

WEEKLY ALMANAC

1834	SUN	MOON	H W	Watch
OCT 31	11 24	5 36	10 37	4 10 12 36
NOV 1	10 25	5 35	11 40	5 7 12 52
NOV 2	11 26	5 34	morn.	6 50 13 9
NOV 3	12 27	5 33	0 45	7 53 13 23
NOV 4	1 28	5 32	1 50	8 40 13 37
NOV 5	2 29	5 30	2 52	9 32 13 51
NOV 6	3 29	5 28	3 55	9 58 14 5

SUN'S DECLINATION, 9th 6° 15' 28" South.
 DO. RIGHT ASCENSION, 12h 56m 31s Ap. N.
 VENUS—SETS, 7h 6m — P. M.
 MARS—RISES, 9h 49m — P. M.
 JUPITER, 7h 52m — P. M.
 GEORGIAN—SOUTH, 8h 30m — P. M.

SAINT ANDREWS
ST ANDARD,
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 3. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. Thursday, October 9, 1834.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL

Departs for	
St. John,	Tuesday, at 10 a. m. and by Steam Boats.
Saint Stephen,	Tuesdays and Thursday, at 10 a. m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 10 a. m.
Arrives from	
St. John,	Monday, 10 a. m. and by Steam Boats.
St. Stephen	Wed and Fri. at 4 p. m.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 2 p. m.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL P. M.

PERSEUS, commonly called the cluster of seven stars. RISES — 9h 53m — P. M. SOUTH — 2h 39m — morn. MOON FIRST Q. — 11h 20m — P. M.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY
 CONTINUED.

(1) **URSA MINOR**: We commence a descriptive account of the Constellations, with *Ursa Minor*, or *Cynosura*, the Little Bear; as in the extremity of its tail is situated that star which is nearest the north pole of the world, and which is commonly called the *Polar Star*. It is absolutely necessary to know the place of this star intimately: it may be very readily found by tracing an imaginary line from the two bright leading stars of *Ursa Major* to an equally bright star nearly in a direct line with them, and at about four times the distance from them that they are from one another. These two bright stars are called the *Pointers*, well known to navigators. *Ursa Major* is sometimes called the *Plough*; the peasantry in England call it *Charles's Wain*; and here we have heard it, not inappropriately, called the *Dipper*.

In the course of our descriptions, we shall have frequent occasion to account for the names of stars and constellations by referring to the mythology of the ancients, and to the fable as well as history of the transactions of the East, the birth place of Astronomy. These references given in a detached manner will often border on the absurd, particularly to those who are not versed in the poetical fancies of the pantheon, but it is wonderful how beautifully the fictions are contrived to correspond with real facts in authentic history, and how ingeniously they are adapted to the appearance of nature, and the coincident apparent revolution of the stars.

The constellation with which our descriptions begin, represents, according to the poetry of the skies, *Arctas* the son of *Jupiter* and *Calisto*, who changed the name of *Pelagia* to *Arctas*, and taught his people the art of agriculture and spinning of wool. *Juno*, being jealous of *Jupiter*, changed *Calisto* into a bear, but *Jupiter* transferred her to the heavens with her son *Arctas* under the figure of a *Bear*. It is to be remarked that the ideal figures which fancy has formed the stars into as constellations, are often at variance with nature; as in respect to the great and little bears, each is represented with a long, bushy, curved tail.

This constellation embraces the Pole of the world, and is easily distinguished by seven stars in the same form, but in a contrary position to those of the *Wain*, in the Great Bear.

Boundaries and Contents.—W. and N. by *Draco*, E. by *Camelopardalis*, and S. by *Cassiopeia* and *Perseus*. It extends from the North Pole to the Arctic Circle, and contains 24 stars, viz. one of the 2d magnitude, two of the 3d magnitude, four of the 4th, &c. The chief star *Aruccabah*, denominated the *Polar Star*, is at the extremity of the *Bear's* tail. An imaginary line drawn through the centre square of the Great Bear, perpendicular to the sides, will point out the bright star in the square of the Little Bear. This star is called *Kochab*, from *Kutab*, a hinge or axle; between this star and *Aruccabah* we find three other stars forming an arc. The two stars on the breast of the Little Bear, are called the *Guards*, or *Wardens* of the Pole.

Cynosura, from the earliest times of commerce and navigation, has been known to mariners, as it affords an easy method of determining the ship's course, and the latitude of any place N. of the Equator. The *Polar Star* has at present 10h. 53m. 24s. Right Ascension; and 89° 25' 26". North declination; it is therefore 1° 34' 34" from the true place of the pole. Hence, if the Altitude of this star is found by a quadrant, or any proper instrument, when on the meridian above the pole, and the complement of the *Polar* declination be subtracted from that altitude, the remainder will be the latitude of the place where the observation was made; or if added to its altitude when on the meridian under the Pole, the sum will be the observer's latitude.

(2) **CASSIOPEIA** is represented as the wife of *Cepheus* and Mother of *Andromeda*. This constellation is called *El Seder*, the cedar tree by *Ulug Beig*.

Boundaries and Contents.—N. by *Taurus*, E. by *Camelopardalis* and *Perseus*, S. by *Andromeda*, and W. by *Cepheus*. This constellation, situated between 45° and 75° N. declin. passes vertically over this Province and a large portion of the *Canadas*. It lies between 347° and 65° right ascension. It contains, 55 stars, viz. five of the 1st magnitude, five of the 4th, &c. The head and body of this lady are placed in the *Milky Way*, her right foot resting on the Arctic Circle. Relatively to the two Bears, *Cassiopeia* is placed opposite to the space between them, and she is very easily distinguished by five stars of the 3d magnitude and imagination transforms them into the profile of an antique chair. A line drawn from the middle star in the tail of *Ursa Major* by the *Polar* star, will point out *Schedir*, on the breast of *Cassiopeia*. Below, in the *Milky Way* we find a very grand nebula, consisting of a mass of small stars, mixed with a nebulousity. This cluster appears like a solid ball

composed of small stars, quite compressed into one blaze of light, with a great number of loose ones surrounding it.

In the year 1572, *Tycho Brahe* discovered in this constellation, a new star which shone with more light than *Venus*, till 1574, when it disappeared entirely. *Schedir* has now 55° 37' 40" north declination, and 0h 31m 10s right ascension: it has 79° 25' altitude when on the meridian of St. Andrews, and will come to our meridian on the first day of every month as shewn in the following table:

Mo.	Ho.	Min.	Ho.	Min.	
January	5	48	July	5	46
February	3	38	August	5	45
March	1	44	September	1	48
April	11	45	October	11	56
May	9	53	November	10	6
June	7	50	December	8	5

As *Schedir* never sets to us, it will appear near the zenith at these hours during one half of the year and near the horizon at the same hours during the other half year.

ACCOUNT OF THE GLOBE
 CONTINUED.

