

LECTUS

which is intended to be
enriched, and called,
SERVATIVE.

The Proprietor and Editor.

The Conservative's are
the name, which seem
and determine mean-
be said, that the Con-
servative principle and deter-
mine the valuable institu-
tion's integrity; but who
correction of abuses that
of them by length of
ment wherever it may
at least, is the meaning
term, and in this sense
to justify the title as-

The Conservative's shall
communications in which
are temperately and ad-
orned by the most valu-
able that can be procured.
The Proprietor shall be invari-
ably maintained.

Conservative will be to
good feeling among all
loyal subjects in this
the energies of the po-
litical channels.

whether the proprietor
embark in an enterprise
original design, will sur-
vive the Conservative's
with new type.

looked for until the expira-
tions, when the whole of
it would be required,
to meet the heavy ex-
penses contracted before.
The same on the same
moment, on paying the
due.

It is intended, will open
recollections of our long
which has just com-
to begin as soon as pos-
sible may appear to be
the GENERAL
derivation.

18, 1835.

K FORMS
Adapted Office, to order
COBURN.

ON PROCESS: Bailable writ-
process; Bailable writ-
process; General Issue; and
ON PLEAS.

On Pleas, bailable and non-bail
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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835	SUN.	MOON.	High
JULY	h m	h m	h m
AUG.	h m	h m	h m
1	444	7 16	10 19
2	445	7 15	10 43
3	446	7 14	11 12
4	447	7 13	11 43
5	448	7 11	12 12
6	449	7 10	12 40
7	450	7 9	1 12

MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 3rd 9h 55 a.m. Last Qr. 10th 11h 0m a.m.
Full - 10th 1h 53 a.m. New - 25th 0h 30m p.m.
Mean Equation - Watch fast - 6 minutes

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the 5th 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 saw 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 3/4 against the said John Austin and David Austin, and to satisfy John Cunningham, 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. Stephen, May 25, 1835.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the 5th 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 48 in the Parish of St. David's, 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.

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.

Bales of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at \$3 each.

200 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, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.

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

GEORGE C. BARRETT.
Jan. 21.

FRESH TEAS.

Just received from Halifax, per Schr. 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.

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, 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.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
And possession given in June next;
the premises at the Levee near
St. Stephens, at present occupied
by the Subscriber, and others con-
sisting of a Cottage, a Two Story House,
a Wharf and Store and a TAN YARD. The
above property being a most valuable stand
for business, is too well known to require
further description. For particulars apply to
C. Campbell Esq. St. Andrews or to the
Subscriber.

JNO. CAMPBELL.
St. Stephens 25th May 1835.

SAINT ANDREWS

ST. ANDREW, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2,

SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1835.

Number 41.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

PASSAGE OF THE INDEMNITY BILL BY THE PEERS.—By the Claron at New York from Rochelle, the editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received Paris Papers to June 12, and Bordeaux papers to 14th. The Claron left Rochelle on the 15th; on the 15th, the Capt reports that his Broker came on Board and stated that the bill had PASSED THE PEERS WITHOUT ALTERATION BY A LARGE MAJORITY. Meaning in regard to the Spanish affairs, it appears to be settled that France, England and Portugal are to make an armed intervention in favour of the Queen Regent, in pursuance of the quadruple treaty. The programme of operations appears to be that a Portuguese Legion is to march forthwith into Spain, that England and France are to supply money and munitions of war, and that a special order in council has been proclaimed allowing English subjects to join the Portuguese Legion as volunteers, and that all are to serve under the orders of Gen. Valdez, the Spanish Commander in Chief. This will at once relieve the forces of the Queen Regent and enable them again to act on the offensive, and advance against the main body of the Carlists. This, together with the debate on the Indemnity Bill, is the sum and substance of the intelligence by this arrival, and it is of much importance.

West Indies.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette.

Some of the vessels which have sailed from this port this year, have gone considerably short of their usual cargo of Sugar and Rum; and several of those, now in harbour, will do the same. Disheartening as this circumstance is, we have yet to add one still more so; the Ship Janet, Chalmers, left our shores yesterday, for London, in ballast! every effort to procure for her a cask of Sugar or Rum having proved ineffectual. But this is not all; the people of England have been so deceived by the reports of the "successful" working of the new system, sent home by His Excellency and his satellites, to whom he had written for favourable accounts under their "judicious management," that no credit has been given to the gentlemen who have written to the constituents of the Island. At all events they have been told "that the accounts received from Jamaica are very contradictory," and many of them, not suspecting the system of intentional deception which has been practised on them, have been induced to place the most faith in the most favourable reports—especially as they had been informed of the prosperous appearance of the Island up to the first of August. It was under these impressions, no doubt, that the Messrs. Dawsons, of London, wrote on the 15th April last, to Captain Chalmers to say, that they intended to send out the Waterbury immediately, to take about Sugar and Rum the Janet might leave." Is it not most reprehensible, thus to sacrifice private interests for the sake of deluding the public for a few short months, and that on a subject of vital importance? Some of our friends in England will find to their costs, that the declarations of a great personage, whether made in the Caribbean or Mediterranean sea, are entitled to equal confidence. The whigs are now in the Marquis of Sligo repeat to them, the assurance of the successful issue of their projects in this country!

