

ICE.

led to Mary Chalmers, fed that unless there is no before the 1st of ends leaving the Pion- n, will be put into ley for collection. Y HALMERS. 1836.

ICE.

being duly licenced) first day of May next, and Commission Room, town of Saint George, ly, receive, and puno- Consignments he may

CIS-M'LORINAN. arch 1836

ICE.

demands against the am M'Gee late of the, was deceased with pre- dier duly attested with- all persons indebted lested to make immo-

THOMAS BERRY. Administrator 1836.

ICE.

ng any legal demands he late Samuel Connick ndrews, Farmer, deces- render in the same to justice within twelve e and all persons in- state are requested to ment to.

H CONNICK Esq. M'KENNY Esq. 26, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

ds at St. John, the Sub- on commission the g articles: red boots, under Kerseys, e colours, Antwerp stripes, e: Emmetts, a large e. Printed Cottons in great unlined Shirts and of all descriptions. Jeans, nd Granddies, Manchester ions. Hats, Boots, Shoes, ng Paper, Quills, Lines, rockery-wares, Paints and of Glass, Putty.

1836. JAMES JOYD

NOTICE

o all Persons indebted to the late Bryce Chalmers counts are paid before the t that time they will be ney for collection without

CHALMERS, Esq. Exetrix S. CHARTER, Executor 9, 1836.

NOTICE

his Friends and the that he has opened a 0 MARKET WHARF lately Charles Gilliland, where he stably on hand a com-

and PROVISION. (d) neral selection of Choice which he will sell at the e for Cash only. 1836.

MEAL & Co.

See York per Schooner "Com- following articles: four, Bags Corn Meal, s Tobacco (10c), ands and Rice, Race Ginger, & American Gent. Snuff, es, half brick, Jamison's do, sold for a very small advan-

JAS W STREET.

THE

EVERY THURSDAY, ews, New Brunswick, by E N. SMITH

of Subscription, relative of postage, payable ce.)

12 lines and under, 5c 10c 12 lines 4d per line, 12 lines 12d per line the year according to special

ent without the number of in- sified in writing, will be re- until countermanded (continuing must be in writing

AGENTS

r. S. Connick, Wm. Chamco. r. R. Purvie, Salt Water. M'Alister Esq. Oak Hill. r. J. Buchanan, Dennis Mills. r. Moore Esq. Oak Hill. r. Brown Esq. Oak Hill. r. Chalmers, Oak Hill. r. David Turner, Digby. r. John Murphy, Digby. r. Henry Seely, Lower Falls. r. Joseph Pratt, Upper Falls. r. John Knight Esq. Knight Mt. r. David Fisher Esq. W. C. r. J. T. Shannon, North Main. r. J. H. Parley Esq. J. D. Layton Esq. A. D. Short Esq. Joseph Reid Esq. Mr. S. Barker, Mr. Wm. Grant, Zevelo Esq. 1836. Thos. Brown Esq.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836.	SUN	MOON	High
AUG.	11	12	13
Ca 11	4 52	7 5	11 2
Fa 12	4 53	7 7	11 35
Sa 13	4 54	7 6	11 35
Su 14	4 55	7 5	11 35
Mo 15	4 56	7 4	11 35
Tu 16	4 57	7 3	11 35
We 17	4 58	7 2	11 35

MOON'S PHASES. Full - 26th, 9h 1 a.m. New - 12th, 6h 33m a.m. Last Qr - 4th, 2h 52 a.m. First Qr - 10th, 5h 30m p.m. Mean Equation - Watch slow - 2 minutes.

Communication.

FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Editor, A communication in the Courier dated 15th June lately met my notice, it is signed Anthony Clodpole, and everyone who happens to know the author as well as I do, will admit he uses no misnomer in calling himself Clod-

pole. It was not education, but the erring choice of friends that placed him in a profession to which that name ought not to be applicable. That if judged choice has I fear contributed little to the comfort of the poor fellow himself, and still less to that of the society in which he is placed. The man has bone and muscle enough to have secured him employment as a labourer or mechanic, but too little brains for a professional man. In that capacity his bone and muscle will not secure him employment, he has therefore much idle time on hand, and as idleness genders disease, so, in his case, it has produced that of diseases an itch for scribbling; a vanity to imagine he can enlighten the public, over whom and their rights he has constituted himself guardian. At all events he has for years past been revenging the public neglect, by inflicting upon it the dull productions of his pen, through the medium of every periodical that would open its columns to his effusions, alike unmarked by wit, or depth of reasoning.