Earthquake—The connexion between earthquakes and volcanic eruptions is now almost universally admitted. They frequently occur simultaneously, and seem to be the effects of some cause as yet unknown to us. Every theory which has hitherto been offered as explanatory of the phenomena, is liable to serious objection in one respect or another—Earthquakes produce a motion of the ground, sometimes tremulous, and at other times undulatory; the latter is by far the most dangerous, and frequently spreads devastation far and wide. Instances of the destructive effects of earthquakes must be familiar to our readers, and scarcely to require to be mentioned here. The shock of an earthquake is sometimes felt over an immense circumference. That of *Lisbon*, in 1755, sent its undulations over nearly the whole of Europe, and even as far as the West Indies and the continent of America. Vast tracts of country have occasionally been elevated by earthquakes. The Coast of *Chili*, in South America, to the extent of one hundred miles in length, was raised three or four feet in consequence of the earthquake which took place in 1822. In Mr *Lyell's* able work on geology, there is a great mass of evidence which goes to prove that earthquakes have produced such elevations in other places, and that depressions have likewise taken place. The following instance of such an occurrence will be read with interest.—In the year 1692, the Island of *Jamaica* was visited by a violent earthquake; the ground swelled and heaved like a rolling sea, and broke into rents, in which many people were engulfed, and some of them were vomited forth again, along with great quantities of water. Three quarters of *Port Royal*, then the capital sunk down, with their inhabitants, entirely under water; and after the earthquake had ceased, the chimney tops of houses were seen just projected above the waves. A tract of land round the town, about a thousand acres in extent, sunk down in less than a minute, during the first shock, and the sea immediately closed over it.

Hurricanes—The terrible violence of these visitations is well known. The velocity with which they travel, and the deluges of rain with which they are accompanied, effect considerable changes on the surface of a country. Whole towns are sometimes scattered in that confusion which the playthings of a child present, when, in a fit of anger, it strews them about, and tramples upon them. Not only buildings and animal life are destroyed, but whole forests are swept to the deep.—A large amount of terrestrial animals and vegetables, along with the land-debris, must, upon these occasions, be hurried into the ocean, and there deposited. Hurricanes are sometimes accompanied with submarine earthquakes. In *Jamaica*, in 1780, during a storm, a great wave burst upon *Savanna la Mar*, and swept the whole town away in a moment, leaving "not a wreck behind."

Springs—Springs are generally impregnated with the various kinds of matter, which they deposit in abundance. Many springs have the power of changing vegetable matter into a fossil, or stone. This process of petrification, as it is called, is carried on to a great extent in the hot springs of *Furnas*, of which *Dr Webster* gives this account.—He found "branches of the ferns which now flourish in the island completely petrified, preserving the same appearance as when vegetating, except the colour, which is now ash-grey." Fragments of wood occur more or less changed; and one entire bed, from three to five feet in depth, is composed of the reeds so common in the island, completely mineralized the centre of each joint being filled with delicate crystals of sulphur." *Travertine* is a substance somewhat of the same description, and is to be found deposited from springs in layers of immense thickness. Those of *Tivoli* present an extraordinary accumulation of horizontal beds from four to five hundred feet thick. The *Bakie Loch*, in *Forfarshire*, produces a marl used in the agriculture of the country. Mr *Lyell* is of opinion that it was immediately due to the shell-fish of the Lake

which derive the lime either from the water or the food which they live upon, and that dying, their remains accumulate into heaps of shell marl. This was converted into rock, by the action of life-water, which was impregnated with an acid. Certain springs deposit a pitche substance, called *asphaltum*; and others are covered with a combustible fluid, called *naphtha*, which floats upon the top.—Those of *Rangoon*, in a province of the *Burma* empire, are said to produce 92,781 tons a year.

Coral Reefs and Islands—These are the works of myriads of small insects, called corals, they occur in various parts of the world, but are most numerous in the Pacific Ocean and Indian seas. Their extent is sometimes almost incredible. On the coast of *New Holland*, there is a coral reef, which stretches out to a thousand miles in length. The Pacific Ocean is studded with coral islands, some of which are of considerable magnitude. Corals do not commence their laborious operations at a great depth below water; from 60 to 100 feet is considered the utmost extent to which the islands extend downwards.—They are generally of a circular or oval shape and Mr *Lyell* is of opinion that corals build upon the rims and in the cariers of submarine volcanoes. The outer wall of the building emerges first above the waves, enclosing a pool of tranquil water. The seeds of vegetables are either brought there by sea birds, or wafted by the ocean, and the islands soon become clothed with a mantle of green. The substance of which these islands and reefs are composed, is lime, which the corals extract from the sea-water, and cement together with a glutinous matter contained in their bodies. Mr *Lyell*, while surveying the *Isthmus of Panama*, detached a quantity of these animals, and placed them on some rocks in a shallow pool of water. On returning to remove them a few days afterwards, he found they secreted stony matter, and had firmly glued themselves to the bottom.

Submarine Forests—This name has been applied to those accumulations of wood and plants which are laid bare at the retreat of the tide, and are covered at high water.—There are several both in *England* and *Scotland*. One occurs in the *Firth of Tay*, another in the *Firth of Forth*, at *Largo Bay*, and in the island they are numerous. On the west coast of the mainland of *Orkney*, one was discovered, which has been thus described:—"Stems of small fir trees, ten feet long and five or six inches in diameter, are found partly imbedded in, and partly resting on, the surface of an accumulation of vegetable matter, principally composed of leaves. The stems were still attached to the roots, and the whole was greatly decayed, so as to be easily cut with the spade." At *Mount's Bay*, in *Corwall*, there is a submarine forest. The vegetable bed consists of a brown mass, composed of the barque twigs, and leaves of trees which would appear to be almost entirely hazel. Intermixed with this are numerous branches and trunks of trees. At a foot beneath the surface of this bed, the chief part of the mass consists of leaves, amongst which are an abundance of hazel nuts. In this layer, there are filaments of mosses, and portions of the stems and seed-vessels of small plants. Fragments of insects of the beetle tribe were also dug up, which at first displayed the most beautiful shining colours, but these small objects crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air.

Taking these facts in connection with the raised beaches and masses of shells, which are not unrequent, it would appear that the relative position of land and water has been changed at some remote period by earthquakes, as we have seen was the case in *Chili*. It is impossible that trees and vegetables could have grown where they are now found, with the sea breaking over them. Besides their occurrence in other places, there are at *Plymouth* the remains of a beach, over which the sea has, without doubt, formerly flowed; it is now, however, at an average, thirty-three feet above it, clearly indicating that some internal convulsion has either raised the land, or sunk the bed of the ocean. In the *isle of Jura*, in the *Hebrides*, there are six or seven terraces, or lines of beach, which appear to have been successively upheaved above the present level of the sea.

CAUSE OF THE DISEASE IN THE POTATOE CROP.

