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THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
At Saint Andrews, New Brunswick By
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
ADVERTISEMENTS,
inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 3s.
Each repetition of Do 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the New England Farmer, June 20)
MANURE.—The philosophy of vegetation, like the philosophy of every thing else is very imperfectly understood; it is not comparatively understood at all; its secrets are not approached; and beyond a certain point, conjecture, if not presumption, is idle. For man to undertake to penetrate the profound depths of nature is like undertaking to reach the bottom of the ocean with a thread, or to span the orbit of a planet with his hand. The Creator wraps himself in deep obscurity. Results are all that come under our cognizance; the modes of his operation are insoluble. Yet are we able to see the connection between means and ends. Certain effects experience demonstrates, result from the application of certain means, and are not to be expected without such application; and when man faithfully performs his part he may confidently look for success to that ever active and watchful Providence by whose power and guardianship all things are upheld and controlled.

Vegetables, as much as animals, require food; and food adapted to their particular condition and constitution. It is the province of the judicious husbandman to supply this food, and to supply it in such quantities and forms, at such times, and under such circumstances, as observation and experience teach us, is desired. This vegetable food, call it by what name you please, is often found abounding in the soil itself; but the constituent elements of the soil or earth do not themselves supply it. The plants gather it from the earth, the water, the air; and cultivation and vegetation exhaust it. It consists of vegetable matter, which is capable of being dissolved and so minutely divided that it may be taken up by the plants. What are called mineral manures such as lime, gypsum, (which is only one of the forms or combinations of lime), salt, &c. are not, as is understood, the food of plants; but only means of evolving that food, and rendering it soluble, and suitable for the purposes of vegetable life and growth. In the curious and wonderful scheme of divine providence, vegetable matter in the endless circle of reproduction is constantly being returned to the earth in a state of decay, to enter into new combinations, and to furnish subsistence to a new growth.

The theory of vegetation is thus far simple enough for all practical purposes; and the great object of the farmer should be to collect, wherever they may be found, the means of increasing his manure heap; and to provide food for his vegetables as much as food for his animals. Manure has been properly denominated the sinews of his strength, and to neglect to provide and furnish it, is like neglecting to provide food for his live stock or to think to profit by them by keeping them in a lean and half-starved condition. In newly cleared countries, in the untouched and virgin soils of the West, the food of vegetable life has been accumulating for years and centuries. The enriching of the soil in such places therefore by any artificial process is not required. So likewise in our own low lands, when a clearance is first made a large amount of vegetable food is to be found from the accumulation of decayed vegetable matter, which is continually going on in the forest; though a great deal of this is inevitably destroyed by the action of fire, the usual mode of clearance adopted among us. But in our old cultivated lands it is otherwise; crops one after another have been successively taken from the land; and vegetable food must be in some way returned to the soil in order to meet this deficiency. The amount of mineral salts or alkaline earths found in vegetables is comparatively small; yet a certain quantity be it more or less is undoubtedly wanting to the perfection of vegetable growth; but what is mainly wanting in our exhausted soils is vegetable matter.

There is reason to believe that nothing in the material creation is ever annihilated or extinguished; and could the vegetable matter produced upon any given piece of land be entirely returned to that same land and equally diffused upon it, it would retain at least its original fertility. The use of lime and alkaline earths is not to enrich the land, or to furnish the specific food of plants, excepting in a very small degree, but as far as we can understand the subject, in relation to which the wisest and most sagacious must confess themselves very much in the dark, its effect is to reduce the vegetable matter into a form in which the plants can receive it.

If a farmer is in the habit continually of selling his crops to be consumed away from the place, either in the form of hay or vegetables, he must purchase or bring on manure or the condition of his place will gradually decline. This many farmers do, especially in the vicinity of large towns, and do it at very great expenditure of time and money. We admit that this is often compensated by the increased abundance and high prices of their products. We believe however that in many of these cases manure is often bought at a great expense and carried a considerable distance, when much of what is needed, of equal value, might be made or found upon

the farm at a much less expense, at the saving of great inconvenience.
Now we deem it of the highest importance that the farmers should look after the means and sources of enriching their farm actually on their own premises and within their own reach. This is a matter of the highest moment and cannot be urged too strongly upon their attention.

