
Abernathy Mrs
Armstrong Henry
B
Bigney Ranna
Bradford Miss Eliza
C
Canty Mary
Clawson Edmund 2
Cumming John
Condon James
Callaghan Timothy
Craig William
Creacy Richard
Conts Thomas
Cotter Ellen
D
Donley William
Dinsmore John 2
Donovan Daniel or
Daniel Russet
Dinsmore Letitia J.
Donovan Daniel
Dowling William
F
Finlay John
Falls Michael
G
Gallagher Michael
Gerhem Frederick
Gilland Charles
Galespie Nail
Gilbert William
Gordon John
H
Handy David E.
Humphries Thomas
Harkin Mrs Mary
Haverty Thomas
Harley Timothy F.
Haly John
Hammond James
Hagerty Michael
I
Irwin David
Inglam John
Irvin John
J
Johnson Richard
K
Kelly Daniel
M
McBreherty Nancy 2
McCaukin Anthony
McMahon Patrick
McIntyre Angus
M'Lachlan Archabald
McKowne Anne
McFarlane James
McLachlan George
McKetian Richard
or Richard McGee
Miller Richard
Murphy James
Martin Alexander
Meredith Joseph
Mountain Maurice
or John Colerrane
N
Nesbett William
O
O'Sullivan Capt.
O'Brien James
O'Keff Ellen
O'Shea Patrick
O'Brien Daniel
P
Powers Thomas
Purvis Robert
R
Reagan Stephen
Rogers Capt. Joseph
Reading William
Renels John
Redont Benjamin
Regan Dennis
S
Sullivan Cornelius
T
Turner John
W
Wheaton John
Wardo F.

For St. Patrick's Parish.

B
Burpe Rev. R. E.
D
Donovan Daniel
F
Fitzmaurice Edward
H
Hanson Sylvester
J
Johnson James
K
Kerr John
M
McGibbon James
McAlennan Hugh
Montgomery John
W
Wilson William

For West Isles Parish.

C
Chaffey J & J
Calder Walter

For Campobello Parish.

B
Brown Capt. James
F
Fitzgerald B. & R.
Forbes Robert
M
McInnes Ranold
Murphy Angus

For Grand Manan Parish.

F
Fisher W.
Foster R. E.
Fisher Sarah

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say "avertised."

GEO. F. CAMPBELL.
Post Master.

FLOUR &c. &c.
—On Hand—

NEW YORK Superfine Flour, in barrels and half barrels,
Barrels Pilot and Navy Bread,
Canada fine Flour, Firkins first quality Cumberland Butter; Boxes London Moulds, Spermaceti, Russian and Dip Candles.
A few kegs best cooking Raisins,
Hogsheads, tierces and barrels very superior brown Sugar; Souchong, Congo, and Hyson Teas, &c. &c.

J. W. STREET.
1st March, 1838. 9tf

SALT AND MEAL.
For Sale by the Subscriber.

2000 BUSHELS St. Martins SALT,
200 Bags best Yellow MEAL.
Cheap for cash or approved paper at 3 months.

GEORGE McCULLOCH.
Feb. 22, 1838. 8ri.

SAINT STEPHEN
Marine Mutual Insurance Association.

THE above Association will effect Insurance on Vessels and Cargoes belonging to, and owned in the County of Charlotte, not exceeding £2000 currency, on any one risk including both Vessel and Cargo.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by the following Board of Directors.

James Frink, Geo. M. Porter, Alexander Grant, George S. Hill, Esqrs. { Robert M. Todd, Robert Lindsay, William Porter.

All applications for Insurance to be made to

WM. T. ROSE, *Broker.*
St. Stephen, Jan. 1, 1838. 1y.

ST JOHN HOTEL.
NOTICE.

IN consequence of an impression having gone abroad, that Travellers are not admitted into this Establishment after Midnight: The Subscriber respectfully gives notice that A Porter will be in attendance at all Hours to admit those who may require accommodation, and that every attention will be paid to their comfort.

CYRUS STOCKWELL.
Feb. 1, 1838. 6ri *Manager.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

Wanted an Apprentice to the Printing business from 14 to 16 years of age. He must have a tolerable English Education.—Apply at the Standard Office.

St. Andrews, February 3, 1838.

TO BE LET.
And possession given on the 1st of May.



THE Premises now occupied by Mr. William McLean; consisting of a Dwelling House with a cellar Kitchen, a Barn, and a good garden. Apply to the Subscriber.

CHARLES GILLILAND.
St. Andrews Feb. 10, 1838. 6tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.