In 1832, we planted about eleven acres of potatoes, and we were surprised to find that from three to four acres turned out nearly a total failure. The common symptoms which have been so frequently mentioned were observable throughout—rotten seed and abundance of maggots, or worms. Last year, we laid down about fourteen acres, of which about one half, say seven acres, failed in the same manner as they had done the year before. We observed that there were generally five furrows, or drills, next to each other, which shared one fate. Whether healthy, partially or wholly destroyed, these five drills exhibited almost uniformly the same appearances. Sometimes half the length had a healthy appearance, and the other half length of these five drills presented a complete blank.

From these appearances we are led to recollect that, in planting there had been five persons employed, one to each drill; and we could not resist the conclusion that the failure was in the seed. On digging up these we found them mostly dead, rotten, and full of worms, with a few exceptions; where, although the disease had spread to a certain extent, it had not reached the eye of the potatoe, and from such a feeble stem was sent forth, which however, the seed was unable to nourish until it could strike roots into the ground and rise to the surface. The stem therefore as if by a dying effort, produced a small potatoe on its top, from which leaves began to spring out after the seed potatoe had ceased to afford nourishment to the original shoot. These, however never came to anything; and we only mention it as a singular circumstance which no writer that we have observed has taken any notice of.

We had adopted the plan common in the country of cutting potatoes for seed two or three weeks before planting. These were generally stowed in heaps in a shed, or by the side of the pit; and in these heaps, it is our settled conviction, the seed was damaged by heating. In the months of April and May, of both years, the heat of the sun was great, while we had frequent warm showers; and we are settled in the belief that these, combining with the natural sap exuding from the cuts, produced heating in the seed heaps to such an extent as, for the most part, to destroy the vegetable principle. After discovering the failure, we filled up the blanks about the middle of June, by dibbling in fresh seeds. These came through the ground without any exception; and notwithstanding the late period of the season, of an average produce from a half to a two-thirds crop. Profiting by our past experience, and, as we believed, ascertained the cause of the failure, we cut the seed this season on the same day, or evening before they were put into the ground, and we have, in consequence, scarcely one blank visible over a field of fourteen acres.

We shall now endeavour to prove that the failure in our own case proceeded from the heating of the seed, and afterwards attempt to show that to this cause the failure of this crop throughout the kingdom may be rationally and satisfactorily traced.

We have already said the seed was laid up in heaps, the five persons employed in planting filled their baskets, at one time taking from the outside and at another from the centre of the heap. The seed taken from the outside, being destroyed entirely by heating, produce nothing; and thus we account for the uniform appearance of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty drills (always in fives)—whether healthy, weakly, or a blank, they shared one fate. Besides, it is very common to see, on opening a potatoe-pit in the spring, that all, or the greater part of the potatoes, have more or less vegetated. This fact is decisive wherever it appears, as to the healthy state of the potatoes, and such was the case with ours last year. They were growing before being cut—they died after it. On what principle, but that of heating, can such a fact be accounted for? Moreover, our second planting succeeded. But had the potatoes themselves been diseased before cutting, what good could arise from re-planting diseased seed? And the fact that second planting has succeeded, proves that there is no inherent disease in the root; and the success of this plan, as we believe, is to be accounted for in this way—that the utmost despatch was made to get the seed into the ground, and thus they were not allowed to lie after cutting, until they were heated. We think we have said enough to show that, in our own case, heating was the cause of the failure. We shall now endeavour to apply this principle to the alleged disease, as it has appeared in various parts of the kingdom; but it will first be necessary to make a general remark or two.

There are various ways in which potatoes may be heated, and the vegetable life thereby destroyed: Too large quantities stored in pits—putting them when wet from rain—or stowing them under rain, in the hold of a vessel for exportation.—Whole potatoes are in much less danger of heating, than those which are cut.—*Huntley July 22d, 1834*

From the *Liverpool Chronicle*, Aug. 16th
 WHAT WILL THE LORDS DO NEXT.—The question used to be "What will the Lords do?" but they have done so much lately that the enquiry now is, "What will the Lords do next?"

Stunned by the passing of the Reform Bill, they remained for a time dubious what course to pursue; but on recovering from their stupor they grew as it were ashamed of their own pusillanimity. In the bitterness of self accusation, they magnified their own resources and overlooked the causes of their own humiliation. At one moment they deemed an accession to office possible; but when the opening occurred they were obliged to acknowledge their incapacity, or at least the incompatibility of their principles and public opinion. Wounded in their pride they did all that little minds could do—they resolved to make every measure of the ministry whose places were offered them, but whose places they de-

clined. A bill for emancipation the Jews was sent up to them, and they threw it out.—this was perfectly consistent with torism, but it was a rebuke to the Commons who had passed it. The next bill of note, was for admitting dissenters to University privileges, and this too they rejected. A second insult to the representatives of the people. Another bill of less moment reached their lordships' house; it declared, in one of its clauses, that coroner's courts were open courts. The peers hated open court reports, and reporters, and omitted the clause. These were political straws that indicated the point from which the wind blew; and at length came the test—the Irish Tithe Bill.

This bill was introduced in the early part of the Session, but its progress resembled the mutations of a butterfly. From a mere grub it grew into a beauty all redolent of joy and sunshine. At its completion it approximated to perfection, and was admirably calculated to restore tranquility to Ireland by removing all topics of local vexation from the agitators. It rendered landlords and not tenants responsible for the payment of tithes; and to induce them the more willingly to pay them, it reduced the assessment of 1830 forty per cent. That is, the landlord paid £60 where the valuation was £100, and he recovered the £60, from the tenant in the shape of rent. The farmer therefore was a great gainer, for he had his tithes reduced nearly one half; and the tithe owner lost nothing; for in addition to the £60 he got £20 more from the consolidated fund, the £20 to be made good out of the savings resulting from the diminution of bishoprics. &c. &c. Thus the person where £100 was due, got £80; and he got this without either trouble or expense; he got it without either proctor or driver; and it may be fairly presumed that it was more than ever he got under the old system.

Well, this bill of peace their lordships in their wisdom rejected, and what will be the consequence? In the first place, it is an act of collision between the two Houses of Parliament; and in the second place, it has virtually ruined the Irish clergy, by refusing to accept the *Coroner's Court Bill*, entering the same time into a resolution declaring *Coroner's Courts* open Courts; and in the furtherance of the same spirit, ministers assured that the military in Ireland should not assist in the collection of tithes further than in preserving the peace.

