

SUN'S DECLINATION,	9th	6° 15'	" 23	South.
DO. RIGHT ASCENSION,	"	12h 58m	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.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY
CONTINUED.

5) **URSA MINOR**; We commence a descent of the constellation with

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 appearances of nature, and the coincident apparent revolution of the stars.

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*.

The chief star *Aruccabak*, 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 *Aruccabak* 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 $88^{\circ} 25' 26''$ North declination; it is therefore $1^{\circ} 34' 34''$ 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.

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 55° right ascension. It contains, 55 stars, viz. five of the 3d magnitude, five of the 4th &c.

The head and body of this lady are placed in the Milky Way, her right foot hanging 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 nebulaity. This cluster appears like a solid ball

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declined. A bill for emancipation the Jews was sent up to them, and they threw it out.—This was perfectly consistent with torvism but

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.

	Ho.	Min.		Ho.	Min.
January.....	5	45	July.....	5	46
February.....	5	33	August.....	5	46
March.....	1	44	September.....	1	45
April.....	11	45	October.....	11	56
May.....	9	58	November.....	10	6
June.....	7	50	December.....	8	2

As *Schedr* 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.

earthquake — The connexion bet

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

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

Hurricane.—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-detritus, must, upon these occasions, be buried 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."

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 chang-

beds and on 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." Travertino 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 shallowing of the Lake

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 opera-

tion at a great depth below water; and from 600 to a 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 carters of submarine volcanos. The outer wall of the buildings emerges first above the waves, enclosing a pool of tranquil water. The seeds of vegetables are either brought there by sea birds, or watered and sown, and the islands soon become clothed with a luxuriant vegetation. 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 Cornwall, 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 hatched. 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 intense convulsion has either raised the land, or sunk the bed of the ocean. In the isle of Jura, in the Helbrides, there are six or seven terraces, or lines of beach, which appear to have been successively upheaved above the present level of the sea.

In 1832, we planted about eleven acres

In 1892, 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 reflect that, in planning there had been five persons employed, one to each drill; and we did 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 potato, 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 potato on its top, from which leaves began to spring. These small potatoes 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 was 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 fr-sh 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 having, as we believed, ascertained the cause of the failure, we cut the seed this season on the same day, or even 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 out 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 potato-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 do-

clined. A bill for emancipation the Jews was sent up to them, and they threw it out.—this was perfectly consistent with Toryism, b 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 parson 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, the 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. The Commons manifested their feelings by refusing to accept the Coroner's Court Bill, entering the same time into a resolution declaring Coroner's Courts open Courts; and in furtherance of the same spirit, ministers assured the House 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, is 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 fagot 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 not 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 dissimulosity of his composition. The style of the lion would be bold, abrupt, and Pindaric; while the gander 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 he fond of showing off as a public speaker. For composing political harangues, as these would be unvalued.

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.

The Queen of England had returned to London, from her journey to the Continent, London, Aug. 22.—In consequence of the increasing demand for money, the Bank has issued a notice to advance sums of not less than £2,000 at 3½ per cent. which is 1 per cent. above the usual interest demanded on former occasions. The ordinary time for such accommodations offered by the Bank is in September, therefore the 1-2 per cent. additional will doubtless be freely given to meet the present emergency, and thus prevent any further scarcity.

The Pope has resolved to address a second and last addition to Don Pedro, and then should this prove ineffectual, to have recourse to excommunication.

Our Paris Correspondent assures us, "on the best authority," that our Government was pressing that of France to send an army into Spain to terminate the conflict now going on in that kingdom, but that the French Government was still afraid to interfere with arms, lest the Holy Alliance should disapprove that act.

The other intelligence to be found in the papers now before us is unimportant. A dreadful fire took place in Moscow, on the 11th inst, which consumed 300 houses, and caused other damage, to the amount of many millions of rubles. The Gazette of the Times announces the death of the King of the Belgians.

London, Aug. 22.—The Paris-Papers of Wednesday still continue to be almost entirely occupied by Spanish affairs, and the accounts of the war of the North are even more contradictory than ever. On the whole, the intelligence is unfavorable to the cause of the Republic, and tends to corroborate the view that Carlos and Zumalacarraga, with a very considerable force, were marching towards Castile, having in fact possessed themselves of Burgos, and thus the road to Madrid was left perfectly open to them. The occupation of Burgos renders a communication with Merino practicable; and whilst Carlos and Zumalacarraga are thus pursuing their course, Rodil is represented as left in the rear, blocked up in the mountains, and rendered wholly incapable of pursuing the insurgent forces.

Such is the report given by the Catholic journals, whilst the French ministerial papers content themselves with merely stating that their Government had not received any intelligence of importance from Spain; but let their intelligence have been what it might surely, they ought, if at all favourable, to have published it.

The French papers state that M. Thiers has absolutely tendered his resignation. Whether this be so or not, it is impossible to doubt that a change in the French Ministry can be much longer averted. The Spanish Finance project at present occupies the attention of the press of Paris generally.

