

WEEKLY ALMANAC

SEPT.	SUN	Moon	H.W.	Watch
30	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
THURS. 25	6 02	5 59	10 8	3 00
FRIDAY 26	6 3	5 57	11 0	4 03
SATUR. 27	6 5	5 55	11 40	5 36
SUNDAY 28	6 6	5 54	0 4	6 54
MONDAY 29	6 8	5 52	1 15	8 10
TUESDAY 30	6 10	5 50	2 32	9 8
WEDNES. 1	6 12	5 48	3 50	9 54

SUN'S DECLINATION, 25h 0' 49" 58 South.
 RIGHT ASCENSION, 12h 7m 40s Ap. N.
 VERUS - SETS, 7h 29m P. M.
 ALTITUDE - SOUTH, 7h 25m P. M.
 SHOWS LAST Qs. 10h 26m P. M.

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 1. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CUBO ET ROGO. Thursday Sept. 25, 1834.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL

Departs for	
St. John,	Tuesday, at 10 A. M. and by Steam Boats.
Saint Stephen,	Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 A. M.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 10 A. M.
Arrives from	
St. John,	Monday, 10 A. M. and by Steam Boats.
St. Stephen	Wed. and Fri. at 4 P. M.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 2 P. M.

Geo. Fred. Campbell, P. M.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY RENDERED FAMILIAR.

In this, our first number of volume second, a regular treatise on the above science is begun, with the view of going through the whole course in successive publications. We thought of commencing a series of notices last March, when the sun entered Aries; and of giving weekly descriptions of the constellations in connexion with the zodiacal signs through which the sun was actually passing, but a bar to this purpose presented itself in the difficulty of rendering scientific language simple and intelligible to every capacity, and especially to the uninitiated who are desirous of partaking of the pleasures and advantages of the study. We therefore drop that design, and set about preparing a larger treatise suited to general comprehension, and in order to ensure its regular appearance, as well as to relieve our time from being too much engrossed by it weekly, to the exclusion of general subjects, we have arranged a sufficiency of matter for publication. Those who are versed in the science will be presented with many useful tables and learn several recent discoveries highly valuable to the practical astronomer.

The portion with which we have commenced, comprises the *Definitions*, and should be carefully preserved by all those who intend to give their attention to this interesting science, but who are merely entering on the study, as they will have frequent occasion to refer to them.

DEFINITIONS &c.

The Stars present to our view the grandest display of the Creator's power and glory. We know that our Earth makes but one of many Planets which revolve round the Sun, and that the Sun shines by his own light. Moreover the Stars partake of the sun's nature; they shine by their own light, and their distances from our Earth are estimated by the velocity of light. Light moves at the rate of 12 millions of miles in a minute, and yet, it is said, it would be three years in passing from the nearest fixed Star to our Earth. The largest and brightest Stars are called Stars of the first magnitude; those next in size and lustre, Stars of the 2d magnitude; and so on to the eighth magnitude. But Stars of the 7th and 8th magnitudes are not visible to the naked eye. Now, if we suppose their magnitudes to depend on their relative distances from our Earth, we may also conceive them to be separated at as great a distance from each other as they are respectively from the Earth, the circumferences of circles being in proportion to their diameters.

When, on a fine evening, we survey the starry firmament, the heavenly host appears to move from the east to the west. Some Stars are seen rising in the east, others come directly over our head, and others set in the west. But several never reach the Horizon, and describe circles round a fixed point. To an inhabitant of St. Andrews, for example, this point is elevated 45 degrees 5 minutes in the northern part of the Heavens. It is called the *North Pole of the World*; and in the opposite hemisphere, we find a correspondent point named the *South Pole*.

Of the lines supposed to pass through the Heavens, the following require brief definition. The *Equinoctial*, an imaginary line in the Heavens corresponding with the imaginary Equator on the Earth, is the graduated circle, upon which the Astronomical day of hours, and also the degrees of *right Ascension*, are numbered.

The *Ecliptic* is that path in the Heavens, which the Earth describes annually. The *Zodiac* is a belt of the Heavens, extending eight degrees on each side of the Ecliptic. The orbits of the Planets, and likewise that of the Moon, are embraced by this circle. The signs of the Zodiac are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.

The *Equinoctial points* are the first degrees of Aries and Libra, where the Ecliptic crosses the Equator, the former on the 21st of March, and the latter on the 23d of September called respectively the *vernal* and the *autumnal* Equinox.

The *Solstitial points*, are the first degrees of Cancer and Capricorn, where the sun passes the Tropics, on the 22d of June and the 22d of December. The former is called the *summer* and the latter the *winter* Solstice.

The *method of ascertaining the situation of the Stars*. As the fixed Stars keep nearly the same situation relative to each other, Astronomers have agreed to refer to them, as to so many fixed points, the different motions of the other heavenly bodies. Hence the reason of dividing them into *Constellations*.—But to mark exactly the relative situation of every Star in the celestial sphere,

A great circle is supposed to pass through the two Poles, and through the centre of every Star.—This circle is called the *Circle of Declination*. The arc of this circle, included between the Star and the Equator, measures the *declination* of the Star. The declination of a Star, then, is its perpendicular distance from the Equator. It is north or south as the Star is north or south of the Equatorial line. And all the Stars situated in the same parallel to the Equator, have the same Declination.

The *Declination* then marks the situation

of a Star north or south of the Equator.—Precision requires still another circle from which the distance of the Star east or west may be marked, in order to give the real place. The circle of Declination which passes through that point of the Equator called the *vernal Equinoctial point* has been chosen for that purpose. The distance of the circle of Declination of a given Star from that point, measured on the Equator, or the arc of the Equator, included between the vernal Equinox and the circle of Declination of the Star, is called its *Right Ascension*.

And the *Right Ascension* of the Sun, or of a Star, is reckoned from the first point of Aries upon the Equinoctial eastward round the Heavens. If, therefore, we know the Right Ascension and Declination of a Star, we know its place in the Heavens.

When the Stars are referred to the Ecliptic, the terms *Longitude* and *Latitude* are used; and the *Longitude* of the heavenly bodies is measured according to the order of the Signs; for we reckon the Longitude of a Star or Planet by degrees of the Ecliptic, from the first point of Aries round the Heavens. *Circles of celestial longitude* pass through the Poles of the Ecliptic, which they intersect at right angles.