What will the people of Ireland do? They will, it is believed, persist in their doctrine of passive obedience and refuse to pay tithes; the tithes are, in fact, virtually extinct; the clergy are left to their former resources, for there is no second million to draw on. Will the people pay? They refuse at this moment, and that too with improved tactics. A *Rev. Mr. Whitty* in the county of *Wicklow*, at this moment aided by a hundred soldiers, forty policemen, and an army of drivers and protectors endeavouring to recover his tithes. At first he moved on the refractory peasants to *Carlow*, but his approach was telegraphed along the hills; but in the hope of stealing a march on them he concentrated his forces at *Balinglass*, within a few miles of *Dublin*. The enemy, however were on the alert. As he got ready, an old woman went out and hung up a sheet as if to dry. The signal was understood, a faggot blazed on the mountain, and the refractory tithe-refusers prepared for the approach of the tithe-seekers. There was nothing for them. The clergy may therefore curse in their hearts their conservative friends, for their case is now desperate, and God only knows what kind of bill the Lords will next session be constrained to pass. The Commons are masters of the field, and the Peers must now resist a Premier so infinitely more potent. It is now a confirmed conviction that the Lords must be reformed.

ANIMALS TURNED AUTHORS.—If animals were to turn authors, the eagle would excel in epic, and the sheep in pastoral poetry. The elephant would produce an excellent treatise on philosophy—the horse employ his genius on chivalry—the cow on agriculture—and the dog cut a figure in the drama. The writings of the monkey would abound in satire and burlesque; while the cat would be distinguished for the sarcasm, envy, and dissimulation of his composition. The style of the lion would be bold, abrupt, and Pindaric; while the gender would be remarkable for the extreme verbosity and diffuseness of his language. The beaver would probably attempt a treatise on the medical effect of perfumes, the turkey a dissertation on the mock heroic. The genius of the owl would exhibit itself in the composition of elegies, epitaphs, and solemn dirges that of the bear in an essay on waltzing. As for the hog, he could never excel in polite literature, but might favour the world with a critical analysis of the philosophy of Bacon. The magpie would be a notorious plagiarist—cabbaging ideas at all hands. As for the parrot he would not indulge much in written composition, but be fond of showing off as a public speaker. For composing political harangues, as these would be unrivalled.

European Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Advertiser & Advocate. A great meeting of the holders of Spanish stocks, was held at London on the 21st, which was attended by most of the principal capitalists and merchants of the city, who agreed upon a memorial to the government of Spain, against the project for reducing the National debt, by which the rights of individuals would be seriously affected.

against the predatory and rebellious inhabitants of the portion of Turkish Croatia, and Bosnia. STAIN.—Count Toreno, the Spanish Minister of Finance, has proposed his scheme for extinguishing the exchequer for his embarrassment. The national receipts amount to about six millions sterling, and the debts to about eleven. Toreno's plan for establishing an equilibrium is as follows:— "That all debts contracted by the Government, as well before as since 1833, are debts of the State."

SCOTLAND.—Earl Grey.—A dinner in celebration signed by 700 individuals, was presented to Earl Grey, at Howick Hall, by the Lord Provost, of Edinburgh and Sir Gibson Craig, and though the noble earl had determined to remain quietly at home, yet he was so highly flattered by the compliment, that he agreed to be in Edinburgh any day of the week beginning with the 15th Sept. In the 9th Highland Regt., one of the best disciplined in the service, no military flogging has taken place for a period of 13 years. The degree of D. D. has been conferred by Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, U. S. on the Rev. Donald Fraser, minister of the gospel in Kenauau, Fife-shire. The Athol Gathering was held at Bridge of Tilt on the 4th of August. The weather being very favourable, a great concourse of people assembled to witness the games and enjoy the other amusements of the day—the number of fashionable company on the ground equalled, it did not exceed that of any former year—the competition for the prizes was carried on with the utmost spirit, and continued to afford much amusement, and give general satisfaction to the numerous spectators.

good deal of the character of Interior—nobody is sure until the ticket is drawn; and it has passed into a proverb in the neighboring States, that "nobody knows who'll be the next Governor of Massachusetts." The elevation of Lord Apsley to the peerage by the demise of his father Earl Bathurst, will cause a vacancy in the representation of Cirencester, for which place he has sat since 1812. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS, TONNAGE, AND SETTLERS, at the Port of Quebec, to the 19th Sept. inclusive.

The Board of Health conceive it to be their duty to announce that several cases have lately occurred in this City, which have been pronounced by the Physicians to be cases of Asiatic Cholera, viz: from the 25th Sept. to the 24 October. Cases. Died. Recovered. Remaining.

to Eastport and had twenty-two persons on board including Capt. Pierce and his wife, and six other passengers, viz: George Stowell and John Bole, sea men; Mary Merritt, a Malatto female, Steward of vessel; Mr. Peter Gouibong of Perry and Henry Jeffreys Passengers. In the melancholy Catalogue of the dead are enumerated, Capt. Pierce, his son Wm. Pierce, Mr. Sweet chief mate, Robert Dyer, man, and Collins the cook a man of colour; Messrs. Wiggins of St. John; Mr. S. Mr. Stubbard and Mr. Cony Eastport, Mr. Lerolube, Mr. Talbot and Mr. O'Brien, names of the other four sufferers are as yet unknown. Four of the bodies have been washed ashore being those of Mr. Smith, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Talbot, and the black cook.

Shipping Journal. PORT OF SAINT ANDREW. ARRIVED. Oct. 1st Lively, Kennedy, East Master. 2d Bg. Friendship, Martin, Bar Master. 4th 24th Sarah Jane, Pickle, An Master. Lively, Kennedy, East Master. CLEARED. Oct. 2d 24th Wm. Walker, Smith, Pl 4th Bg. Quo, Holmes, Eastport 7th — Isabella, Patterson, Dub 11th — Tobago, Holt, Barbados 17th — 27th 20th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Charlotte County Agricultural & Emigrant Society.

Notice is hereby given that the Quarterly Meeting of the above Society, will be held on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock P.M.

Charlotte County Bank. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the half year ending on the 4th inst.

Boards of Health. It will be seen in a quotation from the St. John Courier in this day's paper, that the authorities of St. Andrews are advised to dispense with internal restrictive measures on the roads of communication into the town.

Halifax and Boston. For sale at ten days sight, Nova Scotia Bank or Province Paper purchased at all times for Specie or New Brunswick Bank Notes.

Cooking Stoves. FRANKLINS & Co. R. FOULIS begs to advise that he is now manufacturing at his establishment a choice description of Cooking Stoves.

Valuable Town Lots FOR SALE BY AUCTION. THE Subscribers will sell at public Auction on Saturday the 1st of November next at 12 o'clock at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

Evening School. Mr. M. BURNSIDE, respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened an Evening School at his Dwelling House Water Street.

Strayed. Strayed from the enclosure of the Subscriber about the 20th instant, a small yoke of dark brown oxen, about six years old.

Valuable situation. TO be sold by Auction on Saturday 1st of November, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a Dwelling House at Saint Stephens, fronting on the Mary Street and only six rods from the Public Landing.

Extensive Sale. Of British Merchandise by Auction, at the Subscribers sales Room, on Monday, the 15th October, at 11 o'clock.

Shipping Journal. PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Oct. 1st Lively, Kennedy, Eastport assorted, Master.

Fresh Rye Flour AND RICE. JUST received per Edward Preble from New York via Eastport.