The Subscriber intending to leave the Province in the Spring, offers for sale that substantial built STONE HOUSE, and Wharf, occupied by him at present, also the Lot adjoining.—For terms and other particulars please apply to

GEORGE WATSON.
St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1838. 7tf

Medical Hall,
Saint Andrews.
W. M. DORSEY,
SURGEON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and surrounding districts that he has opened the shop formerly occupied as the Post Office, with a stock of genuine Medicines from England, and that he will continue to import from the first houses in the drug trade which will enable him to supply good medicines at moderate prices.

Mr. D. having studied at Paris, Edinburgh and Glasgow practices the various branches of his profession.—

Nov. 24, 1837. 46tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

BLACK, Blue, Olive, Rifle Green, brown and claret broad Cloths, black, blue, drab, fawn, Oxford Mixed and striped Buckskins & Cassimeres, pilot Cloths and Petershams, twilled Serges, Flannels, Blankets, lambs wool Shirts, and Pantaloons, cotton do., unbleached and bleached cottons, printed calicos, plain and twilled regatta shirtings, striped shirtings and checks, cotton Ticking, Jaconet and cambrick Muslins, diaper Huckaback, damask Table Linens, Table covers, osnaburg and Scotch sheetings, Irish Linen, lawn and Scotch Cambrick Handkerchiefs, cotton and muslin do., black and coloured silk do., blond edgings, laces and quillings, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, childrens' worsted Boots, beaver Bonnets, Hats and Fur, Coffee, Tea, cut glass salt Decanters and Cruets, China and Earthenware, brass and Japan Candlesticks.

The above Goods have been well laid in, at reduced prices, and will be sold cheap—for cash or other satisfactory payment.

THOMAS TURNER.
St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1837. 49tf.

FLOUR AND OAT MILLS.
Oak Bay.

Isaac Garcelon begs to intimate that his Mills are in perfect order for the manufacture of Flour and Oatmeal. The Kiln, in connexion with the Oat Mill, is capable of drying 30 bushels of grain at a time. Ready access to his mills may be had by water, and also by land, being situated on the Great Road from St. Andrews to St. Stephens at the head of the Bay. An experienced Miller is in constant attendance.

St. David, January 27, 1838. 4tf.

FANCY GOODS AND *GROCERIES.*

The Subscriber offers for sale the following articles at reduced prices, until the middle of March next, when the remainder together with Showboxes, Scales, Weights, &c. will be sold at Public Auction.

BOMBAZINES, Crapes, Merinos, Prints and Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslin; Ladies lined Kid Gloves, Childrens do. Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Kid do, Ladies' long white do., Lambs wool and Merino half Hose, Ladies' Merino, Worsted and Mohair Hose; Gentlemen's silk half Hose, Ladies' black and white silk do., white cotton do., Girls' white and coloured do., Ladies' cloth Boots, Kid slippers, and Seal skin walking Shoes, Childrens' Seal and Prunella do., Silks, consisting of black and fancy Gro. De Naples; black silk velvet Bonnet Plush, plain and embossed Persians, Ladies' gauze and silk Handkerchiefs, black and coloured blond, gauze, and Lace Veils, Gentlemen's silk pocket Handkfs, Ladies' cambric and lawn do., Nets and Quilling Nets, Laces, Edging and Insertion; lute and blond lace quilling; gauze, lutestring, and cotton Ribbons; figured and plain Sattin, coloured and black sewing silk, roll Jaconet and single width Cambric, checks and bed ticks, sheeting and shirting cotton, Dippin and Huckaback Toweling, damask napkins, brown and black Holland, white and coloured Stays, linen and cotton thread, silk and worsted stay laces, silk and worsted boot laces, silver thimbles, hooks and eyes, &c. &c.

Green and Black TEA, Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, and spices of all kinds.

JOHN S. JARVIS.
St. Andrews, Jan. 22, 1838. 4tf.

Premiums.

The Charlotte County Agricultural Society Resolved at last annual meeting to give the following premiums on

STALL-FED FAT OXEN.

£3 0 0 to the person producing the best stall-fed fat Ox, under the subjoined conditions:
£2 0 0 to the person producing the second best ditto. ditto.
£1 10 0 to the person producing the third best ditto ditto.

The animals shall have been in the County at least one year previously to being put up; a written account of the mode of feeding is required, and no premium will be paid unless the Judges deem the animal worthy of it. The Oxen to be produced in Saint Andrews on Tuesday the 10th of April 1838 William Douglas, Henry O Neil, and John M'Curdy, Judges.

