

NEW GOODS.

at St. John, the Sub
ed on consignment th
articles.
Cloths, Hunter Kerseys
le colours, Antwerp stripes
article; Emmetts a large
Printed Cottons in great
unbleached hings in great
of all descriptions, Jeans,
and Granddrills, Manchester
tions. Hats, Boots, Shoes,
ing Paper, Quills, Lines,
rockery-ware, Paints and
or Glass, Putty.

1836.
Rum, proof 22.
flavoured Demarara.
ar, Coffee, Starch, Blue
ass, Crockery &c. &c.
JAMES BOYD
th May 1836.

PRICE.
to Mary Chalmers
notified that unless their
on or before the 1st of
intending leaving the Pro-
Autumn, will be put into
rney for collection.

PRICE.
being duly Licensed
to first day of May next,
and Commission Room
Town of Saint George,
fully receive, and punctu-
Consignments he may
NANCY MORRISAN.
March 1836.

PRICE.
ing demands against the
the late Samuel Connick
Andrews, Farmer, decea-
to render in the same to
adjustment within twelve
date and all persons in-
estate are requested to
ment to.

PRICE.
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the late Samuel Connick
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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836	SUN.	MOON.	High
OCT	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
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27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31

Mean Equation—Watch slow 10 minutes.

ATTENTION! LOOK HERE.

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

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

Groceries &c.

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

Liquors.

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

Paints &c.

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

Family Medicines &c.

- Consisting of—Epsom salts, rhubarb, cas-
ter oil, seneca, Davenport's pills, opodeldoc,
British oil, pink roots, liquorice, eye water,
cream of tartar, sulphur, magnesia, piers,
paregoric, flag root, snake root, caraway
seed, arrow root, emetics, and warm powders
assorted to all ages, adhesive plaster, court
do, nutmegs, root ginger, smelling bottles,
saleratus, saled oil, 4 do. phials, snuff-boxes
assorted, shaving soap of all kinds.

Tools &c.

- 5 casks assorted spikes, 5 do nails 20d, 10d
8d 6d and 4d, brads and tacks of all kinds,
6 doz. plain iron assorted sizes, 6 do. chis-
sels assorted, 2 doz. gouges assorted sizes,
3 sets of Joiners and Cabinet makers chi-
sels, 12 sets of cast steel trimmers, 6 sets of
cast steel center bits, 4 doz. masons trowels,
assorted, 1 doz. cast steel mowing knives,
1 dozen cast steel mill saws, pit saws, and
14 cut saws, 2 doz. buck saws framed, 2
doz. do. blades, circular saws all sizes, 12
doz. do. steel gimlets all sizes, Carpenter's
squares and planes of all kinds, spoke shaves,
spirit levels, Joiner's pencils, bench axes,
Cooper's adzes, 6 doz. hammers, 6 doz.
stock locks, cast butts all sizes, 54 gross
screws assorted sizes, 2 doz. oil stones as-
sorted, bolts and latches of all kinds, patent
sawed hatchets, patent brad awls, compass-
es, pincers, braces and bits, mill files as-
orted, 12 doz. Cabinet Makers knobs assorted,
sugar tongs, knives and forks assorted, wait-
ers, snuffers and trays, tumbler, fire irons.

Britannia Metal.

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

Cutlery.

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

Cast Metal.

- Smoothing Irons assorted, tea kettles and
iron ware assorted.

Sundries.

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

Books and Stationery.

- Consisting of foolscap and letter paper as

SAINT ANDREWS

ST. ANDREW,
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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

HISTORY.

SECTION OF THE ENGLISH SUCCESSION.

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

Dry Goods.

