

CTUS  
which is intended to be  
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RYATIVE.  
Proprietor and Editor.  
CONSERVATIVE? are  
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to determine mean-  
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mined British  
time-honored British  
in the valuable Institu-  
tion; but who  
rejection of abuses that  
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ent wherever it may  
least, is the meaning  
in; and in this sense  
justify the title as-

Conservative" shall  
communications in which  
are temperately stat-  
ed by the most valu-  
able can be procured.  
ARTICLES shall be invari-  
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servative" will be too  
feeling among all  
loyal subjects in this  
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rietary, whether the proprietor  
mark in an enterprise  
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vive the "Conservative" will  
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or until the expira-  
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would be required, to  
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with subscribers to  
moment, on paying the  
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LINGS per annum.  
is intended, will open  
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islation which has just closed;  
begin as soon as possi-  
ble may appear to be  
is at the GENERAL  
tion.  
be prepared forthwith,  
1835.

FORMS  
and Office to order  
COURT  
process; Bailable pro-  
cess; Bailable writ;  
General Issue; and  
PLEAS.  
ailable and non-bail-  
able and Fi. Fas-  
RATES.  
Ticket, Juror's sum-  
ma, Defendants bond,  
up-master's complaint  
ischarge.

AGRI-  
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of appointment Com-  
missioner, and  
res. Bond to pay  
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CE.  
reby forbids any per-  
LOGS or other tim-  
ber on lots Nos. 6  
eastern side of the  
ed as the law direct.  
WM. SCOTT.  
1834.

STANDARD  
VERY THURSDAY,  
NEW BRUNSWICK,  
N. SMITH.  
SCRIPTIONS.  
of postage, payable  
ADVERTISING.  
ads and under, 3c  
12 lines 3d per line,  
lines 1d per line  
according to speci-  
without the number of in-  
in writing, will be re-  
counted unless written  
inserting must be in writ-  
ENTERS.  
Connick, Water.  
Turtis, Chatham.  
Campbell, Salt Water.  
Isher Esq. Milltown.  
uchanan, Oak Hill.  
ore Esq. Dennis Mills.  
wa Esq. Tower Hill.  
lmer, Oak Bay.  
id Turner, Boabec.  
a Murphy, Digdegack.  
t. Roggles, Lower Falls.  
ph Pratt, Upper Falls.  
Knight Esq. Knights Mills.  
Fisher Esq. Wds. Cove.  
Shannon, North Head.  
ley Esq.  
ayton Esq.  
heriff Esq.  
Reid Esq.  
Barker,  
n. Grant,  
Hall Esq.  
rewer Esq.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835.	SUN.	MOON.	High
JULY	rise	sets	water
	h m	h m	h m
Jul 16	4 30	7 30	11 25
Jul 17	4 31	7 29	11 45
Sat 18	4 32	7 28	12 00
Sun 19	4 33	7 27	0 11
Mon 20	4 34	7 26	0 36
Tue 21	4 35	7 25	1 00
Wed 22	4 36	7 24	1 41

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

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**  
To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 p. m.  
**ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of JOHN AUSTIN and DAVID AUSTIN, in and to the STREAM SAW in the stream or outer double saw mill, on the Lower Dam at Milltown, in the parish of Saint Stephen, formerly built by Henry Eastman, with the LATHING MACHINE erected under the same, together with their proportion of the piling place, gear, implements, utensils, pond, and other privileges. The same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy John Barnard, in a Debt of £372 11 3 3/4 against the said John Austin and David Austin, and to satisfy John Cunningham, in a Debt of £34 7 11 (and interest on £28 11 5 from 5th Sep. 1834 till paid) against said Austins.**  
COLIN CAMPBELL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
St. Stephens, May 25, 1835.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the 5th day of December next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p. m.  
**ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand, of JAMES HITCHINGS, in and to LOT Number 48 in the Parish of St. Davids, on the East side of Oak Bay, containing 100 ACRES originally granted to David Fogo. The same having been taken on the balance of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy William Shane in a debt of £38 and upwards against said James Hitchings.**  
COLIN CAMPBELL,  
Sheriff of Charlotte,  
St. Stephen, May 25, 1835.

**NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.**  
At the Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse connected with the New-England Farmer the subscriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, gardeners, and the public generally an unrivalled collection of  
GARDEN, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS, comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment.  
Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices.  
Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at 83 each.  
300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.  
Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at wholesale and retail.  
Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.  
Just published Catalogue of 60 pages which will be sent gratis to customers.  
GEO. C. BARRETT.  
Jan. 21.

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

**BOARD OF HEALTH.**  
At a General Meeting of the Board of Health held at the Court House in St. Andrews  
Whereas it being considered by this Board as highly necessary and expedient that the Committees of the several Parishes and districts within this county should from time to time with all possible despatch cause to be removed every thing which may by the said Committees be considered offensive, noxious or likely to cause the spreading of any diseases or distempers, or injure the public health.  
Therefore Resolved, that every person (either Landlord or occupier of premises, or in which nuisances are found to exist,) who shall neglect or refuse immediately to remove or cause to be removed, such nuisance or nuisances upon being directed so to do by any of the Committee for the Parish or district wherein such nuisance or nuisances may exist, shall for every first neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty shillings; for every second offence the penalty of forty shillings, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of five pounds to be recovered as by law directed.  
Notice is also hereby given that the Board are determined to enforce the above regulations.  
JAMES ALLANSHAW, CHAIRMAN.  
S. H. Whitlock, Clerk.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET,**  
And possession given in June next, the premises at the LEXON near St. Stephens, at present occupied by the Subscriber, and others consisting of a Cottage, a TWO STORY HOUSE, a WHARF and STONE and a TAN YARD. The above property being a most valuable stand for business is too well known to require further description. For particulars apply to E. Campbell Esq. St. Andrews or to the Subscriber.  
JNO. CAMPBELL,  
St. Stephen 25th May 1835.

SAINT ANDREWS  
**S T A N D A R D,**  
NEW-BRUNSWICK.  
Volume 2, SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1835. Number 39.

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John's, departs—	Tuesday 10 a. m.
arrives—	Wed. Fri. 6 p. m.
Monday 9 a. m.	Wed. Fri. 5 p. m.

St. Stephens, departs—

Tues. and Thursday,	at 10 a. m.
arrives—	Wednesday and Friday
	at 5 p. m.