His compositions are indeed "A party coloured dress Of patch'd and piebald languages, Of English cut on Greek and Latin Like tustian heretofore on satin," and vile attempts at jests, of which no mortal can see the point.

I shall quit him at present, with a few pieces of advice, which a long acquaintance since school-boy days warrant my offering him, and

1st. I would beg him in future to read much and write little, for an empty vessel ought to take in, not give out. This applies to skulls, no less than to other vessels; whether the doctrine be true or false, that nature abhors a vacuum, it is most true that good sense abhors an empty skull and noisy lips.

2nd. Let him avoid Latin quotations and perpetrating jests. Education never made him a scholar, nor nature a writer.

3rd. Let him cease his incendiary attempts on the peace of society, and not flatter himself, that because he is not every day whipped he is therefore approved, or that he will always escape. Let him remember that though Greece had its

"Thésarus who still clamoured in the throng, Loquacious loud and turbulent of tongue, Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controul'd, In scandalous busy, in reproaches bold, Elysian or Achillean still his theme, But royal scandal his delight supreme."

Let him remember that of this wretch it is said "Long had he liv'd the scorn of every Greek, Wept when he spoke, the still they heard him speak."

4th My advice is, never to call himself either one of the respectable yeomanry of Charlotte or his friend.

No, freeholders, he is no friend to you, nor is he one of you, he throws the apple of discord into society hoping in the midst of the confusion created he might acquire that distinction for which he pants, but is conscious he wants talents and virtues to obtain in a well ordered community. This suggests another advice.

5th Let him never attempt commonation: most demagogues fail, but assuredly he is too imbecile

"To ride the whirlwind and direct the storm," even could his silly attempts set it in commotion.

6th and lastly, (for the present.) I advise him to take this in good part.

He thought he might display his second hand wit, against a respectable family that most establish the commercial importance of that place. Whatever may be said of another writer, who had pro- vocation to enter the lists; nothing but un- qualified reproach has followed his publi- cation, and it is likely the sage order will be reversed ere long

and the force which such would be wit described, be followed with the trage- dy of "Knavery unmasked or the Knave unawgged."

Your Obedient Servant, A CHARLOTTE FREEHOLDER

SAINT ANDREWS ST. ANDREWS, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1836. Number 39.

Upper Canada.

We have received the two first numbers of a weekly newspaper entitled "The Constitutional," published in the capital of Upper Canada, and conducted by Mr. McKee, formerly editor of the Colonial Advocate, and well known as an active member of several of the late assemblies of Upper Canada, and warmly engaged in the discussions which have prevailed there. It is a large sheet well printed on good paper, and will probably be conducted in the same spirit as the late "Advocate." This is the sixth newspaper published at Kingston, and there are four others at Kingston, and every month brings us some new Paper starting up in Upper Canada. We lately received the "Bytown Gazette," a respectable paper published on the Upper Canada side of the Ottawa, which a few years ago was a wilderness, the whole affording strong proof an active, industrious and intelligent population, spreading over the surface of Upper Canada.

We wish that all the new-papers would cultivate peace as a necessary ingredient to the public prosperity, and that those who are extremely zealous in the cause of reform, would try their hand on themselves by way of setting a good example.

Toronto, July 15.—The Hon Peter Robinson having been unfortunately struck with paralysis, is rendered incapable of fulfilling his duties as the Crown Lands Officer, which by command of his Excellency devolves on the Hon. Robert B. Sullivan till the will of His Majesty be known.

From Montreal Morning Courier. We received some time ago the prospectus of the Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad. It embraces a variety of matter, besides a general outline of the plan—namely official notices to the Legislatures of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, and the Committees of Trade at Quebec and Montreal, approving of the project, together with the report of an exploring party &c.

Additional spirit has been infused into this vast undertaking by the sanction of the British Government to the appropriation of £10,000 from the Land Revenue of New Brunswick for the purpose of a thorough exploration of the route. The length of the road is estimated at 250 miles, and the cost of its construction at £1,000,000 currency, of £888,889 sterling; and the probable annual income at £151,500.

