

LL EN  
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ited for the  
edley Cloths,  
skins,

g a Stock of Goods  
g been purchased by  
subscriber, are now  
UGH DOWERY.

VS & QUEBEC  
ROAD  
A TION N.  
Rail Road Rooms,  
10th Dec. 1836.

Committee meet on  
every Week at  
at 7 o'clock p. m. for  
next.

J. H. WHITLOCK,  
Secretary & Treasurer

Board of Education  
of Charlotte held on  
11th day of April, 1837

Rev. Mr. MacLean,  
Rev. Mr. Cummings,  
Rev. Mr. Douglas, Esquire,  
Mrs. Hatch, Esquire.

Public that he has just  
assortment of Spring  
finer stock, comprising  
Black, blue, and olive  
rab, and Oxford mixed  
and fancy buckskins;

Shirts, Combs, Knives,  
and Linen Cloths,  
Check Muslins; Cotton,  
and Bobbinets, Tailor's  
sortment of Haberdash-  
ery; Stationery and Glass,  
sty's Hats, and a case

his sincere thanks for  
received, and informs  
him by note or book  
to be paid forthwith, as  
usual to England.

ANDARD.  
Individuals who have no ac-  
count paid for in advance  
struck off at the shortest  
notice.

ENTS  
Connick, Waver  
Campbell, Salt Water  
Hester Esq. Milltown.  
Barber, Oak Hill.  
Doore Esq. Dennis Mills  
Dun Esq. Tower Hill.  
Edwards Esq. Oak Bay  
Fisher Esq. Boscawen  
Gill, Digby  
Hogers, Lower Falls  
Blake, Upper Falls  
Knight Esq. Knights Mill  
Fisher Esq. Wils Cove  
Ellen Esq.  
Stewart Esq.  
Reid Esq.  
Doverley,  
M. Grant  
Brewer,

THE  
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,  
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY  
ADAM W. SMITH.  
TERMS.  
For a year, delivered in town or called for,  
\$1.00. In advance, when forwarded by mail.  
ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Inserted according to written directions, or continued  
if not forbidden in writing directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines under, 3c  
Each repetition of 10 lines, 1c  
First insertion of all over 12 lines, 3d per line.  
Each repetition over 12 lines, 1d per line.  
Advertising by the year may be agreed on.

# SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 4. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1837. Number 27.

1837	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Old year
Saturday	1	8	15	22	29
Sunday	2	9	16	23	30
Monday	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesday	4	11	18	25	—
Wednesday	5	12	19	26	—
Thursday	6	13	20	27	—
Friday	7	14	21	28	—

  

D	SUN	MOON	High	MOONS
M	R & S	R & S	Water	PHASES.
2	4 29 5	8 39 5	11 30	D H 5 5
6	4 23 5	10 29 5	1 10	New 2 4 45
10	4 23 5	11 21 5	3 29	First q 10 8 23
14	4 29 5	0 43 5	8 10	Full 17 6 6
15	4 32 8	8 52 7	0 5	Last 24 9 2
22	4 36 8	10 25 5	2 20	Clock fast
25	4 43 8	11 59 5	6 5	10th 5 min.
30	4 44 8	3 25 5	11 15	23d 6 do

### OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE FREDERICTON.

Thursday, July 13, 1837.  
At 2 o'clock, P. M. His Excellency Sir Joux Harvey came in State to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne commanded the immediate attention of the House of Assembly; and upon their appearance at the Bar, His Excellency was pleased to deliver to the House the following

#### SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.  
I have called you together at this unusual season of the year for the purpose of communicating to you His Majesty's final pleasure in reference to a measure of no ordinary favour and liberality on the part of the Crown—the surrender to your control and disposal of the proceeds of all His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues within the Province, upon certain conditions, and in full observation with which I will accompany the important Documents, (copies of which I have directed immediately to be had before you,) is, that I feel an entire conviction that the suggestions of the King's Government will be received by you with the most respectful attention.