To Let. And possession given on the 1st of November next, the Store No. 6 on the Market Wharf at present occupied by W. H. Knowles.

Cholera Medicine. Cholera Medicines of tried and known efficacy in small packages fit for families put up at the shortest notice.

Horses &c. for Sale. THE Subscribers having no need of keeping his Black and Bay Horses for his farm work, wishes to dispose of them.

Just Received. And for sale by the Subscriber. 20 Bbls. Irish prime mess Potk; 30 Bags table Salt; 20 Boxes Muscatell Raisins; 6 Cases assorted British Merchandise.

James Parkinson. Offers for sale by private bargain, AGREY MARE AND BAY HORSE both warranted as good draught horses.

Contract for Oil &c. CONTRACTS will be received by the Commissioners of the Poor for supplying such quantities of the best quality of White Lead and Raw Oil as will be wanted for the painting of the Poor House.

Beef. SHIPPING supplied with fresh Beef at 4d. per lb. by HUGH GALT at his Provision Store, Water Street.

Boarding & Lodging. A RESPECTABLE Young Man or two, may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, in an eligible part of the town, and upon reasonable terms.

Spanish Float Indigo. Cheap for Cash or approved credit. J. H. WHITLOCK. Saint Andrews, 3d September, 1834.

Bricks for Sale. 60,000 Bricks of the first quality are for sale at the mouth of the Macadavie, very conveniently situated for shipment on the bank of the River.

On Consignment. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received by the Admiral Lake from London via St. John, A large collection of Novels, by the first rate Authors.

Old London, PARTICULAR MADEIRA &c. JUST Imported per SHIP ADMIRAL LAKE, from LONDON.

Travelling House at ANNAPOLIS. Mrs. ROBERTSON has opened a New Boarding House opposite the Post and Stage Office.

PLAN OF SAINT ANDREWS. It is proposed to publish a lithographic Plan of the Town Plat of Saint Andrews, in which every minutiae will be laid down from actual Survey.

Mit Property FOR SALE. THE Subscribers hereby offer for sale all their Mill Property at the ROLLING DAM, consisting of a DOUBLE SAW MILL and GRIST MILL.

Landed Property FOR SALE. THE Subscribers hereby offer for sale all his Land and Property at the ROLLING DAM on the Dydegush River.

Barrels. 250 FISH BARRELS warranted—Cheap for Cash. For sale by HUGH MAXWELL, at Col. Wier's Wharf.

Coats and Glass. 100 Chaldrons Wallend house coal, 150 do Wallend Spanish Coal, 23 lbs. well assorted Ware ordered expressly for the trade.

To Be Let. THE Dwelling House and store lately in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Shannon, situated on the lower end of the Market Wharf.

For Sale. THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE in the Parish of Saint James, only nine miles from the Salt Water, known as the MCKENZIE FARM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of BRUCE CHALMERS, late of St. David in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same to either of the Subscribers, within three months from this date.

MARY CHALMERS, Executor. JAMES CARTER, Executor. St. David, 20th Sept. 1834.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against receiving, purchasing, or transacting any of the following NOTES OF HAND note for \$50, drawn by Isaiah Munson in favour of Abner Sawyer.

CHARLES CARSON, Sole Administrator. St. Andrews, June 19th, 1834.

Health secured. By MORRISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. Sold only in St. Andrews by JAMES BOYD, in boxes at 3s. 5s. and 10s.

Aloa Ale Whiskey &c. For Sale by the subscriber, very fine Aloa Ale in bottle, Also, high proof Cambeltown Whisky, Masterly best old Brandy.

The Subscriber. HAS received by the 'Ava from Liverpool and Thomas-Kenton from Sunderland, 5 Last-ages Brandy, 50 Boxes Mould and Dip Candles.

Circular. At a Meeting of the Board of Health on Saturday the 6th day of September 1834 ORDERED, That the visiting Physicians at the Port of Saint Andrews, having stated that no charge will be made by them from this date, for visiting Coasters or Steamboats.

Shop To Let. TRAF well known and eligible situation, in front of the Standard Printing Office, in Water Street. Enquire at the Office.

To Be Let. ANY Possession given on the first of November that commodious three-story DWELLING HOUSE now in the occupation of Henry Beamish, Esq.

Apothecaries' Hall. CHOLERA MEDICINES put up in small packages, with concise printed directions, will be kept constantly on hand.

The St. John Foundry. FOUR of DEUX STREET. THE Subscriber begs to intimate, that he is now prepared to execute at the St. John Foundry, all kinds of Iron Castings.

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Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available.

THE RECESS.

COME YE DISCONSOLATE.
We wish we had the means of conveying to our readers the very beautiful, expressive and appropriate air which is adapted to these words in the work by Hastings & Mason already alluded to in our former numbers.

Come ye disconsolate,
Where'er ye languish,
Come to the languid seat,
Fervently kneel!

Joy of the comfortless,
Light of the straying,
Hope of the penitent,
Fadeful and pure;

THE COLUMBUS.

The following lines were written by J. Sheridan Knowles, during his recent passage from Liverpool to New York, in the Columbus, Captain Cobb, and were inscribed to Mrs. Cobb, by the author.

Ye mariners that boldly ride
The broad Atlantic wave,
I sing of gallant ships the pride,

'Twas on the 6th of August, she
The British channel cleared,
The wind ahead—how loudly

I watch'd her when the gale was on,
The heavens with night o'ercast,
Her crock yard—main-top-sail gone,

God speed the ship Columbus! may
Her star bright pennant shine
Aboard, at home, for many a day

God speed the ship Columbus! may
Her star bright pennant shine
Aboard, at home, for many a day

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On Saturday the 15th day of November next will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.:

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand of Aaron Towns, in and to the Eastern half of two LOTS, No. 5 and 6, in Block N. Westwinds Division, of the Cape Ann Association Grant bounded follows, South by Land belonging to Joseph M'Lachlan, West by land lately owned by Prescott & Sherman, East by land owned by M'Lachlan, Prescott and Sherman, containing 100 acres more or less, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy Thomas M'Lachlan in a Debt of £106 8s besides expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews 3d May, 1834.

On Saturday the 15th day of November next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.:

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, or Demand of Joseph Linton, in and to the Lot of Land on which Aaron Linton, deceased, lately resided, commonly called the Homestead, bounded on the North by lands owned by Colonel Hugh M'Kay, on the South by lands owned by Benjamin Condie, containing 350 acres more or less with the Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barns and other Improvements, together with its Interest, share and title of, in, and to another Lot containing 350 acres, bounded Northerly by the Heirs of James Ash, and Southerly by lands owned by Daniel Lee, both of the said lots fronting on the Magaguadavic River, and lying between Stewart Sealey's corner and the Upper Mills; and also the Interest of Joseph Linton in and to a meadow Lot, on the Eastern side of the Magaguadavic river about five miles above the Upper Mills, together with the Buildings and Improvements. The same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Hugh M'Kay in a debt of £247 9s besides expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, 3d May, 1834.