By His Majesty's brig Serpent, which arrived yesterday from the Caymans, we learn that the negroes (lately declared free by proclamation) have one and all, left the service of their former masters, and avowed their intention of establishing a town of their own! The consequences of this are, that the females of the families of their late owners are obliged to perform the most menial domestic offices, while the males are tilling the soil for subsistence. This is a striking specimen of what will be the condition of Jamaica in 1840 Herald.

From the Royal Gazette of June 13,

THE REAL STATE OF JAMAICA.

The declaratory violence of the one party, and the utopian representation of the other, and connected with the island, almost preclude a neutral person from forming any correct opinion of the real state of Jamaica. Unbiased by the assertions of both parties—facts our object, and truths our guide, we have come to the consideration of this subject totally divested of all prejudice. As independent Journalists then—and being fully aware that any member of the body politic cannot be injured without the social system partaking more or less of the injury inflicted, we proceed to the consideration of this question as political economists. The obstinacy of prejudice, and the blind credulity of the unreflecting portion of mankind, it is true, oppose arguments to the fair and free discussion of political questions which alarm the timid and confuse the unlettered. The wily politician seizes upon those weaknesses as the means by which he excites the alarm, and increases the fears of the populace to his own advantage. But it is the duty of the philosophical faithful politician, to expose error and

remove prejudice—to assuage alarm, and to mitigate opinion. This we shall endeavour to do in this day's paper. It cannot but be conceded that the negro population have progressed in the knowledge to deceive, and the power to effect deceit, since the year 1805—the period, we believe, when the last slave ship landed its disgraceful cargo on the verdant shores of Jamaica. Abundant proofs of this can be given—but, on the other hand, that they have improved (we mean as a body of people) in these social and moral sentiments characteristic of civilized nations, and which are considered equally binding with the laws of the land, cannot consistently with truth be asserted. Moral obligations are little known among them, consequently they require all the instruction Christian teachers can impart so as to render them at a future, but fast approaching period, what all free men ought to be. In stating this, we do not hesitate to say, that very many among the apprentices have professed in the scale of civilization and morality, but the member of such is comparatively few. Ignorance of social and moral obligations still pervade the mind of the great body of the apprentices, while, however, they are perfect adepts in craft, cunning, and deceit. Polygamy, incontinence, theft, are not yet banished from their cabins. A falsehood in the opinion of the negro is the justifiable exertion of the faculty to deceive, and it has frequently happened, that however home the untruth may be brought to him he will persist in denying it to the last. It cannot be said then that the morals of the great body of the apprentices have been improved, rather that their powers of deception and deceit have greatly increased. Much, therefore, remains to be done to fit these people for civilized life. There is another cause which operates most malignantly upon the present and future prospects of Jamaica, and may be said to be the worm at the bud of national prosperity. We mean the idea which the negro has of liberty. With him the word liberty means exemption from all exertion. Never having known what mental labour is, he cannot conceive it. This idea of liberty he took from those immediately above him—he saw the white man mount his horse and ride round the fields, direct the labourers, and return again to his house. His confined intellect could not follow him into the study, or following him there comprehend the intellectual labour to which he voluntarily submitted himself, or was compelled, from circumstances, to undergo. He could not conceive the fatigue of investigation, the lassitude of continued study, or the weariness of extensive correspondence. Letters and books were hieroglyphics to him. He could not appreciate therefore mental exertion, because he knew not the data by which it is valued. His opinion was that a state of liberty would elevate him to the same rank and circumstance as his master—because he saw no other freedman than him, and he enjoyed the blessings of nature without the compulsion of manual labour. Hence indolence became inseparable connected with his idea of liberty, and any exertion of body, with the system of slavery. Hence also the mind became poisoned. The order of right and wrong was reversed; in an evil hour the fiery passions of the man rose superior to the cunning and cowardice of the African, and the torch of rebellion, upraised by the hand of intemperance and impatience, betrayed the nature of the negro, and the weakness of his intellect. He had fondly imagined in the disjunct dreams of his meagre imagination, that to arrive out the white people, by fire or sword, was all that was wanting to elevate him to that exalted station he so much coveted. Fatal mistake! He inflicted irreparable injury on his master, but did not, could not, improve his own condition. It is possible, however, to believe that since that unfortunate period of colonial history things might have progressed, and the nearly ruined planter might have again recovered from his impoverished condition, but the prescriptive right to the services of their serfs was denounced and virtually abolished. The consequence of this measure was a solution of community of feeling, of respect and obedience between the master and servant. The power to punish was wrested from the prerogative of the proprietor, and a new power was created in the shape of a mediator between master and apprentice. In the majority of cases this functionary performed his duty with propriety and justice; in some instances, owing to the ignorance of the negro's real character, rather than from any desire to favour either one party or another, this functionary has decided offensively. Hence has arisen jealousy and distrust. The apprentice, in hundreds of instances, has become sullen, discontented, and unhappy—his expected perfection has been unattained—he expected perfection and has found imperfection. As regards the working of the new system, we say, if one labouring day and a half be taken away from six labouring days, how can we expect that the same quantity of work can be done, or the same results obtained, which six whole days formerly gave? The expectation is absurd. If therefore there be a loss, the deficiency of labour must be made up by an extensive, though judicious, immigration. Hence