U. STATES, departs—

Monday Wed. Friday	at 10 a. m.
arrives—	Monday Wed. Friday
	at 2 p. m.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL,  
Post Master.

*From the Standard of Sept. 21, 1833.*  
**LAND JOBBING.**—It has, until lately, been the practice of the Provincial Government to withhold from grant or sale all tracts of land containing any considerable growth of white or red pine timber; and to give licences to individuals at certain rates, under special regulations, "to cut and carry away" portions of that growth. Formerly the spruce was disregarded; but since our deals have acquired a high character in the market, and spruce logging has become a business of importance, that article has taken its station in the list of duties next to its nobler kinsman, the Pine.

On the lines, as the term goes, many of our opulent Lumber Merchants and Mill-Owners found their account in purchasing extensive tracts of superior growth from the United States, and consequently the demand for berths on our side of the St. Croix, almost ceased.—The internal navigation system crowned these purchases with every desired advantage; whilst frontier position afforded trespassers on our side, every facility for eluding detection, and rendered it unsafe, impolitic and almost impossible for officers to interfere with offenders.

These circumstances, combined with many other considerations, had their influence, no doubt, in effecting the alteration in the mode of selling the timbered lands of the Crown. Early in the present year, it was not generally known, that any portion of the forest would be sold at such price as might be ascertained to be a fair value.—But extensive purchases were made, and large sums paid down, at rates from three to five shillings an acre, for lands that, less than two years ago, would not sell for two shillings, and, in many instances, not for six pence.

It is natural to inquire into the cause of such a rise in the value of lands; for the worth of a thing being "just as much money as 'twill bring," their value appears to be wonderfully enhanced. We doubt the fact; and think we can trace "the rise and fall of the revolution" to the operations of LAND JOBBING.

When our neighbours "on the other side," whom it has been loyally fashionable to condemn and deride, but who are an enquiring, improving, industrious and enterprising people—when they found that thousands of acres of their territory, which had been sold to British subjects, at from 11 to 19 cents an acre a few years ago, were become worth 90 to 150 cents they immediately conceived the plan of making a trade of speculation. Many things conducted to favour their views. The spirit of enterprise was a stir along the Penobscot; Bangor and Lowell were shining instances of success; and above all, the great amount of unemployed capital in Boston; ready to be put into almost any hands which could point out an object for its application. The consequence was a land fever so violent and general, that nothing but the most copious bleeding has been able to allay it. It could not be expected that a rill, or an ideal line would arrest its progress, so that this Province was, in its turn visited by the common contagion. In other words, the extensive purchases made in this country, were the effects of American speculation; and to appreciate justly the true situation in which matters now stand, it is necessary to take a view of what has been doing in Massachusetts and Maine.

In June last, several Townships were advertised for sale, and people from all quarters flocked to Bangor, to attend it. One person bought only about 120,000 acres at a very high rate, and as he was supposed to be the agent of the Maine landholders, the money men from other quarters, grumbled and grugged, and complained of the monopoly. "Well!" said the men of Maine, "we will put up all our own lands to general competition, and then it cannot be said we wish to hinder other States from participating in our advantages. They were put up—the bait took—

they were knocked down, we think, at over two dollars an acre. Deeds were quickly passed, and the sellers, with their booty "went on their way rejoicing." But how fared the Land Agent? When his purchaser was called on, he declined taking the Townships, as he had offered entirely too much, and had not the means of payment! It then appeared evident that a deep land-jobbing game had been played; but since our deals have been conjured up on State lands; and that, under the effects of a sham public purchase, individuals had been enabled to make advantageous sales of private property.

This affair produced a great sensation—a panic—and in the excitement of the moment, Geo. W. Coffin Esq. the Land Agent, caused Mr. Wiggin, the "gentleman from Bangor," to be arrested in the streets of Boston, charged with being a conspirator to defraud the State at the public land sale. By way of reprisal, Mr. Wiggin caused G. W. Coffin Esq. to be arrested in Bangor charged with the guilt of malicious prosecution.

In his subsequent publication of a public sale, Mr. Coffin says—  
"In consequence of the gross imposition palmed off upon me at the sale of the public lands at Bangor, the 19th June, under false pretensions of the person who bid said lands, and no one now appearing to confirm the purchase; and as there were present at said sale a very respectable and numerous company, who were manifestly disappointed at not being able to obtain some of the townships, I am induced again to renew the opportunity to all persons disposed to purchase."

But this renewed opportunity was productive of as little benefit as its precursor.—The following is from the *Kennebec Journal* of the 21st August, quoting the *Bangor Daily Reporter*:—  
"Another Bubble Burst.—The sale of the six townships in Massachusetts' Eastern Lands, first offered in this town on the 17th June last, and subsequently resumed yesterday, we are sorry to say, evinced in a manner calculated to throw around the whole transaction a darker shade of suspicion, and to give rise in the bosoms of our citizens to feelings far from confiding in the integrity of whatever power controlled the results alluded to."

"At the opening of the sale, the right of first choice was set at a minimum of one dollar per acre, and the township was struck off at 173-2 cents, to Sheldon Huntington, when the sale was stopped, the Agent declaring that unless a higher price was bid, he should offer no more in the market.  
"As might have been expected, an unquenchable burst of indignation pervaded a collection of some hundreds of people, many of whom came from distant parts for the purpose of attending the sale, after having expended hundreds, and some as high as a thousand dollars, in exploring the advertised land."

We have brought down this history to the present moment, and, until we find sales effected in the United States, by the public functionary, we must remain in ignorance of the true value of land; and we can predict that there will be no more extensive purchases made in this Province, "on the borders," until that event takes place.  
The interior tracts purchased by Mill-owners, to secure supplies of Pine and Spruce, do not come under the above observations. They are forced to buy to prevent their establishments from becoming useless by the total disappearance of material; and to buy too at great loss and risk, for they have to advance sums which must remain long unavailable, and abide all the dangers and consequences of fire.

**DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.**  
The city of New Brunswick, in New Jersey was the scene, on Friday afternoon last, of a most desolating tornado, which swept over its western section, causing much destruction of property, and we regret to add, depriving several individuals of life. On the receipt of the intelligence here, we immediately proceeded to that place for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars of this melancholy disaster; and now present our readers with the result of our inquiries and observations.  
As far as we were able to learn the whirlwind or tornado first made its appearance with a falling of ice in the township of Amwell, near a place called Ringgold, and taking an erratic zig zag course, spent its fury over Staten Island, in the neighbourhood of Ros-

ville, and on the bay by another fall of irregular shaped pieces of ice. Its first approach to New Brunswick was from the northwest, passing over Middlebush, about three miles from that place, where the dwelling and barn of John French, were laid prostrate with the earth. It thence passed over the farm of David Dunn, about 2 miles and a half from New Brunswick, whose dwelling was unroofed and the barn and other out-buildings were razed to the ground. The out-houses attached to the premises of J. G. Wyckoff, in the same vicinity, were also destroyed. The next building which felt its effects was the dwelling of Theophilus Holkham, about one mile from New Brunswick, the roof of which was blown off. The barns of James Fisher and Abraham Barrett in the outskirts of the city, were next blown down, and a small dwelling belonging to Mr. Prevost was nearly destroyed, and the wife of Tunis Sillocks badly injured. The tornado had now reached the hill, where it remained apparently fixed for a minute or two, presenting the appearance of a pillar of fire—its base resting on the earth and its top reaching a mass of black clouds. It then took an easterly course, threatening albanay and church streets, but suddenly changing its direction, swept across the town—tearing the roofs off some, making literal wrecks of the barns and out-houses, and either uprooting or twisting off the largest trees—in some instances carrying the latter 20 or 30 paces. It then crossed to Schurman street, uprooting the house of Mrs. Harrison, levelling the store of Mr. Little and burying beneath the falling timbers Nicholas Boorem, Esq. and his eldest son Henry. Both were extricated a short time after—the son in a dying state—in which he lingered until death relieved him from his sufferings—the father is not dangerously hurt. A young lad about eight years of age, son of Capt. Baird, was also killed near this spot, a rafter from the blacksmith's shop having struck him immediately above the eyes and almost severed his head. The tornado now swept with increased force across George street to Burnet street, a quarter of a mile in distance, down to the river, tearing off the tops of the houses, and sweeping the lower doors and windows from their fastenings. Schureman and Liberty streets from top to bottom, may be said to be a complete mass of ruins—as is likewise part of Burnet street.—

The Methodist Church, a brick edifice, is damaged beyond repair, having been unroofed and the eastern and southern walls blown down; and the rear wall of the Catholic Church, also of brick, is drove into the body of the building.

[Here are given the names of 53 persons in addition to those enumerated above, whose estates were demolished or very much injured. They lived in ten different streets.]  
From the above details we feel safe in stating, that the number of buildings destroyed and injured cannot fall short of one hundred and fifty, and that the loss of property may be estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Among the extraordinary occurrences which took place on this melancholy occasion, the fate of the son of Wm. G. Dunham (a small lad) was the most singular. He was taken off the piazza of the house, corner of New and George streets, carried in the air a distance of 300 yds., and landed on the wharf at Burnet street, having only sustained a slight injury in one of his arms. On being questioned as to his feelings, he stated that he recollected that the sensation produced by being carried up in the whirlpool was like that of being pulled in contrary directions.

A bedstead was taken from the third story of a house in Schureman street, carried a distance of 200 yds., and landed in Burnet street, without having sustained the slightest injury.

Having gone through with the details of this melancholy affair, we now present our readers with the remarks of a friend who was an eye witness of the whole scene, and which will enable them to form a correct idea of this awful sublime spectacle. He says,—the first intimation I had of the tornado's approach, was the wind blowing in from both sides of the house in which I was sitting. Immediately the cry of fire was raised—I ran to the corner of the street and perceived in a westerly direction at about half a mile's distance a black column moving onward, not very rapidly, which had something of the appearance of a smothered fire, and was mistaken for it. I saw what it was, and ran into the house and closed the windows before it reached us.—The whole atmosphere was filled with fragments of timber, &c.—in a moment the house opposite was unroofed, as if it had been covered with paper. The house in which I was, being at the edge of the current, escaped unroofed, save that a rafter from the roof of a house about half a mile distant, thirty feet long, struck the edge of the window tearing away the brick work and demolishing the sash, and passed into the wall of the room.—The track of the tornado was from northwest to southeast, and from a minute investigation of its effects, does not appear to have been of the nature of a world ordinarily so called.

The violence appears to have been caused not from a whirling motion, but from two currents rushing towards each other—at the same time having an onward motion. In the centre of the tract the force appears to have been upwards with something of a whirling movement. The facts which substantiate this opinion are these. In the town wherever a building has been moved, if it was at the edge of the current, its direction was inward; if at the centre onwards. But these effects are more strongly marked in the woods, where the direction of almost every tree accords with this statement—at the extreme edge the trees are nearly at right angles with the course sloping more as you proceed towards the centre where there is some confusion, but the direction is almost invariably with the current.

As some persons may be disposed to doubt the account respecting the lad Dunham, we will merely state that during a whirlwind which occurred in Burgundy in 1755, the particulars of which are given by Abbe Rich'ard, it is stated that "two men were entangled in the whirlwind and carried to a distance without experiencing any injury; a young shepherd was lifted high in the air, and thrown upon the banks of the river, yet his fall was not violent, the whirlwind having placed him on the verge where it ceased to act." The case of the shepherd is precisely similar to that of young Dunham, and in fact the whole account of the above mentioned tornado which took place in the town of Mirabeau bears a surprising similarity to the one we have just related.

**FOR THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.**  
**A GLASS OF WATER.**  
"It is the fittest drink for all ages and temperaments; and, of all the productions of nature or art comes nearest to that universal remedy so much sought after by mankind, and never hitherto discovered."—Hoffman.

The cooling steam the fountain drips,  
To thirsting man is more divine;  
Then all the draughts that moisten the lips,  
And make the roasting fancy shine.  
The wave that sweeps the mountain's side,  
And floods the ground with chrysal veins,  
Will bear the soul through flights astray,  
Nor rob the ethereal fire its gain.

The sweetest boon that earth can bring,  
To cheer the flagging frames decay,  
And lift the thoughts on buoyant wing,  
Is that which glides where'er we stray!  
Its limpid waves would cherish life,  
With every bliss its charms combine;  
Were nature's streams no longer rife,  
With pearly milk or rosy wine.