My connexion with this Province is of much too recent a date to permit my submitting to you at present any suggestion relative to the objects to which it might appear to me advantageous to the interests of the Province to recommend to you to apply any portion of the Revenues to which I have alluded, I will therefore merely express to you the satisfaction which as His Majesty's Representative, I feel in being authorised and instructed to rally on the part of our truly paternal Sovereign, an arrangement with His Majesty's Loyal Subjects of this Province of the advantages of which it respects their interests the King had only to be satisfied in order to insure His Majesty's most willing and Gracious assent.

#### Mr. President an honourable gentleman of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.  
I will detain you from the Exercise of your Legislative duties only for the purpose of expressing my earnest and confident hope that a spirit of harmony and of wisdom will continue to guide your deliberations upon the very important measures now to be brought under your renewed consideration, and upon which the future welfare and prosperity of this Province so mainly depend.

The number of Presbyterian churches in the United States is estimated at 300, valued with the property attached at three millions of dollars.

#### From the Royal Gazette, of Wednesday.

The general failure of Crops last season, has caused extreme scarcity of food among the poorer classes of inhabitants in York & Charlotte Counties. This fact having been communicated to the Lieut. Governor, His Excellency we learn had expressed his desire to afford relief to the sufferers from the Province Treasury, and accordingly the following Petition, supported by respectable affidavits of the various facts alleged by the Petitioners, was presented to His Excellency, who issued his warrant on the Treasury for £50, and appointed Messrs. L. A. Wilton, James Taylor, and Thomas Pickard, a Committee to superintend and arrange its distribution.  
Such an instance of prompt benevolence requires but little comment, and we cannot for a moment doubt that this act will at once be sanctioned by the Legislature at their approaching session. In cases like the present assistance to be efficacious must not be delayed. The ceremony of Legislative appropriation could never be less dangerously anticipated than in the dispensation of food to a starving peasantry.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Joux HARVEY, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.  
The petition of the undersigned Magistrates, Merchants, and Freeholders of the County of York and Carleton.

RESPECTFULLY  
That in the remote parts of the said Counties, and especially in the parts at this moment the distress of the inhabitants of the Province without a parallel in the history of some of the parts of the Province, it is within the knowledge of your Petitioners, that many persons in the upper County have been subsisting on greens, milk, and some have been obliged to dig up again the potatoes which they had planted and thus for a present subsistence have been necessitated to sacrifice the same.  
Your Petitioners lament to inform Your Excellency, that private individual aid would be inadequate to the wants of so many people who are in distress.  
Your Petitioners would assure Your Excellency, that there is every disposition among those who have the ability to relieve the

press of their neighbours, and many persons have distributed their supplies to the necessitous until their stock also has become exhausted. And your Petitioners are of opinion, that unless immediate relief be afforded many persons must inevitably die of starvation.

The distress may be attributed to the failure of the crops during the last year, and to the depression of trade at the present time. These causes combined, oppose insurmountable obstacles to the people of the interior. Had the demand for the staple of the country continued as it had been for the three past years, the labours of the winter would have brought a quick return in the spring, and thus have relieved hundreds from their present destitution.

Your petitioners therefore humbly and confidently pray Your Excellency to take the premises into your gracious consideration, and to order such relief to be extended as will mitigate the suffering, and save the lives of many of His Majesty's subjects.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

- The following Warrants are now in the Treasury.
- 300, President &c. Charlotte Grammar School.
  - 207, Daniel Gilman, Bye Roads.
  - 303, Joshua Knight, do
  - 303, Robert Thompson, do
  - 319, Hugh McCallum, do
  - 311, Geo. McKay, do
  - 312, Josephus Moore, do
  - 313, A. G. Foster, do
  - 314, John Nesbitt, do
  - 315, John Cotterell, do
  - 318, Jas. Connick, do
  - 319, Robert Watson, do
  - 320, James Albee, do
  - 321, Thos. Fraser, do
  - 322, James McKenzie, do
  - 323, Robert Lindsay, do
  - 324, Wilford Fisher, do
  - 325, Cavalier H. Joubert, do
  - 326, Wm. Owen, Esq., do
  - 327, Henry Whitlock, do
  - 344, John Wilkinson, Esq. exploration.

