

18 and ST. JOHN STAGE.

three times each week, on Monday, Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, and on Thursday, and Saturday, and go through in way twenty five Shill-

FARES. To Magogadavie, 7s. 6d. To New River, 6 s To Musquash, 6 s Carleton, 6 s

kept in St. Andrews at in St. John at the Horse need drivers have been Carriages provided. Paid to the comfort and gers.

L. E. COPELAND. For the Proprietors. 16, 1837. 48an

LEGAL. Any legal demands a late Mr. Turner Brown of St. Patrick in the deceased, as requested to do's attested, within six to the Subscriber for ad- debited to the said Es- immediate payment to Y BROWN & CO.

NOTICE. That stand indebted to I. & E. Jarvis and la- a subscriber, come for- different accounts be put in the hands of or collection.

ELIZA JARVIS. At Law. 1837. 48an

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

TERMS. 1/6 a year, delivered in town or called for. 1/2s. 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, 2/6 Each repetition of do 1/6 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.

UNITED STATES. Report of the Committee on State Lands in relation to the Madawaska Road.—The Joint Standing Committee on State Lands, to which was referred the return of the Surveyor General of the survey of the Aroostook to the St. John's River, near the mouth of the Madawaska River, have had the same under consideration and ask leave to

REPORT: That by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 23, 1831, the land Agent of this State was authorized to cause to be surveyed and laid out a road from some eligible point on the Military Road to some point on the River St. John near the mouth of the Fish River, not varying more to the East than to some point near the mouth of the Madawaska River, or so much thereof as might be considered for the interest of the State, and was further authorized to expend from time to time such sums of money as might be necessary to make said road safe and convenient for travellers, not exceeding however, ten per cent. of the value of timber and land—provided the State of Massachusetts should authorize the Agent of that State to expend equal sums on her part for the same purpose—provided further that the said Agent should bridge, causeway, and make said road by contract, if proposals were offered which in the opinion of said Agents were reasonable and sufficient security given for the performance of the same.

That the Legislature of Massachusetts so far as to authorize her agent to make said road in conjunction with the Agent of this State from the Madawaska to the Aroostook rivers, a distance of seventy four miles, two hundred and sixty two rods; provided that the expense of the same and of the other improvements she might make in opening roads, restoring obstructions in streams, &c. should not exceed the amount of ten per cent. of the money received by that State on the sales of timber and land. That in pursuance of said authority the land Agent of said States proceeded to lay out and open a winter road from the Military road to the Aroostook river; the above named distance of seventy four miles two hundred and sixty two rods, and that, on the 1st of May and one half mile of said road, commencing on the Military road, were turned out during the last season.

That the ten per cent. on the sales of land appropriated to the object by the law of 1831 amounts at this time to the sum of sixty thousand one hundred and forty nine dollars and forty cents, of which sum fourteen thousand three hundred seventy one dollars and twenty five cents have been expended in opening and making the road to the Aroostook, leaving an unexpended balance in the Land Office and the Treasury of forty five thousand seven hundred and sixty eight dollars and fifty cents to be applied to the completing the road to the Aroostook, which the State of Massachusetts has united with us, and in extending it to the St. John, which by the survey is forty six miles one hundred twenty six rods further, when Massachusetts shall authorize her agent to contribute her proportion in making the same.

The committee are satisfied from the best information that can be obtained on the subject that this road will open to the inhabitants of this and the neighboring States, a tract of land of greater productive power and better adapted to all the wants of agriculture than any other in New England, and they believe that they are but expressing the almost universal sense and feeling of the citizens of this State on the subject, when they recommend that this Road may be continued and completed as speedily as may be, in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1831, and that a quantity of land equal to one 1/2 of townships on each side of the whole length of said road be laid out and lotted out, and of the lands belonging to said road and sold to such persons only as intend and will engage to settle and improve the same, and they recommend that the commonwealth of Massachusetts be invited in accordance with the liberal policy heretofore pursued by that State in relation to her lands in Maine, to unite with this State in preparing and offering to settlers an equal quantity of her lands bordering upon said Road upon the same conditions established by us.