We shall then on a future and convenient occasion discuss this great question fully, whether the fertility of a farm can be kept up from its own resources; and what means every farmer may be supposed to have ordinarily within his own reach, of keeping and of increasing the fertility of his soil; and of supplying the vegetable food for the largest amount of products, which the land is capable of bearing.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)
TURNIP CULTURE IN ENGLAND. Several years since it was asserted in the Edinburgh Review, that the introduction of turnip farming in England had added more than sixty millions of her products annually. Their culture has since rapidly extended, and the regenerating influence they exert on the soil and the immense addition to the given products of any district created by them, has excited the attention of every section of that country. To the turnip may be traced the great improvements made in raising cattle and sheep in Britain; as the vast amount of keeping thus produced from a few acres enables the cultivator to enlarge his flocks or herds to any desirable extent, and by rapid or comparative feeding exhibit their several qualities. The discovery of a silver mine, rich as Potosi, would to England have been poverty itself, compared with the wealth flowing in upon the kingdom from that single root, Ruta Baga; and the beneficial effects upon the comfort and happiness of the people are immeasurably greater than could result from such a discovery. In this country we have hardly begun to appreciate the value of the turnip crop. Public spirited and intelligent farmers have endeavored to bring the subject to the notice of their fellow tillers of the soil, but deep rooted prejudices, and a dread of innovation, have in most instances made the effort up-hill-work, and as yet, productive of comparatively little effect. Still the ice has been broken; an impression, a favorable one we believe, has been made on public sentiment; and when we remember that a long series of years was necessary to place the root culture on a firm foundation in England, we see no reason to despair of a like triumph over incorrect notions, and the production of similar benefits here.

To the above causes of the advance of English agriculture, and which in themselves afford sufficient reasons why they can sell as bread, must be added the encouragement afforded by that government to all agricultural enterprises, and the laudable spirit which is created and fostered by agricultural publications among the great land-holders, or the tillers of the soil. In almost every district are yearly or semi-yearly fairs and cattle shows; where the finest cattle and the most valuable sheep are exhibited, and their excellencies made known to the public; where farmers meet and exchange opinions on best methods of culture, and discuss the improvements of the age. And where he learns his own importance in the scale of society, gradually loses his prejudices, and acquires habits of thinking and reflection that lead to emulation in farming, and eventually teach him to respect himself.

We come then to the conclusion, that if we would make progress in farming; if we would avail ourselves of the advantages the God of Nature has showered upon us in such profusion; in short, if we would be truly independent, not only so in name, but in reality, we must profit by the experience of others and from the improvements made in other countries, selected such as are adapted to our soil, climate, and habits. It is high time we asked the question in earnest, whether we are to become tributary to foreign nations for the necessities of life—whether with the finest soils, the most varied climates, the most unlimited sources of production, we are to still find ourselves dependent on the bounty, caprice, or self-interest of others—in fine, we should inquire which is the most honorable importation for such a nation as ours, knowledge, or bread.

(From the Maine Farmer, June 26.)
PINE TIMBER IS PLENTY IN MAINE.
Mr. Holmes.—Thus exclaimed a friend of mine at my table last winter, after being brought to a piece of Yankee pie. Well, this is truly encouraging, when our forests are diminishing so rapidly, that we have some kind of timber plenty; and not only so, but is rapidly increasing, as the pine and other kinds are diminishing.
But to the point, say ye, we don't understand your lingo. I'll explain at once. I had helped my friend to a piece of Ruta Baga pie. Yes, Ruta Baga make excellent pies, and if you don't know the process, I'll tell you.—You have only to select your handsomest and sweetest Ruta—peel and slice them as usual to boil. Half boil them in clean water, then shift the water and boil

them until done. They must then be mashed and passed thro' a colander, and the remainder of the process is just exactly like making a pumpkin pie. A little flour, ought to be added after the milk, and stirred in; and if you wish to have them very rich, a little cream helps them much. Some people, I believe, rasp the raw turnip, and then make the pies; but I know nothing of the process, or the goodness of the pies.
The following are some of the principal facts respecting them:—many people like them as well as any one kind of pie, in common use.—It is not more than half the labor—it requires less molasses than ordinary apple or pumpkin pies—and the turnip may be raised at less expense than almost any thing else for pies.

And then by raising turnips for your cows your milk and cream all come from the turnip patch. What a lot of pies friend Bowles' eleven hundred bushels of Ruta would make! They would almost feed an army! Huzza for Maine yet! The Illinois fever is easing off in this region.
Peru, 1838. J. H. J.

(From the Yankee Farmer.)
ON THE MIXING OF VEGETABLES.—The mixture of different varieties of the same species of vegetables will sometimes so affect the seed, that the seed from one variety will produce both varieties, and sometimes a new variety; and what is very remarkable, the varieties thus produced, whether new ones, or like those from which they originated, will not continue the same, but will be liable to change; this shows that there is a difficulty in fixing a new variety.
We once noticed some small bush squashes, not larger than large apples, by the side of some pumpkins, and observed that they had doubtless become mixed; we were requested to take one of the squashes and plant the seeds as an experiment. We planted a part of the seeds and they produced the true squash, small like that from which the seeds were taken; we gave the other seeds to a friend who planted them alone; and only one vine survived the ravages of the bugs, and that vine produced six pumpkins of regular shape and tolerably good size. We took the seeds from one of these pumpkins and planted about thirty hills, supposing that we might in this manner obtain a valuable variety of pumpkins.