The feeling of approbation with which this project has been hailed in Canada, by individuals of the most opposite politics, has not been responded to by the inhabitants of Maine. We take for granted that their newspaper press in a measure speaks their sentiments. They are evidently jealous of the success of the New Brunswick railway, as it would materially interfere with that from Belfast to Quebec. But, however natural and unavoidable such feelings may be, and however deserving of support and encouragement may be the Belfast route, being on account of its advantages and as being the one that was first proposed, it cannot be doubted that there would be far less difficulty from Custom house regulations, &c. experienced in the transport of goods on the St. Andrews' road than by the other. Besides the whole line will lie on British ground despite the bugbear which the Hanger editor would create about the disputed territory.

A Good Idea.—A distinguished writer of this country says that an acknowledged gentleman is never bound to notice scurrilous abuse of notorious and proverbial blackguards. "The same idea is expressed in the old saying—"A well bred man will not countenance, and no other can." It is implied also, in the following passage, which we quote across the ocean, in turning over the leaves of Lacon—"If you cannot stand a quarrel with a blackguard, let your lawyer manage it, rather than yourself. No man sweeps his own chimney; but employs a chimney sweep, who has no objection to dirty work, because it is his trade."—Charleston Free Press.

AN INGENIOUS PUFF.—"All writers treating of England," says a French author, "universally extol the great beauty of her women. This could not," he continues, "be the case, were it not for the almost universal use of Vincent's Goulard's Lotion, which is in constant use amongst the most lovely of her sex."

RICH AND COMFORTABLE.—One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut, in a town not far below this, tells the following story:—"When I first came here to settle, about forty years ago, I told my wife I wanted to be rich; all she wanted was enough to make her comfortable. I went to work and cleared up my land; I've worked hard ever since; and got rich, as rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they all have got good farms. And my wife ain't comfortable yet."

No! nor never will be. She is not one of the Kit Casey School.

United States.

We have received the first number of the "New York Express" published on the 14th instant. It is a morning daily paper, going at afternoon Edition. The principal Editor is Mr. Barrows, who was lately a member of the Legislature of the State of Maine, and as such took an active part in promoting the formation of the R. R. Road to Quebec. He was formerly Editor of the Portland Advertiser, has travelled in all parts of the United States and the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Last year he travelled in Europe and his letters addressed to the Editor of the Portland Advertiser, have attracted very general attention. The Commercial part of the paper is under the management of Mr. Hudson of the New York News-room. The new paper bids fair to add greatly to the value of the numerous excellent daily Journals which are publishing in the great emporium of the trade of North America.

Porter. THE METEOR. FROM "THE RELIQUARY," BY BERNARD AND LECT BARTON. A shepherd on the silent moor Pursued his lone employ And by him watch'd, at midnight hour, His lov'd and gentle boy The night was still, the sky was clear, The moon and stars were bright; And well the youngest lov'd to hear Of those fair orbs of light.

When lo! an earth-born meteor's glare Made stars and planets dim; In transient splendour through the air Its glory seem'd to swim.

No more could stars or planets' spell The stripling's eye enchant; He only urg'd his axe to scull Of this new visitant.

But, ere the shepherd found a tongue; The meteor's gleam was gone; And in their glory o'er them hung The orbs of night alone.

Canst thou the simple lesson read My artless muse hath given? The only lights that safely lead Are those that shine from heaven

One far more bright than sun or star Is in its every soul; To guide, it nothing earthly mar, To heaven's eternal goal!

FROM BARTON. If ye would crush the tree before one flower Hath made its fragrance or its beauty known— If ye would break the harp before one tone Has told the sweetness of its hidden power— If ye would quench the lamp at twilight's hour— Or pluck the bird where the rose had grown— Or cross the statue in the evening stone— Then make the "Concord-Curse" your daughters' doom!

But oh, if ye receive your God's impression, Stamp'd on the human frame—if ye would arm Your sons against Consumption's gaily charm— Banish this "six" of every Christian's arm! And know the "murder," in whatever form, Of self, or offspring, is no "slight transgression!" Z. E. B.

