

PECTUS
which is intended to be
instructive, and called
CONSERVATIVE.
sole Proprietor and Editor.

"The CONSERVATIVE" are
by the name, which seems
to be said, that a "Conser-
vative" whose principle and deter-
mined the time-honored British
in their integrity; but who
a correction of abuses that
any of them by length of
movement wherever it may
be, at least, is the meaning
of the term; and in this sense
ought to justify the title as-

"The Conservative" shall
Communications in which
terest are temperately and
adorned by the most valu-
able that can be procured.
PARTIES shall be invari-
ably maintained.

"Conservative" will be
of good feeling among all
loyal subjects in this
of the energies of the peo-
ple's channels.
eas, whether the proprietor
to embarras in an enterprise

original design, will sur-
vive. "The Conservative" will
per, with new type.

looked-for until the expira-
months, when the whole of
tion would be required, to
to meet the heavy engage-
ment contracted before. At the
commencement. At the same
placental with subscribers
any moment, on paying the
balance.

SHILLINGS per annum.
it is intended, will open
proceedings of our Legis-
lature which has just closed:
will be as soon as possi-
ble, making may appear to be

address is at the GENERAL
redirection.
will be prepared forthwith,
ed. 18, 1835.

NEW FORMS
standard Office. to order
EME COURT.
non process; Bailable pro-
cess; Bailable writ;
as; General Issue; and

MON. PLEAS.
as, bailable and non-bail
Ca. Sa's and Fi. Fas-
cles.

GISTRATES.
enna, Ticket, Juror's sum-
mons, Defendants bond,
it, Ship-master's complaint
& discharge.

RECEIPTS.
Customs and Treasury.
RELANDS.
Vantanty deed; Letter of
order of appraisement. Con-
ce for maintenance, and
entures. Bond to pay mo-
judgment. Timber and

NOTICE.
er hereby forbids any per-
son LOGS or other tim-
ber otherwise on lots Nos. 6
he eastern side of the
any person found of
secured as the law direct.
WM. SCOTT.
Dec. 1834.

THE
WS STANDAED.
D EVERY THURSDAY,
WS, NEW BRUNSWICK, DE
E N. SMITH.

Subscription.
clusive of postage, payable
a.)
of ADVERTISING.
2 lines and under,
over 12 lines 3d per line,
12 lines 1d per line
be year according to spe-
nt without the number of in-
ised in writing, will be re-
continuing must be in writing

AGENTS
R. Connick, Wacoq.
R. Purvis, Chamcook.
W. Campbell, Salt Water.
J. Allister Esq., Milltown.
J. Buchanan, Oak Hill.
J. Moore Esq., Dennis Mills.
J. Moore Esq., Tower Hill.
J. Chalmers, Oak Bay.
David Turner, Bocabee.
John Murphy, Digdegash.
Gibb. Ruggles, Lower Falls.
Joseph Pratt, Upper Falls.
J. Knight Esq., Knights Mills.
J. Fisher Esq., Wds. Cove.
J. Shannon, North Head.
H. Perley Esq.,
J. Layton Esq.,
D. Sheriff Esq.,
Joseph Reid Esq.,
S. Barker,
Wm. Grant,
signs Hall Esq.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835.	SUN.	MOON.	High.
AUG.	time h m	sets h m	water h m
Tu	6 40 2	7 8	2 11
Wed	7 45 3	7 7	10 8
Th	8 45 5	7 5	7 47
Fri	9 45 6	7 4	8 16
Sat	10 45 7	7 3	8 44
Sun	11 45 8	7 2	9 12
Mon	12 45 9	7 1	9 25
Tue	1 45 10	7 0	9 30

MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 1st 3h 6 m. Last Qr. 16th 4h 31m a m.
Full 7th 8h 10m 55 a m. New 23rd 11h 35m p m.
Mean Equation—Watch slow - 2 minutes

THE GENTLEMAN'S
VADE MECUM:
OR, THE
SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,
INTERPERSED WITH A
MULTITUDE OF ENGRAVINGS,
INCLUDING
Portraits of Celebrated Winning
HORSES,
Philosophical and Natural Phenomena,
Legends, &c.

It is now six months since this publication was
commenced in Philadelphia—and although the
publishers have used no extraneous means to cir-
culate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the
satisfaction manifested by that portion of the Public
who have been made acquainted with its character
and contents, that its list of patrons continues con-
stantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now
distributed regularly every week over a wide
portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory as-
surance is received that it will eventually become
one of the most popular among the numerous excel-
lent periodicals which issue from the American press.
No exertions will be spared to establish its perma-
nent reputation more extensively, and if the liberal
sanction of those for whom it is especially designed
shall warrant, its future improvement—both as re-
gards typographical neatness and embellishment—
will be materially advanced.

THE DIFFERENT PLAYS AND FARCES that will
appear in the course of the year, of themselves, will
be worth more than FOUR times the amount of
subscription. The following is a list of those which
have already appeared:

Charles the First	Miss Mitford
Is She a Brigand	R. P. Smith
The Hunchback	J. S. Knowles
The Deep, Deep Sea	J. R. Planché
Cheap Living	P. Reynolds
Shakespeare's Early Days	C. A. Sumner
Henri Quatre	T. Morton
Quits Correct	R. P. Smith
Beggar of Bethnal Green	J. S. Knowles
Husbands and Wives	J. R. Planché
Man of Ten Thousand	H. M. Alder
The Ladies' Man	Wm. E. Burton
I'll Tell You What	Mrs. Inchbold
The Golden Farmer	Bon. Webster
Speculation	F. M. Reynolds
Olympic Devils	Planché & Dance
Englishman in India	W. T. Moncrieff
Shakespeare Festival	M. G. Lewis
The East Indian	J. R. Planché
My Friend the Governor	H. M. Alder
Victorine	Mrs. Inchbold
The Omnibus	R. B. Peake
The Child of Nature	W. Barrymore
The Contraband	James Kenney
The Duel	
The Sisters	
Vidocq	
Hernani	

THE MSS. COPY OF THE IRISH AMBASSA-
DOR, in a favorite and highly interesting Drama
in which TYRONE POWER so successfully amus-
ed the Public as SIR PATRICK O'PENNY, has been
obtained by the Publishers, and will be pub-
lished forthwith.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE (at home
and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our
columns, and is collected from the most authentic
sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Win-
ning Horses which have been given, are—
The American Trotting Horse, EDWIN FOR-
REST.

THE IMPORTED RACING HORSE MESSENGER.
The favorite Racing Horse, ARIEL, and her rival
by ECLIPSE.
Bond celebrated Trotting Horse, NORFOLK
PHENOMENON.
The well known English Race Horse, TOUCH-
STONE.

A CORRECT PICTURE OF A RACE COURSE,
occupying the width of seven columns.
Among a variety of other Embellish-
ments of subjects of interest which have been pub-
lished, are the following:

A complete treatise on RIDING, with FOUR-
TEEN ILLUSTRATIONS, for the Improvement
of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.
Explanation of the AUTOMATON CHESS
PLAYER, illustrated by ELEVEN ENGRAVINGS.

The subjects which are particularly
embraced in the VADE MECUM will be more dis-
tinctly understood from the following summary of
them:

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.
On the structure and character of the Horse.
On the improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Per-
formances.

Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticism on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, set to music.
The Art of Legendein Illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Eco-
nomy.

Art Epitomes of important passing events.
Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.
The Vade Mecum is printed on large
imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is
published every Saturday, at Three Dollars per an-
num, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid,
will be promptly attended to, and the paper care-
fully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

The Modern Acting Drama, a vol-
ume, of about 300 pages—containing the PLAYS,
FARCES, &c., which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed,
and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—is
published every six weeks. Eight volumes will
constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the
terms for which is three dollars, payable in ad-
vance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to
a deduction of one third. An order for four sets will
be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to
any direction, by inclosing a ten dollar note—post-
age paid.

A Premium consisting of two volumes,
500 pages each, of the Norelist's Magazine, con-
taining eight different Novels, by the most popular
authors, will be presented to the Agent who shall
procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama, or
the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount
of one year's subscription for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of
the above works, will address CHARLES ALEX-
ANDER, No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6. 1835. Number 42.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.
MURDER OF TWO MISSIONARIES.—A Sing-
apore paper of the 18th September contains
an account of the melancholy fate of Messrs.
Lyman and Munson, two American Mission-
aries, who, in opposition to repeated warnings,
persisted in penetrating into the Butak
Country in Sumatra (inhabited by a race of
cannibals) where they were murdered, roast-
ed, and devoured.

CIRCUIT COURT REMINISCENCES.
The first case in which Lord Brougham
(then a very young advocate) was engaged
before the circuit court of Justiciary at Ayr,
sometime, we believe, about 1803, was that
of Kate M'Lean, whom the embryo Chancellor
volunteered gratuitously to defend from a
charge of blanket stealing, apparently from a
desire just to get his hand in. A friend of
Mr. Brougham, in Edinburgh, wrote to Kate's
Agent here (from whom we had the anecdote
the other evening) stating that Mr. B. would
undertake the defence of any case, free of
charge, in which the Agent might be profes-
sionally engaged. Mr. Brougham delivered
the letter of his friend to the Agent, but his
excited appearance and vehement manner
did not impress the Collector of evidence with
a very decided opinion in his favour; but,
willing to oblige his correspondent he waited
on the young Barrister at Mrs. Simpson's then
hostess of the Black Bull, and put the state-
ment of facts in Kate's case into his hands,
accompanied with such arguments as he thought
likely to promote the cause of his client, and
which he remarked he was afraid might not
occur to so green a practitioner as Mr. Brougham;
to which observation Mr. B. replied with
that fiery impetuosity which uniformly marked
his subsequent conduct when any one ventur-
ed to doubt his infallibility, either in courts
of law or on the Woolpack of Great Britain—
"Give me the facts Mr. —, and leave the
arguments to me!" a remark, the indepen-
dence which led Mr. — to hope better
things of the "floury looking chap" nor was
he mistaken, for next day Mr. B. made a
most able defence for Kate, before Lord Hen-
derland, and ere he had finished his labours,
became so animated and heated that he
threw his professional gown from his shoulders,
as furiously as the maddened Highlander
casts his encumbering plaid in the heat of an
onslaught for his country's honour, and the
result of his exertions was the acquittal of
Kate M'Lean, which seemed very much to
gratify the young man.—Ayr Obs.