We have learned with satisfaction that the differences which have so long subsisted among the British residents at Oporto, relative to the right of admission to the building called the Factory House in that city, have been at length brought to a close, and that harmony and a good understanding are established among the long divided British community in that city.

The Slave Trade.—On the 14th June, H. M. brig Charybdis, captured a large brig called the Tamara, under Portuguese colors, in the Bay of Benin, with 434 slaves on board, with which she proceeded to Sierra Leone.

Since the famous year of the great comet, the vine growers have never had such a plentiful harvest; but the public at large will little profit by it. Take the following as a sample of our beautiful system of equality:—At Macon a cask of excellent wine, containing 300 bottles, may be bought for the ground for about 19l. or 20l. i. e. 12l. for the contents and 7l. or 8l. for the wood. The carriage to the gates of Paris is about 15l. and the duty paid at the barriers is 54l. just as much as a cask for the rich man's wine for as much as previous to the duty; he may have paid 1,500 l. to 2,000l. the piece. This unfair and exorbitant impost is the cause of the barriers of Lyons—54l. for the entry of a cask of the people's common beverage, which itself cost 15l. or 20l.; there lies the real cause of discontent and rebellion.

Bratislava, Aug. 16.—A letter was yesterday received from Vienna, written by a person high in office in Prussia, who is now in the Austrian capital. It enters at great length into the present state of affairs in the East, in other words, on relations of Turkey and Italy, respecting which profound silence has prevailed for some time. According to this letter, some points had been discussed in diplomatic conferences, which, on the repeated representations of the English ambassador to the Porte, induced the admiral to refrain from further demonstrations until the arrival of future instructions from England; the letter repeats our statement that the ambassador of a power not immediately interested in their affairs had attended the conferences, and had a considerable share in the temporary pacification; it also fully confirms the accounts of the great changes that have been made both in the effective force and the quality of military stores, &c., in Constantinople, and at the several places in the interior of the country, with the conclusion of the convention between Russia and Turkey—Austria expects on its part, the conclusion of a convention with the Porte, respecting the taken by both governments.

against the predatory and rebellious inhabitants of the portion of Turkish Croatia, and Bosnia.

Spain.—Count Toreno, the Spanish Minister of Finance, has proposed his scheme for liquidating 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 1823, are debts of the State."

"That their liquidation shall be immediately proceeded in, and as this liquidation goes on, the payment of interest shall take place."

"That the foreign debt is to be converted into debt bearing interest and deferred debt in the proportion of half of each; the arrears of Dividends due on the Cortes Bonds to be converted into deferred debt."

"That provision shall be made hereafter for the extinction and reimbursement of the passive debt."

"That provisionally a sinking fund of half per cent. shall be applied to the extinction of the active debt, and the bonds cancelled which will then, to that extent, participate in the receipt of interest."

"That a period of eighteen months be given to the bondholders to exchange their bonds agreeably to the proposed agreement, after which time the old bonds will become null and void."

Bonnet.—Nothing (Mr. Cobett observes) will ever satisfy many of the hundred of the people until the mill tax is taken off, and taken off it must be taken off to be paid in England; but in the meantime, the budget has given great satisfaction in the country. The house tax and the poor law tax, and the tax on the poor law, are the most important in point of injury. It is extremely important that a small farmer seventy-five years of age is my next neighbour. If he rode one of his cart-horses to church or to market, there was the saddle-horse tax, and a tax for the miles and a half to the church and five miles and a half to the market, and back again is quite a terrible thing for a man of his age. Though exactly similar cases are not frequently to be found, cases nearly similar are to be found in every parish in the kingdom. A farmer may be lame; no matter, he must walk, or stay at home. Then a boy of all things of importance to remove an impediment to a boy being kept in a farm and good as far as it goes; and, if a repeal of the mill tax were added, I should begin to hope that the country might see better days, more of the healthy Maltese nonsense. They may talk of the spirit of the age but England it is what it was in all other ages an appetite for plenty of meat and bread, and a thirst for plenty of good beer. Let the working people have these, and there will be no need of Bastilles and prison dresses to keep them in order.—Cobett's Register.

The Letters of Earl Grey and Mr. Stanley.—We have been saying the Chester Chronicle at considerable pains to procure copies of these interesting documents, and have at length succeeded.

Mr. Stanley to Earl Grey.

"Dear Lord Grey.—It is with no slight degree of shame, that I feel myself bound to apologize for conduct which must appear as vindictive as it is in reality unjust. Believe me, my dear Lord, the kindness and attention which I have received at your Lordship's hands, render it impossible for me to entertain those sentiments, to which, in an impetuous moment, I unhappily gave utterance. I have always experienced a regard for those to whom I feel myself indebted; and those of the most profound respect, I have ingratitude, of which, at least, I hope I am incapable. I regret—deeply regret—having made that unfortunate speech, for, although the attack was not strictly personal, yet the charges brought against the Administration to which I had the honour to belong, were so ignominious and ungenerous, and couched in language so gross and ungentlemanly, that I should consider myself forever disgraced were I to offer one single word in justification. I therefore trust that I have not entirely forfeited those feelings of friendship which I have so long experienced; for, believe me, I feel in humiliation a punishment severe indeed; and to shame, I have but to add regret, as an apology which I hope will be considered as in some sort an atonement for my ungenerous folly. I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Grey, very truly and faithfully yours,

"EDWARD G. STANLEY.

