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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 5h 56 58 p.m. Last Qr. 19th 5h 55m a.m.
Full - 12th 10h 20 a.m. New - 27th 5h 48m a.m.
Mean Equation—Watch slow - - 3 m 30s

Poetry.

BY MRS. MOODIE, OF LOWER CANADA.

Son of the Isles talk not to me,
Of the old world's pride and luxury.
Why did you cross the western deep—
Thus, like a lone, lone maid to weep
O'er comfort lost and pleasure fled—
Mid forests rude to earn your bread?

Did you expect that art should vie
With nature, here, to please the eye—
That stately tall, and fancy cot,
Would grace each wild concession lot—
That, independent of your health,
Men would admire your claims to birth?

Believe me, youth, the truly great
Stoop not to mourn a fallen state;
They make their wants and wishes less,
And rise superior to distress—
The globe they break, the skies they bind,
But elevate a noble mind.

No tyrant custom binds the soul
That once has spurn'd its base control;
Necessity, that makes the slave
Has taught the free a course more brave—
With bold determin'd heart, to dare
The ill that all are born to share.

Contented in my rugged cot,
Your lordly towers I envy not;
Amid these forests dark and wild
Dwells honest labour's hardy child—
His independent lot I share,
And breathe a purer, freer air.

Then smile not at my homely cheer,
This wealth the world can give, is here;
Beneath my axe the forest yields
Its tangled mass, its fertile fields;
Indulgent Heaven has blessed the soil,
And plenty crowns the woodman's toil.

No more by wealthy upstarts spurn'd,
The bread is sweet in freedom earned—
This goodly breadth of well-till'd land,
Thus purchas'd by mine own right hand,
With conscience clear, I can bequeath
My children, when I sleep in death.

ORIGIN OF A PEN.

By the Hon. William R. Spencer.

Love begg'd and pray'd I'd Time to stay,
Whil' he and Psyche toy'd together;
Love held his wings, Time tore away,
But in the scuffle, dropped a feather!

Love seiz'd the prize, and with his dart,
Adroitly mov'd to trim and shape it—
O Psyche! tho' 'tis pain to part,
This charm shall make us half except it!

'Time need not fear to fly too slow,'
When he this careful loss discovers;
'A pen's the only plume I know,'
That wings his pace for absent lovers!

Mont. Herald.

Canada.

GENERAL MURRAY, THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC.—General the Honourable James Murray, and son of Alexander, the fourth Lord Elibank, was one of the Brigadiers with Wolfe's army in America, and was well known at the taking of Quebec under that General, and at the defence of it by himself when nominated its Governor. He was afterwards appointed to the Government of Minorca, and in his defence of fort St. Philip in 1781-82 displayed, with his heroic garrison, as noble traits of fidelity and valour as, perhaps, was ever exhibited in the annals of warfare. The fort having for some time been actively besieged by the combined forces of France and Spain, under the Duke de Crillon, the most strenuous efforts were made to obtain possession of it; but so bravely was it defended at all points, that the assaults were repulsed in every encounter. The occupation of the Island, however, was of the utmost importance to the allies, so that after repeated failures with the ordinary means of war, the Commander-in-Chief took the opportunity of a communication relative to an exchange of prisoners, to offer the British Governor through the Aide-de-Camp, Captain (the late Sir George) Don, one million of money, together with a foreign passport, to surrender the place. Indignant at the proposition, the General immediately notified it in orders to his garrison, and sent the following noble letter to the Commander of the allies:—

"Sir, When one of your Kings proposed to your brave ancestor to assassinate the Duke of Guise, he made the answer which you should have made to the King of Spain when he employed you to assassinate the character of a man whose birth is not less illustrious than your own, or that of the Duke of Guise. Henceforth I can have nothing to do with you but in arms; and I will admit no intercourse between us which is not in the highest degree hostile.

JAMES MURRAY.

To which the Duke de Crillon wrote this reply:—

"A Mahon, ce 16 Octobre, 1781.
"Monseigneur, Votre lettre nous remet devant nous une note place. Elle me confirme dans l'estime que j'ai toujours eu pour vous.
"J'accepte, avec plaisir, votre dernière proposition. Je suis de votre Excellence le très humble et très obéissant serviteur.
"B. B. DUC DE CRILLON."

SAINT ANDREWS

ST. ANDREW, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2,

SAINT ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1835.

Number 31.

ROYAL MAIL.

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

St. Stephen, departs— Tuesd. 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 Augusta Age.

RAIL ROAD TO QUEBEC.

We have been furnished with copies of some correspondence in relation to the proposed Rail Road to Quebec, for publication. The several documents speak for themselves. The movement here has been met with commendable and unexpected promptness by the Governor in Chief of British America. His proposal to meet our Government half way in relation to a survey, made as it was, not only without solicitation, but even before he was officially advised of any movement on our part, evinces commendable liberality and zeal on the part of that officer, and promises well for a successful issue of the enterprise, as far as the Canada is concerned.

Castle of St. Louis.

Sir:—The report of a Select Committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine respecting a Rail Road to Quebec, has fallen under my notice through the means of the Public Press of this Province, and being of opinion that the accomplishment of that work holds out very important advantages to the interests of Lower Canada, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the journey of John Neilson Esq. through the state of Maine to put myself in communication with your Excellency, for Mr. Neilson is eminently qualified to furnish local information which may be relied on, in so far as this Province may be concerned in the undertaking.

If it should meet your Excellency's views, I will direct a scientific gentleman in the service of this government to meet any person to be appointed by your Excellency, with the view of deciding upon the most eligible line for the contemplated Rail Road. Should circumstances hereafter prevent the construction of it, the examination of the country by the two persons to be appointed by your Excellency and me will probably be attended with the advantage of suggesting improvements in the line of communication already existing, so that in any event their joint labours will not have been thrown away.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your Excellency's
most obedient humble servant,
AYLMER, Governor in Chief.

The Hon. J. NEILSON and MR. WALKER left Montreal for England on the 11th inst. and embarked from New York on the 16th. They are the leaders of the "Protonotary and Address" Association of Lower Canada—bodies of local subjects drawn together for common preservation against the machinations of the radical faction Mr. Walker who was tricked out of his election for 4th ward Montreal by Papineau, is an able, intelligent man, and this visit to England will certainly serve the cause of rational liberty.—Ed. Standard.

On Wednesday last, wheat was sown at the Cote St. Paul, by Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, and it is supposed that this is the earliest operation for the present season.—Mont. Gaz.
Radishes have been exposed for sale for some days in our markets, but of course, at high prices. Generally speaking, all the articles usually disposed of at the market, are dear at present, which is naturally to be charged to the existing bad roads and the consequent scantiness of supply.—Id.

Correspondence.

FOR THE ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.

Raspberry Patch, N. B. April 9, 1835.

MY LOVING COUSIN,

When I got your letter I was pretty considerable well pleased you may depend. So the President has made you go home, to uncle—now Moses, you mind what you're after—a fellow does not fall in with your lay every day; and if he lets a good chance slip through his fingers like a knotless thread, he may as well try to count them spriters of saw dust from the tail of a mill as expect it over again.

As to that air business about the flower, you need not mind it a mite; it's all a flourish and not a wheat core. I kind a guess it will never grow into any thing ripe for the good of them Provinces, and I can tell you right off, the reason why.

Well, cousin Moses, the people here are considerable clever neighbors; some of 'em considerable forehanded with thriving snarls of childling, and larus going ahead; but there is some kind a drag like—something that clogs them people's prosperity like meadow mud to a waggon wheels. Instead of the smart, sleek, right away, smashing life and active industry of our Union, this here country gets along like a lonely traveller in a cloudy night, afraid of every object he cannot readily define, and standing still and breathless until everything that makes a mite of noise, passes by. I have just wrote out their notions, you see, out of a book that I set them down in, just as the consent comes

up; and I conclude from considerable of thinking that the difference twixt the States and this here country is, that the strength of our Union is the independence of the People, but here the power of the rulers is the weakness of the People. For why? because I cannot make out to find that their interests are of the same nature: the people are screwed out of the last cent—not to form a common store for the good of the whole, but to puff up and pamper a parcel of drones that are turned out of the mother hive and sent to suck the honey of the colonies. Finally, Moses, you and I differ in our politics—you for the General—I for all our rights—but you would agree with me, if you knowed all about this here Province, that it would soon be a tawny fine country if it was kindly, and cordially and wisely conducted. But instead of that, you see, the government thinks the people is nothin'; and so they are all jammed and cringed up like a starved critter in a keen growster; they know as much about the real go ahead thing to carry a country on, as an esquimaux does about sweetzel. You might as well expect to dam the 'piskaway with a gad stick, or try to upset Cathawdin with a crow-bar, as think to make a country happy and contented by making and keeping the people poor. By this time, loving cousin, you are up to a little of my acquaintance with Provinces. Your advice to keep them in the dark as to the flower docties, you need not mind about; I war'n't down 'long Kennebec for this here folks to take a slim trick out of me. Finally it must be many a day before they can raise bread for themselves in the kind of way they are now chisselled. They cannot raise their own oxen and the laws makes them pay tax for bringing them from States, for fear farmers might get more than they could feed; so you may guess when they shall grow bread-stuffs with us—and then they have to down with their docties on flower—in case they should raise more childling than they could feed, too; but this tax does not answer, for the best crop on their farms is the youngsters.

Do you ever put on any of your influential frowns now, Mossy? I guess, when you are a reading this, your countenance is not all as smooth as the shlabster brow of that air stucco lady, goddess thingumie, that President sent down east with uncle to Downingville. Now in fairly to all men, I must say, a pretty considerable number are wide awake to the way they're used here; others sputter a slight taste; and some, thinking they have lots of independence, swear right out: but after all it is soon puffed off, like militia smoke on a muster day, and does much about the same good or harm; and finally leaves every thing as it was, as flat as a jona-cake. I am sometimes a most fairly squizzled to think what chances them Provinces have and make nothin of them—the lays and privileges, and ternal sight of everlasting timber shares, and master streams, and roaring falls, every where a most a noble chance for mills and towns of machinery; and coal and limestone and slate, and clay for pottery and bricks, and cedar for shingles, and hemlock for wharves and red pine, and thousands of spruce, and hardwood ridges the makings of noble farms, and wild meadows and intervals; and—oh I could go on for half an hour—well, what a country they might make of it! Who? Maybe I shall make the answer to this question the subject of a future letter.

Finally I guess I have now set your mind no small at rest, and you need be no great frightened at their newspaper stories as long there be a want of unanimity among this here people about the docties. At present Saint Andrews, the county town of this Province, a village down Scoudiac on the Bay—this here St. Andrews pays the piper the handsomest in docties, for most the whole other places get their articles across without giving any trouble to the gentlemen of Custom House, and as long as this lasts there will be little effort made for getting them docties tak-

en off, altho' that would restore their trade and render them prosperous and rich and happy: their vessels would also supplant ours in the natural course of trade, and the old circle of interchange between the Provinces and other Countries would be set in motion, and leave the deposits with them which we now enjoy. This is another touch from my jot book, and finally I must copy out another memorandum I made on seeing a whaler along side one of their wharves.

The United States possess a source of growing wealth in their whale fishery that excites the admiration of the world. Men of sound judgment and acute perceptions look to this trade as the greatest possible means of the augmentation of national riches. The forest must in time be exhausted; the timber share must be paid; the enormous expense of transportation must be met; the uncertainty of freshets may cause a total lack of profit, and at best the returns of this trade are distant and precarious; but the whaler once equipped and on her fishing grounds, fulfils the saying of our great Franklin that in every fish she raises from the deep she acquires a mass of silver.

Now loving cousin, let us stay as quiet as a dead squirrel on this here trade, and try to keep it to ourselves—not that we much fear the Provinces making every finger a fishing hook; but their mother country would soon tune up their harpoons, and then all we could expect of her would be that she would put some tax on the Provinces for our advantage and their destruction like "the Imperial duty on flour."

Do you remember, Moses, when my uncle Major Jack Downing, that splendid man your father; and your uncle deacon David Downing, my honored and lawful progenitor, with that solid and awful learned Attorney, Lawyer Abel Ketchum, used to smoke their pipes and sip their toddy together before them air Temperance Societies came about? How wise they did talk and what volumes of wisdom were uttered as free as the circling smoke! and do you mind how you add me and Asa were shooed into corner of room, sitting our lessons make be, but skitting and laughing when you kind of frowned us to listen to old Gentlemen. You were always for minding your betters, Moses, as uncle Major Jack does President and so sign you are now a Captain at Downingville and I am kind of wanderer. I often think on your happy days and all friends. Tell aunt Sarepta that the socks and saucages were seized on the Catsbridge which is considerable of a way from here; there is a plaguy sight of hungry look-out chaps there so tell her not to send any thing bulky. Let me know when you hear from the Major, and how he gets on in France. Mr. Luxury is well, but you mistake his sentiments. You have more friends in the Council than in the House. Best respects to all inquirers.