We regret to state that a scarcity almost
amounting to famine exists in many parts of
Ireland. The following are some of the dis-
tressing details:—
"The county of Mayo, (Province of Con-
naught) is that portion of the kingdom which
is visited by this dreadful scourge. On
Clare Island, where there are about 300 fa-
milies, but 15 had provisions till last harvest,
and 15 more for a fortnight, all the rest being
in absolute want. On the Island of Achil,
750 families had been relieved by charity,
and the Priest stated at a public meeting,
that "many poor creatures came forward to
offer the hides of the goats they had killed, as
also geese, hens, stockings, and even wearing
apparel in lieu of potatoes." At Innisturk,
the number of families is about 99, of which
only 5 are not distressed. The agent of
Lord Sligo, at Boffin and Stark, had given
relief to 85 families, 60 of which were in a
state of absolute starvation. At Ballycroy,
360 families were in abject want. The Priest
of the Parish of Berrishole, says that he has
already seen many of his parishioners with
the signs of starvation in their haggard coun-
tenances, and heard them cry from hunger;
he knows whole families, each of which sub-
sisted frequently for 24 hours upon one quart
of meal. The population is 11,761, of which
5000 are in actual want."

It may not be amiss to acquaint the affluent
and humane, that the ex-sovereign of fashion,
poor Brummell, is languishing in a prison at
Caen, with scarcely a sufficient provision to
supply him with the commonest necessities of
life—and, such is the state of his health, that
their liberality cannot be too speedily adminis-
tered.

NEW ZEALAND.
The British Government having received
satisfactory information of the fitness of the
Timber of the Cowdie tree of New Zealand
for spars for the navy, sent the Buffalo to that
country for specimens. That vessel has just
returned, and brought a cargo far exceeding
all expectations. Before the return of the
Buffalo, an enterprising and experienced naval
officer, who has formed an establishment of
his own in New Zealand, had offered, and
we believe, contracted with Government, to
furnish spars of this kind from that Island
at a lower price and of better quality than
those from the Baltic—a circumstance which,
in the not impossible contingency of a war
with Russia, may be of essential importance
to this country.

MEXICO. The accounts from Mexico by
the Elba, to the 23d ult, do not vary in the
aspect of affairs in that Republic.

of Toluca, in favor of a central form of gov-
ernment, was gradually gaining adherents,
Puebla, Queretaro, and many other towns,
had declared in its favor. The Mexican Gov-
ernment, however, was not disposed to give
an account of assassination of Cap. Zenorio
of the Mexican army by the American
settlers in Texas. From this statement it ap-
pears that Capt. Z. who had landed at Gal-
veston bay with 24 soldiers, for the purpose
of protecting the Custom House officers sta-
tioned at Anahuac, was taken by surprise and
murdered, as the account says, by the North
Americans. The Custom House officers
and soldiers, unable to resist their assailants,
abandoned their establishment and fled in all
directions. This occurrence has raised the
indignation of the Mexicans to such a pitch
that Santa Anna himself would go to Texas
at the head of an army, to put a stop to what
they call the intrusion of the North Americans
in that Province. [Jour. of Com.]

THE SOUND OF THE SEA.
BY MRS. MEMANS.
Thou art sounding on, thou mighty Sea,
Forever and the same!
The ancient rocks yet ring to thee,
Whose thunders nought can tame.

Oh! many a glorious voice is gone
From the jib bawlers of earth,
And hushed is many a lovely one
Of mournfulness, or mirth.

The Dorian flute, that sighed of yore
Along thy wave, is still;
The harp of Judah peals no more
On Zion's awful hill:

And Memnon's, too, hath lost the chord
That breathed the mystic tone,
And the songs, at Rome's high triumphs poured,
Are with her eagles flown.

And mute the Moorish horn that rung
O'er stream and mountain free
And the hymn the learned Crusaders sang
Hath died in Galilee.

But thou art swelling on thou Deep,
Through many an olden clime,
Thy billowy anthem near to sleep
Until the close of time.

Thou livest up thy solemn voice
To every wind and sky,
And all our Earth's green shores rejoice
In that one harmony!

It fills the noontide's calm profound,
The sunset's heaven of gold;
And the still midnight heaves the sound
Even as when first it rolled.

Let there be silence, deep and strange,
Where swarming cities rose:
Thou speak'st of One that doth not change—
So may our hearts repose.

A letter from Cartagena published in the
Star, says, "New Grenada has paid off a
large portion of her internal debt, by the sale
of Quicksilver, and will probably pay the
whole, with the further sale, decreed, of To-
bacco, Quicksilver and landed property, be-
longing to the State." The Grenadian Con-
gress at their late session, passed a law declar-
ing money an article of Commerce and abol-
ishing the usury laws. The cotton crop in
New Grenada has been much heavier this
year than last.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
The schr. Crawford arrived at New Orleans
on the 24th ult. from Vera Cruz, bringing
papers to the 12th. They contain intelligence
of a complete change in the form of govern-
ment, from being Federal, like our own, to
Central or Consolidated; like that of Colom-
bia, before it was split into three sections, or
like New Grenada or Venezuela at present.

The plan was first adopted at Toluca, in
the State of Mexico, from whence it was
transmitted to the general government, and
disseminated through every part of the Re-
public. It was generally acceptable to the
people, and had been concurred in by most
of the States—even those who had been pre-
sistent in the Plan of Texela, particularly
Zacatecas. It appears to have emanated
from Santa Anna, who accordingly is to re-
main at the head of government under the
new order of things.

The prominent features of the plan (says
the Bulletin) are to establish a popular rep-
resentative and central government; the con-
stitution of which is to be based on the exclu-
sive acknowledgement of the Catholic religion
on the independence of the nation in the in-
tegrity of its actual territory; on the propor-
tionate division of the powers of the govern-
ment; and on the constitutional freedom of
the press.

Santa Anna is recognized as President and
supreme Chief of the nation; and as protect-
or of its laws freely enacted.

plan of Toluca, are to continue in office, till
Congress shall organize a government on the
principles indicated, and this is to be effect-
ed as soon as possible.

To the Federal form of government the
Mexicans have been disposed, for sometime
past, to attribute all their troubles; but they
will find in the issue, that the disease lies deep-
er than the surface. In a community like
that of Mexico, Federalism, or having nume-
rous state governments to manage the affairs
of the different sections, operates as a sort of
safety valve to the popular effervescence, and
has doubtless prevented more Revolutions
than it has created. We now hazard the pre-
diction, which we are willing should be thrown
on our faces three years hence if it should
prove incorrect, that within that period, either
the central form of government will be aban-
doned, or the Republic be divided into two
or more sovereignties. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

"To drive Flies from a Room. Take
half of a tea spoonful of pulverized black
pepper, one tea spoonful of brown sugar, and
one table spoonful of cream, and mix well to-
gether, and place them in a room on a plate,
where the flies are troublesome, and they will
soon disappear."

We can vouch for the correctness of the
above recipe. We tried the experiment with
the cream, pepper, and sugar, and in a very
short time two thirds disappeared, viz: the
cream and sugar. The flies would not eat
the pepper. [U. S. Gaz.]

A MISTAKE.—The Courier and Enquirer
of yesterday morning, says:—
"The age of humbugging is past."

This is quite a mistake. It is now the very
golden era of humbug. Never at any former
period did it thrive with such luxuriance—so
rank and universal, indeed, that you can see
it without eyes. Look with your ears! How
has the nation been

Humbugged by a Jackson President.
Humbugged about the West India trade.
Humbugged out of internal improvements.
Humbugged in regard to the national bank.
Humbugged in the safety fund.
Humbugged about the gold currency.
Humbugged in the General Post Office.
Humbugged by Ministers abroad.
Humbugged by Cabinets at home.
Humbugged by the Anti Slavery societies.
Humbugged in science.
Humbugged in Literature.
Humbugged by the Baltimore convention; and
Humbugged in a thousand other ways: here
and there, and every where: and yet an in-
telligent journalist has forgotten the age he
lives in, and tells us the age of humbug is past!

It is not so. To humbug is a verb of the pre-
sent tense, and humbugging is a present partic-
iple. When, however, the Baltimore con-
vention shall have been soundly beaten by the
people, then we may believe that it is passing
away.—N. York Com. Adv.

CAMPEACHY.—By the Schooner Sabina,
we learn that the junta of that city have is-
sued a proclamation, of which we present the
most striking characteristics to our readers.
It states that, on account of the insecurity
which has so long reigned—the feebleness of
the government and the distraction of public
affairs, it is necessary that the executive de-
partment should be strengthened. The writ-
ers go on to say, that laws cannot be trans-
planted into an unprepared soil, and that the
magic illusion which presented through a
beautiful prism the happiness of their bre-
thren of the United States in their political
institutions, should not seduce them into the
adoption of such institutions without much
caution and forethought, and finally, that
they have been taught, by a never-varying
experience, that it is necessary to terminate
the reign of anarchy by submitting to the
rule of the Central government.

