

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836.	SUN	MOON	High
FEB.	rise	set	water
	h m	h m	h m
Tu 25	6 47	5 13	2 19
Wed 26	6 46	5 14	3 19
Thu 27	6 44	5 16	4 13
Fri 28	6 43	5 19	5 0
Sat 29	6 40	5 20	5 40
Sun 1	6 39	5 21	6 13
Mon 2	6 37	5 23	6 43

MOON'S PHASES.
 Full - 25. 2h 10 p.m. New - 16h 26. 3m p.m.
 Last Qr - 9h 58. 13 p.m. First Qr - 24h 7h 7m a.m.
 Mean Equinox - Watch slow - 4 minutes

SAINT ANDREWS

STANDARD,

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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ROYAL MAIL.

St. John's, departs—	Mon, Wed, and Fri.	at 3 p.m.
arrives—	Tuesdays and Saturdays	at 12 a.m.
St. Michael's, departs—	Tuesdays and Thursdays	at 10 a.m.
arrives—	Wednesdays and Fridays	at 5 p.m.
U. STATES, departs—	Monday, Wed, Friday	at 10 a.m.
arrives—	Monday, Wed, Friday	at 3 p.m.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL,
Post-Office

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

I have long delayed to lay before your Majesty a statement of the affairs of this Province, together with some suggestions as to their improvement, and followed by an earnest prayer that you would cause new measures to be adopted and pursued, in order to have our condition bettered. To do this well, much time is required, and I have not hitherto been able to attempt it. Our affairs, however, appear to me to be going daily more and more into disorder, and now I have determined to give a rapid sketch of my opinions, and, as I firmly believe, the opinions of all your Majesty's faithful subjects, in the humble hope that some good may be produced by its being published.

And, first, I think the people of Upper Canada are in as comfortable a circumstance as any other of the human family, — excepting only so far as they are arrayed against each other by political and religious opinions.

The Committee sitting with each other in this Province during the last fifteen years, have conducted their duties with great care and attention, and I believe they are justly entitled to the credit and the thanks of the people for the adoption of some decided measures to fix the appropriation of Church Revenue. The more promptly and decidedly this question shall be settled, the better.

With respect to political agitators, they must be left to the people; for, so long as any considerable number can be cheated of their common sense and led astray, the agitators will be abroad and active. But let the measures of your Majesty's servants be just, firm, and decided, and the great body of the people will be contented.

The measures wanted by these five Provinces can never be desired, nor carried into effect by any single Colonial Minister, how great soever his talents and industry may be, even though his time and attention were not divided among the numerous other colonies belonging to your Majesty's Empire, and his parliamentary and political duties at home. Let therefore a permanent Board be created to manage the affairs of the North American Colonies. Let men of tried ability and integrity be chosen. Let such be chosen upon all occasions, both at home and in the Provinces. More political evil has arisen from neglecting this great consideration, than from all other causes put together. Wherever I see political evil, I am almost sure to find it the result of the incompetency or the selfish dishonesty of public men. If kings and governors would act with wisdom and impartiality in the performance of this single branch of their great duties, they may be almost indifferent to all other considerations. With good governors and good public servants public affairs would be so well conducted, that the quiet-minded, the religious, and worthy men of all conditions would be convinced that all was doing well, and agitators would receive from the people only merited contempt. But when unworthy or insufficient men are placed in office from motives of private interest, while it is manifest that better servants might be chosen, it arouses the indignation of good men, and then the agitator seizes the truth, however small the quantity may be, and therewith leaves a large mass of misrepresentation or falsehood, which he disseminates with untiring industry, until, by exciting the turbulent and misleading the unwary, he disturbs the harmony of society, brings discredit upon the Province, and embarrasses the measures of your Majesty's Government, both here and at home.

The discredit thus brought upon the Canada has injured the credit of this Province in the London money market, has turned many a wealthy emigrant from it to the neighboring States, and has in many other ways worked great mischief. Much if not all this evil might have been prevented, had the affairs of the two Provinces been conducted in Downing street by competent men. But these affairs have been assigned to one man, and that man's tenure of office so uncertain as to leave him little hope of bringing any series of measures to maturity during his incumbency. His confidence, his zeal, all the higher feelings of his mind, must thus have been chilled, if not paralyzed, wanting hope to sustain him. His parliamentary duties, and his partisan warfare as a politician, must necessarily have occupied a large part of his time and of his best attention, and the result must have been neglect of our affairs to an immeasurable extent which neglect has brought forth to the irreparable state of confusion in which they are now involved.