The product, according to the Dutchman's manner of expression, was "a little of every thing, and a few things besides." There were pumpkins—large, small, middling, and of intermediate size; hard shelled and soft shelled, long, round, flat, and of many other shapes.—There were squashes—light, yellow dark colored and mixed; long, short, flat, round, egg-shaped, bell-shaped, and other shaped; and of every size from the bigness of a large apple to that of a good sized pumpkin. Besides these pumpkins and squashes, there were many things of various shapes, sizes and colors, that were hybrids. Some of the pumpkins and squashes were tolerably good, but as they were not superior, we made no further experiments upon them.

UNITED STATES.
Mr. Forrest, to deliver a fourth of July oration on Wednesday next, to an assemblage of friends of the national administration, has excited a good deal of comment in the public papers, and in conversation generally, as is all very natural. The address will be one of a political character, of course, and the political opponents of the party to which Mr. Forrest is attached, and for whose edification he is to put forth his literary and oratorical powers, generally treat the matter with no very good humor. The public character of Mr. Forrest, his universal popularity both professionally and individually, render the remarks which his entry into this new field of operation may elicit, matter of universal interest; and consequently we feel constrained to give place to those which will be found below.—They are from the (Philadelphia) United States Gazette, a journal ardently opposed to the Democratic party and their principles; but on which party prejudice does not always warp beyond the correcting power of reason and justice. The editor, it will be seen, handsomely accomplishes a double purpose in his article; and it is for the just rebuke which it contains, as for its fairness toward Mr. Forrest personally that we give it a place.

Mr. Forrest.—Our brethren of the press are discussing the propriety of Mr. Forrest's delivering an address to the Van Buren men of New York. Some of them sneer at the circumstance because he is a player. To us there appears to be no just ground for any such comment. We have known Mr. Forrest for nearly twenty years, and we have always heard him, when his opinion was called for, express that of ultra democracy. We have no reason to believe that he has changed them. He has not, therefore, adopted a new creed for the benefit of its practice. Mr. F. is a gentleman of talent and observation more than he has generally credit for; and those who heard his speech at the complimentary dinner given to him at Sanderson's last winter, know what command he has of

his voice and countenance in a speech. It is not strange, therefore, that his political friends should desire to have the advantage of his great talents and attractions on the occasion of their coming together.

Major Nibb, of the Star, laughs at the idea of a play being in Congress. Now we do not know why a play actor may not make as good a representative as a play writer; and if our brother of the Star will overhaul the list of the Congress-men, he will find that not two in ten have had so many advantages or possess so many qualifications, as Mr. E. Forrest.

We do not know that Mr. Forrest desires to be sent to Washington; but if he does we see no reason why he may not look for preferment as well as others. Mr. Paulding is a literary man, and for that, we believe, has been made Secretary of the Navy. Why may not Mr. Forrest look to the new born zeal for rewarding peculiar merits, for advancement to some distinguished political post?

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)
NEW YORK BIRD CATCHERS. In the first volume of Home's Table Book is an engraving of a London Bird Catcher in the year 1827, and under it are printed the calls; or jerks, as they are technically called,—the peculiar sounds and articulations of voice, by which the people of this profession allure wild birds within their reach. Our readers will perhaps be amused with a sample of these jerks.

"Tuck, Tuck—Fear.
Tuck, Tuck, Fear—le, le, le.
Tuck, Tuck, Fear—le quack-e-west.
Tolloc, Eup, R—west, west, west.
Tolloc, Tolloc, cha—le, le, le.
Lug, Lug, O—cha, cha.
Lug, Lug—Orches, west.
New York has its bird catchers as well as London. One of these goes under the name of the Express. He has established himself at the corner of Wall and Water streets, where he practises his jerks diligently every morning, for the catching of such foolish birds as he finds in that neighbourhood. Here is a sample of his jerks:

"Slam Bang—Slam Bang—Slam Bang & Co.
Slam Bang—Slam Bang—Slam Bang Ming & Co. (This is a finished jerk.)
Loco loco, Loco loco—l quack, mob—El.
Loco loco, Loco loco—El Hat's four store—Flour riot, Flour riot.
Agrarians, Agrarians—Fanny Wright, Fanny Wright.
Levellers, Levellers, Levellers—Jack Cade, Jack Cade, &c. &c.

The birds allured and taken by means of these calls are chiefly of the kinds called gulls, boobies, noodles, doddrels, and geese, which do mostly affect maritime places. Plenty of lame ducks, which haunt the neighborhood where the bird catcher is stationed himself, are also taken, being more easily made prisoners on account of their disabled state, and that fiercer fowl, that bird of pray, the kite, which delights to hover and swoop his victims in the atmosphere of Wall street, is often by these calls decoyed into the net.