The following articles were unanimously
agreed to:—
1. The heroic city of Campeachy decrees,
that the nation shall be ruled by the popular
representative Central Government.

2. The same city recognize, as supreme
chief of the nation, his Excellency, the Pre-
sident General Don Antonio Lopez de San-
ta Anna.

The third article establishes the Roman
Catholic as the only religion, without tolerat-
ing any other, [sin tolerancia de hingué otra.]
The liberty of the press is guaranteed in the
same article!

The other articles contain provisions that
all not opposed "to the free expression of the
public wishes" may remain in office. The
Dictator is respectfully petitioned to submit
to these articles, and to design to preserve
public tranquility.

The official valuation of Real Estate in
the city and county of Philadelphia, as made
up to the 1st inst, is \$115,040,967.

The valuation of the Real Estate of the
city and county of New York in 1834, was
\$123,249,280.

From the Boston Courier.
ANOTHER MADAWARCA AFFAIR.—The
Concord, N. H. Statesman, contains a letter
from a highly respectable and intelligent

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John,	departs—	Tuesday 10 a. m.
	arrives—	Wed. Fri. 6 p. m.
		Wed. Fri. 5 p. m.
St. Stephen,	departs—	Tuesd. and Thursd.
	arrives—	at 10 a. m.
		Wednesd. and Friday
		at 5 p. m.
U. States,	departs—	Monday Wed. Friday
	arrives—	at 10 a. m.
		Monday Wed. Friday
		at 2 p. m.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

which the troubles alluded to in it have grown
"It should be understood, that Indian Stream
has always been considered, and in fact has
been within the jurisdiction of New Hamp-
shire. The inhabitants have been numerous
with our population, and the resident officers
have acted under authority of this govern-
ment. The British claim to have purchased
the Jurisdiction, however, or to have obtain-
ed it through the late negotiations on the sub-
ject of the northeast boundary, and the terri-
tory is now similarly situated to that of Mac-
awasca, in Maine. Their settlement was, of
petition of its inhabitants, classed with some
one or more of the towns in this State, for
the choice of a representative to our Legis-
lature, at the last session." The following is
an extract of the communication referred to—
dated

SATURDAY, July 4th.
"On Sunday last, Mr. Luther Parker, of
Indian Stream, by assumed authority, from
the Province of Lower Canada, was arrested
on a charge of having furnished a neighbor
of his, Mr. Sampson Thurston, with weapons
of defence, with an intent to resist the Law
of Indian Stream, since which, for that of-
fence, he has been lodged in Sherbrooke Jail
to await his trial in October next.

"For the further information of the public
it may not be improper to add, that the in-
habitants of Indian Stream, with the excep-
tion of Mr. Parker, and a few others, have
zealously contended for laws of their own
make—and by which they attempted to ar-
rest the body of Mr. Thurston, who with no
less zeal, contended that the place was with-
in the jurisdiction of the State of New Hamp-
shire—but he being well armed, defeated
their design. After this repulse application
was made to a magistrate of the province—
Lower Canada, for assistance, who issued a
warrant against Mr. Parker, as before stated,
and one against Mr. Thurston—but he has
not been arrested, in consequence of his leav-
ing the place. The person who acted as
Sheriff in the affair, and also those who as-
sisted him, reside at Indian Stream, and are
in open rebellion to the laws of New Hamp-
shire. How long shall affairs thus remain!"

SALAD OIL.—Our neighbour, Judge Cham-
bers, has furnished us with a sample of the
Salad Oil, manufactured at his farm near this
place, from Sun Flower Seed. When we say
that it is decidedly superior to the imported
Olive Salad Oil, we give it nothing more than
its just praise.—Kent (Md.) Bugle.

From the Bangor Whig.
To the Editor of the Whig:
The body of a man was found lying dead
in the Mattawamkeag river yesterday morning
near the point below the Bridge. The fol-
lowing letter was found on him, with a wallet
containing about nine dollars, and some other
articles, all of which are in the hands
of the Coroner. From the appearance of
the body, he has been drowned but a few
days—He will be deeply interested this morn-
ing, at Mattawamkeag point. The publish-
ing of the enclosed copy of the letter in your paper
would lead to the discovery of his friends.

A. M. ROBERTS.
Mattawamkeag, July 17, 1835
MACHIAS, June 28d, 1835.

My Dear Sir—Will you have the goodness
to inform Mr. Brainard, the bearer, who is the
most likely person for him to apply to in St.
Andrews, to gain information respecting the
wilderness lands in that Province. This gen-
tleman wishes, I believe, to purchase some-
what extensively, provided suitable terms are
offered by the authorities. I have named to
him a Mr. Smith and Mr. Hathaway, as likely
men to gain information from, if so, please to
inform.

I thank you for your kind favor, sent me
some time past; it reminded me of old times.
Am very busy in this neighborhood, taking
the level of Machias river, &c. &c.
Respectfully your most obedient friend and
servant.
WM. ANSON.

Spot on the Sun. We learn from a friend
who is a careful observer of the heavenly bod-
ies, says the Advertiser, that there is a spot
of unusual size on the sun's disc. Its appear-
ance during the present hot weather, will tend
to shake theory, that the solar spots have an
effect on the temperature of our atmosphere.

Disgraceful Outrage. The Penobscot
Freeman mentions a disgraceful outrage,
which took place on Saturday night in Bang-
or. A mob of disorderly persons collected, to
the number of about fifty, and proceeded to a
house occupied by an Irish family, which
was quickly demolished, leaving the family
nearly naked and without a shelter! The
mob then proceeded to another house also oc-
cupied by Irish people, which they forcibly
entered, when the City Authorities with a
passé comitatus, pounced upon them, and se-
cured five of the leaders, who they took to

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

European Intelligence.

The accession of Baden to the Commercial Union of Germany is expected to be followed by that of Nassau and Frankfurt. The accession of Baden, however, is said to be less popular among the people than the Grand Duke expected. The Union is certainly not in accordance with the spirit of commerce in the present age, and is looked upon by the enlightened part of the continent as much in sorrow as in anger. Its worst feature is, that it has grown up against the prosperity of England precisely in that part of Germany which, by our subsidies in the war, was rescued from the fangs of despotism.—*Edin. Obs.*

IRELAND.

Another of those melancholy murders which disfigure the annals of Ireland has been perpetrated. The victim is the Rev. Mr. Dawson, who was a tenant of Lord Clonville. Mr. Dawson had been recently attempting to get possession of some of the holdings, with the intention of farming them himself, but the sub-tenants were unwilling to quit; and, as he passed through one of the fields, in company with one Lynch, he was attacked by three men in women's clothing, and shot through the back. Lynch escaped by throwing himself into a ditch where he lay till the affray was ended. On assistance being obtained, the unfortunate gentleman was found dead, about fifty yards from the place where he was first attacked.—*ib.*

SAVINGS BANK.

The Marquis of Salisbury, after referring to a defalcation which had occurred to a Savings Bank in Staffordshire, to the extent of £10,000, through a fraud committed by a clergyman, asked Lord Melbourne whether he intended proposing any change in the existing law, which left too much power in the hands of the trustees?

Lord Melbourne replied in the negative.

POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.

In answer to Lord Carbery, Lord Melbourne informed the House that His Majesty's Ministers intended to introduce a poor-law bill for Ireland.

Our attention has been called to the members of the committee appointed by Mr. Poulett Thomson to "take into consideration the duties on timber, and to report their opinions thereupon to the House." It consists of thirty-two members, twenty-four of whom are well known to entertain the most decided opinions on the subject—opinions in favor of the Baltic and Foreigners, and opposed to the trade at present carried on by British ship owners, between this country and our North American Colonies. The object that Mr. Poulett Thomson has in view may be conjectured, when we mention that Mr. Warburton, Mr. Gros, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Ewart, are members of the Committee, and that Lord Sandon, Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr. Mathias Attwood, are excluded. Lord Sandon, we understand is to call the attention of the House to the subject. If ever there was a packed Jury in the world, this is one. Our Colonial trade can have no chance in such hands. Why, it is notorious that Mr. Warburton owns large forests on the shores of the Baltic, and is deeply concerned in promoting his own interests at the expense of the British ship owners, and the colonists and owners of property in Canada. Surely if there had been any regard for decency and impartiality, the name of Warburton would have been omitted. It is the trade of the country is thus to be placed at the mercy of so many interested speculators and senseless visionaries, no man is safe for a single hour. There will be a petition from Liverpool on the subject in a few days, and we trust the strongest and most urgent remonstrances will be made.—*Liverpool Standard, June 16.*

The Tory Members for Ipswich, Messrs. Kelley and Dundas, have both been unseated, on the ground of bribery, and their subordinate agents are likely to pay dearly for their share in the transactions which have unseated their principals. All the expenses of the inquiry, which are said to be not less than £15,000 fall on the ejected members. A new writ has been issued and there is every prospect of Messrs. Rigby Watson and Morrison being elected, though a couple of Tories have gone down to oppose them. The election commences to-morrow.

