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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1838. Number 27.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

1838.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	5th week
July	1	8	15	22	29
Monday	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31
Thursday	4	11	18	25	
Friday	5	12	19	26	
Saturday	6	13	20	27	
	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 21 at 2m. after 6
 Do. Full, 10th-24m. before 6
 Do. Last Quarter, 14th-10m. before 6
 Do. New Moon, 25th-7m after 11
 High Water at Full Moon—5m. after 11

THE STANDARD.
 SAINT ANDREWS, Wednesday, July 11, 1838.

We obtained from noticing the electioneering speeches of Messrs. WEBSTER and CLAY, in the United States Senate on the North Eastern Boundary question, because however illiberal, rancorous, and warlike towards Great Britain, they were mere clap-traps to gather suffrages in Massachusetts and Maine and should not be magnified into any greater consequence. It is well known that these States finding the general Government averse to apply the \$20,000 voted for the survey of the boundary line in a manner that might plunge their country in a war with Great Britain, have endeavoured to coerce the Executive into the measure; which however has been steadily resisted for the valid reason that friendly negotiations on the subject are now pending between both countries. Mr. Webster, with his eye fixed prospectively on the presidential chair, makes this question a stepping-stone to the favour of the Eastern States, by pouring forth his great powers on the popular side. Mr. Clay, with similar expectations, dreaded the effect of this advent effort, and made a most brilliant speech when the bill was introduced to authorize a joint commission to explore and establish the line in question; and perhaps these two political gladiators now stand much in the same degree of favour as they stood in before these displays. The hot-headed who support the Bill wished to submit it to a select committee, but the government party succeeded in having it referred to the committee on foreign affairs. We have said thus much in order that the following extract from the *Kennebec Journal* may be readily understood.

Augusta, July 4.
 DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.—Gen. Wool of the U. S. army having conferred with Gov. Kent, has gone up the Kennebec for the Northern frontier through Moose head Lake, in company with Dr. Jackson the State geologist. They will keep company so far as is consistent with these different objects. Gen. Wool will pass around the frontier to see where military posts are wanted. We are glad to see that the efforts of Gov. Kent and of our delegation in Congress have not been unavailing.

We have good reason to believe that the indefatigable efforts of Col. Davies have had a most beneficial effect in making the rights of Maine fully understood at Washington. Although Mr. Buchanan, the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, has opposed the bill to direct the President to run the line, he admits that the claim of Maine is clear as daylight, and must be maintained by the general government. In his opinion every Senator concurred. Here then is a great point gained. Mr. Buchanan has promised to make a report in accordance with these opinions. The debate in the Senate on this subject is not fully reported but is of course of deep interest to Maine.

In the course of Mr. Buchanan's observations, he paid a well deserved compliment to Mr. Webster, whose speech on this subject is pronounced one of his most able and conclusive arguments. "If I had even intended," said Mr. Buchanan, "to examine in detail our title to the disputed territory, I should have abandoned the intention after hearing the Senator from Massachusetts." For clearness of statement and accuracy of detail, I have rarely heard anything superior to his speech. I feel confident that every Senator who attended to it, must have been convinced, not only of the justice but the clearness, of our title to the territory in dispute.

But notwithstanding his opinion in regard to the title, Mr. Buchanan was decidedly opposed to the passage of any bill, under existing circumstances directing the President to run and mark the line of the disputed territory. Such a course he feared would prove fatal to the interests of Maine, and would be an open, palpable violation to the public faith. He was disposed to wait until the negotiations now in progress between the Executive and the British Government were brought to a close. "It cannot be long," he said, "until the result of the negotiation shall be ascertained. Should it fail, we shall then have all the facts before us; and it will then be time enough to determine that course the interest and the honor of the country require that we should pursue."

As to waiting for further negotiation we can only say that Maine has waited a great deal too long already, but yet might possibly be induced to wait a little longer, if well assured that the General Government would take up the subject in good earnest and insist peremptorily on running the line according to the treaty. Since we offered to sell out in 1832, the rights of Maine seem to have been

though of little account at Washington. If we can only get a report from a committee of Congress it will be something gained.