Ever your loving Cousin,
SOLOMON DOWNING.

The JAMAICA House of Assembly appear to entertain quite as high an opinion of their powers and privileges, as their brethren belonging to the same branch of the Legislature in this Province do. Towards the close of last year a clergyman named Annot, residing near MONTGOMERY BAY, in the course of a private conversation with a person whom he considered his friend, expressed an opinion upon the probability of the "apprentices working, or not, for hire." This was reported to a Committee of the House then sitting, and the Reverend Gentleman was cited to appear before it for the purpose of giving his own account of the matter. Although his residence was at a considerable distance from Kingston, he lost no time in repairing thither but great delay attended by heavy expense took place, previous to his being brought before the Committee; when, however, they declared their readiness to go on, Mr. Annot attended them, but preparatory to their entering upon his examination, the President proposed to administer an oath. This was refused on these grounds—1st The Committee was not a judicial authority, and had no right to propose an oath, Committees of the House of Commons in ENGLAND never did so, except in the case of contested Elections. 2d That it was "absurd and impious" to take an oath on a mere matter of opinion. 3d That charges had been preferred against him before the Committee, and that he was not bound to answer any questions on oath, "which might have a tendency to eliminate himself." Notwithstanding the force of these reasons, the House on the representation of the Committee sent Mr. Annot to jail for a "breach of privilege" and there, for any thing we know to the contrary, he still remains.

The conduct recently pursued by our Assembly in reference to Mr. Jessop and that of the JAMAICA House, as detailed above shows

we think, the urgent necessity of an act of the Imperial Parliament being passed defining the precise privileges of Colonial Legislatures. As the matter now stands, one person may be punished for discharging what he conceives his duty to the Executive, and another for refusing to give an account on oath of a conversation, strictly private in its nature, and which might operate on being made public, greatly to his prejudice.—Mont. Gaz.

The conduct of the Chief Justice of Bermuda in bringing before his Court and subsequently emancipating a number of slaves found on board of an American brig, lying in the port of Hamilton, is exciting much keen discussion in the STATES. One part of the press maintains that he was perfectly justified in acting as he did, and another that he committed a highly culpable breach of the law of nations. Before giving any opinion upon the point at issue, we shall briefly recapitulate the circumstances connected with the freeing of the slaves.

Some time during the month of February the *Enterprise*, a brig owned, commanded and manned by Americans, was, when voyaging from Alexandria to Charleston, driven by stress of weather into Hamilton in the Bermudas. A Society of free blacks belonging to the town learning that a considerable number of slaves were on board, and were detained against their will, obtained from the Chief Justice a writ of Habeas Corpus, with a view to bring them before him to answer for themselves, "whether they would proceed with the vessel to her destined port and continue slaves, or remain and be free." The slaves, to the number of seventy-eight, were shortly afterwards brought ashore, when the following interesting scene, for an account of which we are indebted to the *Bermuda Gazette*, took place:—

"The first man called upon was desired to stand up, and turn himself towards his honor the Chief Justice, who plainly, kindly, and very appropriately, addressed him to this effect:—'Your name is George Hammet, you came in the brig *Enterprise*, as a Slave, and it is my duty, understanding that you were kept on board that vessel against your will, to inform you that in this country, you are free,—free as any white person; and should it be your wish to remain here, instead of proceeding to the Port whither you were bound, to be sold or held to service as a Slave, you will be protected by the authorities here; and if you decide to remain, you will become as I observed, a free person, and will be punished for any breach or breaking of the law, of this colony; while, if you conduct yourself with propriety, sobriety, honesty and industry, you will meet with encouragement from the whole community—do you therefore wish to remain and be a free person, or continue your voyage to the vessels destined port, and remain a Slave?'"

The whole of the slaves, with the exception of a woman and her five children, declared that they were desirous of remaining on the island and becoming free. A subscription was entered into for their support, until such time as they could find employment.

We conceive that the Chief Justice of Bermuda acted strictly according to law, and that both he, the Attorney General, and the Benevolent Society, who obtained the writ of Habeas Corpus, are deserving of the thanks, not only of their fellow citizens, but of every friend of humanity throughout the world.—Mont. Gaz.

From the Eastport Sentinel.

SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.—By Rebecca Theresa Reed.—The call for this work which has lately been issued from the press in Boston is said to be so great that forty men constantly employed in printing and binding it, are incompetent to supply the demand in that city alone. We have been favoured by the publishers with a copy of the work, and although it is quite a well-told story, and details many minute incidents with much seeming accuracy, which are calculated to throw a guise of truth over the whole, we are inclined to consider it essentially devoid of that qualification. Passages of it may be true, and many of the incidents may have actually occurred, probably have—still we believe it is, throughout, a work of great exaggeration and in very many instances, that events stated to have transpired are without the least foundation. There is certainly an antipathy existing in many, towards the Irish part of our population, at least towards the Catholics, a prejudice, which forbids the award of even that poor boon, which common justice requires;—and as if the withholding of that were not sufficient, how many are there who are guilty of maliciously representing them in such a light as shall create a feeling of enmity towards them? We need not say that such practices do not accord with our professions of freedom and equality; it is unnecessary.

He that is good, will infallibly become better, and he that is bad will as certainly become worse, for vice, virtue, and time, are three things that never stand still.

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EUROPE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Parliamentary movements.—On Monday next, the long-expected and long-expected trial of strength is to take place in the House of Commons. The Opposition have well indicated their time. Ministers stand committed on all disputed measures, with the exception of Corporation Reform, and having them therefore on the hip, Lord John Russell, in strong phraseology, intends to give them a "fourer." The forces are marshalled on either side, and the subject is to be the appropriation of Church Revenue in Ireland. The liberals are content to pay the Clergy amply, to support ministers of the established Church, wherever they are either required or can be useful, but after providing in every respect for the security and extension of the Established Church they purpose appropriating to the uses of the state any surplus that may remain. There will be a surplus, say Tories and Ministers, Sir James Graham and Mr. Stanley, but then it must not be profaned by being applied to secular purposes—it must in its use, be devoted solely to ecclesiastical purposes.

Here both parties join issue. We need not say on which side is reason, and we need not add which side will have the majority. Ministers are certain to be defeated, but it does not follow they will resign. The Premier, on Monday night, disclaimed the motives and sentiments of the Ultra Tories, and perhaps on this very point he would wish to be left in a minority. He could then do what he must know to be right, and do it too without any further exhibition of inconsistency. Whatever course he may pursue the country will benefit by the motion—for in its success will be established a principle sufficient ultimately for the removal of ecclesiastical monopoly.

Foreign intelligence is looked upon as not without a secondary interest compared with the debate now going on in the House of Commons on the Irish Church Appropriation Bill. It is not supposed that the division will take place before to-morrow night, although it is perfectly obvious that the speakers on both sides will address the wall of the House as their audience, with the view of making the convert of a single vote on either side. Ministers estimate that they will be in a minority of thirty-five, providing that the whole strength of both parties is present at the division; but they have now perfectly made up their minds not to resign at the first instance, but to call upon the Opposition to bring forward their specific remedy. This determination has become pretty generally current, in the course of the day, in the City and the result has been that the price of the Fund has been firm. Consols were due in the course of the day at 92 1/4, and left off at the afternoon at 92 1/8. The Market is, however, so sensitive a state, that it is at once affected if the slightest doubt is thrown out that there is any probability of ministers resigning, no confidence being felt in the character of those opponents who may be presumed to succeed them.

From the Glasgow Courier April 2.
We hear that Govt. have appointed Lord Elton to go on a special mission to the King of Spain in order to mitigate the horrors of civil war, by persuading His Majesty to withdraw his pretensions to the Spanish throne. We have perfect confidence in the intentions of our Ministry, and an equal firm reliance on the ability and tact of Lord Elton; but we also believe we know the spirit and principle of Don Carlos well enough to know that this attempt at mediation will be completely unsuccessful.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has it appears, resumed the functions of his high office—a circumstance which must give the sincerest gratification to those who have a friendly feeling for the interests of the Irish suitors, and, indeed, of Ireland itself.

The Egyptian Pacha has settled for the present his disagreement with the Sultan, by sending the arrears of the tribute, which amounting to about £140,000, was brought by a frigate to Constantinople on the 4th inst. It is supposed that this measure was dictated by Ibrahim, who does not feel himself secure in Syria, and dreads an invasion from Turkey. The Turkish troops continue to march in Asia, and but for the Soraskier, who advocates peace, it is supposed that even the sending of the tribute would not prevent an attack upon the Egyptians in Palestine, where they have rendered themselves very obnoxious.

The British merchants had a meeting at Constantinople on the 27th February, to petition our ambassadors to interfere respecting the regulations of the Custom House, which are said to operate unfairly on our commerce.

Bourse of Counterfeits.—A counterfeit French Crown piece, which was passed this morning by some person unknown, has been left at our Office; and we are informed that the same parties who have been imposed upon by the Crows, have lately taken several base English Shillings.—The public are therefore requested to be upon their guard.—*Courier.*

NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

A MEETING of a number of the heads of families, inhabitants of St. Patrick's Parish, was held at Whittier's Ridge on Saturday the 25th of April last, for the purpose of selecting a site for a House of Worship, and for carrying the building of such House into effect.

the custom of their Forefathers. After the close of the meeting was fully expressed on this subject the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That this meeting consider Whittier's Ridge the most suitable and convenient situation for the erection of a House of Worship; and that a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, Messrs. J. Bockstall, G. W. Murphy, John Cathcart, George M. Clossky, John M. Kaskle, Gordon McKay, and Thomas Suen, be empowered to adopt measures for carrying the building into effect.
2. That when the said Building is erected, it shall be opened for divine service to be performed by any ordained or licensed Minister of the Christian Religion with consent of the Committee, until a regular Pastor be obtained; on which event, the said building shall be exclusively appropriated as a place of worship in connection with the established Kirk of Scotland, for the Parish of St. Patrick.
3. That the length of said Building shall be 30 feet, and the breadth thereof 30 feet.
4. That a general meeting be held at Whittier's Ridge on Saturday the 30th May instant, and that every person interested in or friendly disposed to this laudable undertaking, are respectfully invited to attend.
5. That the Rev. Mr. McLean of St. Andrews, be solicited to aid the committee with this counsel, in order that all proceedings in respect to the object in view may be conducted in a correct and orderly manner.
6. That subscription lists be opened, to which the friends of Religion in general, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring Parishes in particular, be solicited to contribute towards the building of the said House of Worship.
7. That the undersigned do hereby certify that the sum of £50 10s was subscribed at this meeting. Thanks having been given to the Chairman for his active and zealous services in conducting the meeting to a successful issue, the following was the list of subscribers.

By Order, THOMAS SUEN, Secretary.

St. Andrews Standard.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, MAY 13, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

St. John's, May 4	St. John's, May 9
Halifax, May 12	Halifax, May 17
London, Mar. 22	London, Apr. 2
Liverpool, Mar. 24	Liverpool, Apr. 1
N. Orleans, Apr. 16	Quebec, Apr. 27
Via Miramichi, May 6	London, Apr. 4

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Director next week, — James Douglas, Esq.
Discounter, — THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

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

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner next week — Wm. Babcock.

Alexander Rankin Esq. M. P. P. arrived at Miramichi on the 31st inst. and brought Glasgow papers to the 4th of April, from which we have made such extracts as are furnished by the Glasgow.

TIMBER DUTIES.—A debate took place in the House of Commons on the 25th March, on Mr. Baring's proposing a resolution as the foundation of a Bill to regulate the anomaly of Baltic timber being shipped to these Provinces with a view of re-shipment to British ports. This proceeding is merely preparatory to a full discussion of the general question of the timber duties, which will take place during the progress of the Bill. Mr. Paulet Thompson, Mr. Warburton of Bridport, Mr. Hunt of Hull, and Mr. Downing, member for Kilmarnock, are decided in their opposition to the Colonial interests and have seized eagerly on this occasion to exert all their means for the abrogation of the protecting rates which the Provinces now enjoy. We are happy, however, to observe an expression of a more favourable feeling by the House: for when the latter gentleman said there ought to be no distinction between the Colonies and Foreign countries, but that Britain should purchase from the lowest seller, who would take British Commodities in return—the assertion was met with general cries of "no, no," and Mr. Carruthers of Hull was cheered when he pronounced the Colonies to be part and parcel of the state. It is fortunate that the joint address of the Council and House of Assembly was despatched, and we trust that the efforts of such men as Mr. Robinson, Mr. Young, Mr. Carruthers and others may not be made in vain. We cannot believe, now that the matter has received wide discussion, and is well understood, that the Imperial Parliament will inflict a serious injury on the British nation, and sanction a measure which will tend to the ruin of these Provinces, by equalizing the duties on Foreign and Colonial lumber.