By Order,
GEO. N. SMITH, *Sec.*
St Andrews, Jan. 23, 1838. 4td.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of William Corry, late of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts duly attested, within three months from this date, to either of the Subscribers, for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEX M'LEAN
JAMES BOYD. } *Executors.*
St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1837 49tm

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

A SAINT SERMON.

Mr. Dodd was a minister who lived many years ago a few miles from Cambridge; and having several times been preaching against drunkenness,—some of the Cambridge scholars (conscience, which is sharper than ten thousand witnesses, being their Monitor) were very much offended, and thought he made reflections on them. Some little time after, Mr. Dodd was walking towards Cambridge, and met some of the gownsmen, who as soon as they saw him at a distance, resolved to make some ridicule of him. As soon as he came up, they accosted him with "Your servant Sir!" He replied, 'Your servant Gentlemen." They asked if he had not been preaching very much against drunkenness of late? He answered in the affirmative. They then told him they had a favour to beg of him, and it was that he would preach a sermon to them *there* from a text they should choose. He argued that it was an imposition for a man ought to have some consideration before preaching. They said they would not put up with a denial, and insisted upon his preaching immediately (in a hollow tree which stood by the road side) from the word MALT.—He then began. "Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man—come at a short notice—to preach a short sermon—from a short text—to a thin congregation—in an unworthy pulpit. Beloved, my text is *MALT*. I cannot divide it into sentences, there being none; nor into words there being but one; I must therefore, of necessity divide it into letters, which I find in my text to be these four M, A, L, T.

M——is moral,
A——is allegorical,
L——is literal,
T——is theological.

"The *moral* is to teach you rustics good manners; therefore, M—my masters, A—all of you, L—leave off, T—tipling.

"The *allegorical* is when one thing is spoken of and another is meant. The thing spoken of is malt. The thing meant is the *spirit of malt*, which you rustics make, M—your meat, A—your apparel, L—your liberty, and T—your trust.

"The *literal* is according to the letters, M—much A—ale, L—little T—trust.

"The *theological* is according to the effects it works—in some M—murder, in others A—adultery, in all L—looseness, and in many T—treachery.

"I shall conclude the subject, first, by way of exhortation; M—my masters, A—all of you, L—listen T—to my text. Second, by way of caution; M—my masters, A—all of you, L—look for, T—the truth. Third, by way of communication; the truth, which is this:—A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the spoil of civility; the destruction of reason; the robber's agent, the alehouse's benefactor; the wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his neighbour's scoff; a walking swill-bowl; the picture of a beast; the monster of a man."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on MONDAY the 25th day of AUGUST next, between the Hours of 12 and 4 o'clock,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of JAMES BARBER BROWN in and to the following Tracts and parcels of land, situate on the old Road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, near the Piskehagan River, and True's farm; viz. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 13, on the South-Eastern side of the road, containing 100 acres each; 400 acres in the Grant to William Hetherington, and Nos. 13 and 3 on the Northwestern side of the road containing 100 acres each; the whole well wooded and valuable land, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy William Douglas in a Debt of £255 16 6, and John Kerr in a debt of £71 0 6 with Costs.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1838. 7td

N. B.—A PLAN of the lands may be seen at any time at the Sheriff's Office.

TO be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on Tuesday the 24th July next between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of HENRY SIMPSON in and to that farm Lot of Land situate on the Southern side, of the old road from St. Andrews to Fredericton, about two and an half miles from the late Mr. S. Connicks, together with the stone House and other Buildings thereon, the said Lot containing 100 acres more or less, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Wm. Simpson in a debt of £22. 12. 4 at the suit of Henry Simpson, together with costs, Sheriffs fees &c,

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 18th Jan. 1838.

To be sold at Public Auction on *Saturday the 6th day of June* next between the hours of noon and four o'clock at the public Landing in St. Stephen

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and demand of John Paine of in and to all that certain two story House with the piece of Land attached thereto at the Union Mills in St. Stephen lately built by the said Paine—the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy James Ruggles in a debt of £11 10s 6d and fees against said John Paine.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Stephen, Nov. 15 1837.

To be sold at Public Auction on *Saturday the 6th day of June* next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock

ALL the Right, Title, interest claim and demand of JAMES JACKSON of in and to, all that certain piece or parcel of Land in the Parish of St. James, containing twelve and one half acres more or less, with the House and improvements thereon, being the same on which said Jackson now lives—and having been taken on an execution issued out of the Supreme Court to Satisfy James Frink in a debt of £43 9s 4d and fees against said James Jackson.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Stephen November 4th 1837.