Norridgewock, (Maine) June 12th.—Tua Aroostook.—Companies are being formed in various parts of the State for the purpose of emigrating to the Aroostook. This is as it should be—Governor Kent and the Whig Legislature have offered the young farmers of this State a rare opportunity to supply themselves with farms, and they should not be unmindful of the advantages held out.—(Somerset Journal)

CANADA.
(From the Official Gazette of yesterday.)
CIRCULAR DESPATCH from His Excellency the Governor General to the respective Lieutenant Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies in North America:

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.
Quebec, June 18, 1838.

SIR,—In the exercise of the powers vested in me as Governor General of Her Majesty's Colonies in North America, and with a view to the permanent establishment of an inflexible system in the disposal of Waste Lands, the property of the Crown in those Colonies, and the promotion of Emigration thereto upon the most extensive scale that circumstances will admit, I have prepared a commission directing an immediate inquiry into the subject for each of the Provinces and Islands comprised in my General Government, and also authorizing the Commissioner therein named to issue temporary rules and regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands in each Colony, and to give instructions to the Officers of the Crown Lands Department as to the performance of their duties.

I inclose the commission as prepared for the Province, and have to direct that you will cause the Great Seal of that Province to be immediately affixed thereto, and that the Commission, together with a copy of this despatch, may be published in the usual manner.

As one of the incidental though not least desirable results of an improved system in the disposal of Lands, the property of the Crown, may, I hope, be a very considerable increase in the value of all lands which have become private property, and as the expectation of such a result might lead to applications for grants of land upon the terms now

MONTHLY ALMANAC

| 1838. | First week | Second week | Third week | Fourth week | Days |
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| July | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |
| Sunday | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Monday | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| Tuesday | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| Wednesday | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |
| Thursday | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | |
| Friday | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | |
| Saturday | | | | | |

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this day, 5m. after 6
Do. Sun set — 5m. before 6
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 58m. after 6
Do. Full — 10th—24m. before 9
Do. Last Quarter — 18th—10m. before 8
Do. New — 25th—7m. after 11
High Water at Full Moon—5m. after 6

in force to such an extent as should defeat, or at least seriously impede the most beneficial operation of the improved system, and especially the very desirable result above mentioned, I have also to instruct you, that until further directions from me, you will, so far as it may be in your discretion under any Provincial Act, or Royal Instructions, or otherwise, abstain from alienating any Waste Lands, the property of the Crown. You may rely on receiving those further directions in so short a time as to prevent any inconvenience from the present suspension of your discretionary powers in this respect.

I have the honor, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.
General Commission of Inquiry for Crown Lands and Emigration.
Chief Commissioner—Charles Buller, Esq.
Assistant Commissioner—Richard Davies Hanson Esq.
Secretary—The Honorable Henry Petre.

Quebec, June 20.
We are informed that His Excellency the Governor General gave a grand entertainment at the Castle of St. Lewis, on the 18th instant, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBURN, Major General Sir JAMES MACDONELL, and all the officers in the garrison, who were present at that celebrated battle had the honour to dine with the Governor General on this occasion. After dinner His Excellency proposed a toast to the health of those officers in appropriate terms, and dwelt more especially on the distinguished services of Sir JOHN COLBURN.—Gazette.

PROVINCIAL.

(From the Royal Gazette, June 27.)
John Mann, Jun. Commissioner to expend the sum of £15, re-appropriated at the last Session, for improving the Road from the late James Stewart's Farm, to John Dewar's in Saint George.

The appointment of Joshua Knight, (published in the Gazette of 16th May last,) to expend the sum of £15, from Curry's Mills to the Saint John Road, has been cancelled; Joseph Messinett being the Commissioner for expending the same.

STATIONS OF THE WESLEYAN MINISTERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. St. John.—Enoch Wood, Stephen Bamford, Supernumerary, Arthur M'Nutt, Visiting Missionary.
2. Portland.—Richard Shephard.
3. Fredericton.—Henry Daniel, Frederick Smallwood.
4. Sheffield and Gagetown.—William Smithson.
5. Mill Town.—Samson Basy.
6. St. Stephens and St. David's.—Michael Pickles, Joseph F. Bent.
7. St. Andrews.—Albert Desbriay.
8. Westmorland.—Richard Williams, Wm. Bannister.
9. Petitcodiac.—Samuel M'Master, assistant Missionary.
10. Bridgetown and Aylesford.—George Johnston, Peter Sleep.
11. Sussex Vale.—Wesley C. Beale, assistant Missionary.
12. Annapolis and Digby.—Geo. Miller.
13. Miramichi.—Wm. Temple, Samuel D. Rice, assistant Missionary.
14. Woodstock.—Richardson Douglas.
15. Grand Manan.—To be visited by A. M'Nutt.
16. Bathurst.—Wm. M. Leggett, assistant Missionary.