SCIENTIFIC. STEAM PLOUGH.—Life English papers give the following description of a Steam Plough, given by a Mr. Heathcote, of Trarling. "Some experiments were tried on Friday week at Red Moss, near Bolton, in this county, in the presence of Mr. Handly, M. P. for Lancashire, Mr. Chapman, M. P. for Westmore, Mr. Smith of Deansboro, and other men interested in agriculture, with a complete and very powerful steam-plough, constructed by Mr. Heathcote—M. P. for Trarling. About six acres of raw moss were turned up in a few hours, and turned up in a most extraordinary style, some eighteen inches in breadth and nine inches in thickness being cut from the furrow, and completely reversed in position, the upper surface of the sod being placed exactly where the ploughing by hand has thus been established, though, as the employment of the steam plough, in preference to one drawn by horses, will depend on the comparative cost of the two powers, and on that of the implements used, and as there are not at present any sufficient data for judging what the difference of the cost will be, it is not possible to say how far steam is likely to be applied to this department of Agriculture. The plough of Mr. Heathcote, though a very powerful machine, appears to us to be too complex and costly for common agricultural purposes, though we have little doubt that it might be used not only with effect but advantage, in reclaiming large portions of moss land, such as the bogs of Ireland. Indeed, it is the opinion of Mr. Heathcote himself, that it would not at present answer to employ it in reclaiming smaller portions of bog than 1500 or 2000 acres, though it may be probably cheapened and simplified, so as to make it ultimately useful on a smaller scale."

AN ENGLISH EATING HOUSE. From Sir George Head's Home Tour. I would recommend any gentleman who is not a person to pay a visit to Liverpool, merely for the purpose of witnessing a specimen of the great living well and cheap, as regards the very important affair of dinner. There, chance led me on one particular occasion to Keel's Hotel, which is, I think in the large street leading from the mansion House to St. George's Dock; however, at all events, it is what is called highly respectable, both as to its position and its elevation. Having mistaken the hour of departure of one of the boats, who, to his recommendation, added in an awful cadence, that "the magistrates themselves very often dined there."

When I entered the coffee-room, near a score of people were seated at different tables some with their hats on, but all busily eating their dinner, and a chair and table were provided for myself by a good looking and very smartly dressed young woman, who officiated as waiter. Constant communication was held with the bar at the head of the room, at which three or four other females presided. Upon inquiring what I could have for dinner, the young lady produced the carte, whence it appeared that there really was everything an Englishman could possibly desire, in the matter of roasted and "fried meats, meat pies and pastry. Neither was the adage "bis dat qui sedit" (He gives doubly who gives quickly),—within these walls forgotten, for here a hungry man has no sooner made his selection, than in half a minute the smoke of the dish is curling under his nose. I think I never partook of a more glorious round of beef, than that of which a plateful was placed before me, as a young cabbage. Next came a delightful apple dumpling well sugared, the fruit transparent, and the crust excellent. The garniture of the table was homely, but clean, the dishes and covers of queen's metal, as highly polished as silver. And after having eaten a sufficient quantity to satisfy any reasonable appetite, the charge for the whole was only one shilling. To conclude—I asked a gentleman sitting at an adjoining table, how much it was customary to give the waiter, to which he replied, with a look of surprise—nothing. Had I come to the conclusion long before, I certainly should have arrived at it now, namely, that so long as an individual can procure so very good a dinner for a shilling, and be waited upon by a tidy young woman into the bargain, England cannot be, in spite of a vast deal of modern philosophy, so very bad a country to live in.

The young person referred to was really the pink of her profession, her movements being quiet, quick, dexterous, and I may add, graceful in a great degree. With no one to assist her, she waited upon a score of people who were no sooner satisfied than they went away, and were replaced by others; so that the whole set were nearly changed twice over, during the half hour that I remained in the room. Her eyes were every corner at the same moment; every guest found his wants attended to, as soon almost as he was aware of them himself. At all events she was ready for a moment still, dropping a fork to one a piece of bread to another, craving pardon of a third, as she reached across the table for a huge mug, and somewhat in the attitude of a flying Mercury, exposed precisely as much as was decent and proper of a well turned leg; and then away she would go to another quarter, wriggling about in a way of her own, though somewhat in the French style, as if her feet were tied together, or like a figure on wheels wound up by clock-work. Such an active being surely never could be still—even in her sleep. The more business on her hands, the more rapid the succession of her smiles, which she dispensed gratuitously all around. Every man in the room was sure to obtain one, and if he happened to be young, certainly two, yet the "hoo age" mind what you're at, was almost unperceptible in her mind; and though she simpered and fluted, and even now and then put on a languishing air, as if suffering either by Cupid or the hot weather, no item meanwhile, of things furnished on any body's account was forgotten in the bill, and thus she went on from morning to night, attending to the interests of her employer, serving the customers and in perpetual motion between the coffee-room and the bar, so that it was never seen that she was more tired than busy.