Taken on an Execution in favour of Seth Heal against Samuel M'Linton, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, and will be sold at the public Landing in St. Stephen, between the Hours of noon and four o'clock on the first Saturday in June next.

ALL the Right, Title Interest claim and demand of the said Samuel M'Linton of in and to that certain half lot piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the Parish of St. James known and described as the southern half part of lot Number Two, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or less, the same being originally granted to William Grant, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all other lands belonging to the said M'Linton in this County.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1837. 45td

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1838, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Joseph Cherry and Robert Davis, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated on Mascareen in the parish of Saint George, bounded on the south by land owned by Dominicus Millikin (being sold and conveyed by Richd. Rourke to the said Millikin,) on the west by the river Magagundavic, on the north by James Stuart, and on the east by the road leading from the Lower Falls of St. George to the Latete.

Also, a certain other piece or parcel of land situate on Mascareen in the said Parish of St. George, bounded as follows, southerly by and granted to Neil McNichol, on the east by land granted to Jas. McFarlan and Danl. McFarlan, on the north by land granted to the late Jas. Rourke and now in possession of James Stuart, and on the West by land owned by Henry Rourke the said last mentioned lot being part of lot number thirty in the Mascareen grant; the same having been taken on an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy James Barber Brown in a debt of £38 17 0 besides Sheriff's fees &c. against the said Joseph Cherry and Edward Davis.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews, 20th Oct 1837

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Nathan Colson of a debt of £32 0s 5d. (and other fees) against Duncan Cameron, and will be sold at the public Landing in Saint Stephen on Saturday the 3d of February next between the Hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of said Duncan Cameron to a certain farm lot of Land in Tower Hill, parish of Saint David on which he now lives, containing one hundred acres more or less with Buildings improvements and appurtenances thereon or thereunto belonging—being lot No. 1 and adjoining Loran Waides farms.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, June 19 1837.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Monday the twenty fifth day of June next between the Hours of 12 and 4 o'clock,

ALL the right, title, Interest, claim and Demand of DUNCAN M'FARLANE, Junior in and to that well known Farm Lot of 200 Acres situated on the Eastern side of the Digdeguash river, and commonly called the Homestead and now occupied by Duncan M'Farlane Senior, being about three miles above the Mills of Messrs. Allanshaw and M'Master and within the grant to Archibald Williams and others bounded westerly by the Eastern Bank of the Digdeguash river, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon, the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this province to satisfy Lachlan Cameron, in a Debt of £488 11s. with Interest, Sheriffs fees &c.—The Title of the defendant to the above valuable property is undisputed.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 9th Dec. 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1838, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Peter Goss, in and to the Farm Lot in the parish of St. George, on the eastern side of the Magaguadavic river nearly opposite Souther Hall, commonly called the Homestead of the late John Goss deceased containing 400 acres more or less, together with the buildings and other improvements, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy James Vernon in a debt of £76 8 4, and James Fraser Junior, in a debt of £192 14 11. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Oct. 20, 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 6th day of February next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Jonathan Wallace and John Wallace in and to all the following described Lands and Tenements, situate in the parish of St. George, County of Charlotte, viz:

Lot number Sixty two, containing forty five Acres more or less and twenty acres of the north part of lot numbered sixty one, in the Mascareen grant so called,

Also, two other lots of Land in the Mascareen grant aforesaid and known as lots numbered fifty three and fifty four, being the same, deeded by Paul Bampton to Jonathan Wallace, with all and singular the buildings, erections, and improvements thereon. A part of lot numbered eight, situate lying and being at the Lower Falls (so called) in the Parish of Saint George, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a stake and stones, at the Northwest corner or angle of Brunswick and Mary Street, thence to run along Brunswick street aforesaid one hundred and fifty four and a half feet, to a stake and stones; thence south 65 degrees and west eighty four and a half feet, to a stake and stones, thence south twenty eight degrees east, one hundred and fifty four and a half feet to a stake and stones on Mary Street, thence along said street north sixty five degrees east, to the bounds first mentioned, with all and singular, the buildings and improvements &c. thereon.