SUPPLIES OF LUMBER.
The prospect of obtaining the entire produce of the forest this season are most cheering; the late rains have enabled the River Drivers to get almost every stick out of the smaller streams, and in the course of a short time when the Lakes break up, the great drives will be brought down to the booms.—At Magadavic it is expected that in the course of six weeks they will have

pieces at the mills; and at Scoudie one mill owner informed us that his concern will have material to keep them going upwards of two years. There are no great Lakes on the Digdegoash but it is expected that the upper branches will be driven and the supply completed.

CROWN LAND TIMBER DUTIES.—The Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester and Carleton have addressed the Lieut. Governor on the "new system" of granting licences to cut timber, and an adjourned meeting is to be held at the County of Kent on the 16th inst. to consider the same subject. It is agreed in representing that everlasting change of system in the mode and rate of obtaining licences, which tends to discourage their enterprise and injure their speculations. They particularly deprecate the demand of Bonds as interfering with the safe transfer of landed property and laying it open to the prior claim of the Crown in case of necessary exaction.—They also complain of the oath as tending to prejudice the free sale of lands from the almost insupportable expense being observed.—They pray that the former system may be renewed, and permanently adopted, that whatever duties are imposed, they may not suffer the additional inconvenience of uncertainty from the recalculation to which they have long been subjected.

NEWSPAPERS BY VESSELS which make short passages, are always eagerly looked for, and a Ship-Master can hardly use a readier means of ingratiating himself with a community than by attentions in this respect: but we frequently meet with vexatious disappointments by the indifference of some Captains to the gratification which they could thus confer, and they may be assured that under the new regulations at Lloyds, neglect of this kind will operate to their prejudice. We have often had to acknowledge the kindness of masters coming to this port in bringing the latest papers of the places from whence they sailed; and in the hurry of the moment we lately omitted to return thanks for such favours to Capt. McKenzie of the St. Mungo, who put us in possession of London dates ten days earlier than those through New York or Boston, and six days earlier than any in the Provinces; as also to Capt. Smith of the Sarah Henrietta, and Capt. Vogler, who came as passenger in the Henrietta and is now in the new Brig Thistle; and to Capt. Smith, owner of the Wm. Walker, of this Port.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
We issued our No. 30 on the 23d ultimo, since which time we have made an entire new arrangement of our office; and will be able to issue the Standard early every Thursday morning, giving the news received by the United States great eastern mail on Wednesday afternoon. By the present arrangement of the Post office every paper will be despatched to our Subscribers on the morning of publication, and will be delivered in all parts of this County and in the City of Saint John on the same day. We hope by the experience we have gained, and by assiduous attention to the regular delivery of the print, to prevent any irregularities for the future. We have no reason to complain of the punctuality of our Subscribers at hand in paying their accounts, and beg to say to those at a distance, that their bills will be forwarded to our Agents, and that we will be pleased to pay them as they are received.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.—We have been furnished, by order of the Court, with the general Account of the County, and the Treasurer's account with the County, for publication which shall be attended to forthwith. It is also intended by the Grand Jury to lay their proceedings and report before the Public, in consequence of the magistrates having declined to publish the particulars.—We think it will afford general satisfaction to explain how all public receipts and disbursements are managed; and that much misconception and prejudice will be removed by an open, and candid exposition of the whole.—Altho' there is nothing to be hid, silence appears like mystery, this begets suspicion, and discontent is sure to follow. All this may be avoided by plain and open explanation.

COUNTY MEETINGS.—We once more call the attention of the inhabitants of this County to the active measures pursued in most parts of this Province, both in regard to the new mode of licensing timber and the effects of the late collision between the Houses of Legislature; here, in particular, we have the additional consideration of the flour duties to take into account, a topic which should never be allowed to slumber.

The former subject is of the utmost

importance and has different bearings in its operation in different districts; it would be well to have it publicly discussed and the sentiments of the majority conveyed to Government. As to the loss of the Appropriations, there appears to be a general wish that an attempt may be made to relieve the Country from this hardship by an early meeting of the Assembly. Should the same fixed purpose be maintained by the Council and the lower House, it might as well be known now as in February next, and the Lieut. Governor would, by that time, be in possession of the unequivocal voice of the Country from the returns that would be made, should His Excellency see fit to order a new election.—We perceive with great regret that a misunderstanding on a number of points has taken place between the Houses of Legislature in Prince Edward's Island. The Assembly sent up the Revenue and Appropriations in one Bill, which the Council wished to have separated. Both parties were positive, and on the last day of the Session the whole was lost. The Charlotte Town Gazette concludes an account of these transactions with the following remarks:—

This unhappy collision between the two branches of the Legislature, unless timely averted, must unavoidably lead to much individual suffering, to a total cessation of all public improvements, and to difficulties and privations which will not be confined to this year. Speculators will naturally avail themselves of the low duties today in such a stock as may materially affect the revenues of succeeding years. It is no doubt with a view to avert, if possible, these impending calamities, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has already issued a proclamation, for again convoking the Legislature on the 29th of this month—thus affording an interval for reflection, which all parties may, perhaps benefit by.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.
At a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, held at the Bank agreeable to Public Notice for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected:—
Harris Hatch, Jas. Parkinson,
Jas. Douglas, John M. Alister,
Thos. Weyer, John M. Master,
Jno. McLachlan, John Wilson,
and J. W. Street.

And at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors HARRIS HATCH Esq. was elected President. Mr. G. MILLAR was elected Cashier, and took charge on the 29th April.

The following Commissioners of the Poor and directors of the Alms and Work House have been reappointed for the ensuing year:—

- William Babcock,
- James Boyd,
- Donald Morrison,
- Henry O'Neil,
- Thomas Sime,

FREE PORT.—Saint George has been declared a Free Port, for the entry of articles from the United States for the consumption of that port exclusively.

LAUSCHER, at the Ship-yard of George McKenzie Esq. near the mouth of the river Magaguadavic, St. George, a fine first class copper fastened Brig, named the "Thistle," 275 tons register, built for the owner, Mr. McKenzie, by Mr. Harvey. This superior vessel is substantially put together, and sustains the character long and worthily earned by the builder. The cabin is spacious and will be fitted up in a manner suitable for the accommodation of passengers, as the "Thistle" is intended for a regular trader between this country and the United Kingdom. We congratulate the enterprising owner on the addition this fine Brig makes to the rising port of St. George; and wish him every success.

SPECULATION.—In consequence of a small rise on flour in the Southern States, the genius of enterprise has been busily employed in profitable freaks "down east" in Massachusetts and Maine. An adept from Portland made his appearance in Eastport the other day and bought up every barrel of flour that was for sale at 85 75 and 85 87 1/2 per brl. He chartered a vessel and sent it off to Boston. Such a proceeding naturally produced a considerable excitement; and as even the planers do not quit "the even tenor of their way" except under the influence of the disturbing force of some superior power, people set their wits to work to discover the cause of such an unexpected rise on bread stuffs at so unusual a season. Conjecture had its part to play.—The wheat seed had all failed under the influence of the Great Bear, and the southern farmers had to take to their ploughs again.—The approaching Comet will shed such showers of caloric from its blazing locks as will consume every "plant and herb, the food of man."—The stream of property has flowed so powerfully, that capital covers the land, and has accumulated in an overflow, so that it naturally seeks vent elsewhere.—We hear that an intrepid Savant stole off to St. John in a six-oar Barge, and has probably by this time left the citizens to shift for their next month's hot rolls the best way they can.

The present mania is in the same taste as that which was got up three years ago regarding timber lands. The projectors, taking advantage of the panic caused by their stratagem, make capital hits; while others, in hopes of obtaining such rapid accumulations of cash, flounder into wild projects late in the day and suffer for their imprudence.—Large sums will change hands before the present commotion subsides.

COMMISSIONER TO CANADA.—Lord Carleton has found it indispensable to relinquish his appointment to this highly important mission, on account of the precarious state of his Lady's health. Sir George Murray was spoken of as the new Commissioner, but by a late arrival at Miramichi it appears that Lord Amherst has been appointed.

In Upper Canada, the House of Assembly has determined to introduce vote by Ballot.

President Jackson has appointed WILL. T. BARRY, as minister to Spain; He of course has taken leave of the General Post Office; and AMOS KENDALL has been officially announced as Post-master General.

DEATH BY FIRE.—On the night of Sunday the 26th ultimo, one of those distressing calamities occurred in the new Gaol here, which is calculated to arouse many from the dream of security under which they allow time to slip away unimproved, and to awaken our sympathies for the friends of the deceased.—The family of Capt. Snow, the Deputy Sheriff and Gaoler, had all retired to rest but Mrs. Snow, who was in the habit of remaining to see all locked and safe. It appears she had taken a seat by the fire, partly undressed herself and had fallen asleep, when by some unknown casualty her clothes caught fire. The flames had made fatal progress before her screams awoke her son and husband and brought them to her assistance.—Capt. Snow got his hands severely scorched in tearing off the burning habiliments. Surgical aid was immediately procured, but without effect, and in the lapse of two hours, Mrs. Snow was relieved from all her sufferings.

Arrived at Mann's Hotel, Wm. ELLMAN, Esq. and Lady from Granada via New York. Mr. Ellman has entered on his duties as Collector's Clerk of H. M. C. at this Port. — CARSON, Esq. from Jamaica via New York.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATE NEWS.
The ship St. Andrews, arrived at New York, brings London dates to the 4th April. The most important article of news is the defeat of the British Peel Ministry on the "Irish question," by a majority of thirty-eight. On this question the Ministry had perished their life. This vote may be considered as perfectly decisive.

An account had just been received from Falknouth, stating that a severe engagement had taken place between the British ship Canopus, commanded by Capt. Percy, and three Russian men-of-war, who attempted to pass the Dardanelles, and were opposed by the Canopus. The men-of-war forced their way through after a severe loss of men and injury to vessels on both sides.

Nothing later from Paris relative to the American Indemnity.

RESIGNATION OF THE ENGLISH CABINET.

Sir R. Peel was Tuesday again left in a minority on the Resolution moved by Lord John Russell embodying in the Title Bill the appropriation principle recognized in the late motion on the Irish Church, the numbers being in favor of the resolution 255, against it 257, majority against Ministers, 27. The Right Hon. Gentleman had declared in the course of a most able speech, in opposition to the motion, that he could not consent to retain office if it were carried, and consequently on Wednesday afternoon he placed the resignation of the Ministry in the hands of the King.

Great exertions are in progress out of doors, to prevent the retirement of Sir R. Peel from office by addresses both to the King and Ministers, deprecating the position in which the Church of Ireland is placed by the late resolution in the House of Commons, and setting forth the importance of having such men as His Majesty's present ministers at the head of affairs.—*Herald.*

Prince Augustus of Leuchtenburg, recently married to the young Queen of Portugal, died very suddenly at Lisbon on the 28th of March, and it was the general opinion that he had been poisoned. It had created great consternation throughout the kingdom.

Married.
On the 3d inst. by the Rev. D. Thompson, Baptist Minister, Mr. Rodney Young of St. Stephen's to Miss Mary Smith of St. David.

Dead.
On Monday Morning April 27, Maria Law, wife of Capt. Abraham Snow, aged 44 years.
On Thursday night 7th inst. Catherine, daughter of James W. Street Esq. aged 3 years.

Shipping Journal.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.	DEPARTED.
April 25, Schr. Emily, Paul, Boston merchandise, W. Garrett.	25, "Herald, Bradshaw, Cumberland, assorted cargo.
25, "Robert, Bean, Digby, passengers and baggage.	30, Brig, Columbia, Meloney, Liverpool, Ballast, J. Allen and Co.
May 1, Schr. Lively, Kennedy, Eastport assorted cargo.	4, "Nelson, Smith, Halifax, J. Boyd.
4, "John and Mary, Webster, Annapolis, hay, cider, and potatoes.	5, "Olive, Eastman, Parborough, assorted cargo.
6, Brig, Nehemiah, Hutton, Malibu, married to the young Queen of Portugal, died very suddenly at Lisbon on the 28th of March, and it was the general opinion that he had been poisoned. It had created great consternation throughout the kingdom.	7, Schr. Lively, Kennedy, Eastport, assorted cargo.
8, Brig, Mary Ford, Parson, Liverpool, J. Douglas.	