From a late highly praised work on the capital and resources of the British Empire, the London Metropolitan makes some extracts for the purpose of proving the immense importance to England of agriculture, and the capital stake in it, compared with that employed in manufactures. According to a table in this work the gross annual product of Great Britain and Ireland, raised by the combination of capital with all animate and inanimate power, is five hundred and fourteen millions of pounds sterling, nearly half of which is agriculture. As the table exhibits the relative importance of the several great sources of the immense wealth of Great Britain, and is therefore of general interest, we annex it.

Agriculture,	226,000,000
Mines and Minerals,	21,400,000
Inland Trade,	48,425,000
Coasting Trade,	3,550,000
Fisheries,	3,400,000
Shipping and Foreign Commerce,	34,395,000
Bankers—Profits of this class,	4,500,000
Foreign Income,	146,050,000
	£514,823,050

FISHERIES.—An important subject has been brought before the House of Commons—that of the right of the French and Americans to fish on our shores within the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the banks of New Brunswick.

of this country are involved in this question. The Newfoundland, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Labrador fisheries, are fitted for inexhaustible nurseries of seamen; and yet by our ignorance, or remissness, or something worse, by far the better part of these have been usurped by our French and American rivals: the first claiming to themselves the exclusive right of fishing all along from Cape John to Cape Ray between Newfoundland and the continent, and employing in that trade about three hundred vessels of from one hundred to four hundred tons burthen, manned by from forty to one hundred and twenty men each, and employing a total of about twenty-five thousand seamen; while the Americans are permitted, to fish anywhere they please, within three miles of the shore, a stipulation they easily evade, and like the Dutch off Shelland, beat back our fishermen with impunity whenever they see fit, and actually go often ashore and dry their fish, dislodging and maltreating all who oppose their proceedings. By this means, the Americans have established for themselves even a greater trade than the French, their amount of tonnage being one hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred tons, and the number of men employed about thirty thousand. The value of our own fisheries is thus enormously reduced and according to all accounts, is rapidly falling into insignificance. While the fisheries of the French and Americans, stimulated by bounties and protected by privileges, are every year extending, and becoming more remunerative. Government, through Mr. Poulett Thomson, stated on Tuesday that the Law Officers of the Crown are at present engaged in preparing an opinion on this subject, and that, until that opinion be received, nothing can be done in providing a remedy. But will a remedy be promptly and vigorously provided, if the Law Officers report against the French and Americans as we feel assured they must? Will America and France forego the advantages of so great a trade, on our merely remonstrating with them on the violation of treaties of which they have been guilty?—and, if they heed us not, are we prepared to vindicate our rights by force of arms? In our opinion nothing short of war which should cancel all past arrangements between France and the United States, and this country, affords any hopes of our rights and interests in that quarter being placed upon a wiser footing, and enjoying a more vigilant defence. Whenever that shall arrive, the French and Americans ought to be banished from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the coast of Newfoundland altogether, and the rich fisheries of those seas retained exclusively to ourselves. We have a perfect right to do that, the whole being within our own territories, as is admitted, indeed, even by our rivals, who venture on their present practices only under cover of treaties, both the spirit and letter of which they grossly violate.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

Godwinning—Aliments to Labourers for the year 1834.—In the spring of last year, an individual availed himself of an opportunity of renting of two gentlemen, favourable to the allotment system, three fields, making together 8 1/4 acres which were allotted to 34 labourers, and who commenced operations at the latter end of April and the beginning of May; and when it is considered that they were all volunteers, consisting of farm labourers, manufacturers, masons, bricklayers, &c. and taken without regard to character, the result exceeds the expectation formed on the occasion. As near as can be ascertained, their crops on the 8 1/4 acres of land, comprised 17 not less than 2,300 bushels of potatoes; and after deducting twenty bushels per acre for seed, 2,135 bushels, besides some other crops, for a rental (including tithe rates, &c.) of £22, which shows the cost of the bushel of potatoes to be 2 1/2d and the labour, with the assistance of their wives and children, was performed at their leisure hours. With few exceptions their conduct was good; and many who were very well satisfied and grateful, were desirous of having their allotments increased. All the rents have been paid within a small amount. This year five acres more have been added, and the tenants now amount to between 40 and 50, having amongst them, nearly, if not quite, 200 children. This example, though on a small scale, will it is hoped, eventually lead to the adoption of the system proportionate to the wants of the parish, which would doubtless, under proper management, materially reduce the rate, and at the same time improve the character and condition of the labourer, so essentially necessary to the well-being of society. By spade husbandry a most important object is attained—viz. the labour of the horse being superseded by that of the man; thus giving profitable occupation to the unemployed, and at the same time, stimulating the rising generation to habits of industry, instead of rearing them, as they now too frequently are, in degrading and demoralizing pauperism. Besides this, much might be done to render unnecessary the introduction of Irish bacon, pork, and lard, and to our great reproach as a nation, eggs (so readily and profitably produced) from France, to the number of sixty millions, paying a duty (1d per dozen) of £30,000.

CHURCH REFORM.

Whitehall, June 6.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of London, the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, the Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, and the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, his Majesty's Commissioners for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, and to the prevention of the necessity of attaching, by commendam, to bishopricks, benefices with cure of souls; also for considering the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches of the same, with a view to the

suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church, and for devising the best mode for providing for the cure of souls, with special reference to the residence of the clergy in their respective benefices.

Burning-street, June 9.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Gosford to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the island of Prince Edward.

It is asserted that a fully loaded American merchantman built on some improved principle, recently beat the Snake sloop of war, on every point of sailing.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Awful Shipwreck.—A passenger, who was one of the 15 saved from the wreck of the Monarch, of Liverpool, Captain Jackson states that there were 200 souls on board and that they were six days on their way to New York, when she struck about midnight, on Thursday, the 25th ult. being then in charge of the mate, who was intoxicated. Two hundred and twenty-five souls perished; the Captain, three sailors and 11 passengers were picked up by the Francis Mary, Flynn master and brought into Dublin. The passengers were mostly from the county of Limerick; there were only a few from Tipperary, amongst whom were persons of the name of Kenehan and Maher, neighbourhood of Cashel.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

We have a file of the Hobart Town Colonial Times, which furnishes an important despatch from the Lieutenant Governor Arthur to the Colonial Department. In this despatch His Excellency, after stating his reasons for abandoning the penal settlements of Maria Island and Macquarie Harbour, states his intention of rendering "Tasmania's Peninsula," which he describes as a natural penitentiary, available for severe punishment. The peninsula, he says, containing within its seagirt walls about 100,000 acres of land for the most part mountainous and unprofitable, but covered with timber and admirably situated, from its general dreary and uninviting aspect for the purpose of penal discipline. It is added, the necessary buildings could be erected for £20,000, equal to the building to cost £20,000, as proposed by Sir R. Smirke; that the Crown Lands would be augmented and improved; and that the necessary requisities for the reception of 7000 men annually, or 3500 at a time could be prepared for £3000 whereas, according to Sir R. Smirke's plan it would cost £210,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The contrast between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in the press and theatricals appears in favour of the latter.—Mr. Cameron is doing well at Hobart Town Theatre, while the stars of Sydney are supplied from Van Diemen's Land. A new paper to be called the Colonist, was to be published at Sydney, on the 1st of January, making in all six journals in New South Wales, viz. the Government Gazette, the Sydney Gazette, the Australian, the Sydney Herald, the Times, (a two penny one) and the Colonist. The other periodical works—magazines, and scientific journals—appear to have ceased. In Van Diemen's Land we have eleven journals, viz. the Hobart Town Gazette, the Hobart Town Courier, the Tasmanian, the Colonial Times, the Colonist, Horn Boy, the Trumpeter, the Trumpeter General, the Morning Star, and the Launceston Advertiser and Launceston Independent, to say nothing of the projected Colonial Advocate, Wealth, and several others. Other contrasts between the Colonies tell better for New South Wales. Thus wool of the value of £500,000 was exported from one clip, and a farm of 1280 acres in Bathurst county, was sold lately for £139 while in Van Diemen's Land, wool is comparatively dear. Among the other articles of colonial produce that are enriching Sydney, the growth of tobacco for the use of the cigar makers affords a considerable return. The manufacturers call upon the settlers to extend the cultivation of tobacco, for this purpose. On every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evening, the band plays several popular airs on the Barrack square, which has in consequence become quite a fashionable promenade.—*Australian, Dec 12.*

UNITED STATES.

From the Portland Free Press.

TRAVEL ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

An article from an English paper states that a rail road is contemplated from Dublin to Valentia, a part of the extreme western coast of Ireland, with a view to shifting the port for the English packets from Falmouth to Valentia, a port further projected into the Atlantic Ocean than Falmouth or any other port in Europe. As there would be no danger of being land locked, packets would go to sea from Valentia in weather when it would not be prudent to leave Falmouth, and for the same reason Valentia would be approached with comparative safety in bad weather.—Such arguments point out the propriety of fixing on a harbour at the extreme point of Nova Scotia or near Cape Canso, as a corresponding point on this continent. A steamboat might run through the Gut of Canso and between the main land and Prince Edwards Island to the Bay of Verte, where the distance is short to the head of Cumberland Bay. From Cumberland, a line of steamboats, would run to the city of St. John—thence to Eastport, and at the proper point connect with the steamboat line between Boston and Bangor.

Another important feature is the prospect of a rail road from the Bay of Verte, touching at the head of Cumberland Bay—thence direct for the river St. John, in a direction for Fredericton, and along the river St. John to the proper point to run for Bangor along the valley of the Mattawamkeag, and thence through the State.