Also—All that piece or parcel of Land, situated in the parish of St. George, and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a stake on the Bank of the Basin one hundred and thirty feet west of the western line of the Main Portage Road to an iron bolt and ring in the Ledge thence north ninety five feet to a stake, thence west eighty four feet to another stake, thence south seventy eight feet to a stake on the Bank of the Basin, and thence following the course of the said Bank to the bounds first mentioned, it being known in the plan of lots, as lot number seven, including all the right of erecting a sluice from the foot of the main Sluice to the purpose of conveying Lumber, to any wharf or wharves which may hereafter be built on the above described parcel of land: Also, one other piece or parcel of Land situated in St. George aforesaid and known as lot number nine, and bounded as follows, viz: commencing at a stake at the northwest corner of Brunswick and Georges streets, thence North thirteen degrees west, one hundred and seventy seven feet to a stake at the turn, thence north twenty eight degrees west seventy two feet, to a stake at the southwest corner of Brunswick and Mary streets, thence south sixty five degrees west one hundred and seventy seven feet along Mary Street aforesaid, to a stake, thence south thirty five degrees east two hundred and thirteen feet, to a stake on George's street, thence north eighty degrees east, one hundred and twenty feet along George's street to the bounds first mentioned, including the Mansion House and other buildings standing thereon.

Also, Two lots or tracts of land containing one hundred acres more or less situate at the forks of the River Magunagadavic in the Parish of Saint George described as follows, viz: one Lot on the Eastern side of the River Magaguadavic, bounded on the north side by lot granted to John Campbell on the east and south sides by ungranted Lands and on the west by the said River:

Also another lot of land upon the western side of the said River Maguadavic, bounded as follows, on the North side by a lot granted to Moses Easty, on the west and South by ungranted lands, and upon the east by the main river, the two last described Lots encumbered with Mortgages, to Messrs Campbell, Wyer and M'Master to a small amount, the whole having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this province to satisfy James Shaw in a debt of £2141 19 3 against Jonathan Wallace, and another debt of John Wallace to the said Jones Shaw of £163 1s. 10d. besides Execution fees, poundage, and incidental Expenses

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews 1st Aug. 1837.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the [illegible] day of January next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock p. m. at the Court House in St. Andrews

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Albert G. Foster in and to a [illegible] of Land purchased from [illegible] described as known [illegible] Corner of Peters Mountain, [illegible] of Saint David on St. James [illegible] chains, thence west 40 Chains, thence North 35 chains and thence East 40 chains or to the place of beginning containing 160 acres more or less, together with [illegible] thereon, the said Lot of Land having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy [illegible] Wilson Esquire a debt of £646 [illegible] with Interest and [illegible] Sheriffs fees and [illegible] Foster.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews 27th June 1837.

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy John Barnard and others £36 11s. and interest on £36 4 11 from 27th day of November 1834, till paid against John Leeman, and will be sold at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday the 6th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand which said John Leeman has, of in and to a certain lot of land containing one hundred and sixty acres or thereabouts, in the parish of Saint Stephens, on which said Leeman now lives, together with the house and other improvements thereon. Also, two wood lots so called, on the Mohannus stream in said parish of St. Stephens, containing two hundred acres more or less on which John Leeman logged last winter, and belonging to him.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Andrews, June 17 1837.

CORONER'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on *Friday the 1st day of June next*, between the hours of noon and four o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Saint Andrews,

ALL the right, title, privilege, claim and demand that JAMES DOUGLAS has, of, in and to the following described Property, viz:—All that certain Farm Lot in the parish of St. George, containing 250 acres, being the proportion of Land belonging to Patrick Clinch of the said parish, of Real Estate left by his father, the late Peter Clinch, in his life time, fronting on the Magaguadavic river below the Falls, bounded on the south by lands owned and occupied by Isabella Dow, on the north by lands occupied by Peter Clinch, and on the east by the River Le Etang, with all the buildings and improvements hereon; the same having been conveyed to the said James Douglas by the said Patrick Clinch by a Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the sixteenth of March 1820.

ALSO.

A certain other tract of land in the said parish containing 350 acres more or less, situate on the west side of the Magaguadavic River, bounded on the north by lands owned by the heirs of the late James Ash, and on the south by land owned by Daniel Lee, formerly owned by the father of Joseph W. Linton, whose right and title to the same was conveyed by deed to the said James Douglas

ALSO.

The Linton Meadow, so called, situate on the east side of the Magaguadavic River, above the Upper Falls, in the parish aforesaid; containing 200 acres more or less, formerly granted to Aaron Linton, which last was conveyed to the said James Douglas in the Deed last mentioned.

ALSO.

All that Lot of Land in the Parish of St. George, purchased by Stephen Munson of Peter Clinch and Wife, situate on the east side of Lake Entopia, and conveyed by Deed to the said James Douglas by the said Stephen Munson, bearing date 11th Oct. 1833, as by reference thereto will more fully appear

ALSO.