STREAM BOAT ACCIDENTS.
 The late steamboat accidents are thus noticed by the Editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette.
 During the year 1836, upwards of three hundred and fifty lives were destroyed by steamboat accidents; in 1837, six or seven hundred were cut off in the same way; and for the year 1838 we may already count nearly or quite a thousand persons killed thus, and a prospect of having to witness at the end of the year, if the evil be not arrested, a proportionate increase to this hideous ratio. If reputation, this have not ceased. Congress has failed in its duty in this matter. Mr. Webster's proposition to regulate steamboats is carried into effect when it was made would have saved the country some two thousand lives—a consideration of greater importance than the metaphysical-constitutional scruples and objections which defeated it. Mr. Grundy's bill is inefficient, and even that is not yet passed by the House, after having required months to call it up, which time was spent on matters of infinitely less importance, and some of them of no importance at all. Witness the twenty days occupied on the Dullelling question. When Mr. Biddle in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, moved to suspend the rules in order to press this question of the steam boat bill, and accompanied it with some earnest remarks on the importance of its immediate consideration, fifty-seven members voted in the negative. We would ask that minority of fifty-seven what other question possesses the same importance? Could they deny Mr. Biddle's assertion that a frightful responsibility hung over every hour of delay—that it was a matter that touched human life—and that his position compelled him painfully to feel that the chance for securing attention to the bill was rapidly passing away. The Steamboat Bill is a matter of more real moment than fifty Sub-Treasury Bills. Human life should be preferred to gold and silver.

WEST INDIES.
 Grenada, April 14.
 The Royal Gazette of British Guiana mentions the prevalence of a rumor that Sir Francis Bond Head is to be the successor of Sir James Carmichael Smyth, in the Government of that Colony. A correspondent also recommends the adoption of a memorial to the home government, requesting the appointment of His Excellency as their future ruler.—*Chronicle.*

Jamaica, June 6.
 The Governor's speech has gone forth, and we can only view it as a declaration of freedom; for it amounts to this—"Unless gentlemen, you abolish the Apprenticeship, cultivation must cease, and I have no means to enforce the system to which we, the Government, stand pledged." This coming from an organ of Government, avowing, at the same time, that no further compensation will be awarded, is tantamount to a violation of the solemn compact.

Again—Ministers, in their places, have opposed the measure of Abolition. And yet his excellency is commended to wear it from the hands of the Colonial Legislatures, under threat, that cultivation must cease. Is this not a violation of the compact?

However, the Legislature of Jamaica is prepared to grant entire and unqualified emancipation. But the Governor has no right to claim, in behalf of the Government, an account of any specific measures that have been adopted; because the apprentices have resorted to sober hope, relying upon the generosity of the Planters; for if they had been the Loco Focos and spies of this country, and the Stargers and Sligo's of Great Britain, they would have been running riot in licentiousness, revolt, and carnage. Notwithstanding the Parliamentary interference—the firebrand speeches of Lord Brougham—the constant agitation of the abolition party, striving to excite the worst passions of human nature,—still the forbearance of the Planters prevails, and peace and tranquillity reigns triumphant.—*Despatch.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.
 St. John's, July 6.
 THEATRE.—The Theatre which has been well fitted up at much expense, was opened on Monday evening last, and received a crowded audience. The Pieces performed were "The Young Ruffian," "My Fellow Countrymen," "Crossing the Line, or Crowded Houses." Miss Sands, in the character of Julian the Keefer, sustained her part well, and the respective characters throughout the Nautical scene gave great satisfaction. The respective parts in "My Fellow Countrymen" were as well performed and particularly the character of Tactic by Mr. Nickerson, which was repeatedly applauded.
 "Crossing the Line, or Crowded Houses," was so well sustained, as to keep the whole audience in a happy and merry mood.
 On Wednesday evening *Vivian the Tartar* was performed, in which Mrs. Anderson,

as Princess Mingrelia, gave much satisfaction and was repeatedly cheered.