Your committee have looked in vain for any other portion of the public domain which offers equal facilities and inducements to settlements, with the fertile region which will be opened to the public by this road, and at the same time that they believe the measure peculiarly calculated to promote the agricultural interests of the State, they consider it a measure of vast importance to the great and leading interests of all its citizens, in its tendency to arrest and turn back upon this beautiful region the tide of emigration now flowing from this and the other New England States to the south and the west, in opening a channel of communication with the settlers on the territory of this State, on the river St. John, and in demonstrating to the people and the governments of this State

and of the Union, the necessity that the settlement of our still unadjusted boundary shall be no longer procrastinated.

M. P. NORTON, per order. Mr. Fillmore submitted the following resolution, which, by the rule, lies over one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information possessed by him respecting the capture and destruction of the steamboat Caroline, at Schlosser, during the night of the 29th December last, and the murder of citizens of the United States on board, and all the particulars thereof, not heretofore communicated; and especially to inform the House whether said capture was authorized, commended, or sanctioned, or has been avowed, by the British authorities or officers, or any of them; and also whether steps have been taken by him to obtain satisfaction from the Government of Great Britain on account of said outrage; and to communicate to the House all correspondence or communications relative thereto, which have passed between the Government of the United States, or any of the public authorities of either.

GENERAL JESUP'S GOOD FAITH and honorable conduct towards the Seminoles.—While the Senate's Appropriation Bill was under consideration in the House, Mr. Everett, in repelling the charge of the want of good faith upon the part of the Cherokee mediation, made in substance the following statement.

The Standard. NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1838. Number 9.

the judgement is matured and the individual fully experienced in all the minutiae of his business. When this is the case, there will be plenty who will know it—and a good business connexion will be easily formed.— Industry, capacity and ready intelligence will always find those anxious to form an alliance. But when a young man, so soon as he is of age, becomes eager to get into business for himself, and seizes the opportunity to open his store here, or more probably in the south or west, on a borrowed capital, and in the course of twelve months or more has to break up, he will find there will be a suspicion entertained of his business capacity, and it will be almost impossible to form a good business connexion afterwards.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOWERY THEATRE. The fire occurred a little after two o'clock on Sunday morning, and the building was entirely destroyed. The whole wardrobe estimated at 7000 or \$8000, fell a prey to the flames. The scenery, machinery and stage property, were soon consumed. The iron safe, containing some money and all the books and papers of the establishment, was saved; but, except this, nothing of any value was rescued.

The wardrobe, scenery, and other properties were valued at about \$60,000 upon which there was no insurance.— Insurance to the amount of \$35,000 had been effected upon the building, which it is supposed will not cover one half of the whole actual loss. Very few of the actors had any effects in the theatre, and they have thus escaped the general ruin. Of the origin of the fire, there is but one opinion, that it was the work of an incendiary. This is the third building that has been burned within ten years. The first edifice was burned in May, 1828, the second in September, 1829, and the third on Sunday morning.

It is not probable that it will be rebuilt, as a strong effort will now be made to extend Canal street through to the Bowery—an improvement greatly desired, and in the way of which the theatre has long stood.

We insert to-day the Toronto Address of Sir Francis Head, which was numerously signed. It draws a humiliating, but true picture of the incapacity of the Colonial Office. Lord Glenelg is a man who abandons the officers of his territories, even of the highest rank, to the malice and persecution of the enemies of the country. The meanest and most worthless of every colony are almost encouraged to bring charges against the Governors. Every facility is granted to them to annoy and persecute their victims, and when they have by dint of great exertions, expense and laceration of feelings, retorted the charges, and put their enemies to flight—when in fact they do not require the countenance and support of his Lordship or the Colonial Office, then and not till then, does he come forward with exonerations, congratulations, and praises. The case of Sir George Arthur was one of this sort. This officer suffered every persecution that malignity could invent and was for years the subject of the basest scoundrelism of a convict colony during which my Lord Glenelg's despatches were as cold as an icicle; and when Sir George had retorted all the charges, his lordship wrote him the warm and friendly letter which has been so extensively published in the Colonial papers. Of a similar character was his treatment of Sir John Colborne, the officer who by his sagacity, foresight, and military talents, recently saved Canada, and preserved to the Crown one of the brightest jewels. This brave and excellent man, while Governor of Upper Canada, was the victim of Home, Koebeck, and a knot of worthless of that kind who had the ear of Lord Glenelg, and actually made that silly personage believe that Sir John was highly unpopular, and must be removed, or the Province would be lost. In consequence of this his Lordship's despatches assumed a tone so unfriendly, that Sir John felt it his duty to resign, and accordingly did so; but this was no sooner known, than the whole colony resounded with one general and spontaneous regret; addresses poured in as they do now to Sir Francis Head, expressing the warmest attachment to his person, acknowledging the vast services he had rendered to the province, and calling him, as he in fact almost was—the father of the colony. As he took his departure from Toronto, the entire population assembled to bid him farewell; the same manifestations appeared in every town and village he passed through inasmuch that his march was a triumph. For a moment cleared away the mist of publicity at the Colonial Office, and before Sir John reached New York, he was met, we have been told, by counter orders and letters, begging him to return, and assuring him that it was "all a mistake," and that justice should be straightway done him. This farce has been acted with Sir Francis Head, and he is now about to leave the province; but ere this the truth has once more found admission to Downing Street, and we should not be surprised if similar letters to those sent to Sir John Colborne, were now on their way to Sir Francis Head!