The *Latitude* of the heavenly bodies is their distance from the Ecliptic north or south, reckoned on a great circle drawn towards the Pole of the Ecliptic, and never exceeds 90°. The Sun being always in the Ecliptic has no Latitude; a Planet may have 8 degrees.

Parallels of Declination are small circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

Parallels of Celestial Latitude are small circles drawn parallel to the Ecliptic.

Celestial Meridians are lines drawn from pole to pole, across the Equinoctial; they are also called *circles of declination*, because to them we refer the distance of a Star from the Equinoctial. On Maps they represent the hour lines at 15° asunder.

The *rising* of any celestial object is when its centre appears in the eastern Horizon; and its *setting* is when its centre disappears in the western Horizon.

The *culminating* of any celestial object is when it comes to the Meridian.

The *Azimuth* of any celestial object is an arc of the Horizon, contained between the north and south points, and a vertical circle passing through the object, and it is either easterly or westerly.

Amplitude is the distance of any celestial object from the east or west points of the Horizon, at the time of its rising or setting, and is either north or south.

The *Altitude* of any celestial object is the arc of a vertical circle, intercepted between the centre of the object and the Horizon.

The *Zenith distance* is what the altitude wants of 90°.

The *Meridian altitude*, is the altitude or zenith distance when the object is in the Meridian.

Orbit is the path which a Planet describes in its revolution round the Sun.

A body is in *conjunction* with the Sun when it has the same longitude, and in *opposition* when the difference of longitude is 180°.

(To be Continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE GLOBE.

ASTRONOMICAL DESCRIPTION.
The Earth, or Globe, which we inhabit, and which for many ages was supposed to be the centre and principal part of the universe, is only one of eleven primary planets, or similar globes, which revolve round the sun at various distances, and the whole of which together, including the sun, form but one of innumerable similar systems, which are disposed in the immensity of space.

The Earth is the third of the planets in point of distance from the sun (that distance being ninety-five millions of miles) in point of size, it is one of the smallest—Jupiter, for instance, being many hundred times larger. Its thickness from pole to pole is 7898 miles; in the other direction, it measures 7924.—The difference of 26 miles causes an imperceptible departure from the spherical, into what is called the *spheroidal* shape; and it is assumed, as a proof of the originally fluid state of the earth, that it is exactly the form which a melted or liquid globe naturally takes in revolving in space. The revolution of our globe round the sun occupies 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 57 seconds, which, as

every one knows, constitutes a year of time. It has another revolution round its own axis which is performed in 24 hours; this again, as every one knows, constitutes a day. The former revolution produces the seasons; the latter, day and night.

SURFACE OF THE EARTH.
The greater part of the surface of the globe is covered by sea, and the land appears insulated in larger or smaller masses within that envelope. A mass of the larger kind is called a *continent*; of the smaller an *island*.

Of continents there are properly two.—The larger and first known over spreads a great part of what is called the eastern hemisphere or half of the globe, and is divided into Europe, Asia, and Africa.—Another continent of less extent exists in the western hemisphere, and is divided into North and South America.

Of islands there is a great multitude, the largest being New Holland, in the Southern Ocean, while the most important is that of Great Britain, on the north-western confines of Europe.

The mass of the earth is composed of the various substances which we are accustomed to call land, and the sea is only a covering of greater or less depth. The vast ocean called the Pacific, which in some parts interposes thousands of miles between America and Asia, is supposed to be only four miles deep at an average, and the Atlantic, which separates Europe from America, is supposed to be only three. In order that such a large mass of waters might be preserved from putrefaction, it is replete with salt, of which the Southern and Mediterranean Seas are said to contain a somewhat larger portion than others. The other substances found in the sea are sulphates of soda, magnesia and lime, and carbonate of lime and magnesia, which, collectively with salt, exist in the proportion of three to four per cent.

The surface of the land, from being very uneven, is in many places indented by large sheets of water, which have obtained the name of inland seas; such are the Mediterranean, Baltic, and Red Seas. If the extent of such seas be less, and the openings larger, they are called gulfs or bays. The still smaller portions of sea, surrounded to a considerable extent by land, and which afford a shelter for ships, are called ports, creeks, or roads. Those masses of salt water which are enclosed by the land on all sides, and have no communication with the main ocean, are termed Caspian, from the Caspian sea, which is the largest of them. The saltness of these bodies of water has been variously accounted for, some supposing that they have been cut off from the ocean by a change in the relative level of land and water; and others, that the saltness arises from their occurring in countries impregnated with that matter. In support of the latter theory it may be stated, that salt springs are numbered by the Caspian, and the Lakes Aral, Baikal, &c., are situated.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.
In order to describe accurately the position of any place, geographers have divided the circumference of the globe into 360 degrees or parts, each of which contains 60 English miles. A quarter or 90 degrees, of this circumference, lies between the Equator or girth-line of the earth, and its poles, in all directions. A half, or 180 degrees, lies between any one point on the equator, and the spot exactly opposite. Thus, when it is desired to indicate the position of any place, the geographer first mentions how many degrees or parts of degrees it is, to the north or south of the equator—which is called *latitude*; and then points out how many degrees and parts of degrees it is from an imaginary line cutting the equator, of which almost every nation has established one for itself; and this is called *longitude*. In Britain, the great Astronomical Observatory at Greenwich is held to be the starting point for measuring longitude.

There are other circles on the face of the earth, all established for astronomical and geographical purposes.

MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS.

The surface of the land is composed of slopes of every degree of inclination, extensive and nearly level plains, groves, depressions and cavities, ridges and eminences of all kinds; the highest of which bear so insignificant a proportion to the earth's diameter, that the globe, if reduced to the size of an orange, would not present asperities so palpable as those on the surface of that fruit. The bottom of the sea presents inequalities similar to those exhibited on the land.

The most remarkable elevations are those series or *chains* of mountains, which stretch through large tracts of country—such as the Himalayas of Asia, the Andes of America, the Alps, the Apennines, and the Pyrenees in Europe. The Himalayas are the highest hills of which the height has yet been ascertained, being 25,000 feet and upwards above the level of the sea. These chains are intersected by valleys, which slope towards the surrounding countries, and afford the sources of the numberless streams which carry off the rain waters to deposit them in the ocean.—The tops of hills are sometimes like sharp cones, sometimes are round and swelling, and occasionally present extensive plains, of

what are called table-lands. In obedience to the laws of nature, such waters as rise out of the ground or fall from the heavens in elevated districts glide into the hollows, or valleys, and there form rivers, which, in proportion to the extent of country drained by them, are either large or small. The longest and largest river in the old continent is the Danube, which runs through Germany and Turkey. In America, however, there are streams of much greater magnitude—such as the Mississippi, which runs 4300 miles, or a fifth part of the circumference of the globe, and the Amazon, which is only 300 miles shorter. In some instances, water rests in large basins or hollows, and forms what are called lakes; the largest of these is Lake Superior, in North America, which measures 381 miles in length, and 161 in breadth. Sometimes lakes occur on the tops of mountains; one, called the Lake of Mica, on the platform of Antisana, in America, is 13,123 feet above the level of the sea.