This project would shorten the sea voyage from New York to Liverpool, in effect a full third. From Ireland to Nova Scotia the voyage would not be so long but that steam would come in aid of wind sails. If Maine would go forward to construct a rail road through the State having reference to her own convenience and the European travel, there is no doubt but that the efforts of the State would be met at the line in a proper manner. The travel crossing the Atlantic would ensure the stock to be good. This support would be divided between a line of steamboats along the coast, and a rail road, yet would be ample for both.

Suppose this project were in operation, a passenger from the continent of Europe (no matter of what nation) would cross the British Channel, say from Calais to Dover or from Hamburg to London, thence by rail road through Liverpool and Dublin to Valentia, crossing the Irish Channel by steamboats, and the Atlantic by packets to Nova Scotia, and thence by rail roads and steamboats, which will soon extend to every important point of North America.

The cholera has appeared in Cincinnati. It is abating in Madison, Ind. where it has been appallingly fatal. It still lingers at Cincinnati and Missouri, though without severity or general prevalence. In Bayos, several cases occurred during the week, ending the 24th ult. Within four days, four brothers, two of their wives, and one son, perished of the fatal epidemic. At the last account but one or two slight cases were known of. In New Orleans the papers are silent on the subject.—[*Philadelphia Gaz. July 11th.*]

has been effected by a private Company, consisting only of a few individuals, whose enterprise is beyond all praise. The Wharf, which is 600 feet in front, has a depth of water sufficient for the accommodation of the largest vessels navigating the Lake; it contains 50,000 solid feet of square Timber, besides about 2000 trees driven down as piles; some idea may be formed of the cost, when we are assured, that upwards of £13,000 was expended on the marine Railway and Basin before it could even be deemed in safety. At the western extremity of the Wharf, is a cove 125 feet wide, & about 500 feet long, at the end of which is a cradle upon which the largest vessels can be taken up in twenty minutes with their cargoes on board by means of a Steam Engine and Chain, manufactured by Sheldon & Dutcher. At about 130 feet from the entrance of this cove, branches off another parallel with the river, about 500 feet long and 125 wide, both forming a T of five deep water, affording secure shelter for vessels of any burthen, and have been literally scooped out with a dredging machine from what seemed an impracticable swamp. Between the latter cove and the front of the Wharf, stands a building 100 feet by 40, divided into nine separate compartments, to serve as stores for the necessities of as many Steam Boats, or Schooners while under repair, or lying up in the docks. There is a fine Ship-Yard belonging to the Establishment, where the Hon. Jno. Hamilton has another Steam Boat on the Stocks, about 10 feet only shorter than the Great Britain, intended to ply between Toronto and Niagara. The foundation of an extensive Foundry is now being laid, which, when finished and stocked will render the establishment complete and unique in the Province, for beauty, convenience and general utility. The whole of the grand design having been executed in a swamp that will naturally occur to every one that the expense must have been enormous. The Company have received no aid from the Public, except the granting of the site by Government. Niagara contains about 2000 inhabitants. It is healthfully situated, handsomely laid out and thriving.

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

The Bill to incorporate "the St. John's Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company" has passed the Assembly of that Province, and will no doubt have the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. Are our Mechanics and shopkeepers deterred from following the example of their brethren in this Province of joint stock speculations? Will they sit still in the listless apathy of bad times, with poverty staring them in the face, and ready to clutch them, without making an effort to shake off the incubus? For the honour of crafts in Halifax, we would not have it said that the spirit was wanting to imitate such an example of the march of improvement; for we are sure that a capital sufficient for all the purposes of commencement might soon be realized by 25 shares, placing within the reach of almost every individual, an opportunity to benefit by the speculation. Apart from accidents of the seas, and chances which speculators must not calculate, the business, we firmly believe, has never proved a losing one.—*Halifax Times.*

Union of Nova Scotia with New Brunswick.—We are bound to apprise the Provinces that we have every reason to believe that questions have been mooted, and a correspondence set on foot, with a view to this object. If it be true that such a scheme is in agitation, the sooner the whole population whose feelings and interests are proposed to be compromised, are apprised of the matter, the better will they be prepared to take such measures as circumstances may appear to demand. If we had not been prepared, by the previous suggestion and enforcement of gross absurdities, for almost any thing, we should trust this rumour with incredulity and contempt; but when we have seen the whole public lands of a Province handed over to support the profusion of one favorite, and those of a second yielded as a perpetual freehold to another—when we have received lectures from Colonial Secretaries, because we did not augment a Civil List already to burthensome for our resources—when we have been coerced into a ridiculous settlement of Custom House and Quit Rent questions—we must confess, that we hear of such a project as this with some uneasiness and alarm—because we know and feel that the absurdity of a scheme does not always protect us from its degrading annoyances or forcible execution.—*Halifax News-Advertiser.*

HALIFAX JULY 29.—The Prince Regent, Transport, arrived on Monday from St. John, N. B. with the Right Wing of the 34th Regt. under the command of Capt. Ruxton. It disembarked on Monday afternoon and took possession of Tents provided for it on the Common, where we suppose it will remain until the 96th Regiment takes its departure for England.

The Parmelia, Transport, from Cork with the Left Wing of the 43d Regt. arrived at St. John on the 20th inst. and may be expected here in a day or two with the remainder of the 34th.

The 96th Regiment will soon leave us. About twelve years, we believe, have elapsed since this Corps first landed here.—It is in a high state of discipline and efficiency, and will carry with it, wherever its services may be required, the respect and warm wishes of this Community.

THE ARMY.—43d Foot.—Ensign Hon. C. R. West, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires; Hon. C. H. Lindsay, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice West.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.

We have been favoured with a copy of the substantial Despatch, to His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell—which we have no doubt

will be highly gratifying to the Province at large.—*Down*

Sir, The Lords of the Commis-

cillor Trade and Plantation their consideration the duty in New Brunswick, upon Flour and provisions, express their opinion that the ab-

private Company, and individuals, whose efforts and all praise. The in front, has adapted the accommodation of the Lake, and the et of square Timber, driven down as piles, of the cost, when wards of £13,000 was a Railway and Basin deemed in safety. The Wharf, is a about 500 feet long, and on board which the aken up in twenty oon board by means Chain, manufactured At about 130 feet his core, branches off river, about 500 feet forming a T of five ure shelter: for vesse been literally scoop machine from what a swamp. Between the nt of the Wharf, stands, 40, divided into nine, to serve as stores for many Steam Boats, or repair, or lying up is a fine Ship-Yard establishment, where the as another Steam boat 10 feet only shorter, intended to ply be Niagara. The Join- Foundry is now being shed and stocked with hment complete and e, for beauty, conveni-ty. The whole of the been executed in a ly occur to every one been enormous eived no aid from the uring of the site by Go- contains about 2000 in- tantly situated, hand- iving.

orate "the St. John's Fishing Company" has of that Province, and he concurrence of the Legislature. Are our keepers deterred from the ill success hitherto in stock speculations?— he listless apathy of be- aring them in the face, without making an incus? For the he- fax, we would not for- was wanting to imitate e march of improvement; capital sufficient for all ment might soon e, placing within the individual, an opportu- e speculation. Apart ees and chances which calculate the business, e never proved a losing s.

ia with New Brunswick prize the Provinces that a believe that ques- d, and correspondence view to this object. n such a scheme is in the whole population sterets are proposed to appressed of the matter, e prepared to take such stance, may appear to not been prepared, by ion and enforcement of r almost any thing, we have seen incredulity and we have seen the whole rovince handed over to d of one favorite, and dded as a perpetual free- e we have received lec- Secretaries, because we vil List already to bur- ousness—when we have ridiculous settlement of Quit Rent questions—we re hear of such a project eadiness and alarm—be- feel that the absurdity of ways protect us from its e for forcible execution ian.

July 29, Transport, arrived on hu, N. B. with the Right ept. under the comman- It disembarked on Mon- ck possession of Tenis e Common, where we a until the 9th Regiment or England.

transport, from Cork with 43d Regt, arrived at St. e, and may be expected with the remainder of

ent will soon leave us. e believe, have elapsed landed here.—It is in a ne efficiency, and hever its services may spect and warm wishes of

d Foot.—Ensign Hon. C. eutenant, by purchase, vice e; Hon. C. H. Lindsay, achase, vice West

terien Royal Gazette. equired with a copy of the to His Excellency Sir Ar- which we have on hand

will be highly gratifying to our readers and the Province at large:—

"Downing Street," 25th May, 1835.
Sir,
The Lords of the Committee of Privy Coun- cil for Trade and Plantations, having had under their consideration the duties at present levied in New Brunswick, upon the importation of Flour and provisions, expressed to my Predecessor their opinion that the abolition of those duties was called for by a due regard to the interests of that Province. In this opinion, both Lord Aberdeen and myself have concurred, and a clause will, therefore, be introduced into the Customs Amendment Bill of the present Session extending to New Brunswick the same freedom from duty with reference to those articles as is enjoyed by the Canadian Provinces; but in order to obviate any inconvenience which might arise, it is intended that this provision should take effect until the 1st January, 1836.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant,
GLENELO.
Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G.C.B.
c. &c. &c.

The St. Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York, July 30	Via St. John, July 25
Harve, June 18	Halifax, July 27
London, June 16	Loydon, June 4
Liverpool, June 15	Liverpool, June 16
N. Orleans, July 18	Quebec, July 18

To this Port direct—Liverpool

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Director next week, John M. Master Esq.
Discount Day, THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

IT BILLS and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE and WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner next week—D. Morrison.

We are without later Advices from England, of importance.