In the change that must soon take place in the British Cabinet, we trust the services

of the present Colonial Minister will be dispensed with. Lord John Russell, who has really behaved manfully in the Canada business, must be sensible of the necessity, in times like the present, of consigning that department to competent hands.—New York Albion.

AGRICULTURE.

THE FRUITS OF GOOD TILLAGE.—We remember to have read somewhere of an old gentleman who owned a large vineyard.— Besides this farm, he was blessed with two daughters. On the marriage of the eldest, he partitioned her off with one third of his term, and beheld the remaining acres produced quite as much fruit and wine as before. Soon after his youngest daughter was married, and he gave her an equal dowry with the first, and still the remaining third of his soil yielded as much as his entire original plantation. Good farmers will see no mystery in this. The moral of the story is, what as his farm became smaller, he cultivated it more, and the same amount of labor upon a few acres, will make it produce the fruit of many.

There is a great difference between bad tillage and good tillage. Some farmers—no some earth scrapers, merely scratch up the soil, and after dropping the seed haphazard, trust to the chance of the season. It is not wonderful that such farmers have to scratch hard for a living. We have heard many complain that large farms did not pay the expense of their cultivation—that manure is too expensive to use. The earth was therefore largely scratched up sufficient to destroy the face of the soil, and the seed thrown away upon it. We need not say that such farmers have but little grain to sell, and not much money in these hard times, to put out at interest.

Take another case, however; that of the farmer who makes his farm his pride—who means to show his labor and his skill upon every acre—and mark the difference. The land pays treble value upon its surface for all that has been bestowed upon it. The owner enriches the soil, and the soil in its turn, enriches the owner.

Every farmer, to make his farm a source of profit, should make it a source of pride.— Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated, should be well cultivated. The point should be, not to have too many rich acres. The means whereby husbandry is improved and facilitated should be studied and employed. By such careful attention a continual pleasure will be found in agricultural pursuits which will heighten the rewards of good tillage.

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR FARM.—Richard A. Leonard of Middletown, N. J. has furnished us an interesting account of his manner of improving a worn-out farm, and of the sale of its products the last year. Mr. Leonard came into possession of 80 acres of cultivated but exhausted land, in May 1833. In that year the sale of its products amounted to \$350.83; in 1834 the sales amounted to 718.05; in 1835, to 1125.04; and in 1836, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, and the failure in most of its staple crops, \$1165.13; thus more than doubling its products, by judicious management in three years. His expense during the last year, for labor, manure, and freight, amounted to 224.72, thus leaving him a net profit on his farm of 912.41, or more than ten dollars per acre, per annum.—We quote Mr. Leonard's statement of the means he adopted to thus double the fertility of the soil.

"My farm," says he, "was in so low a condition that it would not produce more than ten bushels of rye or twenty of corn per acre, and as I had no other income than what I could make on my poor farm, I set about farming in earnest. I found it was vain to attempt improvement without manure, so I contrived to get about 400 loads a year, three hundred of which I made in the following manner. I have marle, though of a very inferior quality. I cart about 100 loads of this, into my barn-yard, and yarded my cattle upon it through the season. I carted about fifty loads to my hog-pen, on which I kept my hogs the year round. In this way I got 100 loads more, which is excellent for potatoes, corn, &c., and as my farm is situated near the bay, I obtained from New York annually, from 50 to 75 loads of the best stable dung, at one dollar per load, on delivery, and by mixing it with the earth, &c. I made up the 400 loads. By this treatment I find my land improves rapidly, and my income in a like proportion. But I am sorry to say there are many farmers among us who are still pursuing the old land-killing system scarcely making both ends meet. I might say something concerning the beneficial results of underdraining, and of lime as a manure, but I conclude for the present."