WILLIAM TEMPLE, Chairman.
ENOCH WOOD, Secretary.

SAILOR VERACITY.—A son of Neptune said the other day to a brother tar, "Jack, you never caught me in a lie in your life." "Very true, but I have chased you from one lie to another all day."

Shakespeare has well described the gradations of drunkenness, and the changes which it produces in the mental energies of an individual, by saying: "Now a sensible man; by and by a fool; and presently a beast."

In all cases of heartache, the application of another man's disappointment draws out the pain and allays the irritation.
"Did you ever see a printing office Joe?"
"Yes." "Well it's kind o' curious how't goes, ain't it?"

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE INFORMATION.—The British Government of India, under date of an order in Council at Calcutta, Dec. 29, 1837, republished at the Singapore Free press, Feb. 1 1838, have opened the trade between India and Canton to American vessels, thus repealing the prohibition of the Convention of Commerce between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London, July 3d, 1815.

FROM BUENOS AYRES. By the brig Tennessee, at this port, we learn that an official notice from the American Consul at Buenos Ayres, dated 11th of April, denies the term within which the free departure of foreign merchant vessels in that port will be permitted, is prolonged until the 15th of June.—Post.

UNITED STATES.

New York, June 20.
The Earl of Durham has promulgated a proclamation in reference to the granting of lands in the different North American Colonies, and appointed a Commission to examine into the same with a view to the encouragement of emigration. The proceeding is an excellent one, and should be attended with happy effects, for we look upon the introduction of a good sound population from the United Kingdoms, as a measure of very great importance; but it must be obvious to the acute and penetrating mind of the Governor General, that little emigration can be expected until the country has become tranquil. Who will leave his quiet home, and take his wife and children to a country where he must grasp the sword instead of the peaceful implements of husbandry?—*Albion*.

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES.—Two parties have existed in the United States, since the organization of the government, and they have been justly distinguished as Democratic and Federal. During the height of party violence, and the time of severe warfare upon the democracy of the Union; the Federalists subdivided and assumed various names, ostensibly to advance the interests of tariff men, anti-slavery, and various other interests, but virtually and really, to subvert if possible, and demolish, the broad foundations of the Jeffersonian policy—and to get back the exploded system of Hamilton and the obnoxious and repudiated policy of Adams. All true and genuine democrats, who have carefully read the history of the United States, and impartially and honestly examined the numerous treatises on the political economy and political management of affairs in the U. States, have been irresistibly led to the conclusion, that the principles received and inculcated by that champion of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, were the only true and successful principles to continue, as the main support of our liberal system of Government, and they have viewed with regret and alarm the intrals that were made upon them during the administration of the younger Adams.

The present chief magistrate of the United States, has long been nurtured in the Jeffersonian school, and because he wishes and endeavours to perpetuate the policy of that illustrious statesman, he has long since, received, and in receiving the abundance of federal obloquy and abuse. Having nothing to say in regard to Mr. Van Buren, only that he was the friend of Gen. Jackson, than whom, no President of this glorious Republic, was ever more deserving and praiseworthy, and that he recommended a system in opposition to the aristocratic and semi-monarchical U. S. Bank, they now come forward and are lavish with their blame, saying "he is a northern President with southern feelings."

Calais July 4.
The land law passed last winter on the recommendation of Gov. Kent, which is so favorable to actual settlers, is producing a strong tide of emigration to the Aroostook. Companies of hardy and enterprising young men, from various parts of the State, have been formed, with a view to settling on that fine section of the public domain. The soil is said to equal, if not surpass, in richness and fertility, that of the best lands on the Kennebec. Under the encouragement now offered to settlers, we may expect to see in a few years, villages springing up in that region, with a rapidity equalled only by the marvellous growth of towns and cities in the South Western States.

The policy of Gov. Kent's Administration touching the public lands meets the unqualified approbation of the people; and they only wonder why it was not adopted long ago.—The bad management and shortsighted policy of former administrations, in selling out the public lands, most easy of access, in townships, to speculators, has retarded the settlement and growth of the State to an incalculable degree. As a matter of pecuniary profit to the State, it would have been better to have sold out in lots to actual settlers, on the easy terms now offered, one half of every township suitable for cultivation; as the value of the other half would have been enhanced, by the improvements made by settlers on contiguous lots, so as to be worth more than the whole sold for. It is to be regretted much, that the completion of the Aroostook road is deferred to another year, and we hope no longer.—*Advertiser*.

The Circuit Court for the County of Jefferson, (Vt.) commenced its session at Waterville, on the 25th June. The criminal docket seems to excite a good deal of interest, there being 21 persons now in jail charged with being concerned in the burning of the Sir Robert Peel. About two hundred persons are said to be expected from Canada to give evidence in the case.