Notwithstanding this incessant occupation, she found time for her toilette. Her dress was in the style of a smart lady's maid— that is to say, she wore a figured muslin gown, with full sleeves, and a small black silk apron. Her stays were tightly laced, her clothes well put on, and her feet neat to per-

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John	departs— Mon. V. J. and Frida
	arrives— Tuesda. and Saturday
	12 a.m.
St. John	departs— Tuesda. and Thursday
	arrives— Wednesda. and Friday
	12 a.m.
St. John	departs— Sunday Wed. Friday
	arrives— Monday Wed. Friday
	12 a.m.
	GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL.
	Post Master.

lection. Her cap was adorned with blue ribbons, and covered a profusion of ringlets.

Twelve months had rolled away, when on paying to this hotel a second and last visit, I saw the same young woman, on the same spot, performing the duties of the same office, in precisely the same manner, and in the same good humour with herself and all the world; and there still, I have no doubt, any other body who chooses to make the experiment, in twelve months more, provided she change not her condition, may also find her

AMUSING ANECDOTES.—Dr. Waterhouse was travelling in England in a stage coach with some Gentlemen, who were strangers to him, but all sociable and full of spirits. After dinner they fell into conversation, in which Stuart, it seems, was conspicuous; for his conversations were at all times animated and various, (and not the less so after dinner,) upon any topic that came up, especially upon subjects that called forth nice discrimination, correct judgement, and rapid thought, apt phrases, ludicrous images, and dark-like power of expressing them. After he had been blazing away in his dramatic manner, his companions were very desirous to know who and what he was—for whatever Dr. Franklin may have said a century ago of the question asking propensity of his countrymen I never noticed so much of that kind of travelling curiosity in New England as in Britain. On the contrary, I am certain that in the United States are remarkably free from that sort of importunateness. To the round-about question, to find out his calling or profession, Mr. Stuart answered with a grave face and serious tone, that he sometimes dressed gentlemen's and ladies' hair; (at that time the high craped pomatumed hair was all the fashion.) "You are a hair-dresser, then?" "What?" said he, "do you take me for a barber?" "I beg pardon, sir, but I inferred from what you said. If I mistake you, may I take the liberty to ask what you are, then?" "Why I sometimes brush a gentleman's coat or hat, and sometimes adjust a cravat." "O, you run a valet, then, to some nobleman?" "A valet! indeed, sir, I am not. I am not a servant; to be sure I make coats and waistcoats for gentlemen." "Oh! you are a tailor!" "Tailor! do I look like a tailor?" "I'll assure you I never handled a goose, other than a roasted one." By this time they were all in a roar. "What the devil are you then?" said one. "I'll tell you," said Stuart. "Be assured all I have told you is literally true. I dress hair, brush hats and coats, adjust cravats, and make coats, waistcoats, and breeches, and likewise boots and shoes at your service." "Oh! a boot and shoemaker, after all!" "Guess again, gentlemen; I never handled boot or shoe but for my own feet and less; yet all I have told you is true." "We may as well give up guessing." After checking his laughter, and pumping up a fresh flow of spirits by a large pinch of snuff, he said to them very gravely, "Now, gentlemen, I will not play the fool with you any longer, but will tell you, upon my honour as a gentleman, my bona fide profession. I get my bread by making faces." He then screwed his countenance, and twisted the lineaments of his visage, in a manner such as Samuel Foote or Charles Matthews might have envied. When his companions, after loud peals of laughter, had composed themselves, each took credit to himself for having "all the while suspected that the gentleman belonged to the theatre, and they all knew that he must be a comedian by profession; when to their surprise, he assured them that he never was on the stage, and very rarely saw the inside of a play house, or any similar place of amusement. They now all looked at each other with astonishment. Before parting, Stuart said to his companions, "Gentlemen, you will find that all I have said of my various employment is comprised in these few words: I am a portrait-painter. If you will call at John Palmer's York-buildings, London, where I shall be ready and willing to brush you a coat or hat, dress your hair, a la mode, supply you, if in need, with a wig of any fashion or dimensions, accommodate you with boots or shoes, give you ruffles or cravats, and make faces for you." While taking a parting glass at the inn, they begged leave to inquire of their pleasant companion, in what part of England he was born: he told them he was not born in England, Wales, Ireland or Scotland. Here was another puzzle for John Bull. "Where then?" "I was born at Narraganset." "Where's that?" "Six miles from Pottawomee, and ten miles from Poppequash, and about four miles west of Connecticut, and not far from the spot where the famous battle with the Wampanoags was fought." "In what part of the East Indies is that?" "East Indies, my dear Sir! is the State of Rhode Island, between Massachusetts and Connecticut Rivers." This was all Greek to his companions, and he left them to study a new lesson of geography, affording another instance of the ignorance of the islanders, respecting men of genius whose vernacular tongue is that of the fish of Newton, Bacon, and Locke, Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope, &c.