The land is in many places nearly level for a considerable space, and its forms what are called plains. In general, there are levels of more or less extent along the banks of all rivers, being formed by matter brought down and left there by torrents, and which, therefore, is called alluvial deposit. In other instances, but seldom in Europe than in the other parts of the globe, there are vast plains unconnected with rivers.—The Pampas of South America stretch from the base of the Andes to Buenos Ayres, over a space of 900 miles; and in Africa are vast expanses of nearly level ground, where the traveller, day after day, sees the horizon preserving the same distance as he proceeds, and bounding an ocean of arid sand. Large plains also occur at great elevations above the sea, such as those of Tartary, Thibet, and Mexico. In North America there are similar expanses, called prairies (i. e. meadows,) which present a thick covering of natural grass. Among other remarkable indentations or hollows of the earth, may be mentioned the two great Scottish valleys, called Glenmore-nan-Albin, and Strathmore; in both of these instances, a straight line is observed for nearly a hundred miles, and the hollow is not in either case filled regularly by natural water, though the former has become the bed of a canal.

(To be Continued.)

From the Montreal Gazette, Sept.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CAPTAIN BACK.

MR. DUNCAN FINLAYSON, partner of the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, arrived at LACHINE on Saturday the 6th instant, in a bark canoe, navigated by ten voyagers of that concern. He left Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, North West coast of AMERICA, on the 20th March last, passed over to YORK FACTORY, the Company's principal depot in HUDSON'S BAY, which depot he departed from on the 24th July. Two other canoes manned by sixteen additional voyagers are daily expected at LACHINE, and the remaining voyagers and passengers from the interior this season, will be down in the course of the month (October.) Apart from the Company's usual despatches and letters from their servants in the interior, together with those from Red River Colony, Mr. FINLAYSON has brought a packet from Captain BACK, addressed to the Colonial Office, London. We are happy to state that letters have been received from that Gentleman, dated Fort Reliance, east end of Great Slave Lake, up to the 4th May last, when he was prepared to be off to prosecute the ulterior objects of the expedition. The packet from London intimating Captain Ross and party's safe return, which was forwarded from Montreal last November, reached Capt. BACK on the 25th April.

To Prevent Drowning.—At this season of the year, when so many accidents occur from people bathing, we think the following remarks may prevent the loss of life: Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depress the head. Animals have neither notion nor ability to act in a similar manner, and therefore swim naturally.—When a man falls into deep water he will rise to the surface, and continue there if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any manner he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him liberty to breathe. and if he moves his legs as in the act of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertions with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. Persons not having learned to swim in their youth will find the above plain directions highly advantageous.

From the St. John Courier.

We refer our readers to a paragraph which we have copied from a late London paper, announcing intelligence of the appointment of JAMES CARTER, Jun. Esq. of Portsmouth, England, as one of the Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court in this Province. A report has been in circulation for some days past, that the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN will receive the vacant Chief Justiceship, which if correct, cannot fail to be highly gratifying both to the Bar and the inhabitants of the Province generally, qualified as he is, by high legal attainments, and inflexible integrity, to discharge the momentous duties of that important station; but that His Majesty's Govern-

ment should, at this day, have deemed it proper to send out a Judge from the Mother Country, is a circumstance which, we confess, has surprised us greatly, especially when we consider the respectability and talent of several of our leading Barristers: men who are highly fit in every respect to sustain and adorn the office of Judge, and who therefore have a paramount right to succeed to the honors of the Bench. Without reference to the Gentleman now appointed, of whom or of whose fitness, we can of course know nothing, we do not hesitate to say, that those who preside over the destinies of the Colonies could not have inflicted a severer blow on our rights and privileges; such a measure can only be productive of much angry feeling by every member of the bar as well as on the part of the community generally, because it naturally suggests to our mind, the adoption of the startling principle, that in future, every office of trust which may become vacant, be it legal or otherwise, is to be replenished with appointments from England.—Such a measure indeed, it requires but little penetration to perceive, would, with regard to the Law department, very speedily cause the most efficient and best qualified members to withdraw in disgust, or prevent similar persons from entering into the profession—the result of which would be deplorable. When the time shall arise that the fountain of justice has become impure, by reason of our native Judges becoming biased or rendered incapable of administering strict justice, in consequence of extensive relatives, or family connexions, or party feeling, then, and not until then, could we approve the present measure being adopted. We have taken this hasty sketch of the matter, and presented what our ideas suggested at the moment, but probably we may again remark on this important topic.

From the St. John Observer.

The PRESBYTERY of New Brunswick met in this city on Wednesday the 3d of Sept. pursuant to previous adjournment. Since their last meeting, Mr. HUNNAY, who had been the Province Missionary, has been fixed at Richibucto, a station formerly occupied by the dissenting brethren of Nova Scotia, while the arrival of another, who will itinerate in the room of Mr. Hannay, is now daily expected. Mr. ARCHIBALD also, has been appointed to Saint Andrews Church, and thus a stricter connexion has been formed between it and the Church of Scotland, previously existed. The members of the Presbytery hope that, ere another meeting, they will be gratified with the appearance of many Emigrants, whose love of the country of their birth is not diminished but increased by their absence from the land of their nativity. A supply. They have also received with satisfaction, that the representation of their body in that venerable Convention, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, will in all probability be very good. Thus will the relation between the National Church, and those of the Colonies of British North America, be rendered still more intimate, a pleasing, and important result. Several interesting details respecting the situation of their respective charges, were given by the Clergymen who were present, before the Meeting which they trust will increase their zeal, and be the foundation of farther and greater success.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Major-General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.

