SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1836. *Number* 42.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836	SUN		MOON		High
SEP.	rises h m	sets h m	rises h m	sets h m	water h m
Fri 8	5 24	6 36	9 33		2 15
Sat 9	5 25	6 35	10 45		3 —
Sun 10	5 26	6 34	10 44		4 —
Mon 11	5 27	6 33	11 30		5 10
Tue 12	5 28	6 32	morn.		6 30
Wed 13	5 29	6 31	0 25		7 45
Thu 14	5 30	6 30	1 26		8 40

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr 2nd. 9h 1 P M — First Qr 17th 11h 33m P M
New — 10th 8h 32 P M — Full 24th 7h 36m P M
Mean Equation—Watch slow 2 minutes.

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John *departs* Mon. Wed. and Frids at 3 P. M.
arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays 12 A. M.

St. Stephen, *departs*— Tuesd. and Thursdays at 10 A. M.
arrives— Wednesday and Fridays at 3 P. M.

U. States, *departs*— Monday Wed. Frids at 10 A. M.
arrives— Monday Wed. Frids at 2 P. M.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL
Post Master

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER *respectfully announces the arrival Ex Barque "AVA" from Liverpool direct and "Aidecamp" via St. John, of his Spring Goods* among which may be found the following articles.

BLACK, blue, & Mulberry broad Cloths,
Drab & Brown Kersemeres & Buckskins,
Fancy Silk Cashmere & Marcelles Vesting,
"Chrysty's" superfine Hats,
Do. cloth Caps,
Dunstable & Devon Bonnets,
Tissue Berlin ditto,
Childrens Spanish & flat Hats,
Col'd and black Gros de Naples,
Silk and satin stocks,
Black and white Satin, col'd ditto,
Fig'd & plain Peisians,
Satin Lutestring & Gauze Ribbons,
Full'd silk & merino Shawls,
Silk and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Ladies and Gents. French Kid Gloves,
Ditto Silk and Berlin do
White and col'd Jean Stays,
Ladies Kid and Pranella Shoes,
Irish Linens and long Lawn,
French and Scotch Cambric,
Fashionable Prints and Ginghams,
Muslin dresses and aprons,
Swiss, mull, jaconet, and book Muslins
Printed book Muslin for window blinds
Lace, Bobbinetts, Quillings &c.
Black lace Veils; Black and col'd Gauze ditto
Bleached and unbleached Cottons,
Furniture Prints and Glazed Cambric,
Crimson and blue Damask.
Do. do. Worsted Fringe,
Linen and Cotton Tick,
Table Lined Huckaback Toweling &c.
Osnaburgh, brown & black Holland,
Umbrellas and Parrasols,

A general assortment of *Hosiery, Hardabeshery, Haberdashery, Cutlery. Perfumery, China, Earthen and Glassware.* T. TURNER

St Andrews, 25th May 1836

NOTICE

WHOEVER has any good claim upon the Estate of James Parkinson, Merchant, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same for adjustment, within three months from date, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make an early payment to

MARY PARKINSON, *Executrix.*
JOHN PARKINSON, } *Executors.*
JOHN McMASTER, }

St. Andrews, N. B. 13th July, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of John Milliken late of St. Stephen, merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers within three months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

S. MILLIKEN, *Executrix.*
ALEX. CAMPBELL, *Executor.*

St. Stephen, June 28, 1836

FOR SALE.

Now landing from Brig "Dairymple" from Newcastle

290 chalds. round Coal,
100 kegs best Newcastle white lead 56lb each
208 canisters do do, do 28lb each
112 do do do do 14lb each
60 do black paints 12lb each
45 do green do 21lb each
38 do blue do 16lb each
42 kegs yellow do 14lb each
30 do red do 18lb each
1 Hhd. boiled Oil, 1 do unboiled Oil,

which will be sold wholesale or retail for cash or approved paper.

W. BABCOCK & SON.

10th June, 1836. (wm)

NEW STORE.