#### UNITED STATES.

REMARKS.—Only a day later, viz. the 24th of May, from London has been received, at which period things stood well for America. The packet of the 1st of June is looked for with much impatience, but when we get the news of the 5th and 16th June, the whole

story will be told. The failures in England have been comparatively nothing to what was expected. The indebtedness of this country to England must be very great; the stoppage of our Banks, and the consequent sudden and exorbitant advance in Exchange, will place it almost beyond the power of the debtors to make good their amounts. Time will not doubt produce a change. Trifling imports and large exports must bring about a different state of things. There has seldom been less business done in the city than at present. Things are, however, becoming more settled, no failures take place, and confidence is daily increasing. A large amount of capital remains unemployed, and, as sharing notes is entirely at an end, must find its way into regular channels. Exchanges are so out of joint that it is difficult to operate at all, but as absolute necessity must force a better state of things, (for a worse cannot be) we looked forward to a most favorable condition. SPRING SALES are over, if indeed such a thing has existed.—Never within the last twenty years has there been so little business done in any one season. The difference of this year with the last may be illustrated by a fact.—Last year sixteen firms in this city, engaged in the clothing business, paid out to their workmen wages, One million six hundred thousand dollars, this year the same firms have paid but Fifty-five thousand dollars. Nearly the same falling off in all descriptions of trade has been realized.

FLOUR.—The supplies have never been better than at present: Western has advanced since our last, and is selling at 10,75 to 11, fancy held at 11,25; Troy and New York city inspected, 10 to 10,50; Ohio, 10, 50; Rye from foreign grain, 6,12 1-2; Corn Meal, 4,25.

GRAIN.—Stock of wheat rather diminished particularly inferior. Prices however very firm: Sales of several thousand bush German at 1,65 a 1,75, inferior at 1,30 a 1,50.—Rye without material change—sales at 75 a 80. Corn without change—sales at all prices from 30 to 100 for Southern.

FREIGHTS.—The Liverpool packets find no difficulty in getting full of cotton, but at very low rates. The Havre packets cannot get half full. Our ports are literally filled with shipping; a very large portion of which are foreign. The American ships are mostly doing nothing; while the foreign are mostly leaving in ballast or taking goods at very trifling rates.

MONEY.—There is a large amount of money lying idle in the Banks unemployed.—As confidence becomes restored, it will no doubt be invested in some shape. Hitherto a large sum has been used in shaving. Notes but as this is the last day that any thing of this kind can be done, that branch of trade must be cut off. Already money is offered

on bond and mortgage, and Stocks begin to feel the good effects. Post Notes are now sold at 7 per cent, and the Banks have no more than a fourth the amount offered that they had two months ago, and, in fact, not as much as they could conveniently do. Money would no doubt, be easy enough if Domestic Exchanges were regulated. In Boston and other places there is no scarcity. Produce is high. The farmer never received a better return for his labour than at present.

EXCHANGE, FOREIGN.—The amount of bills in market was less than usual. Bill on London of such of the drawers, as would be taken at all, sold at 21 to 22 per cent. advance, and Government, at 22 to 23 per cent. On Havre, no change. Sovereigns sold at \$5 45 to \$6 47. On the whole, bills stand about the same as they did by the last packet.

SPECIE.—As there are three packets to sail to-day, it was supposed there would have been an immense demand for specie. The consequence was, that large sums were kept till a late hour, when it was brought out and all descriptions fell from 1-2 to 1 per cent. The demand for export is still large, but the supply is abundant. The three packet ships that sail to-day will take large sums.

REAL ESTATE.—For the last four months there has been no movement and hardly any value in Real Estate, and had not the laws of the State interposed, there is no question that a large amount would have been sold by auction. Confidence, however, has begun to revive, and as there is a good deal of money lying idle seeking investment, there is some portion of it offering on bond and mortgage. Owners now begin to feel as if there was some value in Real Estate, and things look a little brighter.

#### Poetry.

THE SIGH AND THE TEAR.  
Gentle Zephyr, as you fly,  
Should you meet my lovely fair,  
Softly whisper "you're a sigh,"  
But do not tell whose sigh you are.

Limpid streamlet, should my dear,  
Cross your current as you flow,  
Murmuring tell her "you're a tear,"  
But not whose eyes had weald you so.