We are indebted to Capt. Hutton, of the Nehemiah, for Jamaica papers to July 19, from which we have made some extracts.

GENERAL INTERESTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NUMBER 2.

The recent extensive sales of government lands, between the Chipewoke Lakes and the River St. John, have so exceeded in amount and value, the most sanguine expectations of the Colonists, that a new light dawns upon us with regard to the estimation in which our wilderness lands should be held. The transfer of tracts varying from five to twenty thousand acres from the Crown to single individuals, at rates (assessed according to circumstance) may be looked upon as a new era for a Province, which has been exhibited to the world as barren and valueless, and is this with regard to its importance, a Terra Incognita.

The introduction of this novel and bold system, is considered a proof that we do well to follow in the steps of our sagacious neighbors, who have long been in the habit of selling the public lands at Auction, by whole townships at a time, while our land office has been continuing for years to dispose of one, two, and three hundred acres at a time, and even these small sales clogged by so many varying forms and useless regulations that to obtain a title after the purchase, often requires a whole week's attendance upon the offices at Head Quarters. It is a notorious fact that there is no part of the Province, which is not filled with continued and loud complaints of the delays attendant upon applications for land. Instead of a reference being made within the County where the applicant resides, it is incumbent on him to travel perhaps from the very extremity of our limits at an expense that many can ill afford, in order to ascertain the spot of vacant land on which to settle. To poor Emigrants this has proved so great an obstacle, as to induce them frequently to quit the Province.

Yet from the tameness and apathy with which these evils are viewed by those who should stand as the pillars of the state, we are led to the natural conclusion, that the Imperial Government, in awarding enormous salaries to our public officers, have greatly over-rated either their means or their inclination to advance the general interests of the Country. The revenue which is derived from the sale of Crown and Timber lands, has amounted of late years to fourteen or sixteen thousand pounds per annum, and the cost of collection is absolutely twenty-five per cent on the gross. The details upon this subject, laid before the Provincial Parliament in January 1834, show the expenditures to be out of all proportion, when compared with the labour performed. The

duties of the Commissioner of Crown Lands whose income is £3000, it is well known are for the most part performed by a Deputy, at the rate of £300 per annum. As a proof of this, we need only refer to the fact, that during the absence of the principal in England for an entire year, the office was as efficiently conducted as ever it was known to be.

We find also, among the items of expenditure, "Provincial Secretary's salary for one year, ending September, 80th 1833, £1206 4s 4d—and for the next quarter, £399 17 6; being at the rate of £1599 10 0 per annum! The business of the Secretary's office is composed of such simple routine, that it is principally superintended by a clerk, who is remunerated with a pittance of £140.—So much was this injustice felt, that the Legislature have voluntarily resolved to make an addition to this small stipend from the Public chest.

The Brig Friendship, belonging to Robert Watt, Esq. of Jamaica, is hourly expected at Black River, with Emigrants, consisting of twenty families. The men are farmers and mechanics, obtained from the agricultural districts of England.

LAND BUYERS.—Beware of purchasing allotments under the title of Pensioners' Location Tickets, as Government does not allow them to be transferred, and no Grant can be obtained until the conditions are fulfilled; and the grant must be in the name of the Pensioner.

Married.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Connors, Mr. PATRICK O'CONNOR, to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. Geo. M. CROCK.

Died.

On Wednesday evening, THOMAS, youngest son of Mr. JAMES BRENNAN aged 4 months and 9 days.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
August 1, S. H. Rachael, Paul, Eastport, Sandria.
S. Ego, Antonio, Grogan, London, Ballag.
J. Allanshaw & Co.
S. H. Lively, Kennedy, Eastport, Sandria.
S. H. Nehemiah, Hutton, Kingston (Jam.)
S. H. Marks.
S. H. Caribbean, Irving, Liverpool, merchandise, 5 passengers.

CLEARED.
July 31, S. H. Trefry, Yarmouth, Med.
S. H. Ego, Kangeroo, Cumming, Newport, Timber and Deals.
Aug. 3, Big Northumberland, Chishop, Gloucester, Deals.
S. H. Hazard, Cromwell, Halifax, Boards and Plank.
S. H. Ship Ave, Gaskin, Liverpool, Timber, &c.
S. H. The Wakefield on the 25th July in long. 62 by the Antares arrived at St. Andrews.

ST. JOHN'S.
S. H. Thomas & Jane, St. Vincent, S. H. Elizabeth Halifax, Lundy, Halifax, Eng. Annville, London, derry, S. H. Seathower, Quebec, Eng. Hattisoy, New York, S. H. Yarmouth Packet, Halifax.

The master, eight of the crew and one passenger, belonging to the brig Nathaniel Graham—arrived from Cape Tay, being the only survivors belonging to that vessel, which had on board 33 passengers, and a crew of 13 persons—41 in all perished shortly after the vessel struck near the Cape. It appears that some fatality is attending that place as well as Scatter Island, as on the 10th inst. the master and crew of the bark Orion, J. Card, master from Whitehaven, for Quebec, was landed here from Cape Ray, (in another small vessel) which was wrecked about two miles from the other vessel: five of the crew of the Orion perished—most of the persons saved were in a very destitute state, having nothing but what they stood in—the only passenger saved of the 39, was a young woman, who miraculously held on the rigging during the night, while all the others were washed overboard, and 3 of the crew—she is much cut and bruised by the rocks, but will recover.

NOTICE.

By the Administrator of the Estate of the late Hannah Goss, ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Hannah Goss, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are hereby desired to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber within six months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.
JOHN T. GOSS.

July 28, 1835.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

That large and commodious two story dwelling House, situate in Water Street in the town of Saint Andrews, adjoining the building owned by Mr. Samuel Getty; it is well situated for business, and is a suitable residence for two or three families.

ALSO.
That one story House situate on Pagan street, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Cias Smith.

ALSO.
The neat and pleasantly situated Cottage, in which the Subscriber now resides.
GEORGE McCULLOCH.
St. Andrews, July 29, 1835.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note, or Book account, or otherwise will please call and settle their accounts forthwith, as all demands remaining unpaid after the first day of September next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

St. Andrews, July 29, 1835.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—By the late Arrivals

and for sale on moderate terms.
6 Hds. best old Cogniac BRANDY,
4 do. Pale HOLLANDS,
10 gr. casks prime old Port
6 do do Madeira
2 Hds Castonia
14 Casks Halifax PORTER.
JAMES BOYD.
May 6, 1835.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hannah G. Goss late of St. George in the County of Charlotte, having died intestate (as it is said) Notice is hereby given to the relatives of said deceased, if any there be, that unless she, she, or they appear before Harris Hatch Esq. Surrogate for the said County, within twenty days from the date hereof, for the purpose of administering to the estate of the said deceased, letters of administration will be granted to one or more of the creditors of the said deceased, as the said Surrogate will see fit. Dated the twentieth day of July 1835.
ALFRED L. STREET
Deputy Register of Probate and Wills.

CARD.

MR. LOCKWOOD,
Sole of the late Surveyor General of that name, having been long employed in the Crown Land Office, and having lately left that Department, and visited St. Andrews on his way to London, has been induced by many of the most respectable personages of this place and its vicinage,
TO EXECUTE MAPS OF THEIR PROPERTY, and as he would much prefer remaining under the British Government, to seeking employment under that of another, he offers his services in the line of his profession, to those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.
St. Andrews, July 15, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of William Thompson, late of the Parish of Campo Bello, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
FANNY CRONK.
Administratrix.
Grand Manan, June 8, 1835.

SHERIFF'S SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of Abner Farrow's property advertised for July 18, is postponed until Saturday Aug. 15, 1835, by consent of parties.
COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, July 23, 1835.

WILLIAM M'LEAN,

Market Wharf,
Has just received by a late arrival from London on Consignment, a very large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of the best quality and fashion.

SUPERFINE black & blue Dress Coats

Brown and invisible green Frock Coats.
Superfine black cloth and colored cassimere Trowsers.
Superfine black and Valencia waistcoats, (double and single breasted).
Quilting ditto.
S. fine blue cloth and cambric Cloaks, lined with scarlet shalloon & green baize, Velvet shooting Coats and Jackets, Mousiekin do. and Trowsers, Blue cloth Jackets and Trowsers, White drill and colored ditto, Plain white and striped cotton Shirts, 1 case blue cloth and Sallette Caps.

A L S O.

1 Bale well assorted London warranted made Socks, with his former Stock, he offers for sale very low for Cash.
St. Andrews, 20th May, 1835.

COOKING STOVES,

FRANKLINS, &c.
Just received from the New Brunswick Foundry, an assortment of Cooking Stoves, Franklins, &c.
J. W. STREET.
July 6, 1835.

FRESH TEAS.

Just received from Halifax, per S. H. Yarmouth Packet, via St. John.
14 chests Congou and Bohea Teas.
On Consignment,
6 firkins first quality Cumberland Butter, 2 puncheons Jamaica Rum.
J. W. STREET.
April 14, 1835.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

CLOTHS &c.
On Consignment.
Just recd per Henrietta from Liverpool.

4 TRUNKS containing, as follows:
GENTLEMEN'S sup. fine Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, dahlia & bottle Green Dress Coats, do. do. Brown and Olive Frock Coats, do. do. brown and bottled Green Bedford Coats, Sup. fine blue & black cloth Jackets, Fashionable rib'd & plain wotten Trowsers, Sup. fine black and coloured Buckskins and Cassimere Trowsers, Fashionable shawl Vests, Black cassimere do Rich fancy Velvet do Do do Silk do M'Intosh's fashionable patent waterproof Capes, India rubber Braces, Sup. fine blue black & Saxs brown Coats Fashionable mixt. Drab &c buckskins for Trowsers, Fashionable rib'd Cassimere The above will be disposed of at a small advance for cash, or at a Credit of 3 months April 15, 1835.
J. W. STREET.