For ever borne in chainless flow,  
The ambrosial nectar of the skies,  
It gleams in heaven's celestial bow,  
A blazing band of dazzling dyes,  
And well's from off returning showers,  
Its limpid current rolls around,  
The dewy drinks of countless flowers,  
Whose beauty blooms along the ground.

Old time may hold his glass of sand,  
And keep his lips forever dry,  
But bleed a by this from health's warm hand,  
Unfurl'd his dusky pinions fly.  
In wave distilled from earth and air,  
The life of life may freely drain,  
'Twill raise the pangs its sons may share,  
That rack or live the fever'd brain.

The goblet's draught at last may cloy,  
That mallow's hearts, and gladden'd eyes,  
But this bright glass shall ne'er alloy,  
'Till nature's healthful influence dies.  
'Tis free the languid limbs to brace,  
And swell the bliss of every land,  
To lend to life a lengthen'd race,  
The pledge of health from nature's hand.

The still may steep its liquid fire,  
To rival war, and strengthen crime;  
But when its conquer'd flames expire,  
To this the world shall bow sublime.  
The sun shall bend his arch on high,  
To mirror forth the smiles of love,  
And glory beam from triumph's eye,  
As earth expands her dews above.

**AN ENGLISHMAN'S VALUATION OF HIS LIFE.**  
At the time when party-spirit and active hostilities were raging in Belgium at the close of the fifteenth [sixteenth] century, certain soldiers of the Spanish army happened to be taken prisoners by the Dutch; and by way of martial retaliation for a similar act of cruelty practised upon some Dutch prisoners by the Spaniards, all of them were ordered to be hanged. Humanity, however, suggested that it was unnecessary to put the whole party to death; and of the twenty-four who were taken on, eight only were destined for the halter.—For the purpose of ascertaining who were to be the sufferers, twenty-four lots were made, eight of which had the figure of a gibbet described upon them, and the remaining sixteen were in blank. The whole twenty-four lots being then shaken together and cast promiscuously into a helmet, each prisoner was desired to draw out one. Those who drew a blank lot were immediately discharged, but those who drew the fatal symbol, were hanged on the spot. The conduct of those who were compelled to set their lives upon so desperate a cast, varied according to the nerve and temperament of each; but terror and lamentation prevailed. The most conspicuous object was a Spaniard who could scarcely be urged to the helmet, and whose tears and exclamations excited both ridicule and

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available

compassion. Among the captives was an Englishman, who seemed wholly unmoved at his danger, and quietly looked on until his turn arrived—and, when called upon by the Dutch officer, walked up to the helmet with the utmost unconcern, and without faltering or changing a feature, drew forth his lot, which was a blank. Thus favoured by fortune and himself free from danger, he told the trembling Spaniard, who still held his hand in the helmet dreading to draw forth his fate, that for ten crowns of gold, he was ready to draw his lot for him and stand to the consequence.

This story is taken from a description of England in the reign of James I, contained in a satirical Latin work written by a Scotchman named John Barclay, under the assumed denomination of Euphorio Lusinus.

RAILWAY TO QUEBEC.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the citizens of Kennebec County was held at the Court House in Augusta, on Saturday the 4th day of July, to consider the expediency of sending one or more gentlemen to assist Col. Long, the U.S. Engineer, in the survey he is about commencing of a route for a railway from the Atlantic waters in the State of Maine in the direction of the city of Quebec, by giving him such information of the face of the country as may be in their possession.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Rufus Williams at Augusta, and on his motion Ben. Brown, Esq. of Vassalboro', was called to the Chair. Luther Severance was chosen Secretary.

Mr. R. Williams stated the object of the meeting, and after some remarks by him, and by Messrs. Brown, Abbot of Vassalboro', and others, it was, on motion of Daniel Williams, Esq. voted that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon Col. Long and give him such information as he may desire to enable him to discover the best route to Quebec.

On motion of D. Williams, Esq. a committee was appointed to correspond with citizens of other portions of the State in relation to the subject, consisting of Messrs. Daniel Williams of Augusta, Ben. Brown of Vassalboro', Rufus Williams, Luther Severance & J. W. Bradley of Augusta.

On motion of Edmund T. Bridge, Esq. a committee consisting of Messrs. J. W. Bradley, L. Severance, and J. H. Hartwell, was appointed to prepare resolutions. The committee reported the following which were adopted.

Resolved, That we are gratified to perceive the interest that is manifested and the movements that are in progress to open a communication by Railway between Quebec and the Atlantic Ocean, through the State of Maine, and that such communication would be mutually beneficial to ourselves and the inhabitants of the Canada.

Resolved, That we regard the Valley of the Kennebec as affording the most obvious and natural channel for such communication, and it occupies a central position from which other routes might proceed, and pass by a direct course through one of the most fertile and populous portions of our State.

Resolved, That the selection of the best possible route for such Railway, being an object of the first importance, we ask only that a careful examination should be made of the different routes proposed, in order to ensure such selection.

Resolved, That we would respectfully recommend to the inhabitants on this central route to take such measures, at such early day, as may be necessary in order to afford the facilities and give the information that may be desired by the Engineer, when he shall pass through in making his survey.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of the inhabitants of other portions of the State, who are interested with us in obtaining a communication with Quebec and the Canada, that shall be central that its advantages may be widely circulated.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be certified and published.

BENJ. BROWN, Chairman. LUTHER SEVERANCE, Secy.

which they received for answer that if the Indian Stream was a part of the United States, it was so as constituting a part of New Hampshire. The Council then wrote to the Canadian Government, claiming protection against New Hampshire—which occasioned a brief but amicable correspondence between the Governor of Canada and Mr. Forsyth. The committee are of opinion that the Territory in question, of right and under the Treaty with Great Britain, belongs to this State—that the claimants under the deed of King Philip, have no claim either to jurisdiction or soil in law or equity—and that the public lands in that Territory are worth one dollar per acre—the committee reported resolutions which passed, asserting the claim of the State to the soil and jurisdiction of the Indian Stream Territory, authorizing the exercise of jurisdiction until the controversy with Great Britain as to boundaries shall be settled.

Vast quantities of Timber Land, forming impenetrable forests, are found on the Wisconsin river, west of Green Bay, to which the Indian title is extinguished. Fine lumber will soon come floating down from 6 to 700 miles above St. Louis in exhaustless quantities. What will become of Maine, then? She had better make hay while the sun shines, and take advantage of the excitement occasioned by the throngs of speculators at Bangor.—Thomastown Chron.