#### "Sir Archy"—the Boundary.—St. John.

We have perused a letter published in the *Augusta Age* with some interest, and regret that its great length prevents us from giving the whole; but the following extracts we could not pass over. It is dated on board the Steamer *John Ward*, Saint-John River, June 16th 1837.  
"The politics of the Province partake some what of the characteristics of those of the mother country. The question which has lately excited great interest, and upon which the liberal party has just triumphed, relates to the Crown Lands, or as we should say, the public lands, in the Province. They have heretofore been entirely under the control of officers appointed by the home government, and therefore not directly accountable to the provincial government. The impression prevailed that these officers were appropriating to their own use an undue proportion of the proceeds of sales of land and timber. A representation was accordingly made by the provincial Assembly, accompanied with a request that the management of the lands and the income thereof should be placed at the disposal of the provincial government. The King concurred in the justice of the proposition and a Bill for the purpose was drawn up under the eye and by the direction of the home government, and forwarded to the provincial legislature, by whom it was passed with great unanimity. But Sir Archibald Campbell, late Lieut. Governor of the Province, listening, it is said, to the interested views of the inmates of the Crown Land Office, refused to sanction it, and so it was prevented from becoming a law. Thereupon delegates were sent to England by "Sir Archy," as he is commonly called, to vindicate his course, and by the provincial legislature to insist upon the bill. The result was that the "resignation of Sir Archy was accepted," and Sir John Harvey appointed to succeed him. The latter entered upon the duties of his office the first of the month, and forthwith issued his proclamation convening the Legislature on the 6th of July, for the purpose of re-enacting the bill. So that it is now well settled that the public lands are to be released to the province by the home government.

It will not escape you that this movement, all important as it is in the view of the inhabitants of this province, has also a direct bearing upon a subject in which Maine is deeply interested—I refer to the *North Eastern Boundary*. The home government have now parted with all their property in the unoccupied lands of the province; and have no longer any pecuniary interest whatever, which can be effected in the settlement of the dispute. The result is, that their zeal in the matter is greatly diminished, and it is not expected here that they will be "disposed to incur much trouble or expense in supporting the claim of the province to the disputed territory. But the interest that has been lost by the

home government; and it is but too apparent that the latter intend to have the territory at some rate or other, relying, as they say, upon the indifference of the United States Government, its indisposition to sustain the claim of Maine, and an impossibility which they believe exists that Maine can defend her territory; for they even think or affect to think that if Maine undertakes to defend her territory she will have to contend not only with the province of New Brunswick, but also with the government of the United States.

That the compact between the United States and Great Britain as to the exercised jurisdiction has been knowingly violated by the latter, and the former thus resolved from it, admits of no reasonable doubt. The violation of it by Maine or New Brunswick, provided it was not done at the instance or by the sanction of the corresponding contracting parties, would not absolve either government, from the obligations of the compact.—But the British government, having itself violated it, the U. States is no longer bound.

I refer to the projected Railroad across the territory in dispute, in relation to which I took pains to procure definite information. The Railroad was chartered by the Royal consent, and a grant of money asked for from the home government. The request was complied with, and the King, knowing that the proposed Railroad was to pass over the territory in dispute, granted the charter, and the sum of twenty thousand pounds to be expended upon it; and nearly all of it has been expended, under the eye and by the direction of the King's government in locating this road across the disputed territory! This was an exercise of jurisdiction incompatible with the compact, and that the King's government acted understandingly in the matter, was admitted by my informant, but justified on the ground of the necessity of a communication between the two provinces! A more favorable opportunity than is afforded by this state of things for the United States to break off negotiation, and extend the jurisdiction of Maine to the true limits of her territory can never occur—and Maine will be careless of her own interests, if she does not seize upon the occasion to force an immediate adjustment of the dispute.

The city of St. John, situated near the mouth of the river does not strike a stranger favorably. The buildings are, for the most part of wood, finished in the most slovenly manner. There are not twenty tenements in the city that would be considered third rate in one of our country villages. But the business done here is immense in amount and yields a good profit. Even at this time, there is a great deal doing, though I am told it falls far short of last year. The burnt district has been nearly rebuilt with coarse wooden buildings and is now in excellent condition for another great fire."