IN consideration of the danger to be apprehended to this Province, from the progress of a grievous Disease with which the neighboring Provinces, and many other parts of the world, are visited, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, hereby to order and direct, that on Wednesday the eighth of October next, a PUBLIC FAST and HUMILIATION be observed throughout this Province, so we may humble ourselves before Almighty God, and in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for averting those heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved and particularly beseeching God to remove that grievous Disease, and in His mercy to preserve us from its visitation; and I do hereby strictly charge and command that the said Public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all His Majesty's loving Subjects in this Province, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid His wrath and indignation.

And whereas a suitable form of Prayer has been prepared for this purpose, I do hereby authorize and appoint the same to be used on this solemn occasion in all Churches, Chapels, and Places of Public Worship throughout this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM F. ODELL.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Mary Jane brought Rochelle papers containing Paris dates to Aug. 5.

BORDEAUX, July 29.—Two thousand Carlists were three days since at Bourdeaux, and three thousand at Arramavens.

The Carlists have attacked Eybar but two hundred men from Bergara caused them to fall back. Don Carlos arrived at Lescage with about 600 men.

Paris, 31st Aug.—The government has received despatches from St. Jean de Luz, of 30th July. On the 25th action took place at Echuz de Aranz, between General Rodil himself, at the head of 3500 infantry, and Zimela Carreras, with three battalions of Alava.

Paris, 31st Aug.—The government has just received by telegraph the following: Don Carlos is returned to St. Etoven, an engagement took place on the 25th in the direction of St. Estevan, which had no serious consequence.

THE SOLIQUE LAW. It is questioned whether the Salique Law, excluding females, is a very ancient law of the kingdom of Spain.

In 1454, Henry IV. was king of Castile and Leon. He and his wife were infamous for their vices, public and private.

His wife, Isabella, was married to Ferdinand, king of Aragon, but she held a separate court and council, as queen of Castile.

Yet they were united in conquest, and subdued the Moorish kingdom of Grenada, and under the favour of Isabella, Columbus discovered America.

His daughter, Joanna, was married to Philip, son of Maximilian, archduke of Austria and emperor of Germany, and of Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles the duke of Burgundy.

From Charles I. descended, in a direct male line, Philip II. IV. and Charles II. who was childless.

From Philip V. descended, in the male line, Ferdinand VI. his brother Charles III., Charles IV. Ferdinand VII. whose daughter, Isabella, is deposed queen and whose brother, Carlos, now claims the kingdom.

Hitherto it appears, that the Salique Law has not much prevailed in Spain; or there seems not to have been much occasion for moving the question.

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is as much admired and respected in private life as in public, and her place in society has always been among the best of her land.

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Shipping Journal

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries like 'Bigo, Demerara Planter, Wilks, D' and 'Sch. Lively, Kennedy, Eastport, St'.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY. BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health having approved the following observations and directions to the public, with a view of those who may live at a distance from the town, and consequently may not be able to obtain immediate assistance in case of sudden attack from the

MALIGNANT CHOLERA

There are two stages in this disease symptoms of both are as follows. The first stage.—A feeling of weakness over the whole body, sickness a pain about the stomach, purging twitching pains in the bowels, clammy in the mouth, and a desire to drink usually. These symptoms constitute the first stage, and in some cases they will continue for several days, others they quickly run into the second stage.

Second Stage.—This is known as weakness becoming extreme, vomiting purging of watery fluid greatly encreases tremor, thirst, cramps in the limbs, cold legs, coldness of all the limbs, cold bluish eyes, dark blue appearance of the face, little or no pulsation perceptible at the wrist.

In children the signs are vomiting, great thirst and general restlessness. The first stage may be but, if neglected, and allowed to pass into the second stage, it is considered a great misfortune.

Remedies during the first Stage. For children under 2 years 5 grains, 2 to 4 years 5 grains, 4 to 6 years 5 grains, 6 to 8 years 5 grains, 8 to 10 years 5 grains, 10 to 12 years 5 grains, 12 to 14 years 5 grains, 14 to 16 years 5 grains, 16 to 18 years 5 grains, 18 to 20 years 5 grains, 20 to 25 years 5 grains, 25 to 30 years 5 grains, 30 to 35 years 5 grains, 35 to 40 years 5 grains, 40 to 45 years 5 grains, 45 to 50 years 5 grains, 50 to 55 years 5 grains, 55 to 60 years 5 grains, 60 to 65 years 5 grains, 65 to 70 years 5 grains, 70 to 75 years 5 grains, 75 to 80 years 5 grains, 80 to 85 years 5 grains, 85 to 90 years 5 grains, 90 to 95 years 5 grains, 95 to 100 years 5 grains.

It is not perhaps generally known that the duty upon Coffee, commonly called the Crown Duty of 7s sterling per cent has been repealed, and that it is now admitted free at the Customhouse.

As Mr. WILLIAM TARKER, mate of the ship 'Thomas Wallace,' was returning on board his vessel in the Harbour on Thursday evening in company with Mr. Green mate of the 'Pougham,' the fog was so dense that they could not readily discover the ship.

The tide was running strong in the channel, and the punt, being very leaky, could not be kept from filling. Tarkier being a good swimmer, leaped out, but Green continued to struggle with the punt and reached the shore in an exhausted state.

Captain Straughan speaks of him in the highest terms—and a numerous attendance of the most respectable inhabitants of St. Andrews accompanied his remains to the grave.

We have received Jamaica papers to the 29th ult. from which it appears that the new system has come into operation with great facility and satisfaction; but our files from Demerara shew that serious disturbances had taken place in Guiana from misconception of the part of the 'labourers' as to the spare time, and as to the apprenticing of children.

The Lieut. Governor has issued a proclamation recommending a modification of the terms of the law and suggesting measures to the proprietors, which are calculated to restore order and spread contentment among the labourers.

English dates to the 10th August are just received. The British Parliament had been prorogued to the 15th September. The House of Lords had rejected the Irish Tithe bill, by a majority of 67.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, 25th SEP. 1834.

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries like 'Via Halifax, Sep. 18' and 'Via London, Sep. 20'.

On issuing this first number of our second volume, we avail ourselves of the usage observed in such cases, of addressing our Subscribers.

We tender our sincere acknowledgements for their patronage and for the kindness and liberality extended to us.

Our subscription list has increased rapidly within the last three months; and as an earnest of our disposition to meet generous treatment by increased exertions to deserve it, we have enlarged our columns so much that each paper will in future contain one column of reading more than the former numbers.

We hope that this will be acceptable to our friends and induce them to recommend the Standard to their neighbours.

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POETRY.

O, WEEP NOT FOR THE JOYS.