different both in form and substance, from the usual form of having stolen goods of Maine, the ransoming a railway even

and that the Hon. John Canada could not obtain from the contemplated by easily be accounted for by few had been time of his visit, and that the whole was in St. Andrews, where now, the idea had been once alone the proposed; the local Association the entire scheme to at Governments for con-aid before the King, avorable reception of and this great undertaking of his Patronage accomplishment; unless action even of parties who rested in its prospective

HUGHES STANLEY.

AUGUST 11, 1836.

County Bank.

on, Esq. President.

THURSDAY.

times, from 10 to 2.

for Discount must be lodged before Wednesday, either or until next week.

and WORK HOUSE.

week—Wm. Babcock.

ST. DATES.

4 Jan St John Aug 9

17 Halifax Aug 4

25 London,

27 Liverpool,

29 Quebec July 22

next—Liverpool

After from England—By

Delano, at New York, two

days later from Liverpool.

ers speak of an expedition

intended to bring to terms

Arcon, who had refused to

prisoners taken by the Be-

of Commons, June 21. Mr.

gave his motion on the sub-

ject of the 30th namely

to be appointed "to inquire

into the necessity, for the

nation, to reform the House

principle of elective repre-

sentatives from Texas, it is

Anna has been, for greater

under a strong guard to Na-

tivity, that he was to be

military commission and

Freeholder" will find the

his Communication on our

villing to deny him a place,

on maintaining our rule to

being offensively personal to

he is plainly pointed out by

der an assumed signature, we

what we think highly objec-

supplied its place by asse-

mentally two "Antibones" in

the real Simon Pure," it ap-

unknown to the above writer,

Anthony," whether as "Hob-

pole," has long possessed our

respect, but the other we know

and care for as little; for al-

a poisoned shaft at us, it has

ly by, and neither annoyed

ranked in our heart. We

to occasion to say to a "A

holder" that we do not appro-

rely which he has adopted,

his attention to the following

setting out on a long journey

in the road by curs, mastiffs,

puppies, which came out

to bark at him as he pas-

sed, dismounted from his

often back with stones and

or hiding places. This opera-

ted every day, and sometimes

as many as a dozen times a

day. At last he was overtaken

by a man who was going the

same road, and who, after him,

To prove that we do not preach what we do not practice, we may be allowed, whilst on this subject, to advert to a case which is familiar to all our Readers. We mean that of the attack on the Lieut. Governor in the Boundary Gazette. Our first repugnance to it was in general terms of course; but consistency afterwards drove us to particular terms, however much we regretted the necessity of adopting them when the author became known. Instead of an apology from that person for his invasion of the sanctity of domestic life, and for his laceration of the finest feelings of a parent; a spacious, furious, and malevolent attack came from the pen of Mr. G. S. Hill against our character, because we dared to strip off the cloak from the assassin and exhibit him in propria persona, to the astonished gaze of the Public. Not content with publishing his "awful effort" in his favourite foreign Gazette, he offered it to our respectable contemporary of the Courier in St. John, where it lay amongst the lumber, until paid for as an "Advertisement." There has been sufficient time allowed for that virulent, conception to spread its virus far and wide, but we felt it to be necessary to strip off the cloak which we were conscious it possessed until reason should resume its sway and passion be subdued into repose. Now we throw aside the Editorial plural, and assume the individual.

I cannot help expressing my gratitude to Mr. Hill for giving me an opportunity of refuting his charges against my private character without subjecting myself to the imputation of egotism or forcing myself upon the public unnecessarily, a proceeding which I have always studiously avoided. Mr. Hill asks, "Were you not Mr. S. a Deputy-Surveyor?" And what was the cause of your removal? Was it because you were too honest?—And were there no just complaints against you? In reply I will briefly state that a number of persons in this County, from a want of information with regard to the internal regulations of the Crown Land Office, conceived that they had been ill-used by me as the organ of communication with that Department, and that monies received by me from them had not been properly accounted for. Indeed a petition by that effect was forwarded to His Excellency with several very respectable signatures. An investigation of the facts was the result, and it appeared that those sums received by me from the individuals alluded to, had been charged to my account as an offset for duties performed by me for the Crown Land Office in this County and in every instance those sums were placed to the credit of the parties when the matter was explained.