WEST INDIAN COLONIAL BANKS.—On the 15th May last, these Institutions went into operation simultaneously, at Jamaica, St. Thomas, Barbados, &c. with branches at the adjacent islands, and at British Guiana the following are the general terms of business under which they are to be conducted.

Local Bills and Notes of Hand, bearing two or more approved names will be discounted at the rate of 5 to 6 per Cent per Annum according to the time they have to run. No Bills having more than nine months to run will be discounted. Cash Credits will be granted to parties on their bond, jointly with two or more approved Sureties, at the rate of 4 per Cent per annum on the Sum in advance, and a moderate charge for keeping the Accounts. Specie and Foreign Bills of Exchange will be received and supplied at a fair and reasonable rate, having reference to the value of Money in Great Britain and America and other countries, with a view of facilitating remittances between the West Indies, British America, Europe, &c. *Inter-Colonial Bills and Orders*, will be granted to Parties transmitting Money from one Branch to another, at a moderate charge. Deposits will be received by the Bank, for which interest will be allowed according to the amount and time deposited. Current Deposit Accounts will be opened with Merchants and others desirous of having their money and Cash Accounts kept at the Bank for their convenience and security. It is expected that Depositors shall always keep a respectable Balance in the Bank, or if preferred these Accounts will be kept without a Deposit Balance at a moderate per Centage. Notes will be issued by the Bank for sums not less than Five dollars. These notes are payable on demand in Silver Dollars; or should the holder prefer it he may be accommodated with other equivalent Current Coin. Bills of Exchange on London America, or inter-Colonial Orders. The Accounts of the Banks will be kept in Dollars and Cents.

Many who think the day too long, think life too short; but short as life is, some find a long enough to outlive their characters, their constitution and their estates.

SOLITUDE SWEETENED.—One of our exchange papers announces the marriage of Mr James Sweet, to Miss Julia Anne Solitude.

The following Order of Gov. Dunlap is well as far as it goes—but will President Van Buren back it up with the appropriation of \$20,000

#### STATE OF MAINE. HEAD QUARTERS. AUGUSTA, JUNE 27, 1837.

#### GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.

FELLOW SOLDIERS.  
The soil of our State has been invaded! One of our citizens, while in performance of duty required by law, was arrested within the territory of Maine, and carried to an adjacent foreign province, where he now remains incarcerated within the walls of a prison.—This is but a repetition of former acts of injustice, committed against our border inhabitants, by the officers acting under authority of the British province of New Brunswick.—The integrity of the State must be preserved.—Maine looks to the General Government for redress. Our citizens must be secure within the limits, and it may be found necessary to bring forth military power to give the protection to which they are entitled.—The Commander in Chief therefore calls upon the Militia to hold themselves in readiness to obey such orders as the security of our citizens and the honor of the State may require.

By the Commander in Chief,  
A. B. THOMPSON, Adj. Gen.

A London Morning Street Scene.—This day now begins in good earnest. The servant of all work, who, under the plea of sleeping very soundly, has utterly disregarded the incessant ringing for half an hour previously, is warned by master, (whom missis has sent up in his drapery to the landing place for that purpose,) that it is half past six, whereupon she awakes all of a sudden, with well-feigned astonishment, and goes down stairs very sulky, wishing, while she strikes a light, that the principle of spontaneous combustion would extend itself to the coals and kitchen ranges. When the fire is lighted she opens the street door to take in milk, when, by the most singular coincidence in the world, she discovers that the servant next door has just taken in her milk too, and that Mr. Todd's young man eyes the way is, by an equally extraordinary chance, taking down his masters shutters. The inevitable consequence is, that she just steps, milk jug in hand, as far as next door, just to say "good mornin'" to both of 'em; and as the aforesaid Mr. T's young man is almost as good looking and fascinating as the baker himself, the conversation quickly becomes very interesting, and probably would become more so, if Betsy's missis, who always will be a followin' her about, didn't give an angry tap at her bedroom window; on which Mr. Todd's young man tries to whistle cooily, as he goes back to his shop much faster than he came from it; and the two girls run back to their respective places, and shut their street doors with surprising swiftness, each of them poking their heads out of the front-parlor window a minute afterwards, however, ostensibly with the view of looking at the mail, which just then passes by, but really for the purpose of catching another glimpse of Mr. Todd's young man, who, being fond of mails, but more fond of females, takes a short look at the girls, much to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