All that lot or parcel of land in the Parish of St. David, containing 100 acres more or less, described as follows; bounded northerly by lands owned by James Logan, eastwardly by lands owned by Thomas Braniff, southwardly by lands owned by Samuel Scott, and David Woodin, being lot No. 6, in block Letter F. Fannings Division; the same having been purchased by Patrick Braniff from William Alexander, and by the former conveyed by Deed of Mortgage to the said James Douglas, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

The whole of the above property having been taken by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of James C. Smith, wick, Caleb Bartlett, and William Simpson, against the said James Douglas.

DAVID MOWAT, *Coroner.*

St. Andrews, 30th November, 1837. 47td

JOHN M'KEAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,

HAS resumed the line of business, and will be happy to attend to the commands of his friends, and the public, who may require his Services.

St. GEORGE, Dec. 30, 1837. 50t

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Connecticut, United States.
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of
$150,000.

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness.—During this period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company.—It insures on the most favourable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Terry,	Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells,	F. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington,	Elisha Colt,
H. Huntington, Jun.	R. B. Ward,
Albert Day,	

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
James G. Bolles, Secretary.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent at St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Nov 1, 1837. 46an

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of the Arrival and Departure of the
MAILS.

ARRIVES.

From the United States every day, sundays excepted at 6 P. M,

From St. George, St. John, Fredericton, &c &c; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 P. M.

From St. Stephen, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

DEPARTS:

For the United States every day, Sunday excepted at 3 P. M.

For St. George, St. John, Fredericton &c &c, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; closes at 6 P. M. for the Mail Stage the following morning

For St. Stephen on Mondays and Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews 1st Dec. 1837.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Duff's Ware Rooms.
King Street, Saint John, N.B.
21st October, 1837.

Just received by the "Serina" an extensive assortment of LONDON AND MANCHESTER GOODS carefully selected from the Manufactories by Mr Duff, who has recently visited Britain for the purpose

THE Subscribe's Stock consists of WOOLLENS, comprising best quality Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Night Petershams, double milled Kersies; finest black, green and olive Broad Cloths, fancy Cassimeres; Buckskin and Doeskin Trowser Stuffs; fashionable winter Vestings; Blankets, Plaids, 3-4 plain and printed Merinos, 6-4 figured and plain do.; Salisbury Flannels, white and red do.; grey, white and red Kersies; Shalloons, Mohair Plush for cloak collars, melton nap cloaking, Ladies black and fancy color HABIT CLOTHS; *Rodgers' patent shrunk flannel*, best welsh do.—*COTTON GOODS*, comprising the stoutest quality Grey Shirtings and 8-4 sheetings, white shirtings, print cheeks, fancy PRINTS, furniture do.; plain, and printed Moleskins, Linings of all kinds; SHAWL DRESSES; Cotton Cambrics, BISHOPS' LAWNS, Muslins; *real Chaley dress Patterns*; coloured and black cotton Velvets, black Velveteen—The *HOSIERY STOCK* consists of Gentlemen and Ladies' best KID GLOVES, Ladies long white do., dark coloured do., for cuff'd, fleec'd and chamois lined, men and youth's lambs' wool do., Cashmere and Lapland do., fleec'd and chamois lin'd Berlin do.; lambs wool and merino half hose, ladies' lambs' wool, merino, worsted and mohair hose; men's best quality single and double-breasted merino and lambs wool shirts; lambs' wool and merino Drawers woolen cravats and comforters, Thibet tie cravats for travelling; 7-4 and 8-4 Highland Shawls, fill'd centre and Indiana do.; lace and blonde gauze Veils, gauze scarfs, China crape Handkerchiefs, furniture and rug Fringes, silk braids, Brighton, Warsaw and other fancy silk and satin Stocks; sewing silks and threads, best India rubber and common Braces; *Mackintosh & Co's India-rubber Cloaks and Capes*; 6-4 patent INDIA-RUBBER CLOTH—*SILKS* consisting of black and fancy Gro de Naples, best silk Velvets, bonnet plush, plain and embossed Persians, Ducape and India *Pongee Handkerchiefs*, gauze, lutestring and belt Ribbons, black velvet do., silk purses and purse silk cords, best quality 4-4 and 5-4 black Crapes, black Bombasines—*FURS* consisting of REAL ERMINE MUFFS with Capes and Boas to match, real Sable Muffs and Boas to match, Siberian squirrel, sable gill and common black Muffs with Boas, lynx do., swansdown Ruffs and white rabbit Operas, Rabbit skins prepared for wearing on the breast, French sable and lustered Fitch GENTLEMEN'S BOAS, best black Crimea skins, Canada and Yankee Caps, men's and youth's hair seal scull caps.—LINENS, consisting of best Shirtings, Lawns, Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Nursery Diapers, Diaper and Hocaback Towelings, Sheetings, common and double Damask Table Linens, Damask Napkins and Tray Cloths, stair carpet covering, fine black and brown Hollands, Ducks, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Subscriber's usual reduced prices, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash only.