On making this second selection from the work of Messrs. Hastings and Mason, it may not be improper to remark that the chief design of their publications is to present to families a series of melodious and poetical, in which every thing has been carefully avoided that is insipid, frivolous, vulgar, or profane.

O weep not for the joys that fade Like evening lights away, For hopes that like the stars decay, Have left their mortal day; For clouds of sorrow will depart, And brilliant skies be given; And tho' on earth the tear may start, Yet bliss awaits the holy heart, Amid the bow'rs of heav'n.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On Monday the 15th day of November next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand of Aaron Linton, in and to the East end of two Lots, Nos. 6 and 6, in Block N. Westward of the Court House, and also the interest in a certain piece of land in the Parish of Saint George, bounded as follows: South by land belonging to Joseph M. Lauchlan, West by land lately owned by Prescott & Sherman, East by land owned by M. Lauchlan, Prescott and Sherman, containing 100 acres more or less, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy Thomas M. Lauchlan a Debt of £106 8s besides Expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, 3d May, 1834.

On Saturday the 15th day of November next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand of Joseph Linton, in and to the lot of Land on which Aaron Linton, deceased, lately resided, commonly called the Homestead, bounded as follows: North by land owned by Colonel Hugh McKay, on the South by land owned by Benjamin Cudde, containing 200 acres more or less with the Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barns and other Improvements, together with his interest, share and title of, in, and to another Lot containing 350 acres, bounded Northerly by the Heirs of James Ash, and Southerly by lands owned by Daniel Lee, both of the said lots fronting on the Maguadavic River, and lying between Stewart Sealey's corner and the Upper Mills; and also the interest of Joseph Linton in and to a meadow Lot, on the Eastern side of the Maguadavic river about five miles above the Upper Mills, together with the Buildings and improvements. The same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Hugh McKay in a debt of £47 2s besides expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, 3d May, 1834.

On Saturday the 12th Day of October next will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 12 and 4 p. m.

ALL the right Title, Interest, claim or Demand of John Linton, in and to the following Lands, Tenements &c. situated in the parish of Saint George, viz:— One Lot purchased by the said John Linton from James Ash, bounded S. by a Tract of land owned by the Widow and Heirs of the late Aaron Linton, thence W. 220 Chains, thence N. 10 Chains, or until it strikes the S. W. corner of the remainder of James Ash's Lot, thence E. along the S. Line of said Lot 220 Chains or until it strikes the West Bank of the river Maguadavic, and thence along the said Bank, down stream to the place of beginning containing 220 acres, with the appurtenances.

Another Lot 50 feet square on the West Bank of said river at the 2d Falls, with a two story House thereon purchased by John Linton and Edward Reynolds, from Daniel Hall. A Farm Lot bounded on the North by lands owned by the estate of the late Aaron Linton, West by the rear line of Diddgush Lots, South by lands belonging to Benjamin Cudde, and on the East by the public road from the 1st to the 2d Falls, with a front of twenty rods on the same, 110 acres with the appurtenances.

A Lot at the upper Mills, beginning at David Stewart's south corner, on the road, hence running South 6 rods, thence in a Southerly Direction 60 feet, thence in a Westerly Direction 78 rods, thence in a Westerly Direction 78 rods, more or less, thence in a Notherly Direction 6 rods more or less, thence in an Easterly Direction 60 rods to first mentioned Bounds—with a new Dwelling House, Barn, and other improvements.

The right by Heirship, purchased &c. to the Lands formerly owned by the late Aaron Linton, viz. The Lot on which the said Aaron Linton resided, commonly called the Homestead bounded on the North by Lands owned by Colonel Hugh McKay on the South by Lands owned by Benjamin Cudde, containing 200 acres more or

SHERIFF'S SALES.

less, with an excellent Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barns, and very extensive Improvements.

Also a Lot 350 acres bounded on the North by Lands owned by the late James Ash, and on the South by Lands owned by Daniel Lee. The before described Lands are all on the Western Bank of the river Maguadavic, and the main Road passeth through them.

Also a meadow Lot on the Eastern side of said river about five miles above the upper Mills, bounded on the South by Lands granted to Joseph M. Lauchlan, the said property having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy John Wilson in a debt of £505 and upwards; Elias Foster in a debt of 417 0 11, and Edward and Joseph Wilson in a debt of 1194 19 10 and Abram J. Wetmore in a debt of 2143 8, with interest on the several sums, besides expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 6th April 1834.

On Thursday the 25th day of September next, will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 12 a. m. 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest Claim and Demand of Benjamin Cudde in and to all that certain piece or parcel of Land situated on the Western side of the Maguadavic River, in the Parish of Saint George and bounded as follows: on the North by a Lot of Land formerly owned by Moses Winder, and Aaron Linton, on the West by Lands heretofore granted to the Settlers on the Diddgush river in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the South by the North line of a tract of Land formerly granted to Edward Phelon, and on the East by a Public Highway, leading from the settlement at the second falls of Maguadavic to the portage at the First Falls of the said River, save and except such part of the said tract or piece of Land as the said Benjamin Cudde in the month of August 1832 conveyed to one John Linton, together with the Buildings and other improvements thereon—the same being taken on an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy James W. Street in a debt of £28 0 0 and upwards against the said Benjamin Cudde.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, 15th March 1834.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the fourteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

ALL the right, title, interest Claim or Demand of James M. Math, in and to the water lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block K. Backley's Division, where he now resides with the Buildings and appurtenances or so much thereof, as will satisfy Thomas P. P. in a Debt of £204 7 8 with interest and Costs, the said property having been taken on Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, for that purpose.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, 3d May, 1834.

On Saturday the 6th day of December next, will be sold at Public Auction at Mr. G. Ruggles Hotel in Saint George, between the hours of 12 and 4 p. m.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, or Demand of JOSEPH W. LINTON, in and to the Lot of Land on which AARON LINTON (deceased) lately resided, commonly called the "Homestead"—bounded on the North by Land owned by Colonel Hugh McKay, on the South, by land owned by the late John Linton, containing 200 ACRES, more or less, with a Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barns, and other improvements, together with his interest, share, and title of, in, and to a lot bounded on the North by land owned by the Heirs of the late James Ash, and no the South by land owned by Daniel Lee, being 350 ACRES, more or less. The above lots of Land are on the western Bank of the River Maguadavic, and between the first and second falls.