Sitting Up. There are few things more worrying than sitting up for somebody, especially if that somebody be at a party.—You cannot help thinking how quickly the time passes with them which drags things so heavily with you; and the more you think of this, the more your hopes of their speedy arrival decline.—Clocks tick so loud, too; when you are sitting up alone and you seem, at least, we always do, as if we had got an under garment of cobwebs on. First, something tickles your right knee and then the same sensation irritates your left. You have no sooner changed your position, than it comes again in the frims; and when you have fidgetted your limbs into all sorts of queer shapes, you have a sudden relapse in the nose, which you rub as if to rub it off—as there is no doubt you would if you could. Eyes, too, are mere personal inconveniences, and the wick of one candle gets an inch and a half long while you are stuffing the other.—These and various other little serious annoyances render sitting up for a length of time after, every body else has gone to bed, anything but a cheerful amusement.—Pickwick papers.

New Voyage Round the World.—Captain Dumont D'Urville has just arrived in Paris, by order of the Minister of the marine, to receive his instructions, and prepare the necessary materials for his voyage round the world. The King himself has wished to add to the plan submitted to the minister of the marine exploration of the seas about the South Pole. The Astrolabe will then have to pass between the lands of Sandwich and New Sheiland, and penetrate the Polar seas beyond the limits of the known world. This exploration will be but the commencement of a voyage that will occupy more than three years.



News of the Day.

(From the New York Advertiser & Express July 5.)

The Parisian Correspondent of the above print, O. P. Q. who has written a series of papers on European politics, has devoted his 221st letter to the State of political parties and affairs in England.

To the Editors of the New York Daily Express. GENTLEMEN.—Sir Robert Peel's House of Commons (for it was under his administration that the present members were elected) is composed of very dissimilar materials, and is any thing but uniform and homogenous.

There were but three honest ways of acting, when Lord Melbourne returned to power,—at any rate when he found that all measures and laws required by the nation were refused by the Lords. The first, was to require the King to create from 50 to 100 new Peers.

Neither of these courses was pursued by the Whigs.—They took a fourth course; and this is the reason why to-day the fate of Great Britain—I mean her political fate—is most uncertain. The Whigs resolved on flattery the Tories and Conservatives by not requesting the King to create a large number of new Peers.

So, when the Whigs have sent up an Irish Municipal Reform Bill, they have been told, "that this extending the principles of the Reform Bill" which was to have been a "final" measure, just as though the representation of the people was reformed, for the purpose nevertheless of perpetuating all the abuses.

And when the Whigs have sent up an "Irish Church Bill" they have been told, "that this endangers the Church;" just as though the Reform Bill had been passed to consecrate and eternalize the corruptions of the Establishment.

And when the Whigs have proposed to relieve the dissenters from the payment of Church Rates, they have been told, that this was attacking the remains of the old constitution.

But how different would all this have been if the Whigs had taken one of the three honest ways of acting, when the Lords found what were their intentions.

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And when the Whigs have sent up an "Irish Church Bill" they have been told, "that this endangers the Church;" just as though the Reform Bill had been passed to consecrate and eternalize the corruptions of the Establishment.

And when the Whigs have proposed to relieve the dissenters from the payment of Church Rates, they have been told, that this was attacking the remains of the old constitution.

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REPORT OF THE ST. ANDREWS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Committee of the St. Andrews Temperance Society, feel gratified in being able to state, that since the last annual Report the prospects of the Society are brightening, and that within a short period of time many influential persons have joined the Society, and given their aid to the cause which its advocates...

From the formation of the Society until lately it has had to struggle with difficulties, and unless a new energy had been seasonably imparted to it, soon it would have been a thing of the past.