In the name of the People of Upper Canada I now appeal to your Majesty promptly to take the axe to the root of this evil. Create an efficient and permanent Colonial Board forthwith. Let every possible precaution be taken to select competent and high-minded men, invested with adequate power to the end that governors—men capable of judging and acting rightly, and who, being confident that they are doing so, will carry their measures forward

with promptitude and decision, disregarding the clamours of unworthy men. Let these governors act upon the same principle of choosing the most competent men for the public service.

Some of the most loyal and worthy of your Majesty's subjects reside in Upper Canada; a large majority of its people is composed of such. Let me again beseech your Most Gracious Majesty, that we be governed at home and in the provinces, by high-minded and honourable men, who will seek popular favour through the exercise of impartial justice and will never stoop to faction, clamour, or agitation, but will look down from the lofty eminence which belongs to talent and virtue, and from back into their proper places all existing enemies of the public happiness. Let them be just and fear not.

Toronto, U. C. 6th Jan. 1836.

English News.

ARRIVAL OF A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The Norfolk papers of Monday contain intelligence of the arrival there of the British flag, under the command of the late Capt. Corry, from the 24th December. Capt. Corry is the bearer of despatches to the British Legation at Washington. He is stated to have left Falmouth at the earliest notice. It was supposed at Norfolk and Baltimore, that the despatches have reference to our relations with France.

The Pantolon left Falmouth 24th December, and brings London papers to the 23d. We are indebted to the British Consul for the loan of the public Ledger, of the latest date. The acceptance of the French Government of the mediation of England, was the current rumor of the day, to which the Ledger, as will be seen, hesitates to give credence.

The French Chambers were to open on the 29th December.

The genuineness of the speech reported to have been delivered by the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw, is no longer questioned.

From the St. John Courier.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that Pensions both in this Province and in Canada, have been numerous and respectfully signed, praying that His Most Gracious Majesty may be pleased to sanction the construction of a Rail Road between the City of Quebec in Canada and Saint Andrews in this Province. We most sincerely hope that this grand project may receive the favourable consideration of the King and his Government; for unless it is viewed as a national undertaking, it will be next to impossible to bring such a gigantic fabric into successful operation. The great importance of connecting these two parts by rail road, will at once be seen, when we remind many of our readers that Quebec is bound in icy fetters for about six months in the year; and that, as a matter of course, business must drop and during these months in a very disheartening and unprofitable manner; whereas if these were free, express and unimpeded at all seasons of the year, it would at once change and improve the whole trade of that valuable Province—while at the same time, New-Brunswick would receive an additional impulse by St. Andrews being the port of exit for the productions of Canada. While this grand project would at once give employment to many thousands of the starving and superabundant population in the Mother country, it would also open up an immense tract of land, which from its great value would soon become thickly settled, as the tide of emigration would naturally be directed towards it.

We hope as the undertaking is of great national importance, that it may receive the cordial support of the King and his Government; for we are well satisfied that the opening up of such a great, and in the mean time, unproductive portion of the country, would be an immense enhancement of the value of the land to an extent of almost equal to the cost of the rail road.

We certainly think that our neighbors of St. Andrews are entitled to great credit for the persevering manner in which they have, for a number of months past, directed their attention to the subject—both in having visited Quebec and causing a survey of the contemplated line of road to be made, and that too at their own expense. It is true they have much to gain if it should go into successful operation; but at the same time we must feel the benefits to be derived from it—for our interests are so intimately blended, that what ever effects the one, must also be felt by the other; if the tide of prosperity or adversity flows in upon the general trade of New-Brunswick, it is essentially felt by all in proportion to their situations, as every port in the Bay of Fundy receives and acknowledges the flux and reflux of the tides of the Atlantic Ocean.

We trust the different branches of the Legislature will give the project that prompt and efficient consideration which its great importance so imperiously demands.