Earl Grey to Mr. Stanley.

"10, Downing Street, Thursday. Sir.—I received your letter, last evening, and must confess that its purport has somewhat surprised me. No man can be more willing than myself to allow for the heat of debate; and as you have supposed it possible for me to believe that the whole contents of a long, connected, well-arranged speech, resulted from an overheated imagination, I cannot but regard the compliment you have been pleased to pay me as exceedingly equivocal. If the Administration over which I presided was of a 'thimble' character, were you not one of the principal players? How comes it, then, that you were so privy to the shifting of the peep, and the rigging of the thimble? You surely must feel yourself, deeply degraded by so long an association with these 'riggers.' But enough of this. The 'apology' you

The Saint Andrews Standard.

were pleased to call it, was quite unnecessary. It needed not this 'apology,' to confirm me in my feeling, that the friendship formerly existing between us must now be forever at an end. I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant, "GREY.

SCOTLAND.—Earl Grey.—A dinner in celebration of the 700th anniversary of the death of 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 93d 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 Kenosau, Friesland. The Athol Gathering or Highland meeting for the present year, 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, if 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.

Abolition.—At a meeting of the Town Council a grant of 1000 guineas for the rebuilding of Marston College, proposed by the project, was unanimously agreed to, and directed to be intimated to the Senate Academies.

It appears that government have now agreed that the duties on spirits exported to Ireland, and sold in Irish Whiskey—it does not however prevent the smuggling of Irish Whiskey into Scotland.

Glasgow.—The resignation of Sir Daniel Sandford, M. P. for Paisley is talked of—the cause severe indisposition.

In the Parish of Culler, Lanarkshire, there is not a single public house, and not a pauper within its boundary, and a healthier and happier parish is nowhere to be found.

The improvements in the harbour of Troon are still going forward—a commodious wharf dock has been cut out of the solid rock, and every thing is in progress which can contribute to the accommodation and security of the shipping frequenting that port.

Salmon have been so plentiful in the rivers on the north west coast, and in the southern streams, that the people are tired of them and anxious for herrings.

A dinner was given to the Ettrick and board at Cameron's Inn, Peebles, by a number of his friends and admirers, on the 19th ult.

The Earl of Dundonald is gone to Paris to take out a patent for a new piece of machinery which he has invented, and upon which he has expended a thousand pounds a week for many months.

Port Glasgow.—The prospects of a speedy increase to the trade and shipping at Port Glasgow are beginning to brighten. Since the erection of the West Docks was fixed upon, the Town Council, along with the merchants, have, in order to render the Town, as a trading and commercial station, as advantageous as possible, been attempting to emulate their wealthy neighbours at Greenock, and Glasgow. As one of the means to effect this, the Town Council have, in the mean time, reduced one half the charge for the bonding of produce in the warehouses belonging to the town, which, indeed, constituted nearly the whole within it. A considerable addition to the carvass and dock other buildings in the town—and the operations connected with the construction of the wet docks, are, under the superintendence of Messrs. Gibb and son, progressing with a rapidity, and are conducted with a precision and neatness equal to that which mark the erection of the new Broomielaw Bridge.—Glasgow Chronicle.

Glasgow, Harbour.—We are happy to understand that Lord Auckland, the first Lord of the Admiralty, has appointed Mr. Cubitt, an engineer of great eminence, and perfectly impartial, to survey the shore in this neighbourhood, for the purpose of ascertaining the best site for a deep water harbour, and also with the view of improving the entrance of Leith Harbour.—Edinburgh Evening Post.

Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette.

France, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain, have re-established within four years the forms at least of Constitutional Government; and in this respect, the French revolution of 1830, although of no benefit, but rather an evil, to the French themselves, has contributed to spread more liberal and better institutions on the continent of Europe; and thus, where the people possess some education and natural sense, will afford a better chance for the development of their wealth, and the advancement of their comforts, of useful liberty, and of their moral character.

It is a curious historical fact, which makes against the general notion of this being an inevitable consequence of late despotic Governments in Europe, and Portugal, had their Cortes and Grandees; and France had a system of popular Government eminently just to the people in principle, and often in practice.

Although no dissolution of the Provincial Parliament has taken place, we believe that many people are satisfied that the elections must soon recur. Both for the County and the Upper and Lower Towns, some of the party of the 92 Resolutions have, for a month past, shown symptoms of agitation; and the rumour is that all the "anti-92-Resolutionists" must be expelled. Our elections seem to partake of the same.

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From the St. John Courier.

Although we are among the number of those who approve of the publication of the Bulletin issued by the Board of Health on Thursday last, as having a tendency to allay rather than to increase the alarm which had spread in many parts of the country—yet we think remarks, as it is well known to almost every person in the City that several of those who pronounced Cholera, had by this time been attacked or conducted, predisposed themselves to an attack of the disease, if it were prevalent among us. We think it is due to the feelings of many in this community, who doubt that any case of Asiatic or malignant Cholera really existed here, to make this statement of the Board of Health, this morning, that all unnecessary alarm and excitement will now cease.