Gen. Wool has left Boston for Augusta to confer with Gov. Kent, who is now in session with the Council, on the subject of establishing one or more Military posts near our Northern Frontier. This distinguished officer has been sent by the War Department of the United States at the earnest application of Governor Kent, for the purpose of making reconnaissance and selecting suitable positions for the establishment of posts to protect our territory from foreign aggression.

The importance of these movements will be appreciated by the People of this State, who look to the final adjustment of our boundary line and the border difficulties with increasing anxiety. We trust that the zeal and earnestness with which this matter is now pursued by our executive will lead to a speedy conclusion of this protracted controversy.—*Portland Advertiser*.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, in a letter published in the last number of *Silliman's Journal*, says, "I have discovered the actual bituminization of peat in a bog, at Limerick, in Maine. The substance is in fibrous masses, like brown coal, and burns with yellow flame and smoke. It is found ten feet from the surface of the bog. When this substance is heated in a glass tube, it gives out abundance of coal gas, and bituminous distils off freely

This, I believe, is the first instance in which peat has been observed actually passing into bituminous coal. I have also found another curious fact, viz, three beds of anthracite coal in slate, that has been melted into hornstones by a great mass of trap rocks!"—*Eclectic Evening Journal*.

It is nothing more than we expected to find such downy hopes entertained by the dispossessed people of Maine as the following when they find any interference offered to their occupation of the Restook (Aroostook) solitudes. Mr. Lowell of the *Northern Statesman* curls his indignant upper lip to this effect:—

THE AROOSTOOK LANDS.—A party of young men of Ellsworth, have just returned from a visit of examination of the Aroostook lands, of which they speak in the highest terms—they say these lands are all that they have been reported, and several of them intend to settle there. They state that parties of men consisting of scores and hundreds are daily flocking into that country.

They describe in glowing colors the beautiful fields of waving grain in solid bodies of from 50 to 100 acres, by people who have not been there more than 3 or 4 years. They say that the settlers about the Aroostook are exceedingly anxious to have the boundary settled, and are much gratified with the energetic course pursued by Gov. Kent.

These gentlemen inform us that they learned from Dr. Holmes, that a British officer, the pretended Warden of the disputed Territory, accompanied by six other persons, is on his way up the Aroostook to order—yes, to order Mr. Whipple the State's Surveyor General off, and to desert from further surveys!!—We hope Gen. Whipple made prisoners of them and sent them to Bangor for safe keeping.

It has been suggested by one of our friends that Dr. Graham ought immediately to get up a lecture, addressed exclusively to *Ausguites* on the injurious tendency of animal food.—We second the motion.—*Dalhousie Patriot*.
A YANKEE BONNET FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.—The Yankee girls in Carl King's straw-braid and bonnet manufactory, at New York, are making a chief d'œuvre of a hat of the finest braid ever seen in the United States, to the Queen as an evidence of what they can do when they try.

CANADA.

Montreal, June 25.
Our readers, we are confident, will peruse with pleasure the Commission of Enquiry on the subject of Waste Lands and Emigration, and the circular despatch accompanying it, both of which we reprint in another column, and of which we speak in the other day as on the eve of publication. They provide, it will be seen, for a thorough and prompt investigation of the whole subject in its fullest extent. There is to be no half work. The six Provinces are included within its limits.—

"The past and present methods of disposing of Waste Lands" are all to be taken into view; and a complete system is to be reported "as soon as conveniently may be," for the future uniform regulation of the whole department. To say that heretofore there has been in practice no system at all, worthy of the name, is to say what every one knows. To say that a uniform system of almost any kind were better than the existing want of plan, were to say what every one must at once admit. We are not, however, left to any such mere negative plea as this. The objects pointed out in the Commission, to be kept in view in the investigation, and to be provided for by the proposed measures, are precisely those which every loyal Colonist must regard with the liveliest satisfaction.—

"The increase of population and wealth" within the Colonies,—the creation of a more intimate connexion "between them and the Mother Country"—a "greatly increased Emigration from the Mother Country, both of capitalists and labourers, as permanent settlers," these are indeed objects worth proposing. Of old, if motives of any sort there were, to which we could refer all the anomalies and corrupt practices that have disgraced our Provincial Land Offices, to the incalculable detriment of all in the Provinces, that motive was one that could not bear the light, private or party interest, defeating itself while it injured others by its blind folly. The public good has, it is true, of late been more consulted than in the olden day of grants and bounteous provision; but the reform has been incomplete, as its results have shown. Let the reform be now at length thoroughly effected,—as we trust it will be,—and though past errors cannot be recalled, nor their ill effects wholly neutralized, we may still hope to reap no trifling advantages from it.