gloomy the prospect of Jamaica affairs appears to be, yet the latter will enliven, will cheer the scene, and render properties still productive. Upon our exertions must we depend to ward off those evils which are so fearfully anticipated. The present time must be advantageously employed, ere the day arrives when the restraints now imposed on our peasantry are removed. The apprentice system has its disadvantages, but the most must be made of it, ere absolute freedom of our apprentices is announced, and these people assume all the privileges of free agents.

Miscellaneous.

The Indians of the Huron tribe have agreed to surrender to the Upper Canadian Government, fourteen thousand acres belonging to them near Malden and Amherstburg. For this, Government are to allow the Indians interest for the value of the land at three dollars per acre, or as much more as the land will bring at public sale. This Reserve has long obstructed the improvement of that portion of the Upper Province, and as it contains most valuable land, their sale and settlement will doubtless prove a public benefit.—Advertiser.

Another Rail Road Projected.—Mr. John M. Berrien of the United States Topographical Engineers, has lately been engaged in surveying a route for a Rail Road, from Detroit to Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river St. Joseph. This report being so favourable, and so much interest being felt on the subject by the citizens of Michigan generally, "justifies the expectation," says the Detroit Journal, "that it will be commenced without delay. Already we believe, have arrangements been made, to carry it through as far as Ypsilanti. Its incalculable importance to that portion of the peninsula, through which it may pass, and especially to Detroit, is becoming apparent to every man, and especially to those who may have recently journeyed on any of the public avenues leading west. Capitalists, and men of business, Mechanics, Artisans, and Labourers from abroad, are every day settling in this Territory, in anticipation of the benefits which will be derived from this important work."

The distance from Detroit to Chicago, by way of the Lakes, is 700 miles: by land only 250. From Detroit to St. Joseph's, by way of the Lakes is about 675 miles; by the route of the rail it is only 190 miles.—Philadelphia Herald.

Sea-weed Manure.—Fleets of boats, to the number of sixty or seventy, are daily arriving at Galway, with sea-weed for manure, from Cunnammara, Arran, and the County of Clare, which is purchased with avidity, and conveyed on carts all over the country, in various directions, even to the distance of forty or fifty miles into the interior.—Galway Paper.

Patent Stone.—The system of making stone from a composition of lime, gravel, &c. is now in operation at Lytham. Thomas Clifton Esq. is building a new paragon-house contiguous to the church there, the stone for which is making under the directions of Mr. Ranger, of London, the patentee. The system is plain, simple, and easy, by which stones to any pattern are made in the most perfect form, which for beauty and neatness of appearance cannot be exceeded by real stone. The process of making, facing, and polishing a stone of 5 cwt. (after the materials are prepared) does not necessarily occupy more than 20 minutes. It is, however, soft at first, and requires some time to harden before it can be safely placed in the building, but it gradually hardens with time, until it is in a complete state of petrification, perhaps much harder and more durable than the ordinary quality of quarry stone. This sort of artificial stone has come into general use at Brighton, and some of the largest buildings now in progress in London are being furnished with it; and no doubt the simple and easy process by which it is made will bring it into general use in those districts where stone for buildings is not easily come at. Of course the patentee at present holds the exclusive right of making stones on this system of his own invention.—Pres. Pilot.