Provincial.

From the St. John Courier.

Shewrick.—We have a painful duty to perform in laying before the public such particulars as have reached us of the wreck of the American Schooner SARAH of Eastport, on the morning of Thursday the 2d instant.

At 4 o'clock on that morning she drifted on Mechas Seal Island, in a gale of wind, a tremendous sea running and the weather very thick. She struck a little to the S.W. of the western light-house, when her bowsprit and masts went instantly by the board. She then drifted to the N.E. of the front Landing and immediately went to pieces. The sea was running so high and the wind dragging so violently, off any assistance as to save anything from the wreck. Penderbury, the keeper of the light on the little island, of which he took an inventory with a view to send them to the Custom House at Eastport.

The Sarah was on her voyage from Boston to Eastport.

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 2d October.

Cases. Died. Recovered. Remaining.

11 3 3

(all convalescent.)

The Board are very happy to state that only one new case has been reported to them for the last four days, and they have full reason to believe that no others have appeared with in this City and County.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease extending, or contagious influence proceeding from the houses in which any of the cases have occurred.

By order of the Board of Health.

JOHN R. PARTELOW, Clerk.

St. John, October 2d. 1834.

The Board of Health have much pleasure in announcing, that no new case of Asiatic Cholera has been reported by the Physicians since the statement on Thursday last; and they have no reason to believe that any new one has occurred in the City and County.

By order of the Board of Health.

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Saturday, 4th October, 1834.

The Board of Health of this City and County have, we understand, dispensed with the internal restrictive measures which have been enforced for some time past at the Abodeau, City, we would therefore suggest the propriety of the authorities at Fredericton and St. Andrews adopting similar steps; as it is found that a free internal intercourse in all parts, has a tendency to prevent rather than increase the disease. It was on this principle that the Governor of Nova Scotia, refused to sanction the enforcement of internal restrictive measures at Yarmouth, as noticed in the Courier last week.

At the 6th Annual Meeting of the "Albion Union Society," held on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Mr. GEORGE BRADDOCK, President.

Mr. WM. SCAMMELL, Vice Pres.

Mr. C. H. GOSCOCK, Secy.

Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, Treasurer.

WARRANTS up to No. 601, are payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Ward Clippman to be Chief Justice of this Province in the room of the late Honourable Chief Justice Saunders.—Royal Gazette October 1st.

THE STANDARD.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

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From the St. John Courier.

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. for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society. By order
PETER STUBBS, Secretary.
October 8th, 1834.

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. was this day declared, and is payable when applied for.
By order of the President and Directors.
PETER STUBBS, Cashier.
October 8th, 1834.

DRAFTS ON
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, by
JOHN WILSON.
St. Andrews 7th Oct. 1834.

Cooking-Stoves.

FRANKLINS & Co.
R. FOULIS beg. leave to intimate, that he is now manufacturing at his establishment a choice description of *Cooking-Stoves, Franklin's, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Camp-burners, &c.* which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash.
R. F. informs his friends that, from the improvements he has effected in the Establishment and the superior workmen at present in his employ, he can with confidence assure them that he now manufactures every description of Iron Castings in a superior manner. Mill and Ship work of every description cast to order.
Saint John Foundry foot of Duke Street, October 4th, 1834.

Valuable Town Lots
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public Auction on Saturday the 1st of November next at 12 o'clock at the Court House in Saint Andrews.
The Block of Land Lettered M in Bulk-ley's division in the Town plot of St. Andrews containing 8 Town Acre, each 90 by 160 feet, formerly purchased as the intended site of the new God. Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in three months and the remainder in six months with interest, the two last payments to be secured by Bond and mortgage on the property.
By order of Thomas Wier Esq. Committee for selling the same.
J. H. WHITLOCK, AUCTIONEER.
St. Andrews 26th Sept 1834.

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, for the instruction of Youth in the following branches: *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, &c.*
Hours of tuition from 7 until 9 P. M.
Terms 12 Pence per week.
St. Andrews 29th Sep. 1834.

Strayed.
Strayed from the inclosure of the Subscriber about the 20th instant, a small yoke of dark brown oxen, about six years old, any person returning them to John Wilson Esq. or giving such information as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.
D. D. MORRISON.
Sept. 30th, 1834.

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 Main Street and only six rods from the Public Landing, together with the land in rear of the same. For particulars apply to Capt. Thomas Burton, or on the premises, to
SAM. JAS. MACMASTER.
St. Stephen Sep. 30th, 1834.