This Society at the time it was formed, adopted in reference to temperance, but one rule which in substance was that all persons who became members should themselves abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and discourage the use of it by others, but the moderate use of wine was not prohibited.

And Number two those who abstain from the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and refrain from the moderate use of wine.—Under one or the other of these numbers all members are included.

Since the adoption of the pledges there has been a great accession of Members, and temperance is visibly upon the decline.—Let the Society therefore proceed in its labours with a fresh zeal, and be grateful to the author of all good for his mercies and kindly improve his support and direction, without which no human undertaking can be either prosperous or useful.

J. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1837. CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK, HARRIS TOWN, Esq. President. DIRECTOR next week, JACOB W. STREET Esq. DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY. HOURS OF BUSINESS, FROM 11 TO 2.

LATEST DATES. New York July 7, Fra St. J. July 11. London, May 17, Halifax, July 5. Liverpool, May 27, Quebec, July 3. N Orleans June 25. To this port direct—London.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

There is reason to believe (says the Boston Mercantile Journal of Saturday) that many emigrants from the British Provinces, have been smuggled into America. But owing to the late regulations in relation to this subject, it is now more difficult to carry this thing into effect than formerly.

NEW-YORK, BUREAU.—I will be seen by the annexed, that the Governor by and through Adjutant-General A. B. Thompson, has issued the 21st of this State's troops, themselves in readiness, if need be, to defend our territorial limits at the latest point.

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ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The following romance we find in the Boston Post, copied from the New York Paper. The copy is so correct that we cannot tell in which paper it first appeared.

NEW-YORK, October 29, 1836. DEAR MADAM.—I beg my sincere apologies for not having sooner replied to your kind letter, but I have been so much occupied with the duties of my office, that I have not had time to do so.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir, It is in conformity with the plan of your paper to allow scraps of science to appear in it, I desire to be permitted to propound through it, the following questions; and should they obtain solutions, I shall send you a copy of a similar nature.

USEFUL PROBLEM: Given the height of the eye over the station of any instrument capable of measuring vertical angles—to determine, without other data, the distance of any remote object, and the difference of elevation of the two points. For instance: given the height of the telescope of a theodolite placed on the top of Chamcook, over the station of the observatory to determine the distance directly and horizontally to the Church at Robinson, and the perpendicular height of the mountain over the Church.

CURIOUS THEOREM. Let tangents be drawn from opposite poles of each part of any three circles of dissimilar radii, I demand the proof that the loci of the intersections of these tangents are straight lines. Were the sun, earth, and moon perfect spheres, they would serve as examples of this theorem; but they are sufficiently spherical for elucidation. Draw tangents from opposite extremes of the sun's disc to corresponding extremes on the periphery of the earth and moon; produce all these tangents until each

pair intersect; now prove that the loci of these points of intersection are all in one right line.

I am, respectfully yours, HANNAH BLOOMFIELD. To Mr \*\*\*\*\* No.—St. New York.

Looking at these terms for the resolutions, it seems to me as his lordship that the Canadians constitution similar to that of any well conducted colony, and deserving treatment. Now the very necessary John shows that a departure from usages of the constitution had been dispensable! The insurgent Fre had virtually suspended the constitution nullifying the functions of the assembly, and by their measures which left the public officers unback, without the prospect of obtaining for years to come. We should remember that the insurgents may get not only their own pay, but also a large sum, but had Roebuck's disingenuous fostered into the appropriation then becomes of Lord Brougham's first and his first and second on people who respect existing constitutional means for obtaining of whatever is unjust, to generosity, it is only proper to those who show themselves appreciating its benign influence, ship's fifth reason is a remark that party spirit, even in an order, would sacrifice the establishments of centuries without a less than the will of a dominating power. The comparison of the Great Britain at the time of rebellion to those now adopted, and strikes us as peculiarly applicable. This will be the occasion; we will therefore assering that Lord Brougham's to be the offspring of an unimpaired keeping its ground, and placent nature, that would be with more power than accomplish their ends.