PATRICK DALY

BEGS leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and its vicinity, that he has commenced a general DRY GOODS and FANCY BUSINESS, in that store lately occupied by Mr. Henry Whitlock, between Miss Jarvis's and Mr. James Brennan's, and has received an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Among which are

Rich Chinde and fill'd centre Shawls, Rock spun, Crape and Cotton do. plain and figured Gro. de Naples silk and cotton Velvets, silk Stockings, rich lace angle and embroidered Hose, lace and muslin Pellerines and Collars, Ladies Fancy do Blond Lace Veils, do. Scarfs, thread and gymp Laces and Edgings, Ladies Tossils of various colours, Bobinets and Quillings, Challes and Muslin Dresses, Artificial Flowers, Parasols, Ladies and Children's Gloves, Stays, Ladies and Gents. silk Hdkfs. Gents. fancy Stocks, superfine black and coloured CLOTHS, Cassimere, Buckskins, Orleans Plaid, Moleskins, Cantoons, Jeans, Brown Holland, ready made Clothing, London Vests in great variety, Tailors Trimmings, Irish Linnen and long Lawns plain and twilled printed Cottons, Checks of all descriptions, Diapers, Table Cloths and Covers, ditto mats, Tortoise-shell Combs, fancy straw Bonnets, childrens fancy straw Hats, ditto fancy Caps, Ladies and childrens shoes and Boots, small pictures in frames, PERFUMERY, JEWILLERY, Beaver Silk and Gossamer Hats, Brass and Steel Fire Irons and Groceries, with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate

The above will be sold at very reduced prices for cash.

Saint Andrews, June 8, 1836.

MEMOIRS OF HENRY MORE SMITH,

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER,

CONTAINING an account of his extraordinary and surprising adventures in this and the neighboring Provinces, and subsequently in the United States,—by WALTER BATES, Esquire. The Work to be well got up, and to contain about 400 pages, 12mo. Price to Subscribers, 2s. 6d.

Subscriptions received at the Standard Office, St. Andrews.

St. John, May, 1836,

The following extracts are from a Pamphlet just published in London, entitled:—

REPORT
FROM THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE
TIMBER DUTIES

(not Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed.)
1836.

It will be perceived that this so-called "report" is a clever piece of ridicule, exposing the absurd arguments of the supporters of the Baltic interests. It is thought by some that the subject is too grave to be treated in this familiar species of satire: but ridicule is a powerful engine, and may accomplish more than plain argument could among those who are not enabled to approach the subject with sound information.

"The present regulation of the duties on timber seems to have arisen from the vices of our whole commercial system, which founded upon the erroneous principle of protection, and defended only by the fallacy, of having worked well and the country's flourishing under it, calls loudly for revision and alteration. The destruction of every monopoly, whether of individuals, companies, or kingdoms, entire equality of competition, as well with neighbouring nations as among ourselves, and perfect freedom of trade throughout the world, are now received as axioms and the very elements of political economy, and never fail of carrying conviction to every unprejudiced mind, which considers them in their true light of enabling consumers to buy at the cheapest market. That which is cheapest to the individual is of course cheapest to the nation which is composed of individuals. The instance of contraband goods may be cited as a striking illustration of this; and as the smuggler has been vouched to prove the necessity, so also may he exemplify the philosophy, of a liberal system of commerce; for free trade and fair trade, in principle as well as name, seem to bear the same analogy, the one to the industry as the other to the revenues of society. Now, since the cheapest market is that where the cost of production is least, the inevitable tendency of free trade must be to equalize wages, profits, and taxes throughout the world, for upon these the cost of production depends; and as on these also depends what share of the comforts of life shall be distributed, and what revenues raised among the producers, it is evident that the richer, more populous, and more highly taken a nation is, the more has it to gain by free trade.