DWELLING.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana, which, if passed into a law, will effectually prevent the sale of the property of the deceased, and will be a great benefit to the State for the future. Among the provisions of the bill are the following:

This bill guarantees to the creditors of the deceased, a full payment of the debts of the deceased, and in case of injury sustained in body, whereby the party is unable to labor for his, or his family's support, or to make good all legal demands against himself incurred before or after said injury, the party shall be compelled to support the party

injured and his family, and to make good, at the hazard of the law's displeasure, any demand for the same—shall forfeit to the nearest surviving relative the sum of—thousand dollars, and should they fail to claim for one year, the claim shall be legal in the hands of the next eldest relative. That the evidence of the dying party is good and legal with regard to all claims against himself, and the testimony of his second valid and placed beyond impeachment, for whatever evidence he may under other circumstances have given. Which bill was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Distressing Occurrence.—A distressing occurrence has recently transpired here. A young man, a seaman named Henry Hayes, who had belonged to the brigantine Melina, that arrived here the last fall from St. John's, Newfoundland, (and at present fifteen in), left a coffin of Lumber on the Charlotte River (Shoche) and was employed for a short time as one of the seven odd nights in December last, with the intention of coming out to a settlement between this and Richmond, but unfortunately, during his stay, he was seized with a fever, and died on the night of the 10th inst. He was buried in the cemetery of St. John's, and his coffin was found on the 10th inst. in a far way of recovery. Necessary measures will, no doubt, be restored to provide for the future, as he is considered an afflictive case of great helplessness. —*Observer.*

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

We regret to find by yesterday's mail, that the reported massacre of the U. States troops, consisting of 112 men, under command of Major Dade, were met 50 miles from Fort Brock by a body of Seminole Indians supposed to be 1000 strong, who advanced guard of troops, under the command of Capt. Frazier, were shot dead at the first fire—no one escaping. The Indians then rushed on to the main body, and tomahawked all but three men, who escaped by flight. Officers killed, Major Dade, Capt. Gardner of Company C, 2nd artillery, Capt. Frazier, Lieut. Bissinger, Lieut. Cassy, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Mudge, and Doct. Catlin, of Company B, 3rd artillery.

Several of the families of the soldiers massacred at Tampa Bay, arrived in this City, in the Atlantic, on Saturday evening. They are utterly destitute; and we cannot conceive a stronger claim upon the sympathies of the citizens than this case presents. They are women and children—they are widows and orphans—and the widows and the orphans of brave soldiers, fallen in the battles of their country.

TEXAS.

Letter to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. Nacogdoches, Texas, Dec. 17, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I have the satisfaction to announce to you the most glorious victory ever achieved in the annals of history—of a few over many, when the latter had every advantage, (save they were not North Americans.) San Antonio is ours: the glorious arms of Texians have prevailed over the numerous enemies, the slaves of a tyrant: the impregnable fortress, with her parks of artillery—her disciplined army equipped with the best arms of European manufacture, have fallen a prey to a few Texonian and American Riflemen. The enemy were so fortified that it seemed a forlorn hope to dislodge them. It was thought by spring, we could get some eighteen pounders, which alone could effect their walls; but the brave men who lay before their city became tired of delay; a call for more volunteers out of our camp, which consisted of but six hundred men, for volunteers to attempt the desperate storm, when three hundred volunteered, and they were divided into two divisions to attack the town at two opposite points: one under the command of our brave and ever to be lamented Col. Milam, who fell in the hour of victory; and the other by San Felipe. They attacked the town at opposite points, at the same time, and picked their passage through the walls with pickaxes and crow-bars; and after five days of hard fighting, the whole Mexican army surrendered, consisting of fourteen hundred men, of whom seven hundred had arrived from Monterey on the 3d day of the fight, and only thirty-six hours before they surrendered to our three hundred citizen soldiers, (Texas and U. S. volunteer Riflemen.)

What a contrast this capitulation makes, to the threat from Mexico, published in your Gazette of the 23d. November, in which they say, nothing more shall be left of us in Texas than of Troy—the memory that at once existed; and Gen. Martin Perfecto de Cos, after such an address to his army, to sign a treaty made to him by his poor Texonians, (three hundred riflemen to his mighty army!)—their glory has fallen—ours has just risen. Mexico had better trouble Texas no more. All the combined powers of Mexico cannot drive them from the soil they now occupy.