9, Brig, Hannah, Briggs.
11, Schr. Lively, Kennedy, ed cargo.
"Brig, John M. Cullum, J. Wilson.
"Schr. Hannah Johnson, points, assorted cargo.
12, Schr. Wm. Walker, Merchandise, J. CLEARED.

20, "Fathange, F. 21, Brig, Woodbine, M. Boards and Plank.
20, Schr. Robert, Price, J. May 1, Brig, St. Mungo, McK. ry, deals.

2, "Sir John Moore, White Oil &c.
4, Brig, Emerald, M. Boards and Plank.
"Schr. Herald, Bradshaw, molasses, four.
5, "Sir Howard De, the fisheries.
8, "John and Mary, bread.
9, Brig, Sarah Henrietta, white oil &c.

Argo, Black, J. 11, "Emerald, Rice, boards and plan.

NEW YORK.—May 4, St. Archa Josephine, Belfast.
Boston.—May 4, Brig Catherine Cape Towns.—Feb. 22, Whaler for Montserrat next day.
SAINT JOHN'S.—May 3, Isabella, Plymouth; 6, St. Louis, Westmorland, Dublin.
Schr. John Boston.—Feb. 21, Beverly, Liverpool; 14, Wm. C. Cave, Port Glasgow; 20, Granville, Liverpool; 21, do.; 2, St. Elizabeth, Louis Ann, Quebec; 30, Taster Bay.—Feb. 12, St. Marg. On Cape, Feb. 14, B. & J.

The Brig Lyon, Fletcher, T. this Port, on the 15th ult. got on back Island; the short Pine, J. & Co. from the same place, arrived on the 16th inst. and were both laden with a large quantity of sugar, which was sold at a high price, and the benefit of all concerned.

PUBLIC NO.
To be sold by Public Auction, day the 1st of June next, a large quantity of sugar, which was sold at a high price, and the benefit of all concerned.

265 PINE AND SPRUCE, less marked MKC, the set out on Crown Lands, with able to an order receive, justly's Attorney General. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Terms of sale.
HUGH

St. George, May 4, 1835.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—B and for sale of mus 6 Hds. best old Cognac 4 do. Pale HOLLAN 10 qr. caske prime old P. 6 do. do. Madeira 2 Hds Catalonia 14 Casks Halifax PORT

May 6, 1835.

FARM LOT FOR SALE.
That Farm Lot contain ten acres more or less name of the Gore, situate easterly side of the Great I Saint Andrews to Frederick dary of the Parishes of Patrick and St. David, miles from Connick's at W. vation is undeniably good the growth is mixed hard cedars and evergreen, a considerable quantity of it there has been no settler there are about ten Great Road that might be for a crop. For price and lars apply at the St. Andrew.

St. Stephen, May 7, 1835.

SALT.—Deliverable at Maryland.—7,000 coarse Salt. On Sale May 8, 1835. J.

CAUTION.
ALL Persons are hereby chase a Note or in favour of James White Manan, part of the Manan, transferred to Mr. James of which is now situated SAMUEL Grand Manan May 12

FOR SALE.
On Consignment, 20 Rum of superior quality Schooner Sarah, via Yarra.

St. Andrews, 8th April

CHARLOTTI BAN

At a meeting of the F of the Charlotte Cou a Dividend of FOUR PES Stock in the said Bank, past, was declared pay 5th May next as the La By Order of

St. Andrews, April 5

CAUTION.
I hereby forbid all p note of hand for Twen given by me in favour son in the month of J in June 1835; for whi paid value, and there

St. Patrick, 21st Ma

in the same taste as
the years ago regard-
proceedings, taking ad-
by their strata-
s; while others, in
rapid accumulations
projected late in
their imprudence.—
lands before the pre-

—Lord Canter-
insible to relinquish
highly important state
George Murray was
omission, but by
which it appears that
appointed.

House of Assembly
uce vote by Ballot.

as appointed WILL-
to Spain; He of
of the General Post
ALL has been offici-
master General.

the night of Sunday
house distressing cas-
new God here, which
from the dream
they allow time to
and to awaken our
of the deceased.—
w, the Deputy Sher-
retired to rest but
the habit of remain-
a safe. It appears
the fire, partly un-
fallen sleep, when
ty her clothes caught
made fatal progress
her son and hus-
to her assistance,
is severely scorched
habilitments. Sur-
ately procured, but
in lapse of two hours,
from all her suffer-

Hotel, Wm. ELLMAN,
anada via New York.
on his duties as
M. C. at this Port.
in Jamaica via New

NEWS.
ws, arrived at New-
to the 4th April.
article of news is the
the Ministry on the
of thirty-eight
Ministry had perished
be considered as

been received from
a severe engagement
the British ship Ca-
Percy, and three
opposed by the Ca-
var forced their way
of men and injury

Paris relative to the
ON OF THE
CABINET.
again left in a minority
Lord John Russell for
the appropriation prin-
motion on the Irish
in favor of the resolu-
against Ministers,
declared in
peck, in opposition to
not consent to retain of
consequently on Wed-
the resignation of the
King.

progress out of doors,
to Mr. Peel from office, by
g and Ministers, depre-
to the Church of Ireland
non in the House of Com-
importance of having
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Portugal, died very sud-
of March, and it was
had been poisoned. It
eration throughout the

ted. a
by D. Thompson, Rap-
Young of St. Stephen's
aid.

April 27, Maria Law, wife
aged 44 years.
first, Catherine, daughter
aged 3 years.

Journal
T. ANDREWS.

red, all Boston merchandise,
at, Bradshaw, Cumberland,
argento, Digby, passengers
age, Meloney, Liverpool, Bal-
Hanshaw & Co.
Kennedy, Eastport, as-
sured.

Smith, Halifax, J. Boyd
Henry, Weller, Annandale,
cider, and potatoes,
astmen, Parborough, as-
sured.

in the same taste as
the years ago regard-
proceedings, taking ad-
by their strata-
s; while others, in
rapid accumulations
projected late in
their imprudence.—
lands before the pre-

3, Brig, Hannah, Briggs, Mobile, master.
11, Schr. Lively, Kennedy, Eastport, as-
sured cargo.
12, Schr. John M. Cullum, Baker, St. Lucia,
J. Wilson.
13, Schr. Hannah Johnson, Johnson, Anna-
polis, assured cargo.
14, Schr. Wm. Walker, Smith, Boston;
Merchandise, P. Smith.
CLEARED.
25, " Exchange, Folsom, Eastport.
26, Brig, Woodbine, M. Allister, Barbados,
Bourne and Plant, &c.
30, Schr. Robert, Price, Digby.
May 1, Brig, St. Mungo, McKenzie, London-
derry, deals.
2, " Sir John Moore, Sullivan, London
Whale Oil &c.
4, Bern. Emerald, Cook, Yarmouth, Boards
and Plank.
" Schr. Herald, Bradshaw, Cumberland,
Meloney, &c.
5, " Sir Howard Douglas, Jorian, for
the fisheries.
8, " John and Mary, Webber, flour and
bread.
9, Brig, Sarah Henrietta, Smith, London
Whale Oil &c.
11, " Argus, Bawak, Belfast, &c.
" Emerald, Stephens, Barbados,
boards and plank.

New York—May 4, St. Anskar, Aberdeen;
Josephine, Belfast.
Boston—May 4, Brig Catherine, Newcastle.
CAPE TOWN—Feb. 22, Wm. Famer, 1030 lbs.
for Mozambique next day.
SAINT JOHN'S—May 3, Isabella, Hull; 5, Sh. R. H.
Plymouth; 6, Sh. Louisa, Liverpool; Brig
Westmorland, Dublin; Gleason, London;
Schr. John, Boston; 7, Sh. Harlow, London;
Beverly, Liverpool; Isabella, Liverpool;
Wm. & Co. Port Glasgow; Brancher, Lon-
don; Granville, Liverpool; Ann, Liverpool;
Schr. Catherine, Boston; Elizabeth, do.
" do, do; 9, Sh. Elizabeth, London; cleared.
Louis Ann, Quebec; Sophie, Philadelphia.
TABLE BAY—Feb. 12, Sh. Margaret Ross, 1150 lbs.
of Cape, Feb. 14, Brig. Mary, 975 lbs.

The Brig Lyon, Fletcher, Yarmouth, ballast for
this Port, on the 15th ult. got on the ledges of great
Buck's Island; the crew saved their clothes, and
placed them beside a hay stack on the island, two
hands, from the charge while the rest returned
to the vessel to get baggage &c. as the total wreck
was not thought during this time the stock took
fire and every thing on shore was consumed—
Wm. & Co. could be saved was brought here and sold
for the benefit of all concerned.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Mon-
day the 1st of June next, at the second Falls
Maguadavie.
268 PINE and SPRUCE LOGS, (more or
less) marked MKC; the same having been
cut on Crown Lands, without Licence, agree-
able to an order received from His Ma-
jesty's Attorney General.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
Terms of sale Cash.
HUGH FLAHERTY,
St. George, May 4, 1835. Dy. Com. 1821

ON CONSIGNMENT. By the late Arrivals
and for sale on moderate terms.
4 Hds. best old Cognac BRANDY,
4 do. Pale HOLLANDS,
10 gr. casks prime old Port
6 do do Madras
2 Hds Catalonia
14 Casks Halifax PORTER.
JAMES BOYD,
May 6, 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 bound-
ary of the Parishes of St. Andrews St.
Patrick and St. David, and about three
miles from Connick's at Waver. The situa-
tion is undeniably good and convenient;
the growth is mixed hard and softwood, de-
ciduous and evergreen, and there is a con-
siderable quantity of it fit for lumber. Altho'
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 particu-
lars apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.
ANDREW YOUNG,
St. Stephen, May 7, 1835.

SALT. Deliverable at once from the Barque
Maryland, 7,000 Bushels—Liverpool
coarse Salt. On Sale by
May 8, 1835. J. DOUGLAS

CAUTION.
ALL Persons are hereby forbid to pur-
chase a Note or Hand given by me
in favour of James White Esq. late of Grand
Manan, part of the amount of which was
transferred to Mr. James Drake, but the whole
of which is now satisfied.
SAMUEL INGERSOL,
Grand Manan May 12, 1835.

FOR SALE.
On Consignment, 20 puncheons Demerara
Rum of superior quality, just received per
Schooner Sarah, via Yarmouth from Deme-
rara.
St. Andrews, 5th April 1835.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.
At a meeting of the President and Direc-
tors of the Charlotte County Bank, this day,
a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital
Stock in the said Bank, for the half year now
past, was declared payable on or after the
5th May next as the Law directs.
By Order of the Board.
H. HATCH,
St. Andrews, April 5, 1835.

CAUTION.
I hereby forbid all persons purchasing a
note of hand for Twenty Pounds Currency
given by me in favour of William C. Han-
son in the month of April 1834, and due
in June 1835; for which I have never re-
ceived value, and therefore I will not pay.
ELIAS FOSTER,
St. Patrick, 21st March, 1835.

NOTICE TO FARMERS &c.

THE beautiful three quarter
blood Colt "Sultan" rising
four years old, nearly fifteen
hands and a half high, stout in
proportion, and has improved
very much since last season,
and is well known in the Pa-
rishes of St. Stephen and St. George, where his
stock can be seen; will stand for the seasons at
St. Andrews, Oak Bay, St. Patrick's, and St.
Monday 4th May at 12 till 12.30 at 12
at Chalmers' or Johnston's, will call at home
places.
Wednesday and Thursday 13th and 14th, St.
Andrews at my own Barn.
Friday at Mr. David Turner's Bocabee and
Mr. Hugh Bar's Digdegash.
Saturday at Mr. Gilbert Ruggles, St. George.
Terms—10c down and 25s warranted.
All persons changing their Mares previous to
its being ascertained whether they are with
Foal or not, will be subject to be quarantined.
ROBERT DOUGHERTY,
St. Andrews April 22, 1835.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Is hereby given, that if the
OWNER of a HORSE, or of
the Subscribers, Stable at
a Month since by a man named
Lambert, does not call or
send for the same on or before
Saturday the 9th of May next,
the beast will be sold on that day, at noon,
to the person offering the highest price for it, to
defray the expenses of keeping it until that time,
and the surplus, if any, will be refunded to the
owner, when called for.
Conditions of Sale, Cash on delivery of the
Horse.
The sale will take place at the Lun
kept by the Subscribers.
MARY CHALMERS,
St. David May 5, 1835.