It will be observed, that, pending this investigation, which from the previously acquired information of the gentlemen who are charged with it, is by no means likely to prove tedious, the further alienation of Crown Lands is as far as possible prohibited. This step is obviously necessary, for the reason given in His Excellency's circular despatch to the Lieutenant Governors of the other Provinces. It is satisfactory to learn, with certainty, that from the concluding sentence of that despatch, that it will not be long before the new system will come into temporary operation.

The gentleman named as assistant Commissioner with the Chief Secretary, has long devoted his attention to this subject, as those who may have ever seen the report of the Land Committee of the House of Commons, in 1836, before which he was examined as a witness, must be aware. It is of course fair to presume, that the principles propounded by him and other gentlemen who agreed in statement and opinion with him, on that occasion, are those which he will seek to carry into practice, as far as our circumstances will permit, on this.—*The Colonies* will be

the gainers by their application. This we shall find it easy to show, in our future remarks on the subject.

One word in the meantime.—The American Government derives, as we all know, an immense and constantly increasing revenue from its public lands; and yet it would be easy to prove that the system by which that revenue is produced, is far from being as productive as it might be made.

This revenue is devoted to the general purposes of Government. Suppose a like revenue raised here. Suppose it devoted without reserve, to other objects,—the general improvement of the country, for instance, and the maintenance of a constant stream of immigration, economically and well conducted, from the Mother country to these Provinces. Who will then say how much faster than at present, the redundant capital and labour of the old world would flow upon us? Who will then say how deeply we shall feel ourselves indebted to the Governor, to whom the introduction of such a system, first tried as a temporary measure, and then enacted by imperial authority, shall have been owing?—*Morning Courier*.

During the night of Friday and Saturday last, L'Espresso, one of the prisoners charged with the murder of Lieut. Wren, made his escape from jail,—in what manner and at what time, is unknown. On hearing the news at an early hour on Saturday forenoon, Mr. Baller, the Chief Civil Secretary, instituted an immediate inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and a number of affidavits, we are informed, have been taken in consequence. The information as yet obtained, however, does not explain the mode of the escape, though nothing has transpired to criminate the gaoler or his assistants. This investigation is still in process, and we are assured that no means will be left untried to render it successful.

Montreal, June 25.
We hear of but one opinion on the subject of the Commission and circular despatch relative to Crown Lands and Emigration, which have just appeared in the *Official Gazette*. They hold forth the cheering promise of great and lasting good. The character and situation of those who are to conduct the enquiry which they direct, is a point of the question all suspicion of that good being defeated, by the intervention of any of these sinister motives which in former times have perverted the national domain into a curse, instead of a benefit to the colonies.—*Ibid*.

There was a report in town yesterday, founded on private letters from Quebec, that Col. Grey was to sail in the *Pique* for England with despatches, on Sunday last; and an impression has gone abroad in consequence, that the intelligence brought by him from Washington was unfavourable. We are, however, able positively to contradict this report, and to state on good authority that the gallant Colonel is far from being on his way to England, is expected almost hourly from Quebec, in this city, to resume the command of his regiment.—*Ibid*.

Mr. Bouchette, one of the prisoners at Montreal, is understood to have given information against Mr. Papineau, in hope of saving his own life. The information is said to be of a serious nature, but there are many who do not believe Mr. Bouchette's revelations.—*[N. Y. Com.]*

Quebec, June 17.
Canada.—There is every reason to expect that Canada will have many visitors from the United States during the present summer. We are assured that an inclination prevails among Americans generally to see the Vice Royal Court established at Quebec, and the great military and naval force at present stationed there. Perhaps, the personal character of Lord Dufferin, and the high position which he occupies in the eyes of the public, as a summer sojourn to that class amongst our neighbours, happily a large one, which is accustomed to devote part of the summer to travelling for amusement. At all events, we have reason to know, that the prospect of our seeing many travellers from the United States has been mentioned to the Governor General and the Countess of Durham, and that his Excellency and ladyship have expressed much satisfaction at that prospect. We have no doubt that ladies and gentlemen of the States will find the British Minister at Washington very desirous to furnish them with those letters of introduction to the Governor General which lay more forms sake they might think it necessary to obtain.

Quebec, June 22.
The Gazette, by authority, of yesterday, contains a Commission from the Governor General appointing Charles Haller, Esq. Chief Commissioner, to inquire in the present mode of disposing of Crown Lands in the Province of Lower Canada, and to collect information respecting the operation thereof as regards the promotion of emigration from the mother country; he is also empowered to appoint assistant Commissioners. Instructions are likewise given to the Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, to assist the Great Seal of their respective Provinces to a similar Commission, issuing from the Governor General, and authorizing the Commissioner to make like enquiries in these Provinces. The Commission is directed to report with all convenient haste, such information as it may obtain, touching the matters confided to it, and to suggest such alterations or modifications in the laws and regulations now in force as may seem best, adapted to promote the object in view. Full power is given to examine all officers and others in any way connected with the Land Granting Department.—*Morning Herald*.