On our first page will be an extract from the opening of the session of the Legislature, delivered after two o'clock on Friday; we were in possession of a copy of despatch, for which we are indebted to the attention of Colonel W. off extras and endeavored to be as widely as possible. The considered a business like, so as to give it the most striking allusion to certain "suggested Government" for which it speaks the Assembly's "intention." How far these Civil-List and Revenue funds, but little solicited the result, under the Majesty only wanted to be beneficial effects of the ment on the interests of to give it his "willing and I once writing the above, we Blatch's report on Mr. Wigg from the St. Andrews Overseas Legislative and to be several members spoke on them in the smallest degree of but urging its retraction for not intended to open the Com was ultimately received and a table. We shall give the details Mr. Hill presented a petition of the St. Stephen Bank, pray to pay in the remainder of the received, a Bill for that purpose read a first time.

Every thing respecting the in the House smoothly and address in answer to His Ex carried to Government House fourteen reply received. It that the principal topic on was answered was a predicate made in the address by Mr. I laid before the House Mr. Campbell's dispatches to Sir A. C. to Sir John Harvey; and the most explicit and remove against the Bill and the measure relating to it. We shall our space will permit our

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Nathan Colson of a debt of £230 5s. 11d. (and other fees) against Duncan Cameron...

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews the 9th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock...

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday, the sixth day of December next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock...

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To be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday, the sixth day of December next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock...

Take Eutopia, adjoining lands on the South side owned by Hugh McKay Esq., and on the North side by Elijah Stevens...

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of July 1837, will be published, under the name of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Ally'...

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend to our hasty...

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews the 9th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock...

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New-York PRICE CURRENT

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other goods.

TO MERCHANTS. SHOPKEEPERS & OTHERS. The Subscriber respectfully offers his services as Book Keeper or writer for a few hours each day...

VALUABLE PROPERTY. FOR SALE. The subscriber being assured by some of the best informed gentlemen of St. Andrews...

EXCHANGE. Bills on London, 60 days eight, 1-1/2 a 70. American Gold, 6-1/2 a 70. Spanish Dollars, 4 a 50.

TO LET. On the first day of May next, neat and commodious two story house with a STORE attached to it...

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above Insurance Company...

WANTED TO CHARTER. TWO VESSELS to carry cargoes to Port in the West Indies. On Sale, 500,000 feet Pine Lumber...

Temperance House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in Water Street, opposite the Church Lock...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Warren Hatheway Esq. deceased...

NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Barton Esq. deceased, are requested to pay their respective debts...

WINE & SPIRITS. SHIPPED and Imported from the most celebrated Vineyards and Distilleries in France, Italy, and Spain...

TO MERCHANTS. SHOPKEEPERS & OTHERS. The Subscriber respectfully offers his services as Book Keeper or writer for a few hours each day...

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WANTED TO CHARTER. TWO VESSELS to carry cargoes to Port in the West Indies. On Sale, 500,000 feet Pine Lumber...

Just Received.

Per the 'ANN' from Montego Bay, 25 Puncuchas High Proof Jamaica Rum, sold by SAMUEL GETTY...

FARMS TO LET. SEVERAL FARMS to LET on Carriacou, St. Vincent, and other Islands...

NOTICE. I hereby caution all persons against receiving from John McDonald of St. Andrews, Blacksmith, a Note of Hand...

NOTICE. The Subscriber will make advances of two thirds the invoice price on consignment of Lumber...

TO MERCHANTS. SHOPKEEPERS & OTHERS. The Subscriber respectfully offers his services as Book Keeper or writer for a few hours each day...

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ST. ANDREW'S STANDARD. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT SAINT ANDREW'S. ADAMSON & CO. PRINTERS.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION. HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House went into Committee on the 15th day of April 1837...

STOCKS. Owing to the daily applications for Gentlemen, the subscribers have acquired a thorough knowledge of the business...

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Roscoe McKenny of the Parish of St. Patrick...

NOTICE. THE Subscriber offers his services as General Agent to persons wishing to obtain Land, or Timber, or having business of any description to transact with any of the Public Offices...

NOTICE. Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance. Blank Bills, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice...

NOTICE. THE Subscriber offers his services as General Agent to persons wishing to obtain Land, or Timber, or having business of any description to transact with any of the Public Offices...

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