A Bull's visit to a Linen draper's Shop.—On Monday morning a bull, which had been overdriven from Smithfield market, ran down Ludgate-hill, and entered the shop of Mr. Harvey, the linen draper (Gloucester House) by the eastern door, to the no small consternation of numerous ladies, who were selecting shawls and gown-pieces. The fair ones screamed violently; some rushed into the street, and others fled for protection behind the counter. The bull, unconscious of the alarm he had created, walked about the shop and

he found to be all right; and then took a walk to the opposite side, and looked at his form in a mirror, opposite which he remained nearly half a minute, apparently on very good terms with himself. By this time the terrified shopmen had armed themselves with the silk-blocks, and the animal, intimidated by this formidable array, quietly took his leave, and went out at the west door without injuring anything.—The frequency of these occurrences in the Metropolis in the noon-day sufficently sustains the propriety of abating the nuisance as quickly as possible.

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John's,	departs—	Tuesday 10 a.m.
	arrives—	Wed. Fri. 6 p.m.
	departs—	Monday 9 a.m.
	arrives—	Wed. Fri. 6 p.m.
St. Stephen's,	departs—	Tuesd. and Thursday,
	arrives—	at 10 a.m.
		Wednesday 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.

At a late meeting of the Church Missionary Society, in London, the Rev. Mr. Yate, who has been employed in disseminating the gospel in New Zealand, gave a very pleasing picture of the effects which it has wrought amongst that barbarous people, and especially in putting an end to the crime most prevalent amongst those savages—infanticide. The Rev. Gentleman then read a letter from one of the Chiefs of the island, addressed to His Majesty, William the Fourth, and duly forwarded to him, with some presents, through the Lords of the Admiralty. The Morning Herald gives the following translation of this curious epistle:—

"King William.—Here am I the friend of Capt. Sadler. The Ship is full, and is now about to sail. I have heard that you storetime was a Captain of a ship. Do you, therefore, examine the spars whether they are good or bad. Should you and the French quarrel, here are some trees for your battle ships. I am now beginning to think about a ship for myself. A native canoe is my vessel, and I have nothing else. The native canoes upset, when they are filled with potatoes and other matters for your people. I have put on board a Buffalo, a mere pouanua, and two garments. These are all the things which the Zealanders possess. If I had any thing better, I would give it to Captain Sadler for you. This is all mine for you. Mine. "Tiroa."

The Americans are busy increasing the number of their Navy. In a recent Boston paper, we noticed an advertisement for materials necessary for building eight seventy four line of battle ships, eight frigates, and ten sloops. When these shall have been finished, the American Naval force will consist of twenty five ships of the line, thirty two frigates, thirty nine sloops of war, and eight schooners—to officer and man which effectively would require at least 40,000 men. This it is calculated will be sufficient not only for protecting her own shores, but for carrying, if need be, destruction to the coasts of other nations.

A Radical's Account of France in 1835.—Our position here is deplorable, public spirit is very much humbled. Public sympathy is very much destroyed. France has never been, since 1789, so dejected, and sad.—The mass of the people have ceased to have confidence in their political chiefs; and the political chiefs have ceased to have confidence in themselves or in their future. This animal, this good eating and good drinking Chamber of Deputies, has five years before it. It is too servile to be dissolved. It will die the death of a hardened sinner; and it will most assuredly be suffered to live to its last moment of legal life. No government however corrupt, can desire to have better instruments in its hands, than the deputies of the present Chamber. The Chamber of Peers is alike aspiring to the immortality which is purchased by unequalled vice and unparalleled prostitution. It votes laws in a single sitting. It erects itself into a tribunal to try its political enemies. It sentences them without mercy to fines and prisons. It applauds all that the country hates, and hates all that the country applauds. Yet it is one of the three powers of the State; and we have not even the hope of seeing it changed by the death of its present inmates. If it were hereditary, the sons of noblemen might become enlightened, and seeing the errors of their sires might reform. But even this chance is denied us. The Peers are unlimited in number. The King also names them, and so names them for life. Thus we have a prospect before us of a long succession of devoted Orleansists, who will look neither to the right or to the left, but walk steadily onwards to the end of all their labours and votes viz. the securing the approbation of the Court, and the aggrandizement of their own fortunes and those of their families. The press in France is cruelly persecuted. The laws which oppress it cannot be altered without a revolution, and the people will not and cannot be expected to make revolutions every month or even every year. The persecution of the press is carried to such an extent, that even discussions are not now tolerated on the question of the Royal prerogative; and Juries are found, who at least by a majority of votes (for it is only necessary to condemn by a majority, and not unanimously, as in England) will decide against the only palladium of liberty, which exists in this country.—O. R. C. Esq. Esq.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

their physical energies and that, of most energetic, in a very trifling proportion, in these Provinces, a of the fertility of even and assiduous efforts of prove the condition of a mean the Aboriginal now that sums of money, schools established, elements formed of that interdependence of able inducing them to abandon rambling mode of life has been made in the same. Hunting, manufacture of baskets, consumption to this day, rearing, and will at no be extinct. The Red land are no more. marks are applicable to be seen. It may be have not yet had a fair energies will be exerted account. But what is is improvement? The vision grounds, in many, are in a most wretched instances, when their grounds not being distorted that their time they would do with it