Extensive Sale.
Of British Merchandise by Auction, at the Subscribers sales Room, on Monday the 15th October, at 11 o'clock.
5 Bales of second Cottons, 4 Bales of superfine cloths assorted colours, 2 Bales Kersymers, 40 pieces English Satinets, 100 pieces Grosgrains, 200 pieces printed Cottons, 60 daz. cotton-Handkerchiefs, 12 daz. worsted Shawls, 1 Case Hats, 30 pieces Jaconet Book and Mull Muslin, 10 pieces printed Muslin, 40 packages sewing Cotton, Plaids and Gingham, 30 Rems Carpeting, 10 Boxes best Starch, 4 Boxes daz. Blue.
Also to close several Consignments.
10 Hubs very superior Wagonwheels, 6 Bags pepper, 3 Cases Brandy, 6 Kegs Nails, 4 Kegs Pottery, 6 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 30 Rems wrapping paper, and a variety of other articles.
TERMS.
All sums over 27 lbs. three months—all sums over twenty-five pounds four months—all sums over forty pounds four and six months—and all sums over one hundred pounds six months credit on approved endorsed notes. No goods to be taken away until they be settled for.
JAMES BOYD, AUCTIONEER.
St. Andrews, October 1st, 1834.

Shipping Journal
PORT OF SAINT-ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
Oct. 1st sch. Lively, Kennedy, Eastport assorted, Master.
2d dg. Friendship, Martin, Barbados, Belfast, J. Bair.
4th sch. Sarah Jane, Pickle, Annapolis, Apples &c. Master.
— Lively, Kennedy, Eastport, assorted, Master.
CLEARED.
Oct. 24th sch. Wm. Walker, Smith, Philadelphia, 4th dg. Quito, Holmes, Eastport, Belfast.
7th — Isabella, Patterson, Dublin, Deale, — Tobago, Ball, Barbados, Lumber, &c. 20th.
Arrived.—Sep. 28. Ship Friendship, Westcott, Liverpool; sch. Prosper, Perry, Montserrat; 29th Brig Mary Ann, Fretwell, Swansea; Patriot, Leblanc, Quebec; sch. Edward Preble Greenlee, New York; 30th Ship Branches, Everitt, London; Brig Eliza, Larkin, Jamaica; Oct. 1st Brig Panwick, Keating, &c. Liverpool.

Fresh Rye Flour
AND RICE.

JUST received per Edward Preble from New York via Eastport.
20 Bbls. superior Rye flour, 1 Tierce first quality Rice.
ON HAND.
Eble's best superfine flour, Boxes spermaceti Candles 5s and 6s, for sale by the subscriber.
J. W. STREET.
1st October 1834.

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. Rent moderate.
Wm. BABCOCK.
St. Andrews, Oct. 1st, 1834.

Cholera Medicine.

Cholera Medicines of tried and known efficacy in small packages fit for families put up at the shortest notice.
W. C. MCSTAY.
St. Andrews 23d Sep. 1834.

Horses &c. for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER having no need of keeping his Black and Bay Mares for his farm work, wishes to dispose of them: The black mare remarkably fine for any use—the Bay an excellent brood mare, and handy for light work. On disposing of the above he will also sell the following articles: 1 Double-Horse Sled, Harness, Collars &c. neck yoke 1 Single Horse Sled, 1 Horse Cart and Cart Saddle, 1 Sleigh and Harness &c. a Saddle and Bridle good as new. TERMS: moderate for ready cash, or approved endorsed Notes.
D. MORRISON.
25th September, 1834.

Just Received.

And for sale by the Subscriber.
20 Bbls. Irish prime mess Pork; 30 Bags table Salt; 20 Boxes Muscatell Raisins; 6 Cases assorted British Merchandise.
ALSO.
20 Casks Keith's best Porter 16 Hubs double and treble X Ale; 10 Barrels best bottled Ditz; Fresh Almonds in barrels.
September 10th, 1834.
JAMES BOYD.

James Parkinson

Offers for sale by private bargain, **ACREY MAIRE AND BAY HIRE** both warranted as good draught horses, and well adapted for service on a farm.
St. Andrews, September 26th, 1834.

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; payment to be made four months after the date of the tender will be received until Saturday, the 15th inst.
JAMES BOYD.
St. Andrews, Sept. 10th 1834.

Beef.

SHIPPING supplied with fresh Beef at 4d. per lb. by HUGH GALT at his Provision Store, Water Street.
St. Andrews Aug 24th 1834.

Boarding & Lodging.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man or woman may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, in an eligible part of the town, and upon reasonable terms. Apply at Mrs. HARVEY's near the Kirk, or at this Office.
St. Andrews, Sept. 3d, 1834.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

one case of best
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.—Enquire at this office, or to
JOHN MANN, Junr.
St. George, 3d Sept. 1834.

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, and many that have never yet appeared before the public.
—ALSO—
Landscapc Annuals and Albums, Kewpapers, Health's Potpourri, and Albums, Literary Souve. Juvenile Forget me not, 4 sets of engravings, Call 104 Photos, 24 modern Songs with Music for Piano Forte, 15 doz. Quadrilles, 1 case of well assorted snuffbox, 29 doz. Highlander playing cards, 22 Keams of fine Wrapping Paper, which are offered for sale at reduced prices for cash.
St. Andrews, August 21st, 1834.
J. H. WHITLOCK.