After this the next step for your Committee was to trace out the origin and descent of another nuisance peculiar to Timber, the production or propagation of certain vermin, which have been generally imputed to the wood of the Colonies. On the other hand it has been urged, that as those insects were known in the United Kingdom long before the Colonial Timber Trade began, they must, if imported in wood, have been brought over in that of the Baltic, some of which having been cut on the river *Bug* seems to have transmitted to them a name from the place of nativity. Upon further investigation, however, it appears to your Committee that these creatures are sometimes found in all descriptions of Timber, both of Baltic and Colonial, though each seems infested with a different species; the kind peculiar to the Baltic being most mild, agreeable, and insinuating character, commonly called *Humbugs*; while that under which the Colonial labours is of a very monstrous and frightful description, denominated *Bugbears*. Abundant evidence has been adduced to prove this latter the principal cause of the complaints against *dry rot*, while the former, on the other hand, are found to be a useful and very necessary stimulus, to the advocates of free trade and reciprocity. Your Committee forbear to expatiate on the manifest superiority in this respect of Baltic over Colonial Timber. Suffice it to say, that though the Colonial seems to be very extensively employed in His Majesty's Dock Yards, and in most of public buildings, it is sufficiently evident that Baltic Timber only can have been used in the new Office of Trade, from which all that is truly liberal in our law of commerce and navigation has emanated. And your Committee would therefore suggest, as a subject for future inquiry, how far it may conduce to the cause of reform in Church and State, if Baltic wood should only be used in the construction of the new houses of Parliament, or at least in that part to be appropriated to the use of the Commons; leaving of course their lordships, if they think proper to appoint a Committee to give Colonial wood a further trial.

Lengths of Deals.—A good deal of contradictory evidence was adduced upon the various lengths of Deals, till your Committee became so perplexed that they resolved to go all lengths; which it will be seen by their resolutions has been done. For as it is the Norwegian deals that come most into competition with the Colonial, both being of nearly the same dimensions, the resolutions of your Committee have made an alteration of no less than £7 19s 2d a great bounty in favour of Norwegian over Colonial Deals.

New means of employment in lieu of the Timber Trade.—Your Committee, however, as already announced, have discovered a new source of employment for British shipping and one which alone is like to engage whatever amount of tonnage is transferred from the Colonial Timber Trade. This discovery and employment, your Committee now beg leave to promulgate, is THE LOBSTER TRADE; a trade, which if not originating, has been greatly developed and encouraged, by the reciprocity Treaties, and at present offers the most flattering prospects to the shipping interest, and the maritime power of the empire. It is true, that the hopes held out by his Majesty's Ministers, when this measure was brought forward in 1831, of an increased employment for British shipping in the coal trade, proved fallacious; but those hopes, it may be said were founded on over sanguine predictions for the future, rather than experience of the past. Such is by no means the case in the present instance.—Here all is as clear and certain, as the nature of such questions admits. The subjoined extracts from the evidence of Robert Carter, Esquire, are of too great interest not to be here inserted; they will be found to exhibit the origin and progress, the present condition and future prospects, of this new trade, in a very distinct and remarkable point of view.

The carrying trade with Norway.—It is to our intercourse with Norway that we are indebted for this invaluable support of the maritime wealth and supremacy of the British empire now found in the LOBSTER TRADE, and this circumstance has principally induced your committee to propose such an alteration in the duties upon Deals, as will, by the acknowledgement of all parties, transfer almost the whole of the Deal trade to Norway, in preference not only to the Colonies, but also to Russia, Prussia, and even Sweden, with which countries our trade in lobsters is not yet in so flourishing a condition. In consequence, your Committee hope in time entirely to do away with that antiquated system and policy, of which this kingdom has so long been reproached with the continuance, that the difficulty of a change has even become a bye-word, and been embodied in the proverb, "*Fleas are not lobsters*;" which also your Committee have found an unceasing impediment to their objects in the present inquiry.