We understand that in consequence of the liberal support the proprietors of the Theatre have received in this city, the Manager, Mr. Duverna, will proceed to-morrow morning to the United States, for the purpose of procuring additional talent; and we hope that in their endeavours to give satisfaction, they may be successful, and continue to receive a corresponding support.—*Chronicle.*

St. John, July 7.
 We understand the Chamber of Commerce in this City, with their usual attention to such matters, have been considering the necessity of a more speedy and frequent communication between this City and Halifax. The passage between Saint John and Halifax, by water, is completely at a stop for three or four months in every year, owing to the ice; and even during the remainder of the season, it is very much interrupted on account of the tides, which prevent Steamers from leaving St. John, save at uncertain and most inconvenient hours, in order that they may reach Windsor on the tide lift. Besides the above unavoidable and most serious obstacles to any thing like a regular intercourse, passengers on this route are subjected to a long and dangerous navigation as well as to long and rapid tides.
 The communication between this City and Annapolis is also for months shut up owing to the ice, and the distance between Halifax and that port or Digby, by land is so great, that it becomes costly, as well as tedious and fatiguing.

To obviate the above serious difficulties, it becomes necessary to inquire if there is no Harbour on the North Shore of Nova Scotia, or, if not, whether one could be made at small cost, at such a distance from Halifax (70 to 90 miles) as would ensure the certainty of a Coach reaching the same during the day in the morning of which it may leave Halifax, and when it would meet a Steamer to proceed at once to Saint John, where she would arrive early in the morning of next day,—thus ensuring the delivery of letters or the conveyance of passengers between Halifax and this port every twenty-four hours.

Not only is some such arrangement required by mercantile and private individuals, but it is most desirable for the Government, and it is much to be regretted that the Province as to ensure a constant succession of Packets to Halifax from England, by steam or otherwise this would then be called into immediate and constant aid, to facilitate the intercourse between Great Britain and the Colonies.

We hope the Gentlemen who have begun this matter will persevere, and bring to completion an object of such vast importance and utility to the Province.—*Courier.*

The Barque Sir Archibald Campbell, Tarr, from Miramichi for Sunderland, struck on the reef off the North Cape, Prince Edward Island, on the evening of Sunday the 17th inst. and has since been condemned and abandoned to the sea.
 The Brig Dyer, of Sunderland, was wrecked on the Island of Seaton about the 7th inst. The master, mate and four of the crew lost.
 The following is a communication to the *Predicton Sentinel* of the 7th of July, which gives a concise view of the present state of the *Northeastern Boundary Question.*
 Mr. Editor,—As everything connected with the North Eastern Boundary, is becoming every day more interesting, and as the Americans are continually agitating the subject, the following facts relative to the present state of the question, may not be unacceptable to a majority of your readers.
 According to the Treaty of Paris in 1763, under which the Boundary question arose. The line after describing the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, is thus defined:—That by a line to be drawn along the middle of the St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, (before described in the treaty) which divide the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence.
 As an understanding soon arose between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to which was the river meant by the St. Croix, in the Treaty of 1763, and where the source of that river should be placed, it was at length finally settled by the Commissioners appointed by the two Governments under Jay's Treaty in 1794, that the Saint Croix was the river truly contemplated by the former treaty, and the extreme Northern source of the Choptankicook, the source of that river. From this point a line north has been surveyed and established as far as Mars Hill. This point therefore forms the second station, and has been mutually agreed on as the true line by both Governments. Here unfortunately the agreement ends.—New difficulties arose which are yet unsettled. The American Government wishing to prolong the north line to river Metis, which falls into the St. Lawrence.—The British on their part, declaring Mars Hill to be the

point truly meant by the treaty of 1763.—That this was the height of land contemplated by that treaty as forming the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, and that as no higher land exists in that direction, the line should turn at this point.

Here it may be observed, that as it regards the height of land specified by the treaty, the British claim is founded on facts—for it is well ascertained that at Mars Hill a chain of high land commences, which stretches nearly to the Connecticut river; dividing the sources of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and Androscoggin, which fall into the Atlantic ocean; from the Chaudiere and other rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence. While at the head of the river Metis, where the Americans have placed the North-west angle; no such highlands exist. The distance between these two points, is about sixty miles, and is called the Disputed Territory. It approaches in some parts of the line within twelve miles of the River St. Lawrence, and completely intersects the connection and communication between the British Provinces, leaving in some parts but a narrow strip, along the St. Lawrence to the British. It likewise embraces a line of nearly one hundred and fifty miles along the river St. John, from its source downwards, and cuts off from the British possessions an area comprising about 10,000 square miles of well timbered land, exceeding in extent the United Provinces.