BOSTON PACKET.

The New Packet "Columbo" Cariboo will run from St. John's to Boston, and back again the ensuing season, Captain John Delescler Master. She is a first rate vessel and has superior accommodation. Persons travelling, will find it to their advantage to call upon the Master, or on C. White agent Calais.
St. Andrews, July 15, 1835.

LAND SPECULATORS, MILLMEN, AND LUMBERMEN.

A rare opportunity will be afforded them on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of AUGUST, next, by the Subscriber, who will dispose of BY AUCTION.

On that day at 12 o'clock, at his SALES ROOM, 18 SAINT ANDREWS, the valuable Water Lots, situated on the AROOSTOOK FALLS.

The description of the FALLS, near the mouth of the river Aroostook, is intended only for Persons concerned in the Lumber Trade, and that branch of it relating to Saw Mills. To each Plan and description, may convey some useful information, and will be found to agree with the reality on being compared with the situation and spots referred to.

The Boundary Line, as extended by Commissioners in 1819, separating New Brunswick from the State of Maine, crosses the Aroostook about half a mile above the head of the Falls, on that river; and between this line and the river Saint John, are situated these remarkable places which form a connected line of Mill Seats not surpassed for natural advantages on any river in America. From the Boundary line down to a small island at the head of the Falls the river is about 100 yds wide & of considerable depth, but slow current. Its average depth in the summer-time is represented by figures in the plan. It then falls into a narrow rocky channel the bed of which is descending, and where it enters what is called the Basin: the sides, as the latter continues on a level, are sixty or seventy feet above the water. This channel is quite narrow in some places and is formed by a line of rocks, principally Limestone, on both sides to the Basin; but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals, within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as to soil, are extremely fertile. From the Boundary line down to the Brook, a narrow strip of intervals line the side of the river, but there is no where a fall of water exceeding a foot or so, at a time, except a small patch of two or three feet where it enters the Basin. The bank or ridge which partly encompasses the Basin, is about a quarter of a mile across and is a head of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel of deepest water on the north side. The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshening over them or higher than the bank, overlooking any intervals

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of John Austin and David Austin, in and to the STREAM SAW in the stream or outer double mill, on the Lower Dam at Milltown, in the parish of Saint Stephen, formerly built by Henry Eastman, with the LATHING MACHINE erected under the same, together with their proportion of the piling place, gear, implements, utensils, pond, and other privileges. The same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy John Barnard, in a Debt of £372 11 3-4 against the said John Austin and David Austin, in a Debt of £34 7 11 and interest on £28 11 5 from 8th Sep. 1834 till paid against said Austins.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Stephens, May 25, 1835.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the fifth day of December next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand, of James HITCHINGS, in and to LOT Number 43 in the Parish of St. David, on the East side of Oak Bay, containing 100 ACRES originally granted to David Fogo. The same having been taken on the balance of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy William Shane in a debt of £38 and upwards against said James Hitchings.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Stephen, May 25, 1835.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on Saturday the nineteenth day of December next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand, of Alexander Moffatt, in and to Lot Number thirteen in Pagan street in the Town Plot of St. Andrews, together with the Stone House and other buildings erected thereon, the said property having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy James Fraser Junior, in a debt of £37 12 6 and James W. Street in a debt of £22 13 2, with interest and costs on the several suits against the said Alexander Moffatt.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, June 8, 1835.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p.m. will be sold by Public Auction.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of WILLIAM GARCELON in and to a certain Lot of Land in the Parish of St. David, containing two hundred Acres, joining the North Eastern corner of Lot No. 26 in the Penobscot Association Grant, commonly called the Roix Lot; and Numbered Ten in the grant to the said William Garcelon, on the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy George S. Hill in a debt of £74 besides Costs against said William Garcelon.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, May 2, 1835.

On Saturday the twelfth day of September next at the Court House in Saint Andrews between the hours of noon and four o'clock p.m. will be sold by Public Auction.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of John Nissen, in, and to, a certain Lot of Land situate in the Parish of St. James, and known as Lot No. 44, in the escheated Grant to Peter Christie and others; and lately granted to Jno. Grimmer, containing 103 acres more or less, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy John Grimmer in a debt of £29 9 11 3-4, against said John Nissen.

Sheriff's Office, Feb. 26, 1835

On Thursday the Eighth day of October next will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews between the hours of twelve and four on that day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand of John Linton deceased, sit, in or to the following lands and premises situate in the parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte viz.

A certain Lot or piece of Land containing 100 acres more or less, being the lot on which the late Aaron Linton resided, and formerly conveyed by Hugh McKay Esquire, to the said Aaron Linton and one Moses Winder.

A certain Lot or piece of Land containing 150 acres on the Western side of the river Magaguadavic belonging to the late Aaron Linton, and purchased by him from one Daniel Lee.

A certain piece or tract of land containing 200 acres more or less, situate on the Western side of the said River Magaguadavic adjoining the Lot last mentioned and conveyed by one James Ash to the said John Linton in trust for himself and the widow and other heirs of the said Aaron Linton.

A certain Lot of Land 50 feet square situate on the West side of the said river purchased by the said John Linton and one Edward Reynolds from Daniel Hall.

A certain Lot or parcel of Land situate at the Upper Mills and purchased by the said John Linton from John Dowdall with a new dwelling House, Barn and other improvements.

On the outside of the building. It is the form of the extent to which the said John Linton used a water wheel, and his heirs and assigns.

A certain lot of Land containing 200 acres commonly called the Meadows, situate on the eastern side of the river Magaguadavic about five miles above the Upper Mills formerly granted to the late Aaron Linton.

A certain lot or tract of Land containing 100 acres more or less, bounded, as follows: beginning at a marked pine tree standing on the Eastern bank or shore of the River Magaguadavic at the South Eastern angle of the grant to Aaron Linton, thence running by the Magnet South 89 degrees East 60 chains of 4 poles each to a marked spruce tree, thence South 1 degree West 16 chains to a marked spruce tree; thence North 69 degrees West 82 chains to a marked fir tree standing on the said Bank or shore—thence following the courses of the said River up stream to the place of beginning.

A certain piece or tract of Land situate on the West side of the River Magaguadavic at the second Falls bounded North by land owned and occupied by Sylvanus L. Blake, West by the rear line of the Mill house lots so called, South by Land owned and occupied by Daniel Brockway, and East by the main road or highway.

A certain Lot or parcel of Land situate on the West side of the said River at the second Falls, bounded North by Land owned and occupied by James Pratt, Senior, West by the rear line of the said mill farm lots; South by land owned by Daniel Brockway; East by the rear line of the mill house lot and containing 100 acres more or less.

All the above described property having been taken by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Wilson and others.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 31st March 1835.

Houses To Let.

The House and Shop at present occupied by Hugh Galt, possession will be given on the 6th May next. A L S O.

The House and Shop late in the occupation of Philip Moulton; possession given immediately. A L S O.

The dwelling House and Store, late in the occupation of Thos. Shannon on the Market Wharf, immediate possession will be given.

A L S O.

That large and commodious dwelling House, presently occupied by the Subscriber, one of the best establishments for a genteel Tavern or Boarding House in the place, having every convenience that is necessary about the premises; possession will be given on the 1st of April; for terms, apply to the Proprietor Feb. 12.

JAMES BOYD.

NEW GOODS

Just received per Brig "St Mungo" from London, an assortment of British Merchandise—Consisting of—

Broad Cloths, Satinets, Bombazettes, Merinos, Calicoes, Duck, Hats, Shirts &c. &c. with a large assortment of English Iron.

A L S O.

Now landing, 25 puncheons Molasses ex Schr. Royal Oak from Yarmouth.

J. WILSON.

April 15, 1835.

To Be Let.

And Possession given on the first of November that commodious three story DWELLING HOUSE now in the occupation of Henry Bransh, Esq. together with the Out Houses, STABLE and GARAGE. The premises are in perfect order. Apply to the proprietor.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, August 2, 1835.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber thankful for past favours begs to intimate, that he has taken his Son FREDERICK AUGUSTUS into Co-partnership, and that they intend carrying on a Wholesale Retail and Commission Business, under the firm of WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON.

WILLIAM BABCOCK.

St. Andrews 19th May, 1835.

NOTICE.

By the administrators on the Estate of the late Cad. Curry Esq.

All persons having any demands against the Estate of Cadwallader Curry, of the Parish of Compo-Bello in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are hereby desired to render the same, duly attested, to either of the Subscribers within six months from the date here of, and all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to either of the said Subscribers.

William Curry, } Administrators.
Cav. H. Jonett,
Melanish Calkin,

Jan'y. 29, 1835.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the General Inspection of the Charlotte County Militia for the present year to be conducted as follows:—

The Superintending Officers will be hereafter named.

At Magaguadavic, on Thursday 27th August 1st Batt. Charlotte.

At St. Andrews, on Saturday 29th August. 4th Batt. Charlotte.

At St. Stephens, on Monday 31st August. 3d Batt. Charlotte.

1st Division at Indian Island, on Thursday 3d September.

2d Do. At Grand Manan, on Saturday the 5th September.

By Command.

GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. M.

NOTICE.