Further provision for the ship-owners.—There is, however, for the ship-owners, another source of consolation and provision, and this, the only one consistent with sound principles of trade, is derived from a combination of the doctrine of the *transfer of capital*, with its profound and scientific division, already mentioned, into "*fixed*" and "*floating*." "There is the owner with his *fixed* capital, the ship, and the *floating* capital required to fit it for sea. If the condition of preserving the *fixed* capital is the incurring an annual loss on the *floating* capital; it were better for the owner to sacrifice his *fixed* capital at once, and turn his *floating* capital into some profitable employment."

European Intelligence.

"That part of the stamp duties bill which refers to the taxes on newspapers, is passing thro' the Commons, and the 1st September has been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the day for beginning on a new plan of a penny tax on each newspaper. I would recommend him however, not "to hallo until he be out of the wood," as it is not improbable that the Lords will throw such obstacles in the passing of the bill, as will render it impossible to become a law this session."

I think that the Ministers are becomeing less popular, than they were a month or two ago. The plan lately brought into the House of Commons for Ecclesiastical Reform, has much contributed to this state of feeling.—This bill under it professes to reform the abuses of the church, in reality does nothing. It makes some changes in minor matters, but most invidiously leaves the bishops and archbishops nearly as they were. Ministers have given their support to this shameful measure, and for no better reason than that no other bill will receive the support of the bishops in the upper House. All honest reformers think that such truckling legislation ought to be rejected by upright independent statesmen. They ought to fling themselves on the people for support, and there is not a doubt that the support would be cordially and readily given. The probability that a dissolution of Parliament will take place in the course of next session, is gaining ground. The Lords will as certainly reject Irish Municipal Reform, in four months as they have done it now, and then ministers must then either dissolve or resign. Every thing shows that they are averse to the latter, so that a dissolution is thought probable. Fought to have mentioned that the Tories were waiting for some split between the Whigs and Radicals. The union of these two parties can keep the Tories out, but the slightest difference between them would give the Tories the vantage ground.

LONDON, July 22, 1836.

I have little to communicate, having written at length a few days ago.

It is generally credited that France will interfere at once, in favor of the Queen's party in Spain, unless the contest be terminated by the marriage of Don Carlos' son with his cousin, the baby Queen of Spain.

All foreigners in the military service of Greece are to be discharged forthwith: they will be allowed funds to carry them home, or the option of settling in Greece, as civilians.

Charles Kemble's eldest son (John) is to be editor of a radical newspaper to be started in London by Mr. T. W. Beaumont, M. P.

You may now go from London to Paris for *nine* shillings: so much for the good effects of competition.

Ellen Tree has been *very* ill—but is now recovered, and appears this evening, at the Haymarket, as *Julia* [!!] in the School for Scandal.

The *Bons Gens* (of Paris) remarks that since the conclusion of Alibeau's trial the King comes to Paris only at a late hour at night, always escorted by a party of cavalry, and that he remains in the capital but an hour or two.

O'Connell has been entertained by the Radicals of Rochester, at a public dinner.—The rent in England already amounts to £7000! He calculated that one farthing per week from one-eighth of the Irish population will make a national rem for Ireland to the amount of £50,000 per annum.

London is particularly dull: nothing new in letters, politics, fashion, or theatricals.

The Ministers are on tickish ground, having quarrelled, on the English Church Bill, with the Home section of the Commons.

Jerrold has written a new serio-comic burletta—produced at the Strand Theatre, and called *The Bill Sticker*, or an Old House in the City.—It is full of wit: sometimes forced,—but always amusing. Hammond is the Bill sticker.

Drury Lane Theatre is not yet taken—Bunn will have it—if he can.

Rice has made a decided hit at the Surrey Theatre—he can command his own terms at any London Theatre. At the Surrey he has $75 a week, exclusive of benefits. A new piece called *O Hush*, or the Wergmany Kuppils, has been written for him, and it is capital,—fun first, last, and in the middle.