Old London,

PARTICULAR MADRICA &c.
JUST Imported per ship ADMIRAL LAKE, from London.
One Pipe of the very choicest and most highly flavoured Old London—PARTICULAR MADRICA—Wine, of the vintage of 1826. Two Hubs of the choicest Old London MARKET Wine.
The above will be sold at a very small advance by the Hhd. quarter or Case.
J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Aug 12th, 1834.

Travelling House at
ANNAPOLIS.

Mrs. ROBERTSON has opened a New Boarding house opposite the Post and Stage Office, where Ladies and Gentlemen may procure genteel accommodations. Those who honor her with their patronage will find her charges moderate, and every attention paid to them.
Annapolis 15th July, 1834.

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; together with Lists of the original Grantees, the present Proprietors, &c. The survey and compilation for the above work has occupied much time and required great expense, and the execution of the Plate will not be undertaken until a sufficient number of Subscribers is procured to cover the cost.

Mill 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, Mill Dam, and all the privileges belonging to the same: likewise 100 acres of land on the western side of the river. Also, 300 acres of land on the eastern side of the river commonly called the Mill Grant. Also a considerable quantity of Pine and Spruce SAW LOGS. The situation of the property is one of the most advantageous in the County, in the midst of a well cultivated and thickly settled neighborhood through which there are roads in all directions. The great Road from St. Andrews to Fredericton will pass at the mill dam.
For further particulars—apply to Adam Jack or to either of the Subscribers.
SAMUEL MACFARLANE, LAUCHLAN CAMERON.
St. Patrick 17th July, 1834.

Landed Property
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby offers for sale all his Land and Property at the ROLLING DAM on the Digdegash River, in the parish of St. Patrick, and County of Charlotte: viz. 400 acres of Land on the west side of the river, part of which is under good cultivation—viz. about 30 tons of English hay. The premises comprises two excellent barns a complete dwelling House and out-houses; there is pasture sufficient for 20 head of neat cattle and 40 sheep. Also 200 acres of land a mile and a half up the mill pond, on the eastern side of the river, which contains 8 tons of good hay. Also, 100 acres of land on the road from the Rolling Dam to the Digdegash Settlement above five miles from the Salt Water at the Digdegash Mills; this lot is 80 rods wide, which renders it more advantageous for a farm than the usual width of 40 rods. Twenty head of neat cattle, twenty four head of sheep, and the farming utensils will be disposed of.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Adam Jack St. Andrews, or to the subscriber at his residence.
SAMUEL MACFARLANE.
Rolling Dam, 31st July, 1834.

Barrels.

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

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER finding that but little attention has been paid to his former advertisement respecting the settlement of outstanding debts, has now to inform delinquents, that as fast as the accounts can be prepared, they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney.
JAMES BOYD.
July 22d.

Coals and Glass

Ex Isabella from Sunderland.
100 Chaldrons Wellseid house coal, 150 doz. Wallend Smiths Coal, 23 hds. well assorted Ware ordered expressly for the trade, for sale low for Cash.
August 22th, 1834
Wm. BABCOCK.

To Be Let.

The Dwelling House and store lately in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Sherron, situated on the lower end of the Market Wharf, one of the best stands for retail business on the Wharf, being opposite the Steam Boat landing.—Apply to
JAMES BOYD.
St. Andrews, August 12th, 1834.

Book Binding.

W. L. AVERY, Stationer & Book Binder, Prince William Street, Saint John, carries on the above business in all its branches. He has made arrangements for the safe conveyance of parcels between St. John and St. Andrews and will execute all orders in the best manner with dispatch and on reasonable terms.
Orders left at the standard office, will particularly be attended to.
St. John, May 12th, 1834.

For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE in the Parish of Saint James, only nine miles from the Salt Water, known as the
MCKENZIE FARM.
Containing Two hundred acres of excellent tillage and wood land; cutting from thirty five to forty tons of hay. On the premises, also, a new house and two large barns—one new.
The above will be sold low and on liberal terms. Should the property not be disposed of by the 15th of October next it will then be placed on shares for a term of years. None need apply for a lease without good recommendations.
J. & G. M. FORBES.
Milltown, St. Stephen, August 24th, 1834.

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; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to them.
MARY CHALMERS, Executrix.
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; a note for \$23, drawn by the same in favour of Aleck Chase; and a note of hand for \$21, drawn by the same in favour of the same.
The above notes of hand came into the possession of William Chase, with whom the Subscriber worked during two years, and at their settlement it was agreed that he should receive a black horse, saddle, a bridle, fifty shillings in cash, a fur hat, and the above notes; but the notes having been mislaid, were not handed over to him.
ISAIAH MUNSON.
St. Patrick, 4th July, 1834.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of William Carson, late of the parish of St. Patrick, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to the subscriber in three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
CHARLES CARSON, Sole Administrator.
St. Andrews, June 19th, 1834.

Health secured,
By MORRISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

Sold only at St. Andrews by JAMES BOYD, in boxes at 3s. 5s. 8s. and 16s.
St. Andrews, Sept. 9th, 1834.

Alma Ale Whiskey &c.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, very fine Alma Ale in bottle, Also, high proof Cantabtown Whisky, Madeira, best old Brandy.
JAMES W. STREET.