On Saturday the 11th Day of October next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m.:

ALL the right, Title, Interest, claim or Demand of John Linton, in and to the following Lands, Tenements &c. situate in the parish of Saint George, viz—

One Lot purchased by the said John Linton from James Ash, bounded S. by a Tract of land owned by the Widow and Heirs of the late Aaron Linton, thence W. 230 Chains,

SHERIFF'S SALES.

thence N. 10 Chains, or until it strikes the S. W. corner of the remainder of James Ash's Lot, thence E along the S. Line of said Lot 230 Chains or until it strikes the West Bank of the river Magaguadavic, and thence along the said Bank, down stream to the place of beginning containing 230 acres, with the appurtenances.

Another Lot 50 feet square on the West Bank of said river at the 2d Falls, with a two story House thereon purchased by John Linton and Edward Reynolds, from Daniel Hall.

A Farm Lot bounded on the North by lands owned by the estate of the late Aaron Linton, West by the rear line of Digidigwash Lots, South by lands belonging to Benjamin Condie, and on the East by the public road from the 1st to the 2d Falls, with a front of twenty rods on the same, 110 acres with the appurtenances.

A Lot at the upper Mills, beginning at David Stuart's south corner on the road, hence turning South 6 rods, thence in a Southerly Direction 60 feet, thence in a Westerly Direction 76 rods, more or less thence in a Northerly Direction 6 rods more or less, thence in an Easterly Direction 80 rods to first mentioned Bounds—with a new Dwelling House, Barn, and other appurtenances.

The right by Heirship, purchased &c. to the Lands formerly owned by the late Aaron Linton, viz. The Lot on which the said Aaron Linton resided, commonly called the Homestead bounded on the North by Lands owned by Colonel Hugh M'Kay on the South by Lands owned by Benjamin Condie, containing 200 acres more or less, with an excellent Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barns, and very extensive Improvements.

Also a Lot 350 acres bounded on the North by Lands owned by the late James Ash, and on the South by Lands owned by Daniel Lee. The before described Lands are all on the Western Bank of the river Magaguadavic, and the main Road passeth through them.

Also a meadow Lot on the Eastern side of said river about five miles above the upper Mills, bounded on the South by Lands granted to Joseph M'Lachlan, the said property having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy John Wilson in a debt of £505 and upwards; Elias Foster in a debt of £41 0 11, and Edward and Joseph Wilson in a debt of £109 19 10 and Abram J. Wetmore in a debt of £143 8, with Interest on the several sums, besides expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 6th April 1834.

On Thursday the 25th day of September next, will be sold at public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 12 a.m. & 4 p.m.:

ALL the Right, Title, Interest Claim and Demand of Benjamin Condie of Yfi and to all that certain piece or parcel of Land situate on the Western side of the Magaguadavic River, in the Parish of Saint George and bounded as follows: on the North by a Lot of Land formerly owned by Moses Winder, and Aaron Ignion, on the West by Lands heretofore granted to the Settlers on the Digidigwash river in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the South by the North line of a tract of Land formerly granted to Edward Phelan, and on the East by a Public Highway, leading from the settlement at the second falls of Magaguadavic to the portage at the First Falls of the said River, save and except such part of the said tract or piece of land as the said Benjamin Condie in the month of August 1832 conveyed to one John Linton, together with the Buildings and other improvements thereon—the same being taken on an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy James W. Street in a debt of £28 0 0 and upwards against the said Benjamin Condie.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. S. Andrews 15th March 1834.

The above sale is postponed until Monday the 4th of November next.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sep. 25.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the fourteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

ALL the right, title, interest Claim or Demand of James M'Nish, in and to the water lot No. 7 and 8, Block K. Bulkeley's Division, where he now resides with the Buildings and appurtenances or so much thereof as will satisfy Thomas Winder, in a Debt of £24 7 s with Interest and Costs, the said property having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, or that purpose.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, 3d May, 1834.

On Saturday the 6th day of December next, will be sold at Public Auction at Mr. G. Ruggles' Hotel in Saint George, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m.:

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, or demand of Joseph W Linton, in and to the Lot of Land on which Aaron Linton (deceased) lately resided; commonly called the "Homestead"—bounded on the North by Land owned by Colonel Hugh M'Kay; on the South, by land owned by the late John Linton, containing 200 ACRES, more or less, with a Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barns, and other improvements, together with his interest, share, and title of, in, and to a lot bounded on the North by land owned by the Heirs of the late James Ash; and on the South by land owned by Daniel Lee, being 350 ACRES, more or less. The above lots

ON SALE. THE CARGO of Barque Lotus, from Hamburg.

Superior White and Red Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beef, Pork, and Bread Westphalia HAMS, Holland and Skedam GIN, Claret and Champagne WINES

It is well worth the attention of our farmers to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered, of procuring part of the above winter wheat for sowing, which is now growing in Nova Scotia.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

of Land are on the western Bank of the River Magaguadavic, and between the first and second falls.

ALL right, title, and interest, in, and to a lot of land on the Eastern side of said River, about five miles above the second Falls, known as "Linton's Meadow Lot": The said Property having been taken on an Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy James Douglas in the sum of £108 11s, with interest, besides Coroner's fees, and other expenses.

DAVID MOWAT, Coroner. Saint Andrews, May 26, 1834.

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Lot of excellent hard wood Land at Oak Hill, in the center of a thriving settlement, being the South Westerly half of a Tract granted to Susan Tait, widow of the late James Tait Esquire. The road to Canoose passes through it, as also a fine Brook open at all seasons; and the soil is not surpassed in Quality by any in the Country. For conditions apply to COLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for the proprietor

JOHN WILSON. Has received by the Aea from Liverpool CRATES Earthenware, Boxes S. 10 crown Glass Boxes Mould and dipt, candles, Boxes yellow soap, Kegs White Paint in 56 2S & 14 bleach, Hhds. Rand and boiled linseed Oil, Coils cordage and spun yarn, nrt. sizes, Sail twine, Bars round and square Iron assorted sizes, Chain cables 3.8 12 5.8 3.4 & 7.8 inch, Anchors from 5 to 8 cwt, Irish spades and shovels.

Also a large assortment of Hardware and dry goods, consisting of Tea kettles, knives and forks and spoons, pocket knives, Mill and pit saw files, Circular saw. Broad cloths, Sattens, Britannia, Hand-kfs, Grey and white Shirting cottons Fed tick, men's and women's hose, Bombazetts, assorted Gloves, suit clothing &c.

In store a few Pans, well flavoured Demerara Rum. St. Andrews, June 5th, 1834

NOTICE. The Subscriber intending to leave the Province this fall, requests all persons having any just demands against her, to present the same for adjustment; and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, otherwise they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

JANE SHARPLES. Stock in Trade, Selling off at prime cost for cash or Lumber. ALSO FOR SALE, 4 shares of the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank.