CHARTER FOR BERMUDA.
WANTED A Vessel that will carry
from 120 to 150 thousand feet of
Lumber.
Apply to
JAS. ALLANSHAW & Co.
May 5, 1835.

**NEW & FASHIONABLE
CLOTHS &c.**
On Consignment.
Just received per *Henrietta* from Liverpool
4 TRUNKS containing, as follows:
GENTLEMEN'S sup. fine Black, Blue,
& Olive, Brown, dahlia & bottle Green
Dress COATS, do. do. Brown and Olive
Frock COATS, do. do. brown and bottle
Green Bedford COATS,
Sup. fine blue & black cloth Jackets,
Fashionable rib'd & plain wolen Trowsers,
Sup. fine black and coloured Buckskin
And Cassimere Trowsers,
Fashionable shawl Vests,
Black cassimere do.
Rich fancy Velvet do.
Do. do Silk do.
M'Intosh's fashionable patent waterproof
Capes, India rubber Braces,
Sup. fine blue black & Saxy, brown Cloth
Fashionable mixt. Drab & c buckskins for
Trowsers, Fashionable rib'd Cassimere
The above will be disposed of at a small
advance for cash, or at a Credit of 3 months.
April 15, 1835. J. W. STREET.

FOR SALE.
The HULL SPARKS &c. of a NEW VESSEL,
of 130 Tons burthen, well calculated for the West
India Trade. Terms of sale liberal: For fur-
ther particulars, apply to.
PARKINSON & ROBERTS,
Saint Andrews.
OR Mr. Wm. CURRY
Campobello.
April 17th 1835.

\$25 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about the
middle of March, an Apprentice to the
PRINTING BUSINESS, named JAMES DEWEAR
Bucary, aged about eighteen years. He has a
tolerable knowledge of his trade, and may possibly
pass himself off as a Journeyman Compositor. It is
expected that he has gone North, and will, in all
probability, change his name. He is of small sta-
ture, light complexion and possesses a Petulant and
Sulky Disposition, which renders him exceedingly
Oxenhearted to all with whom he has intercourse.
The above reward, and all reasonable charges, will
be paid for his apprehension, so that his master may
get him again. All persons are forbidden to harbour
him at their peril.
C. ALEXANDER,
No. 3, Atholton Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE.
CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK,
St. Andrews 4th May 1835.
A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Char-
lotte County Bank will be held at St. Andrews,
on Monday the 5th June next, for the purpose
of fixing the amount of Salary to be paid to the
President of said Bank, and of considering and
revising the Bye Laws.
GEO. MILLAR,
Cashier.

WINE.
ON CONSIGNMENT.
Per *Henrietta* from Liverpool, 20 doz. Red
Port Wine of superior quality.
Just received per St. Mungo from London,
1 Hhd and 2 quarter Casks best Old London
particular Madeira.
JAMES W. STREET,
April 15, 1835.

VESSEL FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers offers for sale
the Schooner *Victory*, 16 Tons
Burthen, well found with sails, an-
chors, cables, &c. and can be made ready
for sea at a small expense.
W. BABCOCK, 30th
April 23.

RUM.—20 Puncheons Superior Jamaica
Rum. For Sale by
JAMES BOYD,
Feb. 12,

FOR SALE.

BY AUCTION.
On Tuesday the 12th day of May, if not
previously disposed of, That delightfully si-
tuated COTTAGE owned and occupied by
the Rev. Jons CASPAR, together with the
Lands about 4 Acres attached to the same, the
House and Buildings are entirely new, and the
land in the highest state of cultivation.
Terms and Conditions made known, on ap-
plication to the Subscribers. The house may
be inspected and the property viewed any day
previous to the sale.
JAMES BOYD,
May 5, Auctioneer.

TO LET.

That large and commodious House in Wa-
ter Street, occupied at present, by Mr. Lynn,
situated in the centre of the business part of
the Town, and equally well adapted for a
private residence or the purposes of trade.
Possession can be given on the 1st day of
May next.—Inquire of
MARSHALL ANDREWS,
St. Andrews, 13th Jan. 1835.

FOR SALE.

BY AUCTION.
The Subscribers will positively sell on Fri-
day the 31st of May next at 12 o'clock, in the
forenoon, in front of the premises, to the
highest bidder without reserve; that large
and commodious House on the Market Wharf
in Saint Andrews, now occupied as a Store
and dwelling House, by Mr. James Sherlock,
and which being so well known a stand for
business needs no further description.—
Terms made known at Sale, which will be
positive.
PARKINSON & ROBERTS,
Auctioneers.
April 8, 1835.

TO LET.

The Cottage in Queen Street, occupied by
Mr. Watts.
—ALSO—
The House in King Street at present in
the occupation of Mr. C. Ingram. Terms li-
beral, and possession given on the 1st day of
May next.—Apply to
F. E. PUTNAM,
St. Andrews, April 9, 1835.

TO LET.

The well-furnished, commodious, and
conveniently situated Brick House, at the
corner of King Street and Queen Street
Possession can be given immediately.—Apply
to
MARSHALL ANDREWS,
St. Andrews Jan. 13th, 1835.

TO LET.

From the First day of May next.
A House in Pagan Street (owned by Joseph
Clarke Esq) is suitable for two Families
and will be let to one or two Tenants. There
are two lots of Ground attached to the same.
Apply to
JAMES W. STREET
Feb. 17, 1835.

**NEW FLOWER, GARDEN
AND FIELD SEEDS.**
THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received his early Spring supply
of FRESH SEEDS from
the New England Seed Store, Boston;
which are warranted to him by the proprietor
of the establishment, Mr. Geo. C. Barrett.
AGRICULTURAL.

Red Clover, Timothy or Herds Grass,
Rata Raga, White clover Turnip,
Drum Head Cabbage, Broad Windsor Beans,
MORTICULTURAL.
BEANS—early China dwarf; pole; yellow
PEAS—green & blue; imperial; regimenter;
large late marrowfat.
CABBAGES—early york; early dutch;
CARROTS—long orange; long scarlet;
early horn; springland.
TURNIPS—early dutch; yellow stone;
PARSNIPS—large dutch;
GREEN CRESS—Lettuce; Ice Coss;
early curled.
SILVERSCALLAGE; magnum bonum coss;
Imperial head.
ONION—silver skin; deep red.
PARSLEY—double curled.
RADISH—long sutton; turnip radish.
CUCUMBER—early frame; long green.
BEET—large blood; celery; white solid;
Cauliflower early and late.

SEMMER SAVORY; Balm; sweet majoram;
Ruehound; Rosemary.
Sweet scented Mignonette; and upwards
of two hundred kinds of Annual flower seeds.
Orders from the Country carefully put up.
SAMUEL GETTY,
Saint Andrews, April 13, 1835.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any legal demands
against the Estate of late Nicholas Johnson,
of Saint Andrews, Farmer, are requested to
present the same duly attested to the Sub-
scribers within twelve months from this date, and
all persons indebted to the said Estate are re-
quested to make immediate payment to
THOS. JOHNSON, Executors.
D. W. JACK,
St. Andrews, April 13, 1835.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any demands against
the Estate of late ELIAS ANDREWS Esq.
late High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte,
are requested to render the same to the Sub-
scribers; and all persons indebted to said Estate
are requested to attend to the settlement of the
same at an early period.
ELIZABETH ANDREWS, Executrix.
S. G. ANDREWS,
W. E. N. DE VRIES, Executors
St. Andrews, Mar. 24, 1835.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber has received and offers
for sale an extensive supply of goods,
suitable for the season, on the most
moderate terms, among which are
50 pieces superfine cloths, all colours,
10 do. double milled Cassimeres,
10 do. petersham and pilot cloths,
50 do. Flannels all colours,
20 do. Scotch homespun and stripes,
10 doz. striped shirts,
1 bale second cloths,
50 pieces Winter prints,
10 do. justres, a new article,
100 do. gray calicos,
bales of slops assorted,
50 pieces Satinets,
10 doz. worsted shawls,
10 do. very superior lambs wool hose,
6 pieces green baize,
Paints, Oil and Putty, Wine and Brandy,
50 boxes soap, 10 boxes starch,
4 do. fig blue, 10 do. pipes,
10 bags black pepper,
And a great variety of other articles.
JAMES BOYD,
St. Andrews, Nov. 20, 1834.

NEW GOODS.
The subscriber has received by recent ar-
rivals, and offers for sale very cheap
the following articles:
10 Pieces black & col'd Gros de Naples
75 do heavy dark col'd. print cotton,
12 do Shawl patterns do do
50 do Scotch Homespun do do
20 do Silk Handkerchiefs,
2 do 64 green Baize,
6 do Red Tick,
6 do fine grass Bleached Cotton,
50 do Brown Sheetting,
20 do ass'd cotton Handkerchiefs,
2 do Scotch Carpeting,
100 pair Flannel Drawers,
3 doz. white Counterpanes,
40 Keams Letter paper,
10 Thousand Quills,
3 doz. Boys cloth Caps,
50 Boxes Liverpool Mould Candles,
3 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,
10 Barrels Barley,
10 Kegs fine Mustard,
10 do Ginger,
6 Bags black Pepper,
2 doz. Coal Hods,
6 Hhds Molasses,
6 Hhds Halifax Porter,
A quantity of sail and herring Twines,
3 Barrels Dry & Martin's Blacking,
&c. &c. &c.
WM. GARNETT,
22d. October, 1834.

NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL
sell at his store by private contract,
the following goods—
A General assortment of Drapery Goods,
Gentlemen's CLOATHING,
BRANDY and Jamaica RUM,
WINES and MOLASSES,
20 Barrels Sup. FINE FLOUR,
10 Barrels prime CIDER,
200 Bushels POTATOES,
900 Gallons draught ALE,
700 do. London PORTER,
120 Gross CORKS.
All of which will be sold in small quanti-
ties and at reduced prices, on liberal terms
to suit purchasers.
J. D. DROWN,
St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1835.

T. TURNER,
Respectfully announces to the public, that
he has received in addition this former
Stock, a general assortment of BRITISH
MERCHANDISE, among which may be
found the following articles:—
White and Brown Cottons,
Printed Calico, Cotton, Worsted,
Merino and silk Shawls,
4-4 and 6-4 Merinoes,
Bombazettes, Scotch Plaid,
Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Carpeting,
Green Baise, Satinets, Serges,
Flannels, Casinet, Blankets,
Stuff Damask, watered moreens,
Cotton and linen bed ticks,
Jeans, Moleskins, Bobinet,
Book jacket and check Muslins,
Bobinet Quilling, Laces,
Black and white lace Veils,
Gauze do. silk and Gauze Handkerf.
HABERDASHERY.
Hosiery, gloves, Chamois Vests,
Lambs wool and Guernsey Shirts,
Lamp and Candle Wick,
Ladies Gown's and Children's Beavers,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ladies & children's Shoes,
Kools Cap & Letter Paper,
Account & School Books, Slates &c.
Groceries, China, glass & Earthenware,
Brass and Japan Candelsticks,
Cutlery &c. &c.
St. Andrews, November 12, 1834.

EMIGRATION.
THE Subscriber is making arrange-
ments for bringing PASSENGERS from
BELFAST, in IRELAND, on the most reason-
able Terms, and has made an arrange-
ment to have conveyance from Belfast once
every month during the season of Emigration.
Persons wishing to send for their friends
will find this mode very desirable, as the
greatest punctuality in every respect will be
attended to.
WILLIAM CORRY.

SHERIFF'S LEGAL NOTICES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Thursday the eighth day of October next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of RENDOLL WHITTEN of in and to the following Lots or parcels of Land—with the appurtenances, situate lying and being in the Parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte, viz.

A House and a Lot on which it stands, bounded westerly by the portage road from the Fresh Water to the Basin, southerly and easterly by land purchased by Michael Falls, and Northerly by a Field formerly owned by Peter Clinch Esquire, deceased, and by him conveyed by Will to Charles Reid, said Lot containing half an acre, more or less.

Also that piece or parcel of Land lying on the Northern side of the Road leading into the village at the Lower Falls, situate between said road and the Intervale; bounded westerly by a lot owned by Thomas Murray, and Easterly by Land owned by Hugh McCullum, or so much of the said herein described property as will satisfy Charles J. Peters in an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to this Province in his favour, against the Goods, Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the said Rendoll Whitten, for the sum of twenty three pounds eighteen shillings and five pence with Sheriff's fees and other Expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, Saint Andrews, 30th March, 1835.