The Subscriber,

HAS received by the "Ara from Liverpool and Thomas Kenning from Sunderland" 5 Half-Crown Brandy, 50 Boxes Mould and Dip Candles, 14 Cases new assorted Earthenware, 4 Barrels of Lamp Black, in 1-4 and 1-8 pound papers, 20 Barrels Coal Tar.
The above with a variety of other goods, will be sold low for Cash.
Aug. 20.
WILLIAM BABCOCK.

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 Consular or Steamboats, except the actual expenses incurred in boarding; information of this be given to the Public by a circular from the Chairman.
THOMAS WYER, Chairman.
W. JACK, Actg. Clerk.
St. Andrews, Sep 6th.

Notice.

The Subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts before the 1st of September next, as all accounts remaining then unsettled will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.
W. H. KNOWLES.
Saint Andrews, 12th, August 1834.

Shop To Let.

Trst well known and eligible situation, in front of the Standard Printing Office, in Water Street. Enquire at the Office.

To Be Let.

AND Possession given on the first of November that commodious three-story DWELLING HOUSE now in the occupation of Henry Beamish, Esq. together with the Old House, Barn, and Out-houses. The premises are in perfect order. Apply to the proprietor.
JAMES BOYD.
August 12th.

Apothecaries' Hall.

CHOLERA MEDICINES put up in small packages, with concise printed directions, will be kept constantly on hand.
In consequence of the Asiatic Cholera having appeared in Halifax, the Subscriber, after carefully examining the most scientific documents on the subject, has been induced to draw up a code of directions for the prevention and treatment of the disease, in order that those who live at a distance from medical assistance, may be enabled to render prompt aid until they can procure medical attendance. As this awful disease runs its course, and often ends fatally in a few hours, it is absolutely necessary for families to supply themselves with all the most approved medical remedies that no time may be lost on the first appearance of the malady; for in fact, if the patient attends to the preliminary symptoms, and applies the proper medicine, he will almost always be successful in preventing the disease; or at all events, rendering the attack much more mild and manageable.
WM. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon.
St. John, 24th August, 1834.

The St. John Foundry,

Foot of Duke Street.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to intimate, that he is now prepared to execute at the St. John Foundry, all kinds of Iron Castings, with neatness and dispatch. All orders punctually attended to.
ROBERT FOULIS.
St. John August 23d 1834.

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. It is arranged as a solo and duet, and intended for use in families, and for small circles; a mode which obviates the sameness of repeating the air with a uniformity that falls upon the ear.

Come ye disconsolate,
Where'er ye languish,
Come to the merry seat,
Fervently kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts,
Here tell your anguish,
Earth has no sorrows
That Heaven cannot heal.

Joy of the comfortless,
Light of the straying,
Hope of the penitent,
Fadeful and pure;
Here speaks the Comforter
In mercy saying—
Earth has no sorrows
That Heaven cannot cure.

Here see the Bread of Life;
See waters flowing
From the throne of God,
Pure from above;
Come to the feast prepared—
Come, ever knowing,
Earth has no sorrows
But Heaven can remove.

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. Although these verses are merely occasional they possess merit, and the assumption of the quaint style of the older mariners is admirably sustained.

Ye mariners that boldly ride
The broad Atlantic wave,
I sing of gallant ships the pride,
A vessel staunch as brave!
The darling of her busy crew,
A sea-gull under sail!
Close-haul'd, or free, or lying-to,
Or flying 'fore the gale!

'Twas on the 6th of August, she
The British channel cleared,
The wind ahead—how readily
She stayed; how close she steered!
And bow with scarce a breath on deck,
A ripple on the sea,
As gently way she seemed to make,
As others with a breeze!

I watch'd her when the gale was on,
The heavens with night o'ercast,
Her black jack yard—main top-sail gone,
And fore-top gallant mast!
A span her bright horizon glow,
So huge the billow grew,
Yet how she topp'd the mountain—how
She rode the tempest through!

I saw her scud—the rattling wind,
The more it raged the more
She dug the following wave behind,
And spurned the wave before.
Yet smooth as inland bark, that spread
No sail, obey no tide;
Her way the lonely vessel sped,
In dark and lonely pride!

God speed the ship Columbus! may
Her star bright pennant shine
Aboard, at home, for many a day
The host of all the Line!
God speed her noble Captain—Land
I dare defy, or sea,
To find an abler to command,
Or kinder man than he.

September 10, 1834.

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 as follows, South by Land belonging to Joseph M'Laughlin, West by land lately owned by Prescott & Sherman, East by land owned by M'Laughlin, 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'Laughlin 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 300 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 which said lots fronting on the Magaguadavic River, and lying between Stewart Seely'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 £27 2s 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 220 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 220 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 Digdigwash 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 running 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 improvements.

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 300 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'Laughlin, 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 10 and Abram J. Wetmore in a debt of £143 8, with Interest on the several sums, besides expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint 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 Linton, on the West by Lands heretofore granted to the Settlers on the Digdigwash river in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the South by the North line of a tract of Land formerly granted to Edward Phelon, 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.

Saint Andrews, 3d May, 1834.

CORONER'S SALE.