Jamaica Standard, side of the scarcity of the last six or eight months to the deficiency of October and November of the corn's ripening, in January or February, and, a good supply was in the market. From now, however, much less of canes was planted year; consequently the can equal ratio. Thus deduced to a dependence which is of a very insignificant but a minor and the immense deficiency shows what must be the new system.

on of the West Indies, of maintaining and external pursuits, upon which dependent, consisting of compulsory labor. To accomplish the same obligatory labor. How far out of produce raised already to a certain statistical information, means by which an accurate of the results of the Jamaica Royal we find a report of the tion Society, containing detail of the quantities upon thirty-five of the tions in the Parish for 1st, 1834, and also for viz.

hogsheads, 799 tierces; 1695 puncheons, 107 23 hogsheads of Molasses, 275 tierces, 13 puncheons, 73 casks sheads of molasses. in the latter year, of tierces, 42 barrels of sugar, 73 casks of rum; and ses.

va from this falling off, We give them in the the present year produced with the ordinary industry for reaping them turns surpassing those for the manufacturing (the wharves, were as desired.

reparations have been 886.

reat deficiency of prospects of increased urgeable to the apathy about by our present

And in conclusion they give it as their opinion that, unless additional labour can be procured by the introduction of agriculturalists from abroad much of the cultivation of the staple articles of the soil must be abandoned.

The chief means proposed for the remedying of this alarming evil, is the introduction of British labourers. To that end, an act has been passed, to establish Towns, for the reception of Emigrants: and as a preliminary measure, a site has been selected containing four hundred acres, to be called the Township of Altamont, within the County of Surrey; and preparations are making to erect forty cottages, and plant with provision fifty acres of land.

We have been favored with a perusal of the Prospectus and introductory notice to a work bearing the title of "Statistical and Practical observations relative to the Province of New Brunswick, Published for the information of Emigrants, by Alexander Wedderburn, Emigrant Agent, and Secretary to the late Agricultural and Emigrant Society at St. John," now in the Press at St. John, and to which is to be attached a comparative and compendious statistical Table, condensing all the most important relative points of Provincial interest under their several distinct heads. From our knowledge of the author's indefatigable exertions to procure all the necessary authentic information for the above work, combined with his acknowledged talent, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the favorable consideration of the Public.

Died.
On Sunday morning last, at Annapolis, Anne, wife of Henry T. Pattison, Esq. of Boston, in the 24th year of her age, leaving a husband and three young children to deplore their irreparable loss, besides a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom she was highly beloved and esteemed.

Shipping Journal	
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.	
ARRIVED.	
July 23, Schrs.	Hazard, Crowell, Halifax, General Cargo, Jas. Boyd.
24 " "	Mary Ann, Cross, Digby, Sunds.
24 " "	Amity, Scott, Liverpool, Sandries, Biscock & Son.
24 " "	John & William, Balcon, Newell, Ballant.
24 " "	Amity, Thomson, Boston, Ballant, Jas. Allan & Co.
24 " "	John McCulloch, Baker, Bermuda, Ballant, John Wilson.
24 " "	Perseverance, Ford, Newfoundland, Sandries, T. Wier.
24 " "	Terra Nova, Gordon, Jr., Ballant, Adam Jack.
CLEARED.	
July 22, Schrs.	Jane Grant, Doane, Barbados, Ballant.
23 " "	Agnes, Douglas, Boston, Coal.
24 " "	Cambrian, Clering, Antigua, Lumber, Earl Selk, Froul, Poon, do.
24 " "	Ego, Thomas Park, Valpey, Barbados, Lumber.
24 " "	Morning Star, Louthan, Jamaica do.
24 " "	Jas. Allan & Co., Lumber, do.
24 " "	Lord Brougham, Peacock, Newcastle, Ballant.
Schooners.—The Ship Elizabeth Beasley was spoken on 20 miles West from Cape Sable 4 days out from St. John for Liverpool by the Brig Amity Capt. Scott.	
ST. JOHN.	
Arrived.—July 20, Brig Tarballon, Anderson, New York; 21st Transport ship, Pamela, Spence, Cork; William, Loxton, London; 22d Ship, Mary, Flower, Heddley, Boston; Brig Donagel, Burridge, London; 23d Brig Capt. Stevenson, Liverpool; Quebec Capt. Brough, St. John; N. F. Abigail, Lawrence, New York; 24th, Brig Peri, M'Lean, New York (via Cape Cod).	
Schooners.—The schooner James, Pettigall, of this port, bound from Philadelphia to Quebec, was wrecked on Ship Island, coast of Newfoundland, on Saturday night the 20th of June, in a gale of wind and thick weather—all hands saved. The James was a new ship on her second voyage.	
A brig called the <i>Nathaniel Graham</i> , from Cork, went ashore about half an hour after the James 4 miles to the Eastward of where that ship was lost, and went to pieces in about an hour after she struck. She had forty-eight souls on board, crew and passengers, of whom only seven were saved.	
Ship <i>Falshouse</i> , at New York, fell in with, lat. 47, long. 20, ship <i>William Pitt</i> , of Liverpool, under loaded, water-logged and abandoned; rudder gone, masts standing rigging. [The <i>Wm. Pitt</i> was abandoned last winter, on her voyage from St. John to Liverpool.]	