On Thursday the Eighth day of October next will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews between the hours of twelve and four on that day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand of John Linton deceased, of in or to the following lands and premises situate in the parish of St. George in the County of Charlotte viz.

A certain Lot or piece of Land containing 100 acres more or less, being the lot on which the late Aaron Linton resided, and formerly conveyed by Hugh McKay Esquire, to the said Aaron Linton and one Moses Widder.

A certain Lot or piece of Land containing 450 acres on the Western side of the river Maguadavic belonging to the late Aaron Linton, and purchased by him from one Daniel Lee.

A certain piece or tract of land containing 200 acres more or less, situate on the Western side of the said River Maguadavic adjoining the Lot last mentioned and conveyed by one James Ash to the said John Linton in trust for himself and the widow and other heirs of the said Aaron Linton.

A certain Lot of Land 50 feet square situate on the West side of the said river purchased by the said John Linton and one Edward Reynolds from Daniel Hall.

A certain Lot or parcel of Land situate at the Upper Mills and purchased by the said John Linton from John Dowdall with a new dwelling House, Barn and other improvements.

A certain lot of Land containing 200 acres commonly called the Meadows, situate on the eastern side of the river Maguadavic about five miles above the Upper Mills formerly granted to the late Aaron Linton.

A certain lot or tract of Land containing 100 acres more or less, bounded as follows: beginning at a marked pine tree standing on the Eastern bank or shore of the River Maguadavic at the South Eastern angle of the grant to Aaron Linton, thence running by the Magnet South 89 degrees East 66 chains of 4 poles each to a marked spruce tree, thence South 1 degree West 15 chains to a marked spruce tree, thence North 69 degrees West 82 chains to a marked fir tree standing on the said Bank or shore—thence following the courses of the said River up stream to the place of beginning.

A certain piece or tract of Land situate on the West side of the River Maguadavic at the second Falls, bounded North by land owned and occupied by Sylvanus L. Blake, West by the rear line of the Mill house lots so called, South by Land owned and occupied by Daniel Brockway, and East by the main road or highway.

A certain Lot or parcel of Land situate on the West side of the said River at the second Falls, bounded North by Land owned and occupied by James Pratt, Senior, West by the rear line of the said mill farm Lots; South by Land owned by Daniel Brockway; East by the rear line of the mill house lots and containing 100 acres more or less.

All the above described property having been taken by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Wilson and others.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, Saint Andrews, 31st March, 1835.

On Saturday the twelfth day of September next at the Court House in Saint Andrews between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock will be sold by Public Auction.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of JAMES NISCH, of in and to, a certain Lot of Land situate in the Parish of St. James, and known as Lot No. 44, in the escheated Grant to Peter Christie and others; and lately granted to Jno. Grimmer, containing 108 acres more or less, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy John Grimmer in a debt of £299 11 3-4, against said John Nisch.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1835.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE in and to the following tracts or parcels of Land viz. Three farm Lots situated, lying and being on the left bank of the river Maguadavic in the parish of Saint George, and more particularly described and known as Lots numbered fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, which were originally granted to Donald M'Dougald.

Also, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the parish of Saint George, above the first falls on the Eastern side of the Maguadavic river, more particularly described as beginning at a Lot of land owned and occupied by Peter Dewer thence running south along the Eastern bank of said river fourteen rods to a Lot of Land, thence by C. Scott to Samuel Wallace, thence running East one hundred and ten chains, thence north fourteen rods, to the Lot first mentioned, thence west along the line to the first mentioned boundary. The said property having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy John Wilson in a debt of £265 11s. 0d. with interest and cost, against the said Samuel Wallace.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, 22d October, 1834.

The Sale of the above described property is postponed by consent of all concerned until Tuesday, the 2nd day of June next, then to take place at the same hour.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, 1st May, 1835.

On Saturday the 18th day of July next, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of noon and four o'clock, will be sold by Public Auction:—

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of ANNE FARROW, of in and to a certain Lot of Land in the Parish of Saint James, adjoining Moor's Mills—with the House and improvements thereon—now in possession of and granted to the said Farrow; the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Wm. Garnett and Geo. P. M'aster, in a debt of £64 17 4 and upwards.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Stephen, 17th January, 1835.

On Tuesday the 17th day of November next at the Public Auction in Saint Stephen, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p.m. will be sold by Public Auction:—

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand of WILLIAM GARCELON in and to a certain Lot of Land in the Parish of St. David, containing two hundred Acres, joining the North Eastern corner of Lot No. 26 in the Penobscot Association Grant, commonly called the Rois Lot; and Numbered Ten in the grant to the said William Garcelon, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy George S. Hill in a debt of £27, besides Costs, against said William Garcelon.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, May 2, 1835.

On Friday the 21st day of July next will be sold at Public Auction at Mr. G. Ruggles' Hotel in Saint George, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m.:—

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, or demand of JESSE W. LINTON in and to the Lot of Land on which Aaron Linton (deceased) lately resided, commonly called the "Homestead"—bounded on the North by Land owned by Colonel Hugh McKay; on the South, by land owned by the late John Linton, containing 200 ACRES, more or less, with a Saw-Mill, Dwelling House, Barn, and other improvements, together with his interest, share, and title of, in, and to a lot bounded on the North by land owned by the Heirs of the late James Ash; and on the South by land owned by Daniel Lee, being 350 ACRES, more or less. The above Lots of Land are on the western Bank of the River Maguadavic, and between the first and second falls.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, Jan. 16, 1835.

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

DAVID MOWAT, Coroner, Saint Andrews, Jan. 16, 1835.

Houses To Let.

The House and Shop at present occupied by Hugh Galt, possession will be given on the 6th May next. A L.S.O.

The House and Shop late in the occupation of Philip Moulton, possession given immediately. A L.S.O.

The dwelling House and Store, late in the occupation of Thos. Shannon on the Market Wharf, immediate possession will be given. A L.S.O.

That large and commodious dwelling House, presently occupied by the Subscriber, one of the best establishments for a general Tavern or Boarding House in the place, having every convenience that is necessary about the premises; possession will be given on the 1st Feb. 12.

JAMES ROYD, St. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1835.

And Possession given on the first of November next, on condition three days. DWELLING HOUSE now in the occupation of Henry Beauchamp, Esq. together with the Out Houses, BARN and GARDEN. The premises are in perfect order. Apply to the proprietor.

JAMES ROYD, St. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1835.

CROWN LAND NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Fredericton, March 25, 1835.

List of Persons who have purchased CROWN LANDS in the County of CHARLOTTE, and who not having paid the Instalments as required by the terms of the Sale and Ticket of Location, the land will be again offered for sale agreeably to the Instructions of His Majesty's Government, unless the Parties immediately come forward and pay up one or more Instalments.

NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DATE OF PURCHASE.	AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY.	AMOUNT NOW DUE.	INTEREST DUE.
Thomas M. Coffey,	Dec. 22, 1829,	£17 10 0	£17 2 6	Do
James Hewitt,	Nov. 12, 1831,	22 10 0	16 7 6	Do
Charles M. Park,	" 29, "	13 0 0	9 15 0	Do
Robert Mackenzie,	Jan. 31, 1832,	16 12 0	12 9 0	Do
Simon Reynolds,	" " "	20 0 0	15 0 0	Do
John Bay-Saint,	Mar. 6, "	70 0 0	25 0 0	Do
John Henry,	May 3, "	22 10 0	11 5 0	Do
William George,	Aug. 17, "	36 10 0	18 5 0	Do
George W. Murphy,	Sep. 28, "	15 12 0	7 16 0	Do
Daniel Hill Junr.,	April 1, 1833,	12 10 0	3 2 6	Do
Patrick Devlin,	May 4, "	28 10 0	7 2 6	Do
Charles Black,	July 4, "	16 12 6	4 3 11-2	Do
Richardson Haddock,	Oct. 10, "	12 0 0	3 0 0	Do
William Wilson,	" 26, "	35 0 0	8 15 0	Do
Patrick Barry,	Dec. 14, "	26 5 0	6 11 3	Do
John M'Gillivray,	" " "	26 5 0	6 11 3	Do

PROSPECTUS OF A TREATISE ON AGRICULTURE, AND THE CLIMATE AND CONSEQUENCES OF CANADA.

A TREATISE ON AGRICULTURE, AND THE CLIMATE AND CONSEQUENCES OF CANADA. BY JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. of the Barristers at Law, St. Andrews, N.B. The author, who has resided in Canada for many years, and who has been personally engaged in the study of the subject, has compiled this work from the most authentic sources of information, and has endeavored to present it in a clear and concise manner, so as to be useful to the general reader, and to the student of the subject. It contains a full and complete description of the climate of Canada, and of the various seasons of the year, and of the effects of the same on the growth of the different kinds of crops, and on the health of the human race. It also contains a full and complete description of the various kinds of soil, and of the different kinds of crops which may be raised on each kind of soil, and of the best mode of cultivating each kind of crop. The work is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a full and complete description of the climate of Canada, and of the various seasons of the year, and of the effects of the same on the growth of the different kinds of crops, and on the health of the human race. The second part contains a full and complete description of the various kinds of soil, and of the different kinds of crops which may be raised on each kind of soil, and of the best mode of cultivating each kind of crop.

The importance of Agriculture to Canada, must be obvious to every one capable of forming a sound judgment in such matters. It is Agriculture that must afford the direct supply of all our greatest wants. It is in this, and in every other country, the parent of Manufactures and Commerce, and the last means of promoting civilization and population; consequently it ever will be the most universal and useful of arts. In almost all nations, the most powerful individuals derive their wealth and consequence from their property in land, cultivated and managed by the husbandman.

Agriculture, therefore, and agriculture alone can support us without the help of others, in certain plenty and real dignity. While our ground is covered with corn, and cattle we can want for nothing. Manufactures and domestic arts that we may require from without, Corn and Cattle will purchase, if we will only raise them in abundance, and excellence. From the importance of Agriculture and the great interest, as a consequence, felt on the subject, in the British Isles, and other countries of Europe a varied and voluminous mass of knowledge has been accumulated, which would be most useful to every one who would wish to practice the art with success, and to be understood when well practiced for him by others. To combine as far as practicable the portion of this knowledge which I conceive to be the most useful and necessary for the study of the Canadian Agriculture, is the object of the treatise which I have now nearly ready for the press, and the plan of which I submit with great deference to the consideration of all those engaged in the art.

The sources from which I have made selections are the various Reports of the British and French Auditors of decided reputation and merit, with my own observations and experience, during my early years in the occupation of extensive farms in Ireland, chiefly as a tenant, and for a period of nearly seven years, as a proprietor, and as a farmer in Canada. Several years of the latter period I have had the honor to be Secretary to the District and County of Montreal Agricultural Society.

The first part will give a short view of the origin, progress, and present state of Agriculture, among some of the ancient and modern nations particularly Great Britain, France, Flanders, the United States, &c. I am aware the present state of Agriculture can do little more than gratify the curiosity. Not so its present state, which is calculated both to excite our curiosity and affect our interests. There is probability, which I shall relate to, that does not possess some animal or vegetable production, or pursue some mode of culture, or management, that might be beneficially introduced into Canada; but with the exception of the countries I have named and parts of Italy and Switzerland, there are no very interesting Reports of the Agriculture of other parts of Europe, with which I am acquainted at present.

The second part will exhibit a concise view of the science of Agriculture, and the principles on which the operations and results thereof are founded. The third, and remaining part, will apply these principles to the practice of Agriculture, adapting them to the climate and other circumstances of Canada, and concluding with a few observations on that portion of the trade and commerce of this country in which farmers may be directly or indirectly interested.

Conceded as I feel, that the produce of Agriculture is the only riches that the people of this country can derive of their own, and which they never can be deprived of, it has often astonished me, that men of liberal education should, in general, appear so little to regard its importance, or prosperity. In fact, it is treated as a subject quite remote from common life by nearly all who are not immediately engaged in it. They, perhaps, cannot allow themselves to believe that Agriculture alone can furnish the means by which trade and commerce can be carried on successfully in Canada.

I sincerely hope to induce all who may take the trouble of reading my book, to reflect on the subject, and to submit for their consideration, and that they will join heartily in promoting necessary improvements, and thus advance the wealth and prosperity of the land of their birth, and of their choice.

As a work of this description cannot be published in English and French without incurring considerable expense, it would be necessary for me to have as many subscribers as would insure my expenses. Subscribers' lists will be left at the several Book Stores in Montreal. The work, I expect, will not exceed four parts, at 1s. 3d. each part. The first part to be published when there are a sufficient number of subscribers. I expect the whole might be published before the first of May next.