BLANK FORMS Printed at the Standard Office to order. SUPREME COURT. Subpoena: Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writ; Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and Notice of set off.

COMMON PLEAS. Summary process, bailable and non-bailable: Executions, Ca. Sa's and Fi. Fas. planks; ships articles.

MAGISTRATES. Summons, Subpoena, Ticket, Juror's summons, Witness subpoena, Defendants bond, Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint, warrant—comittal & discharge.

COMMERCIAL. Bills of Lading; Customs and Treasury; MISCELLANEOUS. Deed of land, Warranty deed, Letter of administration; Letter of appraisement Confined debtors notice for maintenance, and for discharge. Indentures. Bond to pay money. To enter up judgment. Timber and Land petitions.

FOR SALE. 200 ACRES of land situated on the Fredericton Road three miles from Trues; this land is not surpassed in quality or growth by any in the Country.

Likewise 100 acres in the Parish of St. Andrews, eight miles from St. Andrews, adjoining M'Lachlan's ferry.

Likewise 100 acres on the Fredericton road one mile from Connaick's; there is a good Barn on the premises, the land cuts about 12 tons Hay annually this land with a little improvement is considered the making of as good a Farm as any in the parish.

Also that two story House in the Town Plat of St. Andrews occupied by Mr. Morrell, this stand is not excelled by any in the town; the present occupied lease expires 1st day of May next; this House unless sold will be leased to any person by making early application.

ALSO. That commodious House owned and occupied by the subscriber at the Lodge in the Parish of St. Stephens.

Terms moderate. WILLIAM EILLS. Lodge St. Stephens, 18th April, 1834.

ON SALE. THE CARGO of Barque Lotus, from Hamburg. Superior White and Red Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beef, Pork, and Bread Westphalia HAMS, Holland and Skedam GIN, Claret and Champagne WINES

It is well worth the attention of our farmers to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered, of procuring part of the above winter wheat for sowing, which is now growing in Nova Scotia.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PUBLICATIONS BY LILLY WAIT & Co. BOSTON. To Parents, Teachers, School Committees, and all who feel an interest in the Improvement of Youth.

It is only one year since Parley's Magazine commenced. During that short period the number of subscribers has increased to 9,000 and the work has received, every where, the most unqualified approbation. It has found its way to thousands of families, and while it has entertained the leisure circle, its unobtrusive lessons have, we hope, often had a salutary influence on the juvenile mind and heart.

The demand for the work, to be used in schools, is rapidly increasing. Encouraged by such unqualified success, the Publishers resolved to re-encumber it still more worthy of so liberal a patronage and not to remit their exertions till they see it introduced into families and schools, through the whole length and breadth of the United States.

Among the topics which we propose to present in this volume are the following: I. Natural History—Beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, plants, flowers, trees, the human frame, &c. II. Biography—Especially of the young.

III. Geography—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c. IV. Travels and Voyages, in various parts of the world. V. Descriptions of the Curiosities of Nature and Arts in the United States, and in other countries.

VI. Lessons on objects around Children, in the Nursery, Parlor, Garden, &c. Trades and Employment. VII. Particular duties of the young—to Parents Teachers, Brothers, sisters, &c.

VIII. Bible Lessons—Beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, plants, flowers, trees, the human frame, &c. IX. Narratives—such as are well authenticated—Original Tales. X. Parables, Fables and Proverbs, where the moral is obvious and excellent.

XI. Poetry—adapted to the Youthful capacity and feelings. XII. Intelligence—Embracing accounts of Juvenile Books, societies, and Remarkable Occurrences. Many of these subjects will be illustrated by beautiful and beautiful engravings prepared by the best artists, and selected not only with a view to adorn the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy objects.

Many of these subjects will be illustrated by beautiful and beautiful engravings prepared by the best artists, and selected not only with a view to adorn the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy objects.

The price of the Magazine is \$1 a year—six copies for \$5. Twenty copies for \$15—or twenty five quarterly parts for \$5. Payment in all cases to be made in advance.

Subscriptions for the above received at the Office of the STANDARD. LADIES BOOK. A Monthly Magazine, containing Tales, original and selected, Moral and Scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors, the Quarterly representation of Ladies' Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—colored. Music of the newest style, &c. &c. Published regularly on the first day of every month.

At No. 3, Athol Building, Franklin Place, PHILADELPHIA. Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of engravings, from original and selected designs, new, and of the finest type, arranged in the most judicious manner for the purpose. The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe it will be improved in the coming volume.

In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing foreign and native scenes, curious and interesting subjects, Natural history, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other popular subjects. The work is arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved title page and a general index of contents. The Terms of the Lady's Book are \$3 in advance. Persons remitting Ten Dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting Fifteen Dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best engravings. Persons procuring Ten New Subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.

Persons in this quarter who feel desirous to patronize the LADY'S BOOK, can have their names enrolled at the STANDARD Office and forwarded to Mr. Godey.

MILL PRIVILEGE. FOR SALE: That valuable water privilege at the foot of Chamcook Lake, containing 7 acres and a half of Land; also the SAW MILL and DAMS on the second and third waterfalls of the lake—the whole embracing advantages of peculiar importance and magnitude. For particulars inquire of July 17th SAMUEL PRYDE

LOUIS A. GODEY, Philadelphia. Persons in this quarter who feel desirous to patronize the LADY'S BOOK, can have their names enrolled at the STANDARD Office and forwarded to Mr. Godey.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR ISSUING A REPRINT OF THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN AND WESTMINSTER, QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

In weekly parts of 48 royal octavo pages, comprising the entire matter of these Journals, with their Indexes, so pagged that each work may be bound separately at the end of the year, thus forming four large volumes of nearly 700 pages each, for \$5, being the cheapest and most valuable republication in this country.

The above journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits. The well sustained reputation of the first, not only as an able defender of Tory principles, and the old order of things, but as the witty and most entertaining of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific. While the second, celebrated for the vigor, learning and acuteness which its articles display, conducted by some of the principal literary men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reform party.

The Foreign Quarterly occupies a neutral ground in Politics, and is devoted to continental literature. The Westminster is but little known in this country. It may be considered as the advocate of the Radicals, and the mouth piece of Benthamism. It represents the principles of the party already numerous in England, and fast increasing in the United States.

It is proposed to reprint the entire matter of the above works in weekly numbers, forty eight pages each, enclosed in a substantial cover, with good type and paper and pagged in such a manner that each work may be bound separately at the end of the year—forming four octavo volumes, of nearly seven hundred pages each.

The price of the whole will be \$5 per annum—payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than \$30. Three of them are at present republished: The London and the Edinburgh at \$5 each, the Foreign at \$7, connected as it is with other publications.

Companies of six or more will be allowed a deduction of one dollar on each subscriber, if payment be made on the receipt of the first number. Any individual procuring five subscribers, and remitting \$25, will be allowed an additional copy.