- 150 Pieces bleached and unbleached Sheet-
ings and Shirtings, 24 Pieces apron check,
and Homspuns, 30 pcs. elegant pattern twil-
ed and Printed Cottons, 40 pcs. Gingham,
all colours a new and elegant article 300 yds.
all colours a new and elegant article 300 yds.
Diaper and Damask table cloths, 1 doz. table
covers ass'd colours, 6 pcs. fine linen sheeting
and shirting, 36 pcs. silk, cotton and gingham
Handkerchiefs of all colors and patterns, 3
Children's picture hanks, 30 pcs. turnure prints
and linings all colors, 30 pcs. jacquet, Book,
plain and figured muslins and Cambricks,
Ladies elegant fancy, swiss, and muslin dress-
es, do. fancy silk dresses all colours, 1 doz.
pcs. plane and figured Merinos, 1 1-2 doz.
Italian crape shawls, 3 doz. Cotton shawls
ass'd, 1 Doz. elegant fancy neck ties, 6 doz.
Ladies and misses elegant figured muslin
collars and Handkerchiefs, 4 doz. amber
pocket handkerchiefs, 1 doz. Black lace veils
200 yds. Lace ass'd 2 doz. thread edging
Black crapes, 3 doz. Ladies and Misses Mus-
lin capes, 50 Pieces of the most fashionable
Ribbons, Umbrellas and Parasols, 12 pieces
elegant Vesting, sewing silk and twist all col-
ours, 12 doz. Ladies, misses, and Gentlemen's
white and colored kid gloves, 30 lbs. thread
assorted colours, Paste board, Bonnet Wire,
2 doz. Gentlemen's India Rubber & web
pantaloon straps, 30 doz. Ladies, misses, and
gentlemen's socks and stockings, assorted,
Osnaburg, Canvas and padding, 6 gross Cot-
ton Balls white and col'd, 6 lbs. Sewing cot-
ton white and col'd, white Counterpanes,
White dimity, children's Belts, velvet Rib-
bons ass'd, 300 yds. bed ticking, bed Quilts,
silver wire tooth Brushes, dressing combs,
pocket combs, white, black and pink tapes,
ass'd 20 pcs. superfine black, blue, Invisable
gown. London mixed, Brown & drab, broad
Cloths and Cassimers, 4 pcs. feathered angle,
Brown angle, and drab Buckskins, 2 pcs.
Shamrock, and Scotch Plaid, black Union,
Brown Hollands, and black Hollands, 8 pcs.
red, white, and green Flannels, Salisbury
Flannels, white Kersey, gentlemen's ready
made clothes, Carpeting, corded muslins, pink
and Scarlet Moreens, do Peleese Cottons, ivory
combs, ladies buff and blue aprons, silk and
worsted hks. Chintz Binding, carpet Bind-
ing, carpet Bags, 1 gross window sizes, 1
doz. gentlemen's and boys Hats, ass'd sizes,
1 doz. glazed do., 1 doz. childrens velvet
caps, 2 doz. looking glasses ass'd, Crockery
and Glass ware, window Glass 7x9 8x10
10x12 & 12x16, Bobbin and black Gal-
loon, 3 doz. black belts ass'd black Velvet,
1 box containing 15 doz. fancy flowers, 1
gross candle ornaments, gentlemen's pocket-
books, The Ware of all kinds,

Also on hand for sale.

- 300,000 feet second quality Deals.

10,000 acres of excellent Timber Land,
on which are two first rate saw mills, 5000
acres, of Farming Lands in lots to suit pur-
chasers, Plans and location of above property
will be shown by the subscriber and terms of
Payment made easy.

TYLER P. SHAW.

St. George, August 16, 1836.

NEW STORE.

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

THE ARTICLES CONSIST OF.

- Black brown and Olive Broadcloths, Mole skin,
Canvas, and Padding, black and brown Holland,
bleached and unbleached Cottons, fill'd middle
Shawls, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, French Ginc-
hams, Regattas, Cottons, worsted and plain, saracenit
linings, red, blue, and white flannels, Linen and
cotton Diapers, scuth, Hollands, Boys cloth caps,
Verond and cotton Handkerchiefs, white and colored
Kid Gloves, Fancy silk Hosi, white and colored
Cotton do. muslin and chamois Dresses, Chamois
handkerchiefs, a handsome assortment of Fancy
Bonnets, white & colored stays, Ladies lacing shoes,
Gentlemen's Kid and Berlin Gloves, black Lace
and blood gauze Veils, black and fancy silk Hand-
kerchiefs, pin and figured Muslins, Quillings and
Edgings, and a great assortment of other goods too
numerous to innumerate. A further supply ex-
pected immediately, all of which will be sold at reduced
prices, for Cash.

St. Andrews June 1st 1836.

RUM

Punchroom High Proof, coloured Demer-
ra RUM, received per Ann. For sale by
JAMES RAIT.

St. Andrews, 20th April, 1836.

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John	departs— Mon. Wed. and Frida	at 2 p. m.
	arrives— Tuesdays and Saturday	at 12 a. m.
St. Stephens	departs— Tuesdays and Thursdays	at 16 a. m.
	arrives— Wednesdays and Fridays	at 5 p. m.
U. States	departs— Mondays Wed. Fridays	at 10 a. m.
	arrives— Mondays Wed. Fridays	at 2 p. m.