A most animated debate took place last night incidentally in the Commons, on the subject of the Agricultural Committee. The facts are as follows. The Marquis of Chandos, at the beginning of the session, brought on his annual motion relative to the Agricultural distress. The government were anxious for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the causes of this distress. The Committee was appointed and has been busily occupied in hearing evidence up to the present time. When every one was impatient to see the report on this important matter, we were astounded at learning that the committee had determined that no report should be made, but that the evidence only should be laid before the House. Yesterday Lord Darlington enquired in the House, if any reasons were to be assigned for such a singular determination, and was informed by Lord Howick (Earl Grey's Son) that he believed not. Lord Howick added that he in common with the other members of the government were exceedingly surprised at the conduct of the Committee. The debate then began, and it came out that the Marquess of Chandos and Sir Jas. Graham, had been the movers of the non-report scheme, and that Sir R. Peel had abetted them. A report as is usual in Committees, had been drawn up by the chairman, but had been rejected by a great majority of those present, 25 in number, 18 of whom were county members. Told, John Russell spoke firmly and well on the subject, he declared that he had been most anxious to have a report, particularly on the great subjects connected with agriculture, viz. the currency question, the tithes question, and the poor laws. As the Committee had not given in a report, he, as well as every thinking man must come to the conclusion, that the evidence did not bear out the Marquess of Chandos and his followers in their often repeated declaration, that parliament alone could aid the agricultural interest. The fact was that the landlords should reduce their rents, and then agricultural distress would at first be lessened, and would finally cease.

GLEANINGS IN HUSBANDLY.

Agricultural knowledge may be adapted to the rent climates and circumstances. "However different be the natural production of countries, and however necessary it be that the farmer adapt his operations to these differences; yet there are rules and maxims in the art common to the husbandry of all countries and he who is thoroughly acquainted with one good system of practice applicable to any one situation of the former, has the means by an easy analogy, of applying his knowledge to other and similar cases. A person thoroughly trained to practice on the banks of the Tweed would make a good farmer on the banks of the Po or the Ohio. He has received the kind of instruction which is useful under all circumstances, under which they can be applied."—*Professor Rowe.*

Potatoes for Sheep.—"Gen. Murray uses potatoes for fattening sheep as well as for lean stock. He has now 196 fat wethers, that eat very near 1½ bushels of potatoes and 100 weight of hay per diem; it may be reckoned 14 bushels for 200 Sheep. If they have as many potatoes as they will eat, they do not require more than half a pound of hay each per diem.—*Young's Annals, Vol. II. p.* 285

It will be proper in feeding cattle with potatoes, or other roots to give them but a small quantity at first, increasing it by degrees as they become accustomed to that sort of food. It will be better to give a little every day than large messes, once in three or four days or a week.—*Vol. II. p* 57.

Fattening Hogs.—If your object is merely in fattening swine it will be advisable to take time for the process. A farmer, stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society paper, Vol. VI. p. 382, says; "I invariably found that the quantity of food consumed (by fatting hogs,) increased every week, till the animals became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little, and almost all they eat turned to fat. It is, therefore, good policy to make them completely fat, and that can only be done, by giving time."

Salt hay has usually been hurt by lying too long in the swaths. Dr. Dean directs to cook it the next day after it is cut, and carry it in without delaying more then one day, and put a layer of some kind of dry straw between load and load of it in the mow to prevent retaking damage by over heating. The straw contracts so much of its moisture and saltness, that the cattle eat it very freely, and the hay is far better than that made in the common way.

Water Plants.—Water is apparently the medium by which all the matter of nutrition in whatever form is conveyed into the roots of plants, and without which, accordingly, vegetation is never known to take place.—*Low's Elements of Agriculture.*

Seaweed for manure.—Seaweed, consisting of different species of Fucus and other marine plants, is greatly used upon the sea coasts of Great Britain and Ireland as a manure. It is very transient in its effects; but is nevertheless of much value in situations where it can be obtained. The most common method of using it, is to convey it directly to the land and apply it fresh as a top dressing to growing crops. If left in a heap by itself its more soluble parts are exhaled, and a dry fibrous matter alone remains. If it is not applied, therefore, in its recent state it should be formed into a compost with dung, or with a mixture of dung and earth.