A provision was made by the treaty of Ghent in 1814, for the final settlement of any difficulty that might arise between the Commissioners of the two powers, to be appointed by virtue of the treaty, by a reference of their reports and surveys; with all other matters connected with the subject of the said Boundary, to some friendly Sovereign or State to be final and conclusive on all matters to them referred.

In pursuance of this provision, the King of the Netherlands was chosen by the two powers as Arbitrator, who after examining the reports and hearing the Agents sent to him, by the two Governments, endeavoured to adjust the claims of the parties by splitting the difference, thereby defining a new line of boundary described by him as follows:—
 "A line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix, where it intersects the middle of the *thalweg*, (i. e. deepest channel) of the river St. John, thence the middle of the *thalweg* of that river, ascending to the point where the river St. Francis empties itself into the river St. John; thence the middle of the *thalweg* of the river St. Francis, ascending to the source of the Southernmost branch, which we indicate on the map A, by the letter X, authenticated by the signature of our Minister of Foreign Affairs; thence a line drawn due west to the point where it unites with the line claimed by the United States of America, and delineated on the map A; thence to the point at which according to said map it coincides with that claimed by Great Britain, and thence to the line traced on the map by the two powers to the north-westernmost source of Connecticut River."

This award, notwithstanding the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent, which were framed to make it conclusive and binding, was not accepted by the American Government; and the disputed territory still remains a source of future litigation between the two governments. The late President Jackson earnestly desired to have this boundary settled before he went out of office, but his wishes were unfortunately not realized; and it is sincerely to be wished that these conflicting claims may not at some future day, disturb the harmony that at present exist between two nations, so closely connected not only by trade and interest, but by a common origin, religion and language.

Fredericton, July 7.
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—We omitted to mention in a former number, that Dr. Geax had recommenced his Geological survey of the Province; having proceeded to Charlotte County for that purpose. We understand that gentleman will not publish any account of his proceedings, until he has finally made his Report in the autumn; but we have reason to believe that his discoveries in that quarter are of a highly interesting nature; and that he has examined the St. Croix from its source to some distance above St. Stephen's, and the country in that neighbourhood, together with the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay which belong to the British, with the exception of Grand Manan; where valuable lime and granite quarries and mineral springs have been found. Lead ore has been obtained at Campo Bello; and there is abundance of Marl, which is valuable to the farmers in that quarter, and is remarkable tertiary deposit containing numerous fossil shells. These features of the country in a geological point of view are new and interesting, and the inhabitants of this Province generally, may promise themselves much advantage from Dr. Geax's valuable labours.—*Sentinel.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.
 By the arrival of the *Hibernia* have been received at P. E. Island advices from Newfoundland, dated the 10th inst. in which it is stated, that the *Hibernia* has been purchased by the Government at 10s. per barrel for the purpose of being distributed among the poor for seed. The country seems to have suffered severely from a dearth of provisions during the last Winter and Spring. In various parts of the out parts, the inhabitants were reduced to the necessity of slaughtering their horses for food, and when that resource failed, they had to subsist on the carcasses of seals, or any thing they could pick up on the shores. It has been ascertained that several persons had actually died from starvation. St. John's itself would have been a badly off for bread as it was in the winter of 1817, when rations were issued from the garrison stores, and sold to the inhabitants at 1s. Sterling per pound, but it had not been for the extensive militia lately established in the neighbourhood by the Messrs. Remond and by Mr. Job, both of whom had made large importations of foreign wheat the fall previous, which was the means of averting the horrors of famine from the capital, as there was not a bag of bread to be had in the stores at any price. When the *Hibernia* left there was not a potato in the market, so that next arrivals would bring a good price, if in time for seed.—*P. E. Island Herald.*