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of late Nicholas Johnson, of Saint Andrews, Farmer, are requested to present the same duly attested to the Subscribers within twelve months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

THOS. JOHNSON, } Executors.
D. W. JACK,

St. Andrews, Feb. 29, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

OF A
TREATISE ON AGRICULTURE,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE AND OCCUPATIONS OF
CANADA.

A BOUNTIFUL Providence has furnished Canada with means for the improvement of wealth, in the fertile soil and climate; which is by no means unfavourable to Agriculture. The due improvement of these, and other natural advantages, is capable of giving riches and every reasonable enjoyment to her present, and a vastly increasing population.

The importance of Agriculture to Canada, must be obvious to every one capable of forming a sound judgment in such matters. It is Agriculture that supports the bulk of the population, and it is Agriculture that must supply the wants of the most numerous and in every other country be the parent of Manufactures and Commerce, and the best means of promoting civilization, and population; consequently it ever will be the most universal and useful science. To almost all nations, the most powerful individuals derive their wealth and consequence from their property in land, cultivated and managed by the husbandman.

Agriculture, therefore, and agriculture alone can support us without the help of others, in certain respects. While our ground is covered with corn, and cattle we can want for nothing. Manufactures and delicacies that we may require from without, Corn and Cattle will purchase, if we possess them in abundance, and in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the most numerous and in every other country be the parent of Manufactures and Commerce, and the best means of promoting civilization, and population; consequently it ever will be the most universal and useful science. To almost all nations, the most powerful individuals derive their wealth and consequence from their property in land, cultivated and managed by the husbandman.

I propose to publish the work in four or five parts. The first part will give a short view of the origin progress, and present state of Agriculture, among some of the ancient and modern nations particularly Great Britain, France, Flanders, the United States, &c. and will show the past state of Agriculture can do little more than gratify the curiosity. Not so its present state, which is calculated both to excite our curiosity and affect our interests. There is probably no country where the operations and results thereof are so interesting as in Canada, and which they never can be deprived of, it has often astonished me, that men of liberal education should, in general, appear so little to regard its improvement or prosperity—in fact, it is treated as a subject quite remote from common life, by nearly all who are not immediately engaged in it. They perhaps cannot allow themselves to believe that Agriculture alone can furnish the means by which trade and commerce can be carried on successfully in Canada.

I sincerely hope to induce all who may take the trouble of reading my book, to reflect on the subjects I shall submit for their consideration, and that they will join heartily in promoting necessary improvements, and that the science of the wealth and prosperity of the land of their birth, and of their choice.

As a work of this description cannot be published in English and French without incurring considerable expense, it would be necessary for me to have as many subscribers as would insure my expenses. Subscriptions lists will be left at the several Book Stores in Montreal. The work, I expect, will not exceed four parts, at 1s 3d. each part. The first part will be published while there are a sufficient number of Subscribers. I expect the whole might be published before the first of May next.

The four parts will contain from 250 to 300 pages and may be bound in one volume. I shall do all in my power to make the book worthy of the patronage of all who desire to promote the prosperity of Agriculture, and that science the wealth and prosperity of the land of their birth, and of their choice.

W. E. EVANS.

Cite St. Paul, Dec. 19, 1834.

SAINT ANDREWS MAILES

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Mondays arrives from St. John 9 A.M. by Land.

departs for U.S. 10 A.M.

Tuesdays arrives from do 2 P.M.

departs for St. John 10 A.M. by Land

do. for St. Stephen 10 A.M.

Wednesdays arrives from do 2 P.M.

departs from St. Stephen 5 P.M.

do from St. John 5 P.M. by Steam

departs for do. 6 P.M. for do.

Thursdays arrives from St. Stephen 10 A.M.

departs for U.S. 10 A.M.

Fridays arrives from do 2 P.M.

departs from St. Stephen 5 A.M.

do from St. John 5 P.M.

departs for do. 6 P.M.

Geo. FRED. CAMPBELL.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.

At the Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment. Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardeners at \$3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at wholesale and retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grapes, Vines, Plants and Florists supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 50 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

Jan. 21.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS.

WANTED, Eight or Ten Journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages will be given, on immediate application to,

JAS. GARRETT.

WINES.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
Per Henrietta from Liverpool, 20 doz. Red Port Wine of superior quality.

Just received per St. Mungo from London, 1 Hides and 2 quarter Casks best Old-Port particular Madeira

JAMES W. STREET.

April 15, 1835.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

CHOLERA MEDICINES put up in small pack ages, 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 also lately 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 premonitory symptoms, and applies the proper medicines, 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, 30th August, 1834.

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS

The Subscriber, grateful for the many favours he has experienced, respectfully informs the Public that he continues to carry on the Auction and Commission Business at his old Stand on the Market Wharf, where he is also ready to attend to everything in the NOTARY line, and has at all times on hand every description of Merchandise, Blankets, Shipping Papers &c. which he will fill up to order at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WM. MCLEAN.

St. Andrews, 20th May.

NOTICE.

Charlotte SS.

At a Special Sessions of the Peace, holden at St. Andrews in and for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, the eighteenth day of March in the fifth year of His present Majesty's Reign.

Present Peter Stubs, William Ker, Thomas Jones, Moses Yernon, Tristram Moore, John Wilson, James Douglas, James Rait, Joshua Knight, and John McLaughlin, Esquires, Justices.

The matter of appointing five suitable persons to be Commissioners for regulating and conducting the driving of Timber and Sawlogs on the River Magaguadavic and its branches being taken into consideration.

Ordered, therefore that James Brown, Joseph Wilson, James Fraser Jun. William Whitlock, and Isaac Garcelon, be commissioners for the above purpose to continue and be in office, until others be appointed in their stead.

H. HATCH.

Clerk of the Peace.

St. Andrews, March 18, 1835.

TO LET.

The Cottage in Queen Street, occupied by Mr. Watts.

A L S O.

The House in King Street at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Ingram. Terms liberal, and possession given on the 1st day of May next.—Apply to

F. E. PUTNAM.

St. Andrews, April 9, 1835.

Notice.

WHEREAS William Babcock, administrator upon the estate of PETER J. LACKIE late of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Maine, deceased, has this day presented the account of the said Peter J. Lackie for allowance; all persons interested are hereby notified, to appear at the office of the subscriber, in Saint Andrews on SATURDAY the FOURTEENTH of February next, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, to show cause, if any or either of them, have why the said account should not be allowed.

H. HATCH

Sur. and Judge of Probates for Charlotte dated 23d Jan. 1835.

TO LET,

From the First day of May next.

A House in Pagan Street (owned by Joseph Clarke Esq) is suitable for two Families and will be let to one or two Tenants. There are two lots of Ground attached to the same. Apply to

JAMES W. STREET.

Feb. 17, 1835.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a General Meeting of the Board of Health held at the Court House in St. Andrews

Whereas it being considered by this Board as highly necessary and expedient that the Committees of the several Parishes and districts within this county should from time to time with all possible despatch cause to be removed every thing which may by the said Committees be considered offensive, noxious or likely to cause the spreading of any diseases or distempers, or injure the public health.

Therefore Resolved, that every person (either Landlord or occupier of premises, on or in which nuisances are found to exist,) who shall neglect or refuse immediately to remove or cause to be removed, such nuisance or nuisances upon being directed so to do by any of the Committee for the Parish or district wherein such nuisance or nuisances may exist, shall for every first neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty shillings; for every second offence the penalty of forty shillings, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of five pounds to be recovered as by law directed.

Notice is also hereby given that the Board are determined to enforce the above regulations.

JAMES ALLANSHAW.

CHAIRMAN.

S. H. Whitlock, Clerk.

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly Journal, which is intended to be published in Fredericton, and called, THE CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. R. T. Edgill, sole Proprietor and Editor.

The principles of "The Conservative" are sufficiently declared by the name, which seems to have acquired a fixed and determinate meaning. It scarcely need be said, that a "Conservative" means one, whose principle and determination is to defend the time-honored British Constitution, and maintain the valuable Institutions of the Empire in their integrity; but who is not averse to the correction of abuses that may have crept into any of them by length of time, or to real improvement wherever it may be practicable.—This, at least, is the meaning which we attach to the term; and in this sense of it we shall endeavour to justify the title assumed.

The Columns of "The Conservative" shall be always open to Communications in which subjects of local interest are temperately and fairly discussed; and adorned by the most valuable literary materials that can be procured.

The Rights of ALL PARTIES shall be invariably respected and maintained.

The aim of "The Conservative" will be to preserve harmony and good feeling among all classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony; and to direct the energies of the people into the most healthful channels.

It remains to be seen, whether the proprietor shall be encouraged to embark in an enterprise of this nature.

An engraving, of original design, will surmount the title; and "The Conservative" will be issued on fine paper, with new type.

No money will be looked for until the expiration of the first six months, when the whole of the annual subscription would be required, to enable the Proprietor to meet the heavy engagements which must be contracted before "The Conservative" can commence. At the same time, it shall be optional with subscribers to decline the paper at any moment, on paying the amount of subscription due.

Terms: TWENTY SHILLINGS per annum. "The Conservative" is intended, will open with a review of the proceedings of our Legislature during the Session which has just closed; and the publication will begin as soon as possible after the undertaking may appear to be justified.

The Editor's address is at the GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, Fredericton.

Subscription Lists will be prepared forthwith, and Agents appointed.

Fredericton, March 18, 1835.

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. blanks; ships articles.

MAGISTRATES.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Bills of Lading; Customs and Treasury.

MISCELLANEOUS.