ALSO, All right, title, and interest, in and to a lot of land on the Eastern side of said River, about five miles above the second Falls, known as "Linton's Meadow Lot." The said Property having been taken on an Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy James Douglas in the sum of £108 11s, with interest, besides Coroner's fees, and other expenses.

DAVID MOWAT, Coroner. Saint Andrews, May 26, 1834.

PLAN OF SAINT ANDREWS.

It is proposed to publish a lithographic Plan of the Town Plat of Saint Andrews, in which every minutie will be laid down from actual Survey; together with Lists of the original Grantees, the present Proprietors, &c. The survey and compilation for the above work has occupied much time and required great expense, and the execution of the Plate will not be undertaken until a sufficient number of Subscribers is procured to cover the cost.

LICENCES. Granted April Session, 1834. Tacears, William Armstrong, Thomas Kelly, Henry Armstrong, James Smith, Samuel Boyd, Simon M. Carroll, William Gillis, Francis Tatton, Archibald Johnson, Daniel Gilmore, Patrick Keiser, Patrick Braunt, Peter Sime, Sylvanus L. Bieker, Ross M. Atay, Charles M. Gev, Michael Shannon, Alexander Moffet, James Brown, Philip Moulton, Julia Shearlock.

Retailers: Henry O'Neal, James Parkinson, George Aklot, Thomas Wyer. B. HATCH.

MILL PRIVILEGE.

FOR SALE: That valuable water privilege at the foot of Chamcock Lake, containing 7 acres and a half of Land; also the SAW MILL and DAMS on the second and third waterfalls, the whole embracing advantages of peculiar importance and magnitude. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL FAYE, July 17th.

LITERARY NOTICES.

LADIES BOOK.

A Monthly Magazine containing Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors, the Quarterly representation of Ladies, Fashions, adapted in Philadelphia colored. Music of the Newest styles, &c. &c. Published regularly on the first day of every month. At No. 3, Adelman Buildings, Franklin Place, PHILADELPHIA.

Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of engravings, from original and selected designs; both coloured and plain, with two engraved title pages, and two distinct indexes, intended to perfect separate volumes in the year; also, a choice collection of Music, original and selected, arranged for the piano or guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo letter press, and only \$3 PER ANNUM.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new, and beautiful type, arranged after the manner of the London "La Belle Assemblée," on paper of the finest texture and whitest colour. It is embellished with splendid Engravings in copper and steel, executed by artists of the highest skill, and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are Illustrations of Popular Legends, Romances, Incidents, Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, engraved and coloured expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The Embellishments of the character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing foreign and native scenes, curious and interesting subjects, Natural history, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved title page and a general index of contents. The Terms of the New Subscription, and for sending the cash for the first number, are as follows: Persons remitting Ten Dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting Fifteen Dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best engravings. Persons procuring Ten New Subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superly bound.

LOUIS A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

Persons in this quarter who feel desirous to patronize the Ladies Book, can have their names enrolled at the STANDARD Office and forwarded to Mr. Godey.

PUBLICATIONS BY LILLY WAT & CO. BOSTON.

To Parents, Teachers, School Committees, and all who feel an interest in the Improvement of Youth. It is only one year since Parley's Magazine was commenced. During that short period the number of subscribers has increased to 20,000 and the work has received, every where, the most unqualified approbation. It is found its way to thousands of families, and while it has entertained the social circle, its unobtrusive lessons, we hope, will be a salutary influence on the juvenile mind and heart. It has also found its way to the school room, and many classes of young pupils have been cheered twice a month by the welcome voice of the teacher bidding them to lay aside, for a few days, the class book which they have read over and over, perhaps twenty times, and read the pages of Parley's Magazine. The demand for the work, to be used in schools, is rapidly increasing. Encouraged by such unexampled success, the Publishers resolved to render it still more worthy of so liberal a patronage, and to merit their exertions they see it introduced into the American Schools, and in the view they have secured the aid of the late Editor of the Juvenile Rambler, who has the advantage of many years experience, not only in writing for the youth, but as a Teacher, to present in this volume are the following: I. Natural History—Beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, plants, flowers, trees, the human frame, &c. II. Biography—Especially of the young. III. Geography—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c. IV. Travels and Voyages, a various parts of the world. V. Descriptions of the Curiosities of Nature and Art, in the United States, and in other countries. VI. Lessons on objects around Children in the Nursery, Parlor, Garden, &c. Trades and Employments. VII. Particular duties of the young—to Parents, Teachers, Brothers, sisters, &c. VIII. Bible Lessons and stories. IX. Narratives—such as are well authenticated Original Tales. X. Parables, Fables and Proverbs, where the moral is obvious and excellent. XI. Poetry—adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings. XII. Intelligence—Embracing accounts of Juvenile Books, societies, and Remarkable Occurrences. Many of these subjects will be illustrated by numerous and beautiful engravings prepared by the best artists and selected not only with a view to adorn the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and in the end, better citizens.

May we not ask the co-operation of all who receive this Circular, in the great work of forming the youthful mind and character? Will you not lend your aid and influence, in endeavouring to introduce to the American Schools, and parishes, and free ideas, the stories and lessons of Parley's Magazine? The yearly subscription being but ONE DOLLAR our friends will perceive the impracticability of keeping open so many thousand accounts. It is therefore indispensable that we should require payment in advance. The price of the Magazine is \$1 a year—six copies for \$5; twenty copies for \$15—or twenty five quarterly parts for \$5. Payment in all cases to be made in advance. Subscriptions for the above received at the Office of the STANDARD.

MILL PRIVILEGE.

FOR SALE: That valuable water privilege at the foot of Chamcock Lake, containing 7 acres and a half of Land; also the SAW MILL and DAMS on the second and third waterfalls, the whole embracing advantages of peculiar importance and magnitude. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL FAYE, July 17th.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

FOR ISSUING A REPRINT OF THE London, Edinburgh, Foreign and Westminister, QUARTERLY REVIEWS; In weekly parts of 48 royal octavo pages, comprising the entire matter of these Journals, with their Indexes; so pagged that each work may be bound separately at the end of the year, thus forming four large volumes of nearly 700 pages each, for \$5, being the cheapest and most valuable republication in the country.

The above journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits. The well sustained reputation of the first, not only as an able defender of Tory principles, and the old order of things, but as the witliest and most entertaining of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific. While the second, celebrated for the vigor, learning and acuteness which its articles display, conducted by some of the principal literary men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reform party.

The Westminister is but little known in this country. It may be considered as the advocate of the Radicals, and the mouth piece of Benthamism. It represents the principles of the party advanced in England, and fast increasing in the United States.