HORTICULTURE.
 GARDENERS WORK FOR JULY. Clean and prepare ground on which you have raised, and from which you have gathered your earliest crops of peas, spinach, cabbages, &c. &c., and prepare such other vacant spots as may be cultivated for growing vegetables for your table in autumn and winter. Continue to sow crops of small salad every eight or ten days, but it will be best to sow them on shady borders, or else the young plants should be occasionally shaded by mats from the mid-day sun; and if the season be still dry, they should be frequently watered, both before and after their appearance above ground. You may now plant cress in trenches, that is, if the plants are about from six to twelve inches high. About the middle of July and from that time to the end of the first week in August, you may sow turnips. It may be well in sowing turnip seed, to use some cheap and effectual preventive of the fly. "It appears from a trial of Knight at the suggestion of Sir Humphrey Davy, that lime, slacked with urine, and mixed with a liberal quantity of soil, if sprinkled on the seed at the time of sowing, will protect the seed and germs from the ravages of this voracious insect, but this antidote cannot be conveniently applied, unless the sowing be in drills. A still simpler remedy has been recommended by Vear, an English Gardener, viz: Steep the turnip seed in sulphur water, putting an ounce of sulphur to a pint of water, which will be sufficient for soaking about three pounds of seed. This and transplant such lettuce as were sown last month, and sow more lettuce seed in the beginning, middle, and last week in this month, in order to have a constant supply for the table. Sow likewise radishes, and the last week in this month a good crop of sprouts may be sown for autumn use; it will not then be so liable to run to seed as in the preceding months. It is a good practice to sow early sorts of cabbages in this month, for a supply of young greens in autumn. Collect all kinds of seed as they come to maturity, cutting off or pulling up the stems with the seeds attached as they ripen. Spread them in some dry airy place under cover, turning them now and then, that the seeds may dry, and harden gradually, and be careful not to lay them so thick as to hazard their heating and fermenting. When they are sufficiently dry, beat out and clean the seeds, and deposit them in bags and boxes as directed. Give preference to such plants as require it, but let this always be done in the evening that it may be of use to the vegetables before the sun shall be able to evaporate it.

You may now inoculate or bud your fruit trees, and, where it can be done without inconvenience, it may be well to let winter rain in orchards to eat fallen and decayed fruit, and thus destroy the insects which such fruit contains. If, however, this cannot well be done, you may have not swine in sufficient numbers to devour all your fallen fruit, gather and carry it from the ground before the worms inclosed in it, get away your way into the earth, and thus propagate the plagues of their visitations. The best management is to gather wild fallen fruit as soon as possible after its use; boil it, together with a little Indian meal or some similar ferriaceous substance, and feed it to swine after having been cooked and thus made the most effectual of all Regenerators.

VALUES OF THE WILLOW.—The wood of the willow to man has been recognized from the earliest ages; and ropes and baskets made from willow twigs were probably among the very first of human manufactures, in countries where these trees abound. The Romans used the twigs for binding their vines and tying their reeds in bundles, and made all sorts of baskets of them. A crop of willows was considered as valuable as the crop of oats, that he makes their addition, or willow field, next in value to the vineyard and the garden. In France, the people whether in a green or dried state, are considered the best food for cows and goats; and horses, in some places, are fed entirely on them from the end of August till November. Horace writes, it is said, willow twigs keeps a day's worth of our being fattened. In the north of Scotland and Norway, and in Lapland, the inner bark is dried and ground, for the purpose of making oat meal in years of scarcity. The bark of the willow, and as the bark is astringent, and the bark of broad leaf may be employed in

FOR OIL.
 for Campo Bello, and St. Andrews will receive tenders at, at four o'clock.

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Commissioners.
 1838.—20th.
 Dishonable DS.
 Inform the Public, late Arrivals and Goods.
 ad olive Broadcloths, etc, Canvas and Cordage, bleached and unbleached, Apron Checks, ad Jeans, blue, white, Linen and Dispers, ad Gingham, Tibet dies white and coloured, red, guaze, and Black Velvets, Ladies Boots account Machine; Bobbing, new and fancy assortment of Ready will be sold at very

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 1838—19th.

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EL WOODSIDE.
 1838—20th.

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 Knight Esq. Knights Mills
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