If any confirmation of this statement is required, I can with confidence refer to James Ratt, HARRIS MATCH, and JOHN WILSON, Esquires, who conducted the investigation, and also to the Sheriff of Charlotte who has examined the accounts, and ascertained that small sums for which I was both persecuted and prosecuted, had been duly accounted for by me in the proper quarter many months previously.

ST. ANDREWS RAIL ROAD.—We would direct the attention of the public to a variety of articles we have selected on the Rail Road from this place to Quebec. Free and open discussion is to be encouraged, and we are spared from entering on the merits of the articles now presented by the Communication signed F. It has been the unvarying maxim of those who have taken a deep interest in this stupendous project, never to excite or be excited by extravagant ebullitions of hope, nor to depress or be depressed by temporary fears of failure. The progress of the Association has been steady and even; and while they were prepared to combat opposition & rectify erroneous impressions, they have not thought fit to meddle with sinister attacks or interfere with the idle speculation of visionary theory. We have not a doubt that when the subject is thoroughly canvassed and understood, the people of Maine will be amongst its most strenuous supporters.

Mr. Rankhead, British Secretary of Legation at Washington, and Mr. Macgregor, British Charge d'Affaires at New York, arrived in St. John on Sunday, and yesterday left town for Annapolis, on their way to Halifax, they are to retrace that city when they will proceed to Fredericton, and thence to Canada, over-land.

WRECK CAPT.—A brig, timber laden, apparently a long time at sea, was towed into Seal Cove, GRAND MANAN on the 3d inst. The vessel was completely dismasted and waterlogged. At the time when our informant left Seal Cove no discovery had been made of her name or any circumstance that would lead to the knowledge of what she was. Such details as reach us will be given in our next.

MARRIED.—Here, on Saturday last, the 6th inst. by the Rev. John Cummings, Mr. Jeremiah Kelleher, to Miss Mary Kelleher, both of St. George, in this County. At Grand Manan, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. John Dune, Capt. Joel Ingraham, to Mrs. Rebecca Kent, both of that Parish. At St. John, on Tuesday the 2nd inst. at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. George F. Smith, to Miss Jane, second daughter of the late Henry Mallard, Esq. At the same place, on the 4th, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Duncan Wattlesley, to Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Nettley, both of St. John.

DIED.—At Grand Manan, on the 28th ult. Capt. James Smith, aged 87 years. He was one of the earliest settlers on that Island, and through a long life has uniformly exhibited the character of an honest man, and a truly good member of society. At St. John, on the 24th inst. Mr. George Funn, formerly of Manchester, aged 55, leaving a widow and two young children.

At Up-Park Camp, Jamaica, on the 24th May, Henry P. Hill, Esq., Captain and Paymaster of His Majesty's 8th Regiment, son of the late John Hill, Esq., of Horton, Nova Scotia—an officer highly respected in the military service, and warmly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 5th Sch. Remy, Reims, Halifax; mdest. J. Boyd.

8th Brig Swallow, Chambers, New York; Ballast, J. Mansfield & Co.

11th — Edgella, Churchhill, Yarmouth N.S. Ballast.

— Robert, M'Donn, Antigua, Sugar; F. H. Todd & Co.

At Export—on the 15th, Brig, Thistle, Vogler, Liverpool; SALT; George McKenzie.

CLEARED.

Aug. 5th Sch. Ruth & Hannah, Kinross, Halifax; Ship Caroline, Williams, London, deals.

6th Sch. Hays, Kinross, Halifax; Man O'War, and passengers carried to Quebec.

8th Brig Wells, Campbell, Dublin, deals.

9th Brig Mary, Lancaster, Barbados, lumber.

Passed, on the 15th July, lat. 23, 30, long. 57, 54, brig Eliza, at St. Andrews.

Sch. Mary Jane, Webber, from Wilmington, Del. for St. John, N.B. returned to the former port 10th inst. having had her stern and quarter stove in by coming in contact with another vessel.

Sch. America, at Quebec, inward bound, was run down by the brig Elk, Gray, from Bristol, 15 miles below Riv. last week, and was left on her broad-side.

Crew saved.

Packet ship Eric, Funk, from New York, for Havre, left for Liverpool and London, in a gale 4 days out.

Sch. Anna, Young, at Charleston 21st inst. from Nassau, N.P. experienced a severe N.E. gale, 14th inst. was struck by lightning, and had main shrouds and chains cut.