P. DUFF.

TAKE NOTICE

That unless those that stand indebted to the late firm of H. & E. Jarvis and lately carried on by the subscriber, come forward and arranges their different accounts immediately they will be put in the hands of Professional persons for collection.

ELIZA JARVIS.

Place of residence Capt. LAW'S.

St. Andrews, January 1, 1838. 1tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Joseph Sparks late of St. George in the County of Charlotte deceased are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date to the subscriber for adjustment and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ROBERT SPARKS.
Administrator.

All or any papers or accounts respecting the said estate may be left with S. H. Whitlock Esq the Attorney for the said estate at his Office in St. George.

St. George, 19th December 1837. 49tm.

THE SAINT JOHN
HOTEL

Will be opened for public accommodation on Thursday next the 22d inst.

This House, formerly known as the Masonic Hall, has lately been completely fitted up and furnished, and every arrangement made for the comfort and convenience of Travellers.

Good stables are attached to the Hotel, and careful grooms will be in attendance.

Books for the Eastern and Western Stages will be kept at the bar; and horses and carriages will be furnished at short notice.

CYRUS STOCKWELL.
Manager.

Nov. 18, 1837. 46zi.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Mr. Turner Brownrigg, late of the parish of St. Patrick in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within six months from this date, to the Subscriber for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

BETSY BROWNRIGG.
Sole Executrix.

St. Patrick, Sept. 21. 1837. 37tu.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. JOHN WREN late of St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte-Block and Pump Maker, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to either of the Subscribers, for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to the same.

THOMAS WREN, *Administrator*,
ISABELLA WREN, *Administratrix*

St. Andrews, Nov. 11, 1837. 44tm

ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN
MAIL STAGE.

RUNS both ways, three times each week, leaving St-Andrews on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and Carleton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in one day.—Fare each way TWENTY FIVE SHILLINGS.

WAY FARES.

From St. Andrews to Magaguadavic,	7s. 6d.
From Magaguadavic to New River,	6 3
From New River to Musquash,	6 3
From Musquash to Carleton,	6 3

Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews at Mrs. M'LEARY'S, and in St. John at the HOTEL Careful and experienced drivers have been engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

This line connects with the United States Mail line at Robinstown, from which a Stage starts every morning at 9 o'clock for the Westward. Travellers taking this route will proceed with no impediment or delay in getting to any part of the United States.

L. L. COPELAND.
Agent for the Proprietors

St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1837. 48an

On Consignment

Ex Schooner "ELIZA ANN" from Halifax.

10 PUNS. Jamaica RUM; 14 hogsheads Porter and Ale.

Ex schr. "JAM" from St John,

20 hhds Molasses, 10 bags Coffee, 1 bale slops.

Ex schr "EMILY" from Boston,

400 bags best yellow Indian Meal, 20 dozen corn brooms, 5 kegs 16 hand Tobacco.

In STORE——60 brls. Canada Pork, 20 brls. Nova Scotia do., 20 brls Beef, 15 Puns. Jamaica Rum, 1 butt Scotch Whisky, 200 brls Hamburgh Flour, 5 pipes and 20 quarter casks white Wine, 2 hhds Port, hhds Brandy and Gin, All of which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash or good paper.

JAMES BOYD

St. Andrews, 4th Jan. 1838.

BLANK FORMS
FOR SALE AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE,
AND PRINTED TO ORDER.

SUPREME COURT.

Subpœna; Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writ Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and Notice of set off.

COMMON PLEAS

Summary process, bailable and non bailable; Executions, Ca. Sa's. and Fi Fas blanks.

MAGISTRATES.

Summons, Subpœna, Ticket, Juror's summons, Witness subpœna, Defendants bond, Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint warrant-commi tal & discharge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEED of land; Warranty deed; Letter of administration; Letter of appraisement Confined debtors notice for maintenance, and or discharge. Indentures. Bond to pay money, To enter up judgment. Timber Land petitions.