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 its interest, share, and title of, in, and to a lot bounded on the North by land owned by the Heirs of James Ash, and no the South by land owned by Daniel Lee, being 350 ACRES, more or less. The above lots

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

ALSO.

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 Aca from Liverpool CRATES Earthenware, Boxes 8.10 crown Glass Boxes Mould and dipt, candles, Boxes yellow soap, Kegs White Paint in 56 2s & 14 bleach, Hhds. Raw 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-ks, Grey and white Shirting cottons Fed tick, men's and women's hose, Bombazetts, assorted Gloves, suit clothing &c.

ALSO.

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. clanks; ships articles.

MAGISTRATES.

Summons, Subpoena, Ticket, Juror's summons, Witness subpoena, Defendants bond, Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint, warrant—committal & 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'Laughlin's ferry.

Likewise 100 acres on the Fredericton road one mile from Coniac'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.

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 was 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 instructive lessons have, we hope, often had a salutary influence on the juvenile mind and heart. It has also found its way to the school room; and many classes of young pupils have been cheered twice a month by the welcome voice of the teacher bidding them to lay aside, for a few days, the class book which they have read over and over, perhaps twenty times, and read the pages of Parley's Magazine.

The demand for the work, to be used in schools, is rapidly increasing. Encouraged by such unqualified success, the Publishers resolved to render 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.

In this view the Publishers have secured the aid of the late Mr. Sauter, of the Juvenile Rambler; who has the advantage of many years experience, not only as a writer for the youth, but as a Teacher.

Among the topics which we propose to present in this volume are the following:

I. Moral 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 Art, in the United States, and in other countries.

VI. Lessons on objects around Children, in the Nursery, Parlor, Garden, &c. Trades and Employments.

VII. Particular duties of the young—to Parents Teachers Brothers, sisters, &c.

VIII. Bible Lessons and incidents, in endeavoring to introduce to the American schools, and parishes, and free ideas, the stories and lessons of Parley's Magazine.

IX. Narratives—such as are well authenticated—Original Tales.

X. Parables Fables and Proverbs, where the moral is obvious and excellent.

XI. Fables—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 numerous 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. We would make this little children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and in the end, better citizens.

May we not ask the co-operation of all who receive this Circular, in the great work of forming the youthful mind and character? Will you not lend us your aid and influence, in endeavoring to introduce to the American schools, and parishes, and free ideas, the stories and lessons of Parley's Magazine?

The yearly subscription being but one dollar per family, will perceive the impracticability of keeping open so many thousand accounts. It is therefore indispensable that we should require payment in advance.

The price of the Magazine is \$1 a year—six copies for \$5. Twenty copies for \$15 or twenty 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, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of engravings, from original and selected designs, new, and of the best type, arranged after the manner of the London "La Belle Assemblée," on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on copper and steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and destination, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fair. Engraved, engraved and coloured expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that 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 volumes. 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 needle work, Riding Dancing &c. besides one or more pieces of popular Music, 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.

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.

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 Limeburner's lakes,—the whole embracing advantages of peculiar importance and magnitude. For particulars inquire of

July 17th SAMUEL PRYDE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

FOR ISSUING A REPORT 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 whitest 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 in the reception 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 wro't 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 pipes, 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, Spokeheaves Brass nails and Brass cocks, Awl Haft Plate nails, Coffee Mills, Powder Flasks, Carriage Pins and bands, Paint brushes, Bash tools, Brass candlesticks, "Wilson's" shoe knives, Brass Bristles, Brass case locks French locks, Iron chest locks, Gun locks, Best Tea-trays and waiters to match, steel 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 Handles 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 Tracks, Cards Pen Knives, do. Scissors, Trou hooks, Machard 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.

ALSO.

24 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, do Soap, 30 boxes Window Glass assorted from 7X9 to 15X11; Gentlemen's London, W. P. Hat, 2 Hhds. Loaf Sugar, 20 kegs Gun Powder, Canister do. Bags split Peas Pearl Barley, Cat Meal, Poland Sarch, Cordage from 6 inches to 2 1/2 inches, Wilton heath Rug, stationary, spelling Books, Linen Bed-tick, Homespun, Apron Checks, Britannia Hand kerchiefs, 1 twilled 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 GOSDY 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.

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WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1834	SUN.	Moon	H.
OCT. 31	11 30	11 30	11 30

THURS. 16	6 35	5 25	4 56
FRIDAY. 17	6 30	5 24	4 53
SATUR. 18	6 25	5 22	4 50
SUNDAY. 19	6 20	5 21	4 47
MONDAY. 20	6 15	5 20	4 44
TUESDAY. 21	6 10	5 19	4 41
WEDNES. 22	6 05	5 17	4 38

SUN'S DECLINATION, 16th 8° 53' 10".
DO. RIGHT ASCENSION, 13h 24m 10s.
VEGUS—SOUTH, — " 0h 59m 10s.
MARS—RISE, — " 9h 32m 10s.
JUPITER — " 7h 23m 10s.
SATURN—SOUTH, — " 8h 2m 10s.

PHASES, commonly called the cluster of