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Captain in the Royal Navy.

Including the Reports of Commander, now Captain

James Clark Ross, R.N., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

And the Discovery of the

Northern Magnetic Pole.

A few copies of the above work are offered

MOON'S PHASES
Full - 26th. 9h 1 a.m. | New
Last Qr 4th 2h 32 a.m. | First
Moon Equation—Watch slow

WEEKLY A.D.						
	1876	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR
AUG.		rise h m	sets h m	rise h m	sets h m	rise h m
Fri	25	4 52	7 8			
Fri	26	4 53	7 7			
Sat	27	4 54	7 6			
Sat	28	4 55	7 5			
Sun	29	4 56	7 5			
Tue	30	4 57	7 3			
Wed	31	4 58	7 2			
<p>MOON'S PHASES</p> <p>Full - 26th, 9h 11m A.M. (New)</p> <p>Last Qr 4th 2h 32m A.M. (Full)</p> <p>Mean Equinox - Watch ship</p>						

NORTH EASTERN, BOUNDARY.
Hon. John Holmes made a tri-
buted an account of it in the
A British subject in Portland,
made a reply to some of his
published in the Advertiser.
Holmes has rejoined, and af-
chiefly in relation to his con-
ar. Holmes touches upon the
pending controversy; and this
tar we new copy. It will be
understands the matter. The
of Nova Scotia is on the 8
Lower Canada, and is defined
in the 11th article of the 12

description of the
dividing line waters of the St.
running into the St. Lawrence.

"The north-west angle of the
sacred *quo*—the very starting
last sight of him in the controversy
behead of the British Province
is bound to profit; and it is to
due north line misinterpretation
which divide the waters that
the St. Lawrence from these
Atlantic Ocean. These high line
line between Canada and the
the of the South. And where
north line from the Monmouth
west angle of Nova Scotia in
Now that these highlands
—upon which should lie
threshold. The truth is, we
for them in the right place. *St.
between Canada and Nova Scotia
The period that the dividing
a range of "Mars Hill." So
since of New Brunswick has
the north and north-east of
the dividing line between us
and we will find for you you
No, no. You have been all
ily throwing dust into the eyes
making our territory invaded
And upon north-west angle*

it is, if you would tell, and source of Connecticut river and you have the terms of the quon and if no lighted 2 found which divide these 30 one point to the other side. Again it is in order 50 the low present, that the St. which flows into the Atlantic communicates with the Bay. I entered in with any patient flow into the Atlantic by bay! It is just so with the communicates with the Pa. Penobscot which first unite of the same name. So the as is termed in the course the hypothesis make the divide the waters of the Bay or even the Kennebec and t But the treaty of 1763 and divide the waters which flow from those of the Atlantic. each pretend even, though flow into the Atlantic, if the St. Lawrence. And, if

out—made it *extinct* in the eyes of your land? You come to this, and yet to be depicted by the B. will be found *March* of the B. But it is utterly preposterous to go against the treaty of 1783 that waters flowing into were excluded. It is too *patent* for you.

Now over—the proposition most insidious, and how it considered it as a claim most of security to the St. Lawrence, and defined to a mere point. *This* to the Kennelore or the P. these respective claim of quantity and quality" and make a very suitable divide.

Furthermore—it was proven, entirely gratuitous, that highlands could be found to line from the monument at Crex, we should very to find them, and from there the monument, whether no

south-west. It is somewhat *advised*, proposition was a sion. You shall incline to these *high or highest* lands, to latitude 45, and thus em including three-fifths of the land for none to the right way at all, from a north line for the purpose of finding it the treaty, why not strike it or east, and here lies the Scotia?

Now the truth is, there i in determining this question. The negotiators of that u should run down and not w; cluded correctly that they whence the waters could t—that whether in this spot or were wide apart, the high issued could be designate there were lands there, fro sued, (a case scarcely pose course was directly from it Scotia, the terminus a quo, branch of the Connecticut

quem. Let then the British divide Canada from Nova Scotia, under the shadow of a pretext the matter is at once settled of 1783. The fact is that Nova Scotia, which is the *ex Canada*, would be pro- chives, if they would profit strategem has been from *to into Maine to look for Nova have the ridiculous people* *Nova Hill west of the North is the N. W. angle of Nova stop at the line which ma near it, some fifteen or less*

Another pretext is, be found any where, nor divide. Hence this rain