Seaweed is chiefly valuable for light and dry soils. It is of less comparative value for the stiffer clays, and hence when a farm has access to it, it is better to apply the seaweed to the stiffer soils on the farm.—*Ib.*

Peat.—Peat is a substance which may be used as a manure, but unless freed of its acid principle it may remain for years exposed to water and air without undergoing decomposition, in which state it can afford no nourishment to plants. Pure peat, should therefore, be made to undergo decomposition before it is applied to the soil. This may be done by long exposure to the air, or by mixing it with quick lime, which decomposes its woody fibre, and forms a kind of compost which, however, is not greatly valued.

TRIAL OF THE DEMPSEYS.—The second trial at Bathurst for the murder of Patrick Parle, resulted in a Verdict of Not Guilty as to Mary and Kitty Dempsey, and Manslaughter against Timothy Dempsey. The Court sentenced the latter to two years imprisonment, to be kept at hard labour. There appears to be a strong feeling in the County of Gloucester against the verdict.—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews Temperance Society was held, in the methodist Chapel on Thursday evening the 1st of September—J. W. Chandler Esq. having taken his place as President of the Society, the meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Duncan Thompson. The Report being then read, the following Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Mr. Geo. Ballentine, and seconded Mr. Robert Stevenson.—That the Report now read be received, and published.

Moved by the Rev. Duncan Thompson and seconded by Mr. Alexander Sime. That the good effects of Temperance Societies already visible, on the morals of the rising generation, should call forth our gratitude to Almighty God, to whom alone, we can ascribe our success; and also, encourage the friends of Temperance to persevere in their labour of love.—

Moved by Mr. John A. Young and seconded by Mr. Chas. Stevenson. That this Society seeing the benefits resulting from the distribution of Temperance Publications, shall take up a collection on this occasion, for the purpose of purchasing tracts and defraying the other expences of the Society.

The last motion was supported, in an Eloquent address, from J. W. Chandler Esquire. The Rules of the Society being then read, and a collection taken up, the meeting was closed, with an accession of 8 members to the Society.

REPORT

It is with feelings of deep and unfeigned gratitude to the alwise disposer of events: that your Committee in submitting the present quarterly Report have to state, that their expectations of success, during the past quarter have been fully realized.

The friends and members of this society are aware that at the last annual meeting an alteration was made in its rules which must be acknowledged by every man, who gives the subject due consideration, has placed it in a situation calculated to promote the most beneficial results not only in reclaiming the confirmed drunkard, but also in preventing the rising generation from imbibing habits of intemperance, and placing the individual who had the moral courage to come forward and enlist under the banner of Temperance, not only in a state of safety as it regards himself, but also in the best possible position, for promoting the objects of the Society.

Notwitstanding many persons for whose Judgement we have a very great respect, and who wish well to the Cause of Temperance itself were of opinion, that the alteration in the rules of the society, would militate against its success, your committee feel much pleasure, in being able to state that in past quarter, there has been an accession of 11 names to the list of members and that the tone of Public opinion, respecting the highly philanthropic cause, in which we are engaged, is evidently in favour of Total abstinence.

However although there is such an appearance of success on the part of the Society your Committee would endeavour to guard you against coming to the conclusion that nothing more remains to be done. Be assured! that much as has been done, for the promotion of Temperance, much more remains to be accomplished, this is apparent from the following facts, that in St. Andrews there are no less than *fifty vendors* of the liquid poison and although the quantity of Ardent spirits entered at this Port, in 1835 was considerably less than that of former years, there is still a vast quantity consumed.

Having made you acquainted with these facts, your Committee would now urge upon you the necessity of encreased exertion, and they feel no doubt that the united efforts of the friends of Temperance, will at length succeed, in driving from his strong holds and finally expelling from our shore, this inveterate Foe, to the peace, harmony and prosperity of mankind, ALBANIUS.

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