Geo. FRED. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

It was the fortune of the Duke of York to die in battle before he could make good his right. But his son Edward, in 1460, succeeded in displacing Henry IV. and in cutting off his posterity, so that the house of Lancaster became extinct. This Edward IV. died in 1482, leaving two children, one of whom was proclaimed king, under the title of Edward V. It is well known, however, that the young prince had not reigned more than two months, when he and his younger brother were smothered in the tower by order of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, who became King under the title of Richard III.

During Richard's reign, the real heir of the crown was the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Edward the IV.; and even although this person has been out of the way, there would have still interposed the two children of the Duke of Clarence, Richard's eldest brother. Richard reigned two years in spite of the imperfections of his title; and it was not to the true heir that his crown ultimately fell. The friends of the house of York found themselves obliged in order to oppose the usurper with any effect, to coalesce with the remains of the Lancastrian party, who now looked to Henry Earl of Richmond as inheriting the pretensions of that branch of the royal house.

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

Notwithstanding this imperfect title, Henry VII. reigned in his own right for many years, and even became a kind of landmark in the English succession, precluding all collateral pretensions, and pointed as to the fountain of his right by many succeeding claimants. His son Henry VIII., who was an unquestionable title, but only through his mother the daughter of Edward IV.—His successors Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth were both legitimate claimants, and so was the next monarch, James I. (VI. of Scotland), whose descent from Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII., or we should rather say of his consort Elizabeth rendered him a claimant of the issue of Henry VII., the true Lancastrian pretensions, through Jane, daughter of the Duke of Somerset, who was the mother of his ancestor James II., of Scotland; but they had the same sinister bar as those of Henry VII.

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

Till the extinction of the posterity of James II. in 1808, by the death of Cardinal York, the title to the crown upon the principle of primogeniture lay unquestionably in that family. It then centred in the posterity of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. This lady married Philip Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XVI., by whom she had a daughter, Anne Marie, married to Amadeus II., King of Sardinia, and who became the mother of Charles Emanuel III. We are unable to trace this family any farther with accuracy; we believe owing to the operation of the Salic law in Sardinia, the representation of the Princess Henrietta does not now rest with the occupant of the throne, but with some noble Italian family.

Failing the descendants of Henrietta, the succession to the throne upon the ordinary principle would next come to the descendants of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James I., of Great Britain. This princess, who was born at Falkland, in 1593, married Frederick V., elector palatine of the Rhine, by whom she had thirteen children. Two of her sons, Maurice and Rupert, distinguished themselves as commanders in the army of their uncle Charles I. during the civil war. Her eldest son was Charles Lewis, elector palatine, whose daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, was the second wife of that same Duke of Orleans who had married for his first the Princess Henrietta, daughter of Charles I., and who thereby became the ancestor of the Sardinian line. The Duchess of Orleans was a woman distinguished for plainness of appearance, and for natural talent, the latter of which she transmitted to her son, the Regent Orleans. The line is now represented by Louis Philippe of Orleans, King of the French, who strange to say, in the Sardinian line, would inherit a title to the throne of Great Britain upon the common principles of succession.

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

One observation must force itself on every one who makes inquiries into the genealogy of the royal family—namely, how many branches of the trees have become withered and extinct, while others are as remarkable for their fruitfulness; the main line of the house of Stuart existed till 1808. How strange to consider, that during two hundred years before that, only two persons of the royal family had any posterity which have reached our own times—namely, the Princesses Henrietta and Elizabeth. But for the existence of an offspring from one or other of these persons we should have to search for a claimant of the English throne in the posterity of the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VII., now perhaps extended throughout the whole of the English nobility, while the nearest heir to that of Scotland would be the Duke of Hamilton, descended from a daughter of James II., who died in 1160. In the latter there are only, during nearly four hundred years, two persons of the royal house who have been the representatives down to our own time. The representatives hold good in some of our noble families; we believe the claimant of the Marischal peerage in Scotland traces back his descent from the main line for about the same time with the Duke of Hamilton, all the intermediate persons being unrepresented. It would thus appear that whole families, which at one time looked flourishing, became afterwards a blank in our population. We have heard of several instances of the fact in the middle classes: of one family, in particular which was very numerous two centuries ago, in Ayrshire, and whose name is now borne by one male person in the district. The fact if it could be established, would not prove, as some may think, a fallacy in the Malthusian calculations. It would rather be favourable to that peculiar view of the human race; for what does it show but that only a small part of those who are born, find room in our old straitened communities to leave an extended posterity.