All communications to be addressed (post paid) to THEODORE FOSTER, Albany, N. Y. Subscribers' Names enrolled at the STANDARD Office are forwarded to Mr. Foster.

JAMES W. STREET. Has just received in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of Hardware and other articles among which are: BAGS wool'n Nails assorted from 6d. to 8d. 10d. 12d. Do. Cut Rose Nails, Do. 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Long handled Spades, Table knives and forks, Jack Knives, pen knives and Oyster knives, Paper knives, London Mixed do. Hooks and hinges, Scotch 1/2 do. Patent, White, Yellow, and fine Box shoe Thread; G. S. Cross-cut Saws, Buck saws G. S. and C. S. Hand saws, Spoke-holes Brass nails and Brass cocks, Awl Half Plate Knives, Coffee Mills, Powder flasks Curate Pins and bands, Paint brushes, Bash tools, Brass candlesticks, "Wilson's" shoe knives, shoe Bristles, Brass case French locks, Iron chest locks, Gun locks, Best Tea-trays and waiters to match, set shoe tacks, Brass and steel top 1/2 himbles Tailors Do. Plated spurs, Bed keys, Shoe belts, House bells, Britannia metal, Soup Ladles, Do. Tea and coffee Pots Do. spoons, Braces and Belts, trunk Hardware Centre Belts assorted, Tea Bells, wood Screws nail Needles, Gold and Silver eye sharps, do. Cleavers, Shingling Hatchets, Marking Irons brass Pocket Compasses, Garden Hoes, Pump Tacks, Cards Pen Knives, do. Scissors, Trouser hooks, Macherel hooks, Marlin kettles, Patent Snuffers, Bullet Moulds, Girth Web, Prime New-England, pattern Scythes, Patent Shot assorted Jars, Wine Bottles, Porter and Wine corks do. Goblets, Camp Ovens, Iron Pots stone Screw Augers, Tinned Iron, Tea Kettles, &c. &c.

24 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, do Soap, 30 boxes Window Glass assorted from 7X9 to 15X11; Gunmetal's London, W. P. Hater, 2 Hhds. Loaf Sugar, 20 kegs Gun Powder, Canister do. Bags split Peas Pearl Barley, Old Meal, Poland Starch, Cordage from 6 inches to 2 1/2 inches, Wilton heath Rug, stationary, spelling Books, Linen Bed-tick Homechuap, Apron Checks, Britannia Hand Kerchiefs, 1/2 will Cotton Shawls, Printed Cottons, and Grandrill Gingham, Vesting, &c. &c.

The above goods will be disposed on very reasonable Terms for cash or other approved payment. St. Andrews, July 28, 1834.

Caution. I forbid any person purchasing a Note of Hand given by me in favour of ROBERT GOEY for one Pound five Shillings, payable on the first day of May last, as I have not received any value for the same.

ROBERT ROSS. Saint David, 20th September, 1834.

THE Saint Andrews Standard. IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY GEORGE N. SMITH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 15s per annum, exclusive of postage, payable half yearly in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS. First insertion of 12 lines and under, 2s. Each repetition of Do. 1s. 6d. For insertion of all over 12 lines 2s. per line. Each repetition over 10 lines 1s. per line. Advertising by the year according to special contract.

Advertisements sent without the number of lines being specified in writing, will be published and charged until countermanded. And all orders for discontinuing must be in writing.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC

Table with columns for Day, Time, Rise, and Moon. Rows include Thurs, Friday, Satur, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sun's Declination, Do. Right Ascension, Venus—Sta., Mars—Rises, Jupiter, and Georgian—South.

PRACTICAL ASTRON CONTINUED.

(3) TABANUS, the Rein Deer between Cassiopeia and the Pole, been formed by Le Monnier out of small and remote stars usually a Cepheus and Cassiopea.

Boundaries and Contents.—N. Major, W. by Cepheus, S. by Cass E. by Cameleopardalis. Right 30° declination 76° N. there are stars in this constellation and these visible with a telescope.

(4) CERNUS. This constellation takes the memory of an ancient king, or India, said to be the father of the gods, and husband of Cassiopeia. king) was the old Ethiopian name asterism, which the Arabians call and Chis, an evident corruption Greek.

Boundaries and Contents.—N. of the world, E. by Cassiopeia, and S. by Lacerta and Cygnus, and Draco. Right ascension 5°, and 60° N. It contains 35 stars viz 3d magnitude, seven of the 4th m.

(5) DRACO, the Dragon, representing to the fables of some of the monster which watched the garden rides. Others imagine, that, in the giants, this dragon was imposed, who thro' it round the axis of before it had time to unwind its coils. Whoever attends to the situation surrounding the Pole of the Ecliptic, perceives that its tortuous folds are of the oblique course of stars. 1 winds around the Pole of the world indicate in the symbolical language of astronomy, the motion of the Equator around the Pole of the Earth, and the procession of the stars and the moveable zodiac of the Egyptian hieroglyphic that represent heaven was a serpent, whose coils the stars; and Draco was the Polution, when Caldea became the Astronomy. The Greeks therefore venerated this constellation.

Boundaries and Contents.—N. by Hercules, and E. by Ursa Major 80 stars in this constellation of the 2d magnitude, seven of the 4th, and ten of the 5th, &c.

(6) CURSUS MESSEUM. Monsi Lunde introduced this asterism in the celebrated Astronomer Messier's lution to his name it has been Guardian of the Harvests.

Boundaries and Contents.—S. by E. by Cepheus, N. by Tar W. by Cameleopardalis. Right 35° and 68° declination N. about ten in number, are mostly the naked eye.

(7) ANDROMEDA. The story meda, from whom this constellation its name, is well known. She was the daughter of Cepheus, who abandoned her to be devoured, but she was rescued by Perseus. According to Grecian fables, after her death, made into a constellation by Minerva.

Boundaries and Contents.—N. E. by Perseus and Triangula, S. and W. by Pegasus and Lacerta elevation 15°, declination 35° N 63 stars in this constellation, three of the 2d magnitude, two of the 3d magnitude, twelve of the 4th &c. part of this constellation sets to the west, the northern does not; Andromeda is to Cancer and Spica.

(8) TRIANGULA, the Triangle, is said to be the place in the heavens, under a triangle. Heracles has added labour, by introducing another star to owe its origin to the Delta in these figures are easily distinguished stars on which they are formed, their position relatively to Andromeda, and Aris.

Boundaries and Contents.—N. E. by E. by Musca and Perseus. 16 stars in this constellation, three of the 4th magnitude, and three of inferior magnitudes.

ACCOUNT OF THE GIANTS OF PEAT, AND THE VARIOUS FOUND IN IT. CONTINUED.

Peat bogs are formed in the soil which admit of vegetables without purifying. A vast extent in Europe is covered with these in Ireland they are said to extend to the whole island. One or two borders on the Shannon, is of length, and from two to three in many of the peat bogs in the no occupy the place of immense f

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