It is proposed to reprint the entire matter of the above works in weekly numbers, of forty eight pages each, enclosed in a substantial cover, with good type and paper, and pagged in such a manner that each work may be bound separately at the end of the year—forming four octavo volumes, of nearly seven hundred pages each.

The price of the whole will be \$8 per annum payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than \$30. Three of them are at present republished in London and the Edinburgh at \$5 each. The Foreign, at \$7, connected as it is with other publications.

Companies of six or more will be allowed a deduction of one dollar on each subscriber; if payment be made on the reception of the first number. Any individual procuring five subscribers, and remitting \$35, will be allowed an additional copy. All communications to be addressed (post paid) to THEODORE FOSTER, Albany, N. Y. Subscribers Names enrolled at the STANDARD Office and forwarded to Mr. Foster.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of land situated on the Frederick Road three miles from Trues; this land is not surpassed in quality or growth by any in the Country.

Likewise 100 acres in the Parish of St. Andrews, eight miles from St. Andrews, adjoining M. Lauchlan's ferry. Likewise 100 acres on the Frederick road one mile from Conick's; there is a good Barn on the premises, the land cuts about 12 tons Hay annually this land with a little improvement is considered the making of as good a Farm as any in the parish.

Also that two story House in the Town Plat of St. Andrews occupied by Mr. Morrell, this stand is not excelled by any in the town; the present occupier lease expires 1st day of May next; this House unless sold will be leased to any person by making early application.

ALSO, That commodious House owned and occupied by the subscriber at the Ledger in the Parish of St. Stephens. Terms moderate. WILLIAM ELLIS, Ledger St. Stephens, 18th April, 1834.

BLANK FORMS.

Printed at the Standard Office to order. SUPREME COURT. Subpoena; Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writ; Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and Notice of set off.

COMMON PLEAS.

Summary process, bailable and non-bailable; Executions, Ca. Sa's and Fi. Fas. blanks; ships articles.

MAGISTRATES.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Bills of Lading; Customs and Treasury. MISCELLANEOUS. Deed of land; Warranty deed; Letter of administration; Letter of appraisement Confined debtors notice for maintenance, and for discharge. Indentures. Bond to pay money. To enter up judgment. Timber and Land petitions.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending to leave the Province this fall, requests all persons having any just demands against her, to present the same for adjustment; and those indebted, are desirous to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, otherwise they will be lodged with an Attorney for collection.

JANE SHARPLES.

Stock in Trade, Selling off at prime cost for cash or Lumber. ALSO FOR SALE, 4 shares of the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank.

JOHN WILSON.

Has received by the Ava from Liverpool CRATES Earthenware, Boxes 8.10 crown Glass Boxes Mould and dipt, candles, Boxes yellow soap, Kegs White Paint in 56 28 & 14 bleach, Hhds. Raw and boiled lincsed Oil, Coils cordage and spun yarn, asst. sizes, Sail twine, Bars round and square Iron assorted sizes, Chain cables 3.8 1.2 5.8 3.4 & 7.8 inch, Anchors from 5 to 8 cwt. Irish spades and shovels.

Also a large assortment of Hardware and dry goods, consisting of Tea kettles, knives and forks and spoons, pocket knives, Mill and pit saw files, Circular saw. Broad cloths, Sattenets, Britannia, Handkifs, Grey and white Shirting cottons Bed tick, men's and women's hose, Bombazetts, assorted Gloves, sloop clothing &c. &c. ALSO. In store a few Puns, well flavoured Demerara Rum. St. Andrews, June 6th, 1834.

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a lot of excellent hard wood Land at Oak Hill in the center of a thriving settlement, being the South Westerly half of a Tract granted to Susan Tait, widow of the late James Tait Esquire. The road to Canoe passes through it, as also a fine Brook open at all seasons, and the soil is not surpassed in Quality by any in the Country. For conditions apply to COLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for the proprietor.

E. & J. WILSON.

Have just received per Joseph Anderson from London and Awa from Liverpool their spring goods which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

SUPERFINE black, blue, olive, invisible green, brown and auburn, London ligad Cl. fr. superfine black, blue, drab and mix. Cashmere and plated London Hats; gentlemen's super. Shoes and Pumps; Ladies pannelis Boo and Shoes, bleached and Brown; Ladies Col white, and fancy Hosiery, gentlemen's, a blend half Hose; Ladies and Gentlemen's black white, and cold kid Gloves; printed Cashmere and silk Shawls; black and cold Bombazets and Norwich Crapes, black cold Silk, high low watered ditto; Bandannas, and Black silk Handkerchiefs, printed muslin do. mourning Crap black Striped Towels and Brown Holland of and striped delf Towels, rolling collar valence Vests, regatta Shirts, gamerose rock Coat, Jack ets and Trowsers; molleskin and duck Trowsers oil skin Caps; Mottos and Pillows; pain scrubbing, shoes and house brushes, sleep bra and wood Compasses, Log-glasses; an assortment Tin-ware; rope floor Mats, Powder and Shot Soap, mould Candles, White Lead, Linseed Oil Nails, Iron Pots, camp Ovens and covers, Ebat covers, crates Earthen-ware, Tumblers, Decan ters, wine Glasses, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cotton Braes, thread spool cottons, gingham, Um brellas, silk parasols, sash prints, printed muslin finey shirtings, grey cottons, 72 and 76 Inch Sheet ing, steam iron sheening, cold linings, fanc dills, brown Mole skin, a large assortment D mask Table covers, sash gingham, scotch hom spins, cotton sheet, book and account Muslin cotton ticking, 46 10 and 12d nails, wood screw get cog and rest buttons brass candlesticks, brass cocks, tea Trays, hammers, spokeshaves knives and Forks, pack knives, hand pit, rescut, an mill saws, Files, cutters, casted Plane irons, framing chisels, hand and cross cut Saws, percussion fowling pieces, iron squares, iron sauce pans, and irons, English and swedish iron, sanderson's east steel, Brandy, Geneva, Sherry, and Madera Wines which with their former stock, comprises a very general assortment. Saint Andrews, May 20th, 1834.

JAMES W. STREET.