GRANITE.—Quarries of excellent blue granite have been discovered in the vicinity of Frenchman's Bay, some of which have been sold in N. York at an enormous price, and one quarry in Eden has been sold in Bangor for \$13,000 cash down.—other quarries have been bonded for 60 and 90 days at a high rate. The quarries in Eden can supply the cities with this splendid material for building in any quantity.

From the St. John Courier.

LIGHT-HOUSES.—On Saturday, the Chairman and Members of the Committee of the House of Commons on Light houses, inspected, at the Trinity-house the results of the experiments made by Dr. Gurney, at their request, since last Session, for producing artificial light for beacons. It appeared that this gentleman had not only improved the practical difficulties hitherto connected with the oxy-hydrogen lime lights discovered by him, in 1816, and reported by the light-house committee in 1823, but has discovered another light of considerable beauty, simplicity, and intensity, of 140 times greater power than the present standard lights, which, in compliment to the discoverer, has been termed the Bada light, from his place of residence. The more intense light, however, it appeared, was obtained from egg shells; for this was found on measurement, to be 293 times greater than the argand burner now employed. The radiated light from it was made to light a candle and ignite paper at the distance of forty-five feet. Mr. Gurney stated his belief that it would be possible to make this light, by certain management, point out the precise situation of a coal-beacon to a ship three or four miles at sea, under circumstances of a fog so dense, that no other light—not even that of the sun—could penetrate it to any distance.

[We sincerely trust that Mr. Gurney will be successful in perfecting his discoveries, and putting them into practical operation: the radiated light would be of infinite service in the Bay of Fandy, where dense fogs are so prevalent; and we hope our Commissioners of Light Houses, who are ever ready to adopt improvements that are likely to tend to the greater safety of the navigation, will not lose sight of the subject.]

Dark rumours are afloat of late, in and about Head Quarters, relative to strange doings connected with the Crown Land Department. Our Fredericton correspondent assures us, that much excitement prevails in the 'sequestered village,' in consequence of various singular matters which have of late transpired; and especially from the fact of the spirited perseverance of one individual, in continually petitioning for redress of strongly alleged grievances, having induced His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to look personally and searchingly into the matter, which, we are told is of a very extraordinary nature. A public meeting will be held at Fredericton on Monday next, to take divers subjects into consideration; and we are led to believe that, among others the mysterious circumstances above alluded to will be unsparingly commented upon. Our informant, indeed, states, that some extraordinary disclosures and results are expected, and that, unless successful machination conceal the truth, our provincial world may ere long be astonished by wondrous occurrences affecting a certain overgrown and unpopular official establishment. We sincerely trust that, whatever the facts may be, truth may be elicited and made public, and uprightly firmly established in all our public institutions. We shall look with interest for further communications from Head Quarters, on this subject.

QUARANTINE.—We understand that a regulation of the Board of Health, which required all vessels arriving from Ireland, with or without passengers, to remain at the Quarantine Station forty-eight hours for observation, while vessels from England and Scotland were permitted to come at once into the harbour, after examination, was, on motion of Mr. Alderman PORTER, at a Meeting of the Board, on Monday last, unanimously rescinded.

TIMBER DUTIES.—On the motion of Mr. P. Thompson, in the House of Commons on Monday night, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the duties on timber, consisting of the following members:—C. P. Thompson, Sir R. Peel, T. S. Rice, H. Labouchere, Sir J. Graham, G. R. Robinson,

W. Hutt, Viscount Lowther, W. Ewart, G. Grote, W. Thomson, E. Strutt, J. C. Herries, J. A. Roebuck, G. F. Young, J. Oswald, Sir R. Vyvyan, H. Warburton, A. Chapman, W. Ord, A. Bannerman, B. Hawes, J. A. S. Mackenzie, J. W. Hawkins, W. B. Earing, P. M. Stewart, D. Callaghan, C. A. Tulk, C. A. Walker, W. S. O'Brien, R. V. Smith and R. Ingham.

In the House of Commons, Lord Morpeth stated that on Monday the 15th June, he would introduce a measure relative to tithes in Ireland. Lord John Russell announced his Corporation measure for Friday.

Mr. Cayley moved "for a select committee (based on the Parliamentary declaration of agricultural distress) to inquire if there be not effective means within the reach of Parliament to afford substantial relief to the Agriculture of the United Kingdom, and especially to recommend to the attention of such committee the subject of a silver or conjoined standard of silver and gold." After a lengthened discussion, in which Mr. P. Thompson and Sir Robert Peel took the same side, and Mr. O'Connell the opposite, the motion was negatived by a majority of 90.

Mr. Grote, on Tuesday, moved "That it is expedient that the votes at elections for members to serve in Parliament, shall henceforward be taken in the way of secret ballot," which was seconded by Sir W. Molesworth, who said he neither cared whether the ballot gave aristocratic influence or democratic influence: all he wanted was freedom of election. A calm debate followed, but the motion being opposed by Ministers and Lord Stanley and Sir R. Peel, on a division there appeared—for the ballot 114; against it, 317; majority, 137.

In the House of Lords, in answer to Questions by the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Melbourne, said no instruction had been given to the British cruisers on the coast of Spain to assist the Government of the Queen; and with respect to the fire arms and ammunition which had been sent to Spain, he had not received any information on the subject. He should, however, make an inquiry, and let the House know the result to-morrow.—June 2.

Communication.

FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR, In pursuance of my intimation in your last paper, I shall now advert to that important institution, the Agricultural Society of Charlotte County, which was formed here in January, 1830, and has been steadily maintained during the last fifteen years, notwithstanding the prevailing rage for lumber pursuits. This association owes its origin to the extraordinary impulse given to agriculture, by the admirable letters of Agriculture, of Nova Scotia. These letters, or essays, from the vigour of their style, and the ability with which the writer treated on the theory and practice of this science, in all its details, aroused the dormant energies of the people of that Province, and extended their influence here also.

Other societies have been formed, with similar views, in the different Counties; but such is the general sapience with regard to the most momentous interests of the Country, that they have been suffered to dwindle away, and scarce any thing remains of them but the name.