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.

28, 1835.

OR 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. Chas. Smith.

ALSO.
The neat and pleasantly situated Cottage, in which the Subscriber resides.

GEORGE McCULLOCH.

St. Andrews, July 20, 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.

GEORGE McCULLOCH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on Saturday the sixth day of February next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock p. m.

ALL The Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Alexander Moffat in and to Lot Number thirteen in Pagan Street in the town of Saint 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 Alfred L. Street and George D. Street in a debt of forty nine Pounds Eleven Shillings and sixpence with interest besides Costs against the said Alex. Moffat—subject to prior Executions.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 28th July, 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, 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.

BY AUTHORITY.
UNDER the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Public Notice is hereby given, that several valuable and extensive tracts of Crown Lands will be offered to public competition at this Office on Thursday the 30th day of July at 11 o'clock, in the following situations viz.—22,000 surveyed by Deputy Estate between Beaver Harbour and Trues: 12,000 acres on the Pocahontas, Ed. River: 5,000 acres north of the Palfrey Brook surveyed by Deputy Playford: several blocks on the Shugonock Ridge: 10,000 acres on the 2nd Ed. River: Lake: 5,000 acres south of the above, and 10,000 acres on the Pokokogan and New River. The above lands will bear various upper prices from 5s. to 10s. per acre.

THOS. BALLIE.
Crown Land Office, Com. of Crown Lands, Fredericton, 14th July, 1835.

CARD.
MR. LOCKWOOD.
Son 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 Boston, has been induced by many of the most respectable persons of this place and its vicinage, to execute MAPS of their PROPERTIES; 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.

EDUCATION.
The Misses WATT respectfully intimate to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, and its vicinity, that they have opened a SCHOOL, for the instruction of YOUNG LADIES in the usual Branches of an English Education; and also in Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

St. Andrews, 19th May, 1836.

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.

Grand Manan, June 6, 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 wollen Trowsers, Sup. fine black and coloured Buckskin 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 & Saxy brown Cloths Fashionable mixt. Drab & buckskins for Trowsers, Fashionable rib'd Cassimere Trowsers. 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 Schooner, *Cariboo*, will run from Calais to Boston, and back again the ensuing season, Captain John DeLormier 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 to

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

On that day at 12 o'clock, at his Sales Room, in SAINT ANDREWS, the valuable Water Lots, situated on the AROOSTOOK FALLS.

The following description of the Falls, near the mouth of the river Aroostook is intended only for Persons concerned in the Lumber Trade, and this branch of it relating to Saw Mills. To such the 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, and the spot between over line and the river, Saint John are situated those remarkable places which form a connected line of Mill Seats not surpassed for natural advantages, on any river in America. From the head of the Falls, 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 intervals 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 pitch of two or three feet which partly encompasses the Basin. The banks of the river are generally high and the breadth of the river below, about one hundred yards, having the channel or 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 freshet rising over them or higher than five or six feet; or overflowing any intervals within many miles of the Falls. Adjacent to the Falls are some considerable hills which as yet, are extremely low, but the Boundary line descends to the Brook, a narrow strip of interval, from the foot of the hill & extends out to the River. This is the only piece of interval which a dam at the island, would be likely to bring under water; but as the necessary dam, if it is to be built in. From the brook to the island the foot of the hill forms the bank, which at present is rocky and steep, and a considerable height. Below the island to the Basin, an interval fills the space between a hill inclining backwords and the whole length of the Falls. The bank or ridge which partly encloses the basin, continues to the mouth of the river; with strips of narrow interval, six or eight feet above the water. The banks on the northern side of the river, from the mouth up to the basin, have the same appearance; but from the basin up to the island, a steep ridge, skirted by a tier of limestone rocks at the water's edge, rises abruptly over the Falls; and from the island to the Boundary line, the ground gradually descends to some distance from the river, but then continues level out to the rear of the lot. A dam near the mouth of the river would produce a backwater to the basin, as not, but the creation of a dam across the foot of the Falls, would be an expensive job, and if intended to form a head or pond for logs, the whole length of the Falls, would be of no use when done, as no more could be safe in any part of the channel of the river.