Our town is generally like a fair; soldiers passing to the field of action, emigrants coming into the country in immense numbers, the war notwithstanding; and for the last three or four days a number of volunteers who went out, at the commencement of the war, returned after the fall of San Antonio; and with those returning to day, are several Mexican soldiers, who after the surrender, requested to be allowed to come home with the Texonian sergeants. They cut a droll figure, in the Mexican uniform, and their faces were nearly as dark as negroes.

THE SPERM WHALE.—Mr. Beale gives some curious and novel notices on the respiration of the sperm whale. Their breathing when not alarmed is extremely regular; the full grown males, or "bulls," occupying ten minutes thus, with an interval of seventy or eighty

minutes. The females devote only four minutes to breathing, with an interval of twenty. The latter are not above quarter the size of the bulls, always swim in schools or herds attended by a few males, stay by each other even when wounded, and are remarkably attached to their young. The males swim in herds only till they are half grown, when they are most difficult to catch.—They all have some wonderful way of communicating an alarm to each other, even at the distance of five or six miles.—In calm weather great difficulty is sometimes experienced in approaching the whale, on account of the quickness of its sight and hearing; and such is its power of motion that on being struck, he generally sounds, or descends perpendicularly to an amazing depth, taking out perhaps the lines belonging to four boats, 800 fathoms.—*Un. Scr. Journal.*

Ingenious Spy.—It was customary with Marshal Bassempierre, when any of the soldiers were brought before him for heinous offences to say to them, "Brother you or I will certainly be hanged," which was a sufficient announcement of their fate. A spy, who was discovered in his camp, was addressed in this language; and the next day, as the wretch was about to be led to the gallows, he pleaded earnestly to speak with the Marshal, alleging that he had something of importance to communicate. The Marshal being made acquainted with the request, said in his rough manner, "It is always the way with these rascals, they pretend some most frivolous story, merely to relieve themselves for a few moments; however, bring the dog hither." Being introduced, the Marshal asked him what he had to say? "Why, my lord said the culprit, "when first I had the honor of your conversation, you were pleased to say, that either you or I should be hanged; now I am come to know whether it is your pleasure to be so, because, if you want, I must, that's all." The Marshal was so pleased with the fellow's humor that he ordered him to be released.

"A man should be wise in dispute; a lamb in his chamber; a lion in battle and conflict; a peacock in the street; a bard in his chair; a teacher in his household; a councillor in the nation; an arbitrator in his vicinity; a hermit in church; a fool in a crowd; conscientious in action; content with his state, regular in his habits; diligent in his calling; faithful in his friendship; temperate in his pleasures; deliberate in his speech; devoted to his God. So will he be happy in his life, easy in his death and the esteemed example of his successors."—*Welsh Proverbs.*

GOOD RULES.

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present. In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet. Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace and walk not when others stop. Be no flatterer, neither play with any one that delights not to be played with. Read no letters, books nor papers in company, but when there is a necessity for doing so, you must ask leave. Come not near the books nor writings of any one so as to read them unasked. Also, look not high when another one is writing a letter. Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave. Show not yourself glad at the misfortunes of another, though he were your enemy. When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire, especially if it be to a door, or any straight place, to give way for him to pass. It is good manners to prefer them to whom we speak before ourselves, especially if they be above us, with whom, in no sort, we ought begin. Strive not with your superiors in argument but always submit your judgment to others with modesty. Undertake not to teach your equal an art he himself professes; its reverse of ingenuity. When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it. Being to advise or reprehend any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or in private, presently or at some other time, also in what terms to do it; and in reporting show no signs of cholera, do it with sweetness or mildness.

EXTRAORDINARY YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., in the town of Hasover, in this county, as two lads, one a son of Mr. Hiram Smith, aged 6 years, and the other a son of Mr. Abner Biddget, aged four years were snow-balling together, the latter became irritated, and told the other that if he broke another snow-ball he would cut off his head or kill him, and another being sent he ran up to his antagonist and stabbed him in the left side with a large pocket knife. The wound was so severe that the boy became immediately speechless, in which situation he remained up to Sunday last, the time at which we were informed of the event, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. What a theme for reflecting, on the depravity of human nature does this act afford. —*Fredonia Cause.*

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