The four parts will contain from 250 to 300 pages and may be bound in one volume. I shall do all in my power to make the book worthy of the patronage of all who desire to promote the prosperity of Agriculture, as well as of those who practice the art.

Cete St. Paul, Dec. 18, 1834.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber is duly authorized to collect all debts due to Mr. John Stubs, late Editor of the Times News-paper, therefore all balances remaining unpaid on the 1st of May next, will be sought after in a court of Law.

March 18, 1835. Wm. GARNETT, A. T. L. for terms, apply to the Proprietor.

To Be Let.

And Possession given on the first of November next, on condition three days. DWELLING HOUSE now in the occupation of Henry Beauchamp, Esq. together with the Out Houses, BARN and GARDEN. The premises are in perfect order. Apply to the proprietor.

JAMES ROYD, St. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly Journal, which is intended to be published in Fredericton, and called, THE CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. R. T. Edgill, sole Proprietor and Editor.

The principles of "The Conservative" are sufficiently declared by the name, which seems to have acquired a fixed and determinate meaning. It scarcely need be said, that a "Conservative" means one, whose principle and determination is to defend the time-honored British Constitution, and maintain the valuable Institutions of the Empire in their integrity; but who is not averse to the correction of abuses that may have crept into any of them by length of time, or to real improvement wherever it may be practicable.—This, at least, is the meaning which we attach to the term; and in this sense of it we shall endeavour to justify the title assumed.

The Columns of "The Conservative" shall be always open to Communications in which subjects of local interest are temperately and fairly discussed; and adorned by the most valuable literary materials that can be procured.

The RIGHTS of ALL PARTIES shall be invariably respected and maintained.

The aim of "The Conservative" will be to preserve harmony and good feeling among all classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony; and to direct the energies of the people into the most healthful channels.

It remains to be seen, whether the proprietor shall be encouraged to embark in an enterprise of this nature.

An engraving, of original design, will surmount the title; and "The Conservative" will be issued on fine paper, with new type.

No money will be looked for until the expiration of the first six months, when the whole of the annual subscription would be required, to enable the Proprietor to meet the heavy engagements which must be contracted before "The Conservative" can commence. At the same time, it shall be optional with subscribers to decline the paper at any moment, on paying the amount of subscription due.

TERMS: TWENTY SHILLINGS per annum. "The Conservative" is intended, will open with a review of the proceedings of our Legislature during the Session which has just closed; and the publication will begin as soon as possible after the undertaking may appear to be justified.

The Editor's address is at the GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, Fredericton. Subscription Lists will be prepared forthwith, at Agents appointed.

Fredericton, March 18, 1835.

Printed at the Standard Office to order.

Supernumerary: Common process; Reliable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writ; Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and Notice of set off.

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

MAGISTRATES. Summons, Subpoena, Ticket, Juror's summons, Witness subpoena, Defendants bond, Capias, Commitment, Shipmaster's complaint, Warrant, commitment & discharge.

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

NOTICE. THE Subscriber hereby forbids any person from cutting down LOGS or other timber, or trespassing otherwise on his Lots Nos. 6 and 7, situate on the eastern side of the Digbyquash River; any person found so doing shall be prosecuted as the law direct.

WM. SCOTT, St. Andrews, 16th Dec. 1834.

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. First insertion of 12 lines and under, 3s. Each repetition of Do 1s. First insertion of over 12 lines 3d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.

Advertising by the year according to space contracted.

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

AGENTS. ST. ANDREWS, Mr. S. Connick, Water. ST. STEPHEN, Mr. R. Forry, Chamcook. ST. JAMES, Mr. W. Campbell, Salt Water. ST. DAVID, J. M. Allister Esq. Milltown. ST. PATRICK, Mr. J. Buchanan, Oak Hill. ST. GEORGE, Trist. Moore Esq. Dennis Mills. ST. PATRICK, Jas. Brown Esq. Tower Hill. ST. GEORGE, Mrs. Chalmers, Oak Bay. ST. PATRICK, Mr. David Turner, Beaulieu. ST. GEORGE, Mr. John Murphy, Digbyquash. ST. PATRICK, Mr. Gilbert Ruggles, Lancer Falls. ST. GEORGE, Mr. Joseph Pratt, Upper Falls. ST. PATRICK, Joshua Knight Esq. Knights Mills. ST. GEORGE, Wilford Fisher Esq. Wds. Cove. ST. PATRICK, Mr. T. Shannon, North Head. ST. JOHN, Mr. H. Parley Esq. W. J. Layton Esq. A. D. Sheriff Esq. Joseph Reid Esq. ST. JOHN, Mr. S. Barker, Fredericton. ST. JOHN, Mr. Wm. Grant, Fredericton. ST. JOHN, Zebias Hall Esq. Fredericton. ST. JOHN, Thos. Brewer Esq. Fredericton.

CAUTION. Thereby forbid all persons purchasing a note of hand for Twenty Pounds Currency given by me in favour of William C. Hanson in the month of April 1834, and due in June 1835; for which I have never received value, and therefore I will not pay.

ELIAS FOSTER, St. Patrick, 21st March, 1835.

WEEKLY A.

1835.	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

First Qu. 5th 5h 58 p.m. Full - 12th 10h 29 p.m. Mean Equinox—Walt.

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St. Andrews, April 13, 1835.

FARMING

From the New Eng

IN December last, I of some experiments made in growing POTATOES. I observed such as to cause, ment with agriculturists called on by public Journals from Maine to Georgia to Malden, for information of cultivating the ability of the sources from ries emanate, and the veing terms in which they: the idea of refusal. I first opportunity my honest to gratify their wishe my limited powers.

From the remarks of s persons I am inclined to construe the Statement cation above alluded to the statement it will be say, or expect to be unde ture, that 1,800 bushels raised upon an acre.

I say and believe, that 10 grown upon a single acre expense and labour they four in the common ma

PREPARATION FOR Whatever soil may be purpose to insure a large highly manured with co vegetables or barnyard consider preferable when with convenience; if ra use of, it should be sprea the first ploughing, o the evaporation of its w rapidly depart if left atmosphere.

The first should be d may be done as early as of the cultivator. If a it would be well to have the fall previous to plan post or other substances tation are intended as a the spreading should be fore the last ploughing, i be thoroughly harrowed possible, then take a na or small plough, calculat narrow furrow, with this land in drills, twenty four inches in depth run if practicable, to addit strike the plant equally into the bottom of the fu two inches of well rotte or its equivalent, then d of the common size, or tant, that they contain a tity of eyes; if more the prevent too many stalks: Put a single potatoe in 1 10 inches apart; the fir posted. Place them di which will afford more

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THURSDAY,
BRUNSWICK, BY
SMITH.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC

1835.	SUN.	MOON.	High
MAY.	rise	set	rise
Tu 31	4:35	7:25	1:51
Wed 1	4:34	7:26	2:15
Thu 2	4:33	7:27	2:36
Fri 3	4:32	7:28	3:57
Sat 4	4:31	7:29	3:18
Sun 5	4:30	7:30	3:41
Mon 6	4:29	7:31	7:43
Tue 7	4:28	7:32	11:10

First Qr. 5h 5h 58 p.m. Last Qr. 10h 5h 55m a.m.
Full - 12h 10h 29 a.m. New - 27h 5h 4m a.m.
Mean Equation - Water slow - 3 m 30s

SAINT ANDREWS
S T A N D A R D.
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1835. Number 32.

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John,	departs—	Tuesday 10 a. m.
	arrives—	Wed. Fri. 6 p. m.
		Monday 9 a. m.
		Wed. Fri. 5 p. m.
St. Stephen,	departs—	Tues. and Thursday,
	arrives—	at 10 a. m.
		Wednesday and Friday
		at 5 p. m.
U. States,	departs—	Monday Wed. Friday
	arrives—	at 10 a. m.
		Monday Wed. Friday
		at 2 p. m.
Geo. Fred. Campbell,		Post Master.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

1835.			
April 13	To Amount of Accounts unpaid viz. Accounts		
	passed Sep. Sessions 1830, not called for £	11 16 9	
	Do. April Sessions 1834,	9 16 6	
	Do. Sep. Sessions "	103 19 4	
			125 12 7
	Amount borrowed from Savings-Bank viz.		
	21st April 1831,	109 12 8	
	Interest 4 years	25 6 0	
	27th April 1832	125 0 0	
	Interest 3 years	22 10 0	
	21st July 1832	50 0 0	
	Interest 2 yrs 9 mos.	8 5 0	
			341 19 8
	Amount borrowed from C. Cy. Bank,		
	viz. 20th April 1834	150 0 0	
	Interest 1 year	9 0 0	
	6th May 1834	100 0 0	
	Interest 11 months	5 10 0	
			264 10 0
	Balance due the Commissioners for building		
	Good per Account.	757 6 0	
			£1489 2 3
1835.			
April 13	By Balance in Treasurer's hands,		£13 5 7
	Amount of Parish Assessments remaining unpaid viz.		
	from St. Andrews	239 16 11	
	" St. Stephen	13 8 0	
	" St. James	74 2 6	
	" St. David	38 1 0	
	" St. Patrick	28 18 0	
	" St. George	110 2 10	
	" Pennfield	8 18 5	
	" West Isles	12 1 10	
	" Campo Bello	50 0 0	
	" Grand Manan	31 8 11	
			462 18 7
	Balance due by the County		1007 19 1
			£1489 9 3
	Errors Excepted		
	DAVID W. JACK,		
	County Treasurer.		
	St. Andrews, April 13, 1835.		

FARMING AFFAIRS.

From the New England Farmer.

In December last, I published the result of some experiments made during the season, in growing Potatoes. The quantity produced was such as to cause considerable excitement with agriculturists, and I have been called on by public Journals and private letters from Maine to Georgia and from Quebec to Malden, for information respecting my manner of cultivating them. The respectability of the sources from which these inquiries emanate, and the very polite and flattering terms in which they are expressed, forbid the idea of refusal. I therefore embrace the first opportunity my health admits of attempting to gratify their wishes, to the extent of my limited powers.

From the remarks of some of my correspondents I am inclined to believe they have construed the Statement made in the publication above alluded to. By reference to the statement it will be found that I did not say, or expect to be understood by field culture, that 1,800 bushels of potatoes would be raised upon an acre. I then said as I now say and believe, that 1000 bushels can be grown upon a single acre at less than half the expense and labour they are produced from in the common manner of culture.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Whatever soil may be selected for this purpose to insure a large crop, it should be highly manured with compost, decomposed vegetables or barnyard manure, the latter I consider preferable when it can be obtained with convenience; if raw or coarse be made use of, it should be spread immediately before the first ploughing, on the same day to prevent the evaporation of its best qualities, which will rapidly depart if left exposed to the sun's atmosphere.

The first should be deep ploughing, and may be done as early as suits the convenience of the cultivator. If a stiff marl or clay soil, it would be well to have it ploughed late in the fall previous to planting. Where compost or other substances not liable to fermentation are intended as a manure, it is better the spreading should be omitted until just before the last ploughing, after which it should be thoroughly harrowed fine and smooth as possible, then take a narrow light cultivator, or small plough, calculated for turning a deep narrow furrow, with this instrument lay your land in drills, twenty inches asunder and four inches in depth running north and south if practicable, to admit the rays of the sun to strike the plant equally on both sides; put into the bottom of the furrows or drills about two inches of well rotted barnyard manure or its equivalent, then drop your potatoes, if of the common size, or what is more important, that they contain about the usual quantity of eyes; if more they should be cut to prevent too many stalks shooting up together. Put a single potato in the drills or trenches 10 inches apart; the first should remain deposited. Place them diagonally in the drills, which will afford more space between the

potatoes one way, than if laid at right angles, in the rows. The covering may be performed with a hoe, first hauling in the furrow and on each side the drill, then carefully take from the centre of the space the soil to finish the covering to the depth of 3-1-2 or 4 inches. By taking the earth from the centre of the space, on either side, to the width of 3 inches, it will leave a drain of 6 inches in the centre of the space, and a hill of 14 inches in width, gently descending from the drill to the drain; the width and depth of the drill will be sufficient to protect the plant against any injurious effects of a scorching sun or drenching rain. The drains in the centre will at all times be found sufficient to admit the surplus water to pass off. I am not at all tenacious about the instrument to be made use of for opening the trenches to receive the manure and potatoes; this work should be well done, and may be performed with a common hoe, with much uniformity and accuracy, by stretching a line to direct the operation: it is true that the labour cannot be performed with the same facility as with a horse, but it can be better done, and I think at less expense, taking into consideration the labor of the man to hold, the boy to ride and the horse to draw the machine.