A number of small dams is what would require. The Island at the head of the falls, stands considerably above the spring freshet, and by its form and situation between the still water of the pool above, and the rapids descending the falls below, commands the depth of water to great distance up the river and all the falls, with whatever works may be undertaken below it. The only proper and to all appearance, natural situation for erecting a dam, to answer conveniently, all uses and designs, is at this island, where the opposite shores are well adapted and suitable in all respects, for that purpose, by their moderate height and approach to the island. A dam at the head of the falls would leave abundance of room for mills from the Dam to the lower end of it, besides producing a backwater several miles up the river; and by means of a floodgate, which it would be easy to place at the Brook, the river would be raised to a level with the whole of the falls, and the river would be a vast supply of logs any season of the year. The water might be raised and let out as required, by placing a dam at the upper end of the rivulet, which runs into the Basin. The ravine down which this rivulet passes is an excellent and safe situation for Mills. Sluice-ways may be carried from the island along the intervals in various directions, to Mills at the Falls or Basin, and continued at a high elevation to the mouth of the River. The same may be done on the Northern side of the channel, for the Ridge that borders it consists of loose sand enough of which might be removed, and the place of an excellent quality for cultivation; but as other more important improvements went on this would soon give place to building lots and trading establishments. Many other valuable peculiarities distinguish these falls; but the great advantage of their local situation is the utmost importance to all who have any interest in the vast resources of this river.

The River Saint John is remarkable for the contraction of so large a river at its mouth; and the Grand Falls, situated just below the French settlement of Madawaska. Many superior Mill seats are found at both, but their magnitude would require far greater means in any undertaking to establish Mills or other public works at them, than would be necessary at any time at the Aroostook, a stream which can be easily managed, and applied to all purposes at a small expense.

The Lots are situated on each side of the river at the mouth of the Falls, and comprise 300 acres on the south side, and 300 acres on the north side. The land, between the island, embrace the head of the Falls and a number of independent situations for Saw Mills and other Establishments.

A PLAN and description of the above Property may be seen at my Office; and any necessary information given. The Terms will be Cash, or ENDORSED PAPER, at 3 months.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Sale will be postponed till the next day.

JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, July 2, 1835.

VESSEL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale the Schooner *Victor* sails, an 18th Barthen, well made ready for service, cables, &c. and AROOSTOOK

TOBACCO.
Just received per "Edward Preble" from New York.

5 K EGs first quality TOBACCO, 16 hands to the lb.

A L S O.
Bbls. and half bbls. New York superfine FLOUR Do. RYE Do. 12th June, 1835. J. W. STREET.

W. H. KNOWLES.
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a STORE at No. 10 MARKET WHARF, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Gilliland, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, together with a general selection of Choice Liquors. All of which he will sell at the lowest possible price for Cash only.

St. Andrews, 20th May, 1835.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
50 M. Norfolk Red Oak Hogghead Staves suitable for the Kingston Market.

ALSO ON HAND, Hds. Pieces SUGAR, Barrels MOLASSES, by J. WILSON.

June 26, 1835.

FARM LOT FOR SALE.
That Farm Lot containing One hundred and ten acres more or less, known by the name of the Gore, situated on the south-easterly side of the Great Road, leading from Saint Andrews to Fredericton near the boundary of the Parishes of St. Andrews St. David and St. David, and about three miles from Connick's at Wawag. The situation is undeniably good and convenient; the growth is mixed hard and softwood, deciduous and evergreen, and there is a considerable quantity of it fit for lumber. Although there has been no settlement yet on the lot, there are about ten acres adjoining the Great Road that might be readily prepared for a crop. For price and further particulars apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

ANDREW YOUNG.

St. Stephen, May 7, 1835.

FOR SALE.
The HULL SPARS &c. of a NEW VESSEL of 130 Tons burthen, well calculated for the West India Trade. Terms of sale liberal. For further particulars, apply to.

PARKINSON & ROBERTS, Saint Andrews, or Mr. Wm. JURY.

April 17th 1835. Campobello.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late ELIAS ANDREWS Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, are requested to render the same to the Subscribers; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to attend to the settlement of the same at an early period.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS, Executrix. S. G. ANDREWS, Wm. DE VEEB, Executors.

St. Andrews, Mar. 24, 1835.

CAUTION.
ALL Persons are hereby forbid to purchase or negotiate a note of hand given by me in favour of ROBERT GOODY of the parish of St. Andrews, for £15 Cy. payable on the 1st May 1835, as I have paid said Goody the amount of said note and hold his receipt for the same.

JAMES CHRISTIE.