If I were to enter minutely into the causes of the failure of these societies, it would lead me far beyond the limits of the present article. But I may be allowed to remark, that one main cause of that failure, has been the appointment of Officers, who were selected not for their fitness to perform the requisite duties, but from their rank and influence. It has been fortunate for the Charlotte County Society, that its conductors, although not all practical men, have had the good sense and patriotism, to ally themselves with those who were so. And the admirable system they adopted, of forming subsidiary Parochial Societies, of rural Agriculturists, has conducted in the happiest manner, to produce the results which now attend its operation.

From all the enquiries that have been made, I am induced to consider that in ordinary seasons, the average crops are as follow:—of Barley, thirty to thirty-five bushels, of Oats, about forty, Potatoes, two hundred and seventy to two hundred and eighty bushels per acre. Maize and Wheat are somewhat precarious; it is true; but there are numbers of Farmers who raise sufficient of the latter, to supply their own family wants. And it is to be hoped, that the time is not far distant, when by particular attention to the improved modes of husbandry, the increased use of lime and other manures, every farmer will raise his own bread. For the furtherance of this desirable end, premiums are offered by the society.

For the largest quantity of wheat, of the best quality, not less than 25 bushels per acre, £2; and for the second best, £1.

For the largest quantity of Barley, not less than 40 bushels per acre, £1 10 s; and for the second best, £1.

For the largest quantity of Oats, not less than 20 bushels per acre, and weighing at least 40 lbs per bushel, £1 10 s; and for the second best, £1.

We believe that the following Extra has been generally circulated in this County.

STANDARD OFFICE, ST. ANDREWS, Saturday the 14th July 1835.

We think it a duty we owe the Public to announce that His Excellency SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL has been pleased to express the SALE of all LARGE TRACTS OF CROWN LANDS. We hope this step will tend to allay the pernicious excitement, which is now disturbing the industrious habits of our fellow subjects.

The St. Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for location and date: Via N York, July 9; Via St. John, July 15; Havre, May 28; Halifax, July 8; London, May 30; London, June 4; Liverpool, May 31; Liverpool, May 27; N. Orleans, June 20; Quebec, June 24.

To this Port direct—Liverpool May 22.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President. Director next week, J. Parkinson Esq. DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must be over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE and WORK HOUSE. Commissioners next week—T. Sims.

THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

It will hardly be expected that we should produce, in the columns of our limited print, a systematical essay on any subject that requires full and lengthened discussion; since the unavoidable interruptions from week to week are unfavorable to the connexion which should be observed in methodical writing; but there are topics of paramount importance which admit of occasional breaks without being marred, and we consider the one on which we now enter, as belonging to that class. With this apology for the want of any peculiar arrangement of facts, we proceed with our task.

The unhappy predicament which this Province has been drawn into, is decidedly the result of that malign influence which has deteriorated her vital interests for some years past. However people may differ as to the origin and exertion of this influence, its pernicious effects are widely felt and lamented. If the secret history of colonial management during the eventful period which has elapsed since His Majesty's Council were deprived of the guardianship and apportionment of the Crown Lands under the Royal Instructions, to the present day, when an individual may sell a hundred thousand acres to any other individual—if such a history were developed, it would enable us to arrive at truths which are now withheld in well sustained concealment.

Under the Presidency of the late highly-respected Judge Bliss, the country was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of public affairs. When Sir Howard Douglas assumed the Government and announced to the Legislature "that a late appointment to a high official situation would enable him to lay open to the axe and the plough, large tracts of valuable land, which were then locked up in reserved superannuation," His Excellency little dreamed of the perplexities to which that power would give rise, or of the difficulties he would have to encounter in controlling it. When the subsequent operation of this power amounted even to an interference with the exercise of the vice-regal prerogatives, it was not to be supposed that the powerful mind of Sir Howard would mealy yield to a state of things at variance with efficient government, subversive of political order, and anomalous to the British constitution; but the only immediate corrective he could effect was the separation of the office of Surveyor General from that of Commissioner of Crown Lands. Perhaps it is not generally known that the latter office superseded that of Surveyor General of Woods, which was long held by Sir John Wentworth, and yielded little or no emolument. Mr. Baillie first came to this country as Surveyor General with a salary of £250 sterling, and the fees arising from petitions and grants. He was but a short time in the Province when he obtained the additional appointment of Commissioner of Crown Lands, with an annual salary of £900 sterling. The duties of these offices were found incompatible, and when Mr. Baillie got his choice of retaining either, he wisely made the best selection. Capt. Hurd's retention of the place of Surveyor General, to which he was appointed, was of short duration, and both situations were again filled by their for-

mer occupant. These changes were attended by those vacillating systems for the disposal of the Crown Lands and Forests, which followed in succession like the waves on the sea shore, each engulfing its precursor, and like it, after due turmoil and noise, ending in froth.

The consequences of these untoward circumstances were—immense inconvenience to Mill Owners, obstruction to Timber Merchants and Lumberers, distrust and uncertainty in those who wished to acquire farming lands, and consequently the deterioration of settlement. A plain person might be simple enough to suppose it an easy matter to draw out the resources of the Province in a kindly spirit, to husband them with economy for the benefit of the people at large, to encourage the settler by a humane consideration of the privations he must endure, a benevolent disposition to alleviate them, and an ardent desire for his success; but alas! how little he must know of the difficulties which mystification produces—of the temper which the inflation of office begets—of the profession which cupidity, for sordid purposes, creates—of the contempt which unexpected elevation speedily acquires for the humble and indigent—and of the prudent philosophy which teaches selfishness to seize on all within its grasp!

Yet these, he must learn, have been the basis of this Province for years back, and it is only very lately that they received any salutary check. In whatever estimation some of the earlier measures of Sir Archibald Campbell may have been held, we are happy to record that on many late occasions he has acted with a promptitude, energy, and solicitude for the general weal that must make a deep impression on the country; and we can witness an unequivocal expression of satisfaction by the people of this County, from recent convictions that His Excellency is engaged in the prosecution of such vigorous means as will correct the long existing mismanagement of the public lands, and remedy that reckless disregard for the permanent prosperity of the Province, which is strongly evinced by the encouragement which is given to the present delusive value attached to the timbered tracts of the Crown.