DRESSING, HOESING, &c.

When the plant makes its appearance above the surface, the following mixture may be used: For each acre, take one bushel of plaster and two bushels of good ashes and sow it broad cast as soon as possible. A moist day is preferable for this operation, for want of it a still evening will do.

I consider this mixture decidedly more beneficial and much safer than plaster or ashes alone. The alkali and nitre contained in the ashes lose none of their fertilizing qualities in a moist season, and the invaluable properties of the plaster are fully developed in a dry one by decomposing the atmosphere and retaining to a much later period in the morning the moisture of the evening dews. There are but few plants in our country that receive so great a share of their nourishment from the atmosphere as the potato. The time for dressing or hoeing will be found difficult to describe and must be left to the judgment of the cultivator; it should however, in all climates be done as early as the first buds for blossoms make their appearance.

The operation of hilling should be performed once and once only during the season, if repeated after the potato is formed it will cause young shoots to spring up, which retards the growth of the potato and diminishes its size. If weeds spring up at any time, they should be kept down by the hand or hoe, which can be done without disturbing the growing stalk.

My manner of hoeing or hilling is not to haul in the earth from the spaces between the hills or rows, but to bring on fresh earth sufficient to raise the hill around the plant 1-1-2 or 2 inches. In a wet season, the lesser quantity will be sufficient; in a dry one the larger will not be found too much. The substance for this purpose may consist of the scrapings of ditches or filthy streets, the earth

from a barnyard that requires levelling, where convenient it may be taken from swamps, marshes, the beds and banks of rivers or small sluggish streams at low water. If planted on a clay soil, fresh loam taken at any depth from the surface, even if it partakes largely of fine sand, will be found an excellent top dressing. If planted on a loamy soil the earth taken from clay pits, clay or slaty soil will answer a valuable purpose; in fact there are but few farms in the country but what may be furnished with some suitable substance for top dressing if sought for. The hoeing and hilling may be performed with facility by the aid of a horse and cart, the horse travelling between the drills, the cart wheels occupying the two adjoining ones, thereby avoiding any disturbance or injury to the growing plants. The time for collecting the top dressing may be regulated by the farmer's own convenience; the earlier the better. Deposited in large piles in or near the potato field, is the most suitable place for distribution.

I have frequently tried bed-planting, (or planting in beds) with uniform success. On moist lands in a stiff or heavy soil, I consider it preferable to any other mode; to do it properly lay your land in beds of from 10 to 20 feet in width, raised in the centre with a plough by back furrowing after the last harrowing which should be thoroughly done is performed and left crowning with a gradual descent from the centre to the alleys, the proper width and height of the beds must depend on the situation of the land and may be regulated by the judgment of the cultivator. In clearing the alleys, which need not exceed 16 or 18 inches in width, the labourer should stretch two lines the proper distance on each side the alley and throw upon the beds with a shovel the earth necessary to be removed.

The use of lines may be by some considered as a useless expenditure of labor, -not so, -the regularity and neatness of appearance will be an abundant remuneration for the trifling time occupied in stretching the lines.

After the land is prepared for planting, strike it out in drills or trenches as before directed; 12 inches asunder, in these drills, drop the potatoes 12 inches a part (diagonally), to be covered, laid, dressed and manured in the same manner as in field culture, with the exception of making an undrain in the spaces between the drills, which is unnecessary and should be avoided. In filling the trenches, dressing &c. the horse cart must be dispensed with and a hand-cart or wheelbarrow substituted.

In recommending the drills north and south in field planting, I did not wish to be understood that other more valuable considerations should be abandoned for this practice, it is desirable it should be so where the level or moderate descent of the land will admit of it but if too steep and liable to wash, care should be taken to avoid this evil by running the drills in such direction as may be required to maintain a proper descent, even if it should be necessary to run them in curved lines, or wind around a steep hill to preserve the required descent to admit the surplus water to pass off.

In communicating my experiments to some of my neighbouring farmers who are always in a hurry and run over with the plough two acres of land in half the time required to do justice to one; their reply generally is, that my tedious mode of cultivation has too much piddling and small labor for their patience, and persist in their accustomed manner of half ploughing, half planting and half hoeing five acres of good land and not obtain more potatoes than one, properly cultivated, would produce, thereby losing half their labor and seed, besides the use of four acres of their best land, which might be converted to other valuable purposes.

I should think that intelligent farmers by a little reflection would perceive the folly of pursuing the usual wasteful practice of planting potatoes in rows and hills four feet asunder leaving four fifths of their land unimproved and subject to a rapid waste of its most fertilizing qualities by being nakedly exposed to the washing of drenching rains and the evaporation of the atmosphere; and after all their labor, they obtain 900 bushels to the acre, which exceeds the average yield in this section of country. By pursuing the course I have recommended, in ordinary seasons on a good soil you may rationally calculate on a crop of from 800 to 1200 bushels to the acre.

To such farmers as complain of my tedious and piddling mode of culture, I have only to remark, if they will piddle their land in the same manner, even if they waste half their crop, they will find themselves richly rewarded for their whole labor, in the benefits they derive by this preparation in succeeding crops. I would also add that I believe it is generally acknowledged, that rotation in most kinds of crops is desirable, but none more necessary than potatoes, even a second crop on the same ground well prepared will be found to degenerate in quality and quantity.

LOCATION.

The district of country in North America best adapted for their growth, taking into

consideration quantity and quality, is situated between the 2d and 10th degrees of east longitude (from Washington) and between the 42d and 50th degrees of north latitude; they are grown to a very considerable extent much farther north, south, and west, but in diminished quantities and inferior qualities.

SOIL.

A rich marl or clay is perhaps the most productive; a strong moist loamy soil, (the newer or less it has been cultivated the better) is the most convenient and least expensive soil to grow them on. Most soils common to our country will produce them in great abundance and perfection, the more rapid the growth, the better the quality.

SEASON FOR PLANTING.

In this respect they are a most accommodating crop, allowing the farmer in the southern and central part of the designated district, 20 or thirty days to perform the operation; the particular part depends in a very considerable degree upon the climate, in the region of my residence, the 44th degree of north latitude, they may be planted from the 10th of May to the 15th of June. At the extreme north of the described limits less latitude is afforded for seed time and harvest. The good husbandman in that climate should make all practicable preparation for his crop in the fall, and plant as early in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm; here the growth is extremely rapid, not requiring more than from 90 to 110 days to perfect it; the quantity will not be quite so great as with us, but superior in quality.

KIND OF SEED TO BE PLANTED.

This is a question of too much difficulty for me to answer satisfactorily to myself, or instructive to the numerous inquiries of my correspondents; the kinds and qualities in a single neighbourhood are too numerous and their names too local and variable to admit of an intelligent reply.

The female of this plant, like most of her sex, is so jealous of her rights and privileges and so tenacious of cultivating a friendly intercourse and connexion with her neighbors, that the blossoms in fields at 200 yards distance, planted of different kinds of seed, are frequently found contributing liberally with each other, by the aid of a gentle breeze, a portion of their *Erynia*, which is generally received and kindly nourished, the product of this connexion strongly partaking of the properties and appearance of both, many of them in apparent equal parts. Plant this mixture a few years in a place of safety and it will be found that the weaker plant will gradually yield to the stronger, until the one most productive and best suited to the climate will be produced in its original and unadulterated purity. The fact goes far in satisfying me of the cause of our frequent disappointments in not finding seed at all times producing its kind. We have abundant means with a little care and patience of supplying ourselves with every variety of potatoes, the growth of which is adapted to our climate.

The wise provider of all good things has kindly furnished us with the means of providing ourselves with innumerable kinds and qualities of this vegetable. The ripe balls or seeds from a single stalk, will produce by three seasons' planting, almost countless varieties of every color, shape, size and quality, which the country has heretofore produced, and something new in addition.

The first season's planting they will be small and tender, the second larger, and the third of suitable size for field planting.

The only answer I can give to the inquiry for the right kind of seed, is to recommend to the farmer that kind to be procured in the vicinity, most productive, except a small quantity if he possesses them, of a superior quality, for table use. In changing seed, which will occasionally be found beneficial, it removed from any considerable distance, should be taken from the north, the growth will be more rapid, consequently the quality better, and in southern climates the quantity greater for the first season, at least. - (To Be Continued.)

From the Maine Farmer.

RUTA BAGA.

As the time has arrived when Farmers are about putting their seed into the ground I wish to make a few observations through the medium of your paper on the propriety of raising more of those crops which are of the most profit, considering the expense of cultivation.

In this section of the country, (Penobscot county,) where hay is not worth less than twelve dollars per ton, and frequently 18, and is now worth twenty five, it should be the first care of the farmer to provide a substitute for hay, to use on his farm and sell as much as possible. As a substitute for hay, nothing can be raised so cheap as Ruta Baga; and there is no seed put into the ground that is so sure of yielding a good crop if properly managed. It is stated that 600 bushels or 15 tons is an average crop per acre; and the culture is certainly not more expensive than that of potatoes. Now by cultivating one acre of this crop it will

enable a farmer to sell at least five tons of hay without diminishing the quantity of manure he will make on his place.

A very exact and observing farmer told me the other day that for the last two months he had been under the necessity of keeping his stock on wheat straw ruta baga and potatoes, and that the expense of keeping in good order was not so much as it would be on hay at ten dollars per ton. One objection raised by many against feeding cattle with roots is the trouble of cutting them up, but I consider this a very small item comparing with the advantages. It can be done during the evening while nothing else would be done. While I fed my cattle on roots the past winter, it was my custom after supper to take my basket and knife, go into my cellar and in two hours could cut enough to last my whole stock a day. I carried them out as I wanted to use them.

Our winters here are so very long and tedious, that cattle fed entirely on dry hay, are very apt to become poor, scurvy and lousy; whereas those fed partly on roots are kept much more healthy and vigorous, and come out in the spring in much better order. If farmers will only look into this subject, I am satisfied that the time is not far distant when ruta baga will be one of the principle crops in this part of the country; then we shall have larger, handsomer and better cattle. One great reason of our stock being of inferior quality is feeding them on dry food during our long winters. M. S.

NEWSPAPERS BY VESSELS which make short passages, are always eagerly looked for, and a Ship-Master can hardly use a readier means of ingratiating himself with a community than by attentions in this respect: but we frequently meet with vexatious disappointments by the indifference of some Captains to the gratification which they could thus confer, and they may be assured that under the new regulations at Lloyds, neglect of this kind will operate to their prejudice. We have often had to acknowledge the kindness of masters coming to this port in bringing the latest papers of the places from whence they sailed; and in the hurry of the moment we lately omitted to return thanks for such favours to Capt. McKenzie of the St. Domingo, who put us in possession of London dates ten days later than those through New York or Boston, and six days later than any in the Provinces; as also to Capt. Smith of the Sarah Henrietta, and Capt. Vogler who came passenger in the Henrietta and is now in the new Brig Thistle: and to Capt. Smith, owner of the Wm. Walker, of this Port.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the following Petition, which was yesterday presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and sincerely hope it may answer the much to-be-desired end which it contemplates. Although a very short time was allowed for signature, it contained a large number of most respectable names from Fredericton and its vicinity. We admire the tenor of the Document for the absence of reflections upon any party for which it is distinguished. - Royal Gazette.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants and Freeholders of the County of York,

Most respectfully sheweth,

That Your Petitioners viewed with feelings of deep regret and disappointment the collision between His Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, which at length occasioned the loss of the Appropriation Bill.

Such a circumstance would at any time have caused much and serious inconvenience to all classes of the Community, but now when the unusual length and severity of the winter, and the great scarcity of hay, have already exhausted the resources of a large proportion of the people of the Province, and occasioned great distress throughout the Country; if to these evils be added, the want of repairs to the roads, the loss of the sums of money which have annually been located for to be expended for their improvement, and more than even these, the delay in payment for many Public Services already rendered, ruin must be the consequence to many, and loss and inconvenience to all.

Your Petitioners confidently hope that mature reflection and consideration will enable the two Branches of the Legislature to reconcile their differences, or that at least the necessities of the Country will induce them at this time, if assembled, to avoid all subject of dispute, and to make the usual appropriations for the public service.

Under these circumstances Your Petitioners most humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to convene the Legislature again so soon as Your Excellency may deem proper, in order that the state of the Province may be considered, and it possible the difficulties which now threaten it be avoided.

And Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.