Yesterday, a meeting of the friends of the late Governor General, the Earl of Dalhousie was held at the Albion Hotel. The Hon. John Stewart in the Chair,—when it was unanimously resolved that a Monument should be erected to the memory of the late noble Earl in the City of Quebec. A committee of twenty-one was then named to carry the design into effect.—*Ibid*.

Yesterday morning His Excellency Sir John Colborne inspected the Brigade of Guards on the Plains of Abraham. The Brigade went through a variety of field manoeuvres in beautiful style, and their appearance in line and squares excited much admiration.—*Ibid*.

Her Majesty's Ship *Hastings* sailed early on Wednesday morning for England, with Sir James Hamilton, bearer of despatches from the Governor General to Her Majesty's Government. It is said that they have reference to the North Eastern Boundary.—*Ibid*.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Upper Canada has been in session since Wednesday last, and will continue, it is expected, a day or two longer. On Sunday morning, the Revs. Messrs. Manly, Townley, Young, Mulkins, Plaster, Montgomery, Steers, and Brownell, were ordained to the office of the Christian Ministry, and the Revs. Messrs. Flanagan, Douce, and Scott, were received into full connexion with the Conference, having been ordained in a former year. There has been a decrease of 13 in the number of members in the connexion which is a smaller deficiency than was expected considering the situation of the country for the last six months.

P. S. The Rev. E. Ryerson had just been appointed Editor of the *Guardian*.
CHANGES AT TORONTO.—Private letters from Toronto inform us that the Hon. John Macaulay has been appointed Civil Secretary to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, vice John Joseph, Esq. resigned. Of this there is no doubt, and it is rumoured that the Hon. Mr. Sullivan succeeds Mr. Macaulay, as Surveyor General, this office being united to that of Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Kingston, June 20.
Captain Sandom, R. N. Commander of the Naval Forces on the Lakes, arrived this morning from Quebec, and goes on to Lake Erie in the *William*. We are informed from a source entitled to credit, that a naval force will be immediately stationed on Lake Ontario and Erie, for the protection of our frontier.

Quebec, June 25.
A passenger who left Niagara on Thursday last, the 21st inst. states that a platoon of Capt. McGrath's troop of volunteer Cavalry on that frontier, had been surprised in the night by a party, supposed to belong to the *Black Legion*, and one man killed, eight taken prisoners, and 12 horses; the platoon consisted of 10 men. Those taken were released after being stripped of their accoutrements.—*Gazette*.

Lieut. Colonel Hon. C. Grey arrived on Friday by the steamer from Montreal, bearing Despatches for the Governor General from Mr. Fox, Her Majesty's Minister to the United States. We understand that Col. Grey had several interviews with the President, and the Secretary at War, Mr. Pointsett, all of which were highly satisfactory, and indicative of the firm determination of the United States Government to co-operate with the Governor General in putting down the disgraceful disturbances which have taken place upon the frontiers. General Macomb, the Commander in Chief of the United States Army, has taken the command of the frontiers, and his orders from the Secretary at War are, to co-operate with our naval and military authorities in any way that may be considered most effectual.—*Ibid*.

It is with much pleasure we give the following account of the Coronation Temperance Soiree by a Correspondent of the Saint John *Courier*:—

I had, last evening, the pleasure of being present at what to me I confess was a novelty, and I presume, it must have been so, to the greater part of the guests: I mean the Temperance Soiree, and I cannot refrain from expressing the high gratification I felt on this occasion. The scene was really one of the most joyous and animating that I ever remember to have witnessed. About 450 persons were present, and as one of the Speakers, justly remarks, it would have been in vain to look amongst the assemblage for one long face, for one countenance that did not beam with happy and loyal emotions. The speeches were excellent: they were highly appropriate, full of life and animation. An address from the Reverend President (Dr. Gray), stating the objects of the meeting, and locally showing the propriety of adopting this mode of expressing loyal feelings, opened the proceedings. Then followed the National Anthem "God save the Queen," which was sung and played with great spirit. The Hon. ourable Judge Parker then addressed the meeting with much feeling. His admirable observations and spirited appeals called forth the strongest expressions of approbation. Tea and Coffee were then introduced, and I will venture to say, we might safely defy Port or Madeira to impart to their votaries more genuine hilarity and social feelings than were inspired by these fragrant productions of the East. When tea was concluded, the Rev. Mr. Bamford addressed the company, in a speech replete with loyal feeling. Neither the Speaker nor his audience appeared to entertain a doubt that Old England was the very best country under the Sun. The Hon. Mr. N. Parker afterwards spoke with much eloquence and feeling: his observations, which were highly pertinent and humorous, as well as indicative of warm attachment to his Country, raised the feelings of the meeting to the highest state of excitement. 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