We beg to direct the attention of our Readers to a republication in our paper today, which formed an editorial article in the Standard of the 21st Sept. 1833. The concluding opinion hazarded in that article has been verified to the letter; and what is the consequence? British subjects who boast of their loyalty, and of their repugnance to everything savouring of the United States, are flying in all directions to get hold of pine groves, mill sites, spruce lands and granite quarries, in order to make their spec out of some monied American. We regret to see the length to which this mania has already extended. When it is reputed that one person has made his 30,000 dollars, another his 20,000, and another his 10,000, by merely getting a tallismanic ticket at the Crown Land office, thereby being enabled to convey his purchase to the Americans, and actually paying the purchase money to the Crown from American advances in hard dollars—when such is the report, it withers the hopes of persevering industry, and makes the affairs of life more like lottery and blind chance, than a system conducting, by social compact, to the diffusion of competence and peace. We shall say nothing at present on the monstrous inquiry of whoever have the care of the King's lands, shutting their eyes to the fact, that most of those who have purchased large tracts (who are not concerned in mills, and even some of them) are mere middle-men between the Crown and the Alien; and that tracts may thus be now conveyed indefinitely, while at the same time a poor Lumberer must swear he is a British subject and not concerned with any alien whomsoever in cutting the timber licenced to him. Nor will we now enter on an inquiry why the principle which ten years ago restricted a married British Subject to 200 acres of land, and a bachelor to 100, should have been entirely abandoned, so that any quantity of land is as accessible to a monied Yankee as to a meritorious Colonist.

We must break off here, but intend to follow up the subject in the same desultory manner while any thing remains to be complained of.

SEVEROLA.—We have learned, although not through the gentleman who wears the gygæan ring, that Mr. Baillie has descended to the shift, of trying to persuade His Excellency the

Lieut. Governor, that Mr. S. the Milltown Reserve was that this was the cause of delay. Unluckily for Mr. Smith his proof positive under his own initials; besides a few weeks ago that Mr. S. Mr. Allan with the course from his original field book might be prepared. What Smith's return? Let it speak

We have much satisfaction that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the best motive cheque on the Bank, for the Milltown Reserve purchase has been pleased to appoint Mr. Esq. and others to super-

We learn, from our Correspondent, that a thorough examination has been instituted into the Crown Land Office, in the house of GILMORE, RANKIN, machi, and that of JAGER; understand that Mr. K. K. cited investigation, but per His Excellency saw fit to lay cations before His Privy Council elicited most extraordinary may be recollected that this the favorite who had 1300 Reserve, which the Deleget

On the 2d inst. the Rev. James Mitchell, of St. Stephen's, the same place.

At St. John on the 10th inst. by Rector, Peter Duff, Esq. Mrs. Jane, eldest daughter of Deputy Survey General Master, all of this At Fredericton, on the 1st inst. Wood, Mr. John Garley, of M to Miss Mary Sanderson, of the

Shipping for PORT OF SAINT A

ARRIVED. July 10, Ship May Flower, Gill dries, Master. " " Janus, Solley, W J. Allanshaw & Co. " " Union, Caborn, E Boyd. 13, Sch. Lady, Kennedy, Sandries.

CLEARED.

July 10, Brig Frederick, Ch Hill. " " Heister, Marshal. " " Ship Isabella, Wood, L Deal. 11, Brig Portcerry, Pollock and deals. 13, Bte. Charlotte, Bache, Deal. 14, Brig Elizabeth Caroline, Jumber. " " Jordeson, Jordeson, Deal.

ST. JOHN'S. Arrived—July 4, brig Sea Hawk's 6, Britannia, Pyno, Slige Donagel; schr. Primrose, Ingal Carriage, Bryson, Philadelphia New York.

Two of the unfortunate men lately saved from the brig Jessing eleven days at sea in an open boat, in the Atlantic Ocean, in a situation beyond description, it is stated, has nearly lost both his emigrant, Samuel A. Arnie two children perished from cold, he is also in a most deplorable state out of 21 only 10 survive nourishment during that time 25 lbs. soaked biscuit, which they daily among each other. Unfo last night their lives had drank raw water.

The Ythan, Davidson, arrived brought up the master, mate, a crew, (seven in number) saved

CART

MR. LOCKY

SON of the late Surveyor General, having been long Crown Land Office, and that Department, and visit his way to Boston, has been of the most respectable place and his way to execute MAPS of the Province, and as he would much prefer the British Government employ under that of any services in the line of his command, he may be pleased to lot commands.

St. Andrews, July

JOURNEYMEN WANTED.

Eight or Tailors, to whom be given, on immediate at July 15, 1835. J.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Duties of Mrs Barco Education of Young Ladies, Murray the 15th inst. Call on application at Mrs B Street, St. Andrews. July 13, 1835.

NOTICE

ALL Persons having against the Estate of W. J. Will of the Parish of Campo Bel requested to present the same in three months, and all claims, are requested to present to the same.

Grand Jurors, June 6, 11

EDUCATION

The Misses WATT mate to the Inhabitants and its vicinity, that at SCHOOL, for the instruction in the usual English Education; and also in Needlework.

se changes were attending systems for the disposal of the timber...

Lieut. Governor, that Mr. Smith's return of the Milltown Reserve was incorrect...

We have much satisfaction in announcing that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor...

We learn, from our Correspondent at Fredericton, that a thorough examination has been instituted into the transactions of the Crown Land Office...

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Richard Sheppard, James Mitchell, of St. Stephen to Eliza Maud...

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NEW & FASHIONABLE CLOTHS &c.

Just recd. per Henrietta from Liverpool. 4 TRUNKS containing, as follows: GENTLEMEN'S sup. fine Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, dahlia & bottle Green Dress Coats...

NEW GOODS. WILLIAM McLEAN.

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

COOKING STOVES, FRANKLINS, &c.

Just received from the New Brunswick Foundry, an assortment of Cooking Stoves, Franklins, &c.

TEA, FLOUR, PORK, BEEF, &c.

Hourly expected from Halifax, and for sale by the Subscriber at prices lower than any in the Market...

GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM.

A Large and Splendid Engraving of a Celebrated Race Course, OCCUPYING a considerable portion of an entire page...

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA.

Published in volumes every six weeks, and contains the plays which appear in the V. de Mecum...