St. David, 23d June 1835.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has commenced the Business of AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, in SAINT GEORGE, COUNTY CHARLOTTE. He is ready to receive Consignments to his Auction Room, and hopes by strict attention and undeviating punctuality, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. He will be happy to attend to the disposal of property in any part of the County.

GILBERT RUGGLES.

St. George, 20th May, 1835.

CAUTION.
ALL Persons are hereby forbid to purchase a Note or Hand given by me in favour of James White Esq. late of Grand Manan, part of the amount of which was transferred to Mr. James Drake, but the whole of which is now satisfied.

SAMUEL INGERSOL.

Grand Manan May 12, 1835.

EDWARD STENTFORD,
Begs most respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he carries on the

WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS,
in all its branches, at the Old Goal St. Andrews. He has on Hand, Carts, Wheels, Wheel-barrows, Waggon, &c.

A L S O.
All kinds of Paints, Oil, Glue, Turpentine, Putty, &c. &c. Painting, Glazing, and Papering. On Moderate Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

St. Andrews, July 2, 1835.

NOTICE.
The new Jail on the lower floor joining the Jailors apartments, where he will be bound from 9 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m. unless on duty in other parts of the County, in which case, the Under Sheriff or Deputy will be in attendance.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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.

TEA, FLOUR, PORK, BEEF, &c.
Hourly expected from Halifax, and for sale by the Subscriber at prices lower than any in the Market, for prompt pay or good paper.

18 chests fine Bolea, 35 do. Congou, 10 do. Hyson Skin, 4 do. Hyson, 200 Bbls. Canada Flour, 20 do. Beef, 20 do. very superior Pork for family use. 12 Hds double and treble X Ale, 14 casks cut Nails. And a variety of other articles.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, July 2, 1835.

NOTICE.
By the Executor on the Estate of the late HANNAH SMITH. ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Hannah Smith, of the Parish of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are hereby desired to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the said Subscriber.

CAV. H. JOUETT, Executor.

June 10, 1835.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber is authorised to make advances on cargoes of Lumber consigned to his friends in Barbados, Grenada, or Jamaica; by drafts on New York and London.

WILLIAM KER, Agent.

St. Andrews, June 12, 1835.

NEW, CHEAP, AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.
The Subscriber having received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE and GROCERIES, well assorted and purchased with Cash—offers them to the Public, at the lowest prices. Those inclined to purchase, will please call and judge for themselves; as Bargains will be given, until the 1st day of September next, when the remainder will be sold by Public Auction.

Those indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts, on or before the 1st of August next; as all Debts due after that date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

D. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, June 17, 1835.

MORE NEW GOODS.
By the late arrivals at St. John, the Subscriber has just received on consignment the following articles:
Superfine and Second Cloths, Hunter Kersey, Casimere, (fashionable colours) Antwerp stripes and new and durable article; Eminent, a large assortment of Hosiery, Printed Cottons in great variety, bleached and unbleached Shirts and Sheetings, Muslins of all descriptions, Jeans, Jeanets, Nankeens, and Grandrills, Manchester Wares, of all descriptions, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Lines, Twines, Glass and Crockery ware, Paints and Oil, Seal Oil, Windsor Glass, Putty.

ALSO.
10 Puncheons Jamaica Rum, proof 22.
10 do. Rich flavoured Demerara. Hds. and Bbls. Sugar, Coffee, Starch, Blue, Pepper, Pimento, Glaze, Crockery &c. &c.

JAMES BOYD.

Saint Andrews, 25th May 1835.

FOR SALE.
On Consignment, 20 puncheons Demerara Rum of superior quality, just received per Schooner Sarah, via Yarmouth from Demerara.

JOHN WILSON.

St. Andrews, 5th April 1835.

GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM.
A Large and Splendid Engraving of a Celebrated Race Course, OCCUPYING a considerable space, and executed by any which has been hitherto presented to the public in the Sporting Journal in the GETTLE published on the 15th of May; on the SPORTING MAN'S VADE MECUM. This beautiful and exact copy of the publishers nearly ONE hundred DOLLARS. The increasing patronage of HUNTERMAN'S VADE MECUM, will be an incentive to the proprietors to continue their exertions to advance the reputation which it has already acquired. The contents of this number will be varied and interesting; the popular Comedy of the RENCONTRE, which has never before appeared in print, will be given entire. The official accounts of the proceedings of the different Race Courses throughout the country are regularly inserted, and a great variety of Miscellaneous articles, embracing every subject deserving attention from the reading community.

Subscriptions received by Smith & Alexander, No. 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Terms, three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA.
Is published in volumes every six weeks, and contains the plays which appear in the Vaude-Mercantile. Subscribers to which will be furnished with complete (that is) first editions.