This communication affords a worthy example of prudent industry and good management, and shows that even a poor farm, well managed, may be rendered more productive than many a good one now in under bad management.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. James W. Street, James Douglas and Wm. Scott, to be Appraisers of dutiable Goods in the County of Charlotte, under the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 10, 1838. The undermentioned Petitions for land for immediate settlement, are complied with on the following terms: Urish Christy, Charlotte County, 2s. 6d. per acre, paid down. Alexander Rose, Charlotte, 2s. 6d. down, or 3s. by instalments, on the necessary State survey being made.

The lands applied for by the undermentioned applicants are ordered to be sold at Public Auction. William Patterson, Charlotte. Hugh Irvine, Charlotte, not complied with. The following applicants for timber or lumber are complied with, agreeably to the regulations heretofore published. John Stein, Saint George. Robert Dunn, Cape Ann Grant.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY. Sylvanus L. Blake, Magogadavie. James Murchie, Charlotte Couny Little Digdegush; complied with, but to be confined to the first tract described in his petition, the second not being vacant. Thomas Black, Charlotte County, Tower Hill Grant, not complied with.

By the regulations heretofore published, the payments due on the above are required to be made, within 60 days after the date of this Notice. Conditions of sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale and the remainder, within fourteen days after.

NEW BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL. Saturday Feb. 17.

An Act for regulating Jurors and declaring the qualifications of Jurors, has been postponed until the next Session of the General Assembly. Messrs. Weyer in Hill for the postponement. Messrs. Brown and Thomson absent.

In Committee of Supply Resolved, That there be granted To the Commissioners of the Poor for the Town of Saint Andrews, the sum of £299 1/2, being the balance due them in their expenditure of last year, towards the support and relief of sick and distressed Emigrants; to be taken from the Emigrant fund.

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint George, County of Charlotte, the sum of £39 2, to reimburse them for expenses incurred in 1837, in the support and relief of indigent and distressed Emigrants; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, the sum of £1731 11 3 to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor for the City of Saint John, the balance due them for their expenditure in 1837, in support and relief of sick, indigent and distressed Emigrants; to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To the Saint Andrews and Saint John Stage Coach Company, the sum of £150, in aid of that establishment, and for the public benefit derived from having a regular communication by means thereof between Saint Andrews and Saint John, provided that three Mails per week be carried and brought by the said Company respectively to Saint Andrews and Saint John.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the Lieut. Officers of the Crown to lay before this House their respective opinions as to the legal construction of the Marriage Act, 4 Will. 4th, and whether the Licences now in use are conformable to the provisions of the said Act, especially in that part restricting certain Ministers and Teachers to the solemnization of Marriage between their respective denominations only.

WIT FOR THE WINTER.—What is the most perfect specimen of cool impudence? Throwing a snowball at a man. What situation is remarkably awkward at all seasons? Breaking the ice. Which is best, to be over-head and extra in love?—or in water? In winter, in love—in summer, in water.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.—An interesting tender of murders, &c. has been going round the country hawking a Radical effusion, which he announces in the following terms: "Here's Her Majesty's most wonderful and astonishing speech delivered into parliament on Wednesday last, which spoke so much of liberty, that when the Duke of Wellington heard it he went into fits."—Hull Packet.

STICK TO IT.—"Depend upon it," said one to another, "if you make that assertion again I'll cudgel you!" "You'd better not," replied the other. "Why not?" "Because, if you do, you'll compel me to stick to it," was the reply.

Winter, one would think in March should be under March orders.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

Table with 6 columns: Day, First week, Second week, Third week, Fourth week, Days. Rows for Feb, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

USEFUL MEMORANDA. Average time of Sun rise this week, 41m. after 6. Do. Sun set. 15m. before 6. Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 55m. after 6. Do. Full. 10th 24m. before 9. Do. Last Quarter. 18th 10m. before 3. Do. New. 25th 7m. after 1. High Water at Full Moon. 5m. after 11.