ON CONSIGNMENT—By the late Arrivals

and for sale on moderate terms. 6 Hds. best old Cogniac BRANDY, 4 do Pale HOLLANDAIS, 10 qr. casks prime old Port WINES, 6 do do Madeira WINES, 2 Hds. Catalonia, 14 Casks Halifax PORTER.

BY AUTHORITY.

An Act of Assembly having been passed for the commutation of the QUAR RENTS, with a clause suspending its operation until His Majesty's pleasure be known...

LAND SPECULATORS, MILLMEN, AND LUMBERMEN.

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

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

The following description of the FALLS, near the mouth of the river AROOSTOOK, is intended only for Persons concerned in the Lumber Trade, and that branch of it relating to Saw Mills...

The Boundary Line, as extended by Commissioners in 1819, separating New Brunswick from the State of Maine, crosses the Aroostook about half a mile above the head of the Falls...

The banks of this river above the Falls are generally low, but there is no appearance of the spring freshet rising over them or higher than five or six feet; or overflowing any intervals within many miles of the Falls...

The HULL SPEARS &c. of a new VESSEL, of 130 Tons burthen, well calculated for the West India Trade. Terms of sale liberal. For further particulars, apply to, PARKINSON & ROBERTS, St. Andrews, May 24, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late ELISHA ANDREWS Esq. late High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, are requested to render the same to the Subscribers...

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid to purchase or negotiate a note of hand given by me in favour of ROBERT GOUDY of the parish of St. Andrews, for £18 Cy. payable on the 1st May 1835...

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has commenced the Business of AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, in SAINT GEORGE, COUNTY CHARLOTTE.

CAUTION.

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

EDWARD STENTIFORD,

Begs most respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he carries on the WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the Old Goal, St. Andrews.

WHEELWRIGHT BUSINESS.

He has on Hand, Carts, Wheels, Wheel-barrows, Waggons, &c. All kinds of Paints, Oil, Glass, Turpentine, Putty, &c.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber has removed his Office to a room in the new Jail on the lower floor joining the Jailors apartments, where he will be found from 9 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. unless on duty in other parts of the County...

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Schooner Victory, 16 Tons burthen, well found with sails, anchors, cables, &c. and can be made ready for sea at a small expense.

TOBACCO.

Just received per "Edward Preble" from New York. 5 KEGS first quality TOBACCO, 16 hands to the lb. ALSO, Bbls. and half bbls. New York superfine FLOUR Do. RYE Do. 12th June, 1835. J. W. STREET.

W. H. KNOWLES.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a STORE at No. 10 MARKET WHARF, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Gilliland, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS...

ON CONSIGNMENT.

80 M. Norfolk Red Oak Hogshead Staves suitable for the Kingston Market. ALSO ON HAND, Hds. SUGAR, Barrels MOLASSES, by J. WILSON. June 26, 1835.

FARM LOT FOR SALE.

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

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LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews, N. B., 5th June 1835.

- A Ashburner, Edward; Anderson, Maxwell; Archer, Wm. G.; Alexander, Eliza; Ahern, John; Anderson, Patrick; Borge, James; Boyd, Miss Catherine; Burgess, John (34th Reg); Barker, Capt. James; Byrne, Philip; Black, William; Byrne, William; Bradley, Charles; Burnham, John W. 2; Chaffey Messrs. James; Curry, Cadwalader 4; Card, Capt. George 2; Calkin, M.; Crosby, Stephen; Coffin, James; Curry, Miss Eliza; Calder, Walter Jun.; Conlon, Lock; Collins, James; Clarke, John; Joseph Brown; Conoly, Edward; Cullenan, John; Cunningham, James; Coningham, Henry; Doge, Nathaniel; Donovan, Michael; Duffie, Robert; Deane, Thomas; Edwards, James; Finn, John; Flegg, Capt. Arthur 2; Foley, William; Ferris, Joseph; Fitzmaurice, Edward 2; Gibson, Thomas; Gilbert, William; Gibbs, J. C. 2; Gordon, Robert; Galloghly, James; Gilley, George; Gentry, Samuel; Gregg, Ann; Goodwin, John; Hastings, Mary; Halsey, James; Herbers, W.; Hill, James; Hewitt, Adam; Hanson, Mrs. Sarah; Hewitt, Robert; Ingram, Mr.; Joubt Chavaler H.; Jones, Mrs. Charlotte; Johnson, Capt. N.; Johnston, James P.; Kenney, Joseph; Kehoe, James; Kiely, Henry; Little, William; Loughlin, John; Long, Thomas; Linton, Mrs. Mary; Linton, John; Loughlin, Patrick; Mallina, John 2; M'Grath, Hugh; M'Donald, William; M'Ginon, Patrick; Mahoney, Cornelius; M'ANONY, Patt; M'Gin, John; M'Laughlin, Archibald; M'Laughlin, Elizabeth; Morris, Mrs. William; M'Laughlin, Douglas; Moses, Captain; Moses, Mrs.; Mackinley, Eleanor; M'Grath, Thomas; Morrison, D. D.; M'Farland, Duncan; M'Geehan, Patrick; Meadus, James; M'Geehan, John; O'Brien, William; Pallord, John; Parker, John; President of the Chamber of Commerce; Polley, David; Potter, Anthony; Quohane, Dennis; Robinson, Mr.; Roberts, Timothy; Rielly, Catherine; Ritchie Messrs. J. & J.; Roe, Henry; Short, John 2; Stevenson, Alex.; Stude, P. Esq.; Shearer, William; Simpson, Henry; Sharp, William; Smith, Benjamin; Sanders, P. E.; Smith, Mrs. Sarah; Terrey, John 2; Townsend, John; Wilson, William; Witty, Mr.; Young, George; "Persons calling for the above will please say advertised"; Geo. FRID. CAMPBELL, Post Master.

NOTICE.

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

CAV. H. JOUETT, Executor. June 10, 1835. 35m

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KER, Agent. St. Andrews, June 12, 1835.

NEW, CHEAP, AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

The Subscriber having received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE and GROCERIES, well assorted and purchased with Cash—offers them to the Public, at the lowest prices. Those inclined to purchase, will please call and judge for themselves; as Bargains will be given, until the 1st day of September next, when the remainder will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION. Those indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts, on or before the 1st of August next; as all Debts due after that date, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

MORE NEW GOODS.

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

FOR SALE.

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

JOHN WILSON, St. Andrews, 5th April 1835.