Has just received in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of Hardware and other articles among which are the following:

BAGS wro't Nails assorted from 6d. to 5d. 10d-12d. Do. Cut Rose Nails, Do. 1.2 to 2rs. Long handled Spades, Table knives and knives, Jack Knives, pen knives and other knives, Paper knives, London Mixed do. Hooks and hinges, South T. do. Patents. White, Yellow, and fine flax shoe Thread; G. S. Cross-cut Saws, Buck saws G. S. and C. S. Hand saws, Spokeshaves Brass nails and Brass cocks, Awl Haft Plate locks, Coffee Mills, Powder flasks, Curtain Pins and bands, Paint brushes, Sash tools, Brass candlesticks, "Wilson's" shoe knives, sloop Bristles, Brass case locks French locks, Iron chest locks, Gun locks, Best Tea-trays and waiters to match, steel shoe plates, Brass ad steel top Thimbles Tailors Do. Plated spurs, Bed keys, Shoe belts, House bells, Britannia metal, Soup Ladles, Do. Tea and coffee Pots, Do. spoons, Braces and Belts, trunk Handles Centre Belts assorted, Tea Bells, wood Screw sail Needles, Gold and Silver eye sharps, do. Cleavers, Shingling Hatches, Marking Irons Brass Pocket Compasses, Garden Hoes, Pump Tracks, Cards Pen Knives, do. Scissors, Trout hooks, Mached hooks, Marlin, kettles, Patent Snuffers, Buller Moulds, Girth Web, Prime New-England, pattern Seythes, Patent Shot assorted, Jars, Wine Bottles, Porter and Wine corks do. Goblets, Camp Ovens, Iron Pots, stone Screw Augers, Tined Iron, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

24 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles, do Soap, 30 boxes Window Glass assorted from 7X9 to 15X11; Gunleman's London W. P. Hats, 2 Hhds. Loaf Sugar, 20 Kegs Gun Powder, Canister do. Bags split Peas Pearl Barley, Oat Meal, Poland Starch, Cordage from 6 inches to 2 1/2 inches, Wilton heath Rugs, stationary, spelling Books, Linen Bed-tick Homespun, Apron Cheeses, Britannia Handkerchiefs, 1 twilled Cotton Shawls, Printed Cottons, and Grandrill Gingham, Vesting, &c. &c.

The above goods will be disposed on very reasonable Terms for cash or other approved payment. St. Andrews, July 28, 1834.

THE Saint Andrews Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY GEORGE N. SMITH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 15s per annum, exclusive of postage, payable (half yearly) in advance.

First insertion of 12 lines and under, 3s. Each repetition of Do. 1s. First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line, Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line. Advertising by the year according to special contract.

Advertisements sent without the number of in sections being specified in writing, will be re published and charged until countermanded. And all orders for discontinuing must be in writing.

AGENTS.

Bathurst, J. JOHN READ, Esq. Miramichi, ADAM D. SHERIFF, Esq. Fredericton, M. SPAFFORD BARRETT, Esq. St. John, MOSES H. PERLEY, Esq. St. George, MR. GILBERT RUGGLES, Esq. St. Stephen, MR. W. CAMPBELL, Esq. St. Donald, J. BROWN, Esq. Grand Manan, WILSON FRASER, Esq. Miramichi, J. B. BROWN, Esq.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for Day, Sun, Moon, and other astronomical data for the week of July 28, 1834.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE FIXE that lie contiguous to each other, pass into sections of the stary firmament, sit kingdoms on the Earth; they occupy, those spaces in the Heavens which they verily represented to do in Celestial.

Hence we can trace the boundaries of a constellation, and name all its Stars, as readily as we may name cities and to the Earth from one of our country may be traced.

The Stars are named by the letters Greek and Roman alphabets, or by a cal reference to the first letters of the G phabet being used to designate Stars of 1st, 2d and 3d magnitude, Stars of inferior magnitudes are denoted by the Roman Alphabet.

To persons North or South of the Equator, the Stars will be seen at different times, and set perpendicularly; for, to the Poles of the world coincide with the Equator, each Star is alternately 12 hours above or 12 hours below the Horizon.

To persons North or South of the Equator, the Stars will be seen at different times, and set perpendicularly; for, to the Poles of the world coincide with the Equator, each Star is alternately 12 hours above or 12 hours below the Horizon.

Those stars that have a southerly declination, they will be seen in the Southern Hemisphere, whose Poles is the Zenith, below, those in the opposite hemisphere appear above the horizon.

Right Ascension with the Sun, comes before or after the sun, and they lie to the west or east of his place from the earth's annual motion in its orbit, the sun appears to advance among the stars, at the rate of nearly 1 degree in 365 days, or 1 minute in 30 days, or 1 second in 30 minutes, or 1 third of a second in 30 seconds, or 1 fourth of a second in 30 thirds, or 1 fifth of a second in 30 fourths, or 1 sixth of a second in 30 fifths, or 1 seventh of a second in 30 sixths, or 1 eighth of a second in 30 sevenths, or 1 ninth of a second in 30 eighths, or 1 tenth of a second in 30 ninths, or 1 eleventh of a second in 30 tenths, or 1 twelfth of a second in 30 elevenths, or 1 thirteenth of a second in 30 twelfths, or 1 fourteenth of a second in 30 thirteenths, or 1 fifteenth of a second in 30 fourteenths, or 1 sixteenth of a second in 30 fifteenths, or 1 seventeenth of a second in 30 sixteenths, or 1 eighteenth of a second in 30 seventeenths, or 1 nineteenth of a second in 30 eighteenths, or 1 twentieth of a second in 30 nineteenths, or 1 twenty first of a second in 30 twentieths, or 1 twenty second of a second in 30 twenty firsts, or 1 twenty third of a second in 30 twenty seconds, or 1 twenty fourth of a second in 30 twenty thirds, or 1 twenty fifth of a second in 30 twenty fourths, or 1 twenty sixth of a second in 30 twenty fifths, or 1 twenty seventh of a second in 30 twenty sixths, or 1 twenty eighth of a second in 30 twenty sevenths, or 1 twenty ninth of a second in 30 twenty eighths, or 1 thirtieth of a second in 30 twenty ninths, or 1 thirty first of a second in 30 thirtieths, or 1 thirty second of a second in 30 thirty firsts, or 1 thirty third of a second in 30 thirty seconds, or 1 thirty fourth of a second in 30 thirty thirds, or 1 thirty fifth of a second in 30 thirty fourths, or 1 thirty sixth of a second in 30 thirty fifths, or 1 thirty seventh of a second in 30 thirty sixths, or 1 thirty eighth of a second in 30 thirty sevenths, or 1 thirty 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