THE STANDARD.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance; Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS

St. Andrews,	Mrs. S. Connick,	*Waweg*
	Mr. R. Purvis,	*Chamcook*
St. Stephen,	Mr. W. Campbell,	*Salt Water*
	J. M'Allister Esq.	*Milltown*
St. James,	Mr. D. Barber,	*Oak Hill.*
St. David,	Trist. Moore Esq.	*Denn Mills*
	Jas. Brown Esq.	*Tower Hill.*
	Mrs. Chalmers,	*Oak Bay*
St. Patrick,	Mr. David Turner,	*Becabec.*
	Mr. John M'Gill,	*Digdeguash.*
St. George,	Mr John Rogers,	*Lower Falls*
	Mr. S. L. Blake,	*Upper Falls*
Pennfield,	Joshua Knight Esq.	*Knights Mills*
Grand Manan,	Willard Fisher Esq	*Wm. Cove*
St. John,	D. M'Millan Esq.	
Richibucto,	W. J. Layton Esq	
Miramichi,	A. D. Sheriff Esq	
Bathurst,	Joseph Reid Esq.	
Fredericton,	Mr. F. Beverley.	
Halifax	Mr. Wm. Grant	
Calais	Thomas Brewer,	

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

TERMS.

18s. a year, delivered in town or country
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written orders, or till forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under
Each repetition of Do
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d p
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d
Advertising by the year as may be a

(From our Correspondent.)

FREDERICTON, M

A masquerade of gratitude and fi is all the go here at present. A cl trait painter has lately come among has conjured up a love for the fine a has exuberated in the most ineffab strations of devotion to the chief el cultivated life, and of those hig feelings, which like butter breaki stirabout, glow and shine and down. So no one long ago said "ariem" and he must have had a peep into futurity who said it, for applies most beautifully to this plac ple, for as Martial has further said varba locant."

The wise men of the long robe continently become *Solicitors* and Chief Justice Chipman to submit gills to the plastic powers of Mr. H pencil may convey to posterity som of the outward man who has labour to burthen futurity with the contin his useless race. Had I any infl I would suggest the addition of hi sociation with the full fed count the Yankee graduate, and depict ing his veto to a bill for the pro New Brunswick; and in the bac the figure of truth drawing aside of humbug and displaying the time holding his glass nearly run the fruits of prosperity vigorously up through the exhausted sand. his Lorenzo de Medici, imputed cause of the reformation to the i ideas of Michael Angelo who le 10th into the prodigious expense o Cathedral and the Sistine Chapel, be hoped that Mr. Holt's genius ardent and be content to exhau the obese textures of Baillie, W and Stephen White, without inter the future fate of Fredericton and Court Houses. Hey day! what c My fears are happily allayed, fo young Barristers, doctors and mi dragged old daddy Somerville int of Mr. Holt and put him on the that artist. Well, I am pleased The reverend doctor is a fine old an accomplished scholar, and I a good man:—altho' he picked creed in old Aberdeen, and has fully to the "Jure divino" in state always and at all times pr former. He should be painted ter fore finger on a clause of the Anne. "And yet another," as say. I forget precisely where I an ingenious illustration of the "all ape all," but I think it is in drews, or perhaps in Roderic at all events I would recommend bury that reads this, to hunt th works for the passage, and even not find it, you will find hundre worth cart loads of the namby p modern novels. Yes "all ape a have it strongly and clearly and demonstrated here. The senste the bar, and the bar is aped by munching urchins of the gram who have inflicted on poor H perpetuity of his lanthorn mand dence of the starvation to whic so long been accustomed. Ma masters took this kind of reve cotemporaries by painting in future boast of the Louvie, the I other celebrated galleries in Eu think the youngsters have erred ing the pedagogue's picture to some enduring temple, always patronage of the "curators bis."

One good thing I hope will re wonderful sun-burst on the emp arts—it will tend to diffuse a ta spect for the elegancies of life scene of humility to the magnate who, while they gaze on the ma ments of the pencil, will uncon the degradation of mere luck o compared with the noble attrib and mind.

You will see that the Exec are working earnestly for the r the people—But the Crown L not yet drilled into obedience a To the notification of sales &c. advertisement,) but you may hard and never find the object The omission of several tracts ty shews palpable negligence, more to be regretted, for altho' i to you, it is too minute in de the eye of our respected Gover friends of their country Mes Johnstone and Shore.

I have been frank and fre tle, and shall continue to be s I write It is time to rend threat off the shoulders of desp "haud up your arm, and tell fore them a'."

The St. John Sacred Mus organized a few months ago, persons in this city, who stat ther for the purpose of mutu in the theory and practice of

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Original issues in *Poor Condi*
Best copy