

ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
15c. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17c. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
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SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 4. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1837. Number 33.

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

D	M	SUN	MOON	High	Water	D	H	M
2	4	28	8	22	11 0	New	1	7 m
6	4	22	9	23	1 45	First q	9	8 m
10	4	16	11	16	4 45	Full	16	1 m
14	5	6	2	17	10 5	Last	22	8 a
18	5	6	7	24	0 40	New	29	11
22	5	11	7	10	9	15	15th	1 min.
26	5	15	6	9	16	8 15	15th	1 min.
30	5	20	7	4	29	11 10	15th	1 min.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Editor—I have been cultivating a piece of meadow or swamp land of about six acres, and have often been inquired of respecting the method of cultivation and expenses; what the crops were, profits, &c. The swamp alluded to when I bought lay farm eighteen years ago had been nearly cleared and was very wet owing to the small brook that once passed through it being filled up with brush, &c.; it produced some pint grass but principally flags, hard-back and moss. I first commenced by opening the brook, which drained it and killed all the flags, and nearly all the grass. I then cut a ditch round a piece of about eighty square rods, cut off the stumps and the most prominent bunches of moss, and after it was frozen carted on two hundred and fifty loads of gravel and leveled it, carted ten loads of fall manure, and in the spring following spread it, sowed on oats and grass seed. I had a good crop of oats and the following season it was estimated by good Judges that we had twenty five hundred of timothy and clover hay. The next year I encircled about half an acre more with a wood ditch; cut the turf and most into squares of twenty inches in diameter each, and turned it over with a prong hook, took out all the stumps and roots leaving it level as possible, and carted on two hundred loads of gravel, and eleven of manure. In the spring following sowed oats and grass seed spreading on seventeen bushels of horse ash.

I had a good crop of oats; and the next year one and a half tons of the best timothy hay. The next piece of about half an acre I cultivated in the following manner; after enclosing it with a ditch, began on one side and cut the turf in squares, of about twenty inches diameter, piled them up on the way and dug up the mud eight or ten inches deep; then cut another tier of squares, turned them down as before, laid the mud on them, in like manner until the piece was completed taking out all the stumps roots &c. The next spring ploughed it with potatoes, it yielded at the rate of three hundred bushels to the acre. After taking off the crop in the fall we leveled the mud, and in the winter carted on about twenty loads of gravel, ten of manure and six of leached ashes. In the spring after spread all as far as possible, sowed oats and grass seed. The oats grew very large as did the grass the next season. The method last mentioned, I have made use of in cultivating the remainder of the old or cleared part of the meadow. Of that part covered with wood we measured off one acre cut a large ditch round it, cut by the roots all the wood and brush, carried off the wood and stumps, burned the brush and carried on sixteen loads of manure; and in the spring following laid out the manure at suitable distances on the top of the swamp; and planted with potatoes and we raised three hundred and fifty bushels. After the crop was off we leveled it, taking out all the roots near the top of the swamp, and sided on ten loads of leached ashes. In the spring following spread them, and sowed on oats and herd grass seed. The oats grew large and lodged down early so that they did not fill, the grass took well, and bids fair for a large crop next season. The remainder of the swamp I have cleared and planned in like manner last season. The expense of ditching, digging up and turning the core of the old meadow, in the way above described, is about thirty-six dollars. The expense of cutting the wood, and brush from the above mentioned acre was twenty dollars.

There were twenty cords of wood which paid for clearing. The profit of the potato crop after paying the expenses was twenty dollars. Four acres of this land (which by the way was all there was to grass then) produced the last season at twice cropping as near as could be estimated, sixteen tons of best timothy hay.—Should it be asked if this land will continue to be thus productive, I answer it will not without manuring. It will want a top dressing once in about three years. A mixture of horse manure, loam and ashes I consider the best for the purpose. Of the different methods I have made use of in cultivating the old part of the swamp, I consider that digging up or turning the best as being the cheapest and most productive, it incorporates the manure, gravel and ashes with the mud, causes a fermentation, and produces rapid vegetation. I am fully of the opinion, this kind of land when known, and properly cultivated will be the most profitable we have.

JOHN CONANT,
Jeffrey, January 27, 1835.
TURKEY.
The following of the 7th June, from Constantinople, is given by the Swabian Mercury:—"The return of Sultan Mahmoud, yesterday, to his capital, was a most splendid scene. In all the streets through which he passed, the people welcomed him with the loudest acclamations, and he appeared to be deeply affected. He was dressed in a magnificent uniform, in the European style. In the evening, all the houses in the town and the ships in the harbour were brilliantly illuminated. The first notice of his approach was given by a salute from the sloop Veloz, which was stationed at the point of the Saraglio at Bachiassch. Her guns were echoed

TRUTH TELLS THE TALE.

FALSE PRIDE—Sir Walter Scott, I think, says no man ought to want in this country, who can buy a basket and tell a tree; consequently, the remark being true, it cannot be from necessity! False pride whispers "his is not generated to work." How beautifully this is illustrated. Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic? very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic? more seldom still. But does not the more fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicos? Why is this? Is the yardwork more honourable than the jack plane? Look back twenty or thirty years, and behold the barefooted adventurer, the present time falling in wealth—or spending his income of some three thousand dollars per annum in manufacturing *ladis* of his daughters. Does he teach them the usual judgments of housewifery? Very rarely. Is it because the healthful exercise of domestic duties is disagreeable? Oh no! False pride says "it would be ungentle for ladies to work,"—as if it would tarnish the fair and delicate fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the piano, to dust the gorgeous instrument itself.

How supremely ridiculous is this illegitimate pride! Thousands of daughters whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers in a horse stable—would feel insulted, if asked if they had ever made a loaf of bread or washed out a pocket handkerchief! They would more likely prate about "good society," "mixed company," and the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more roll round, and the thrifty but imprudent parent dies; and then comes the scramble for some ten or twelve divisions of his hard earned estate. How small is a large fortune apportioned to these numerous heirs. The daughters must of course marry gentlemen, for pride dictates it; and the gentlemen of course must squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised in idleness; without the stimulant to add one tith to the general, substantial prosperity of the community.

Can there be a doubt but what honest labour is becoming daily more and more stigmatized? and what follows? A growing imitation from the cellar to the garret! A spirit of extravagance in which the most unprincipled means are resorted to! Let it proceed with the same rapid march that has been commenced, and it will be a stigma to earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. Infect the country—the farmer with the same poison through the population of the large cities, and you make the country of France a parallel to that of Montezuma! Labour is every thing! It is more precious than the mines of Mexico; more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but the main arch of our confederacy: unite it with education and they form a tower of strength upon which our liberties may rest forever. The priceless metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest attitude of transient glory, but like brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment; and as in the case with Spain, sink into darkness and gloom.—Not so with the labour of man—its glory is centered in the earth, and we behold it in the strides of internal improvement—the success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill and the insulation of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise mankind to their own nature and existence. Industry is the grand lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth, and its inducements more to retard its usefulness than false pride does to bring it into disrepute.—Just as turning a single rive makes powerless the mightiest engine.

RESERATION—Mankind must have excitement of one kind or other, and if it be not sought in scenes of innocent mirth, it will always be found in the abysses of sensual indulgence. The mind, like the body, if kept always in the same condition, will lose its tone, and sink into apathetic listlessness. Sound philosophy, therefore, tells us, that, as excitement must exist, the proper method is to give it such direction as will be least hurtful to those who may come under its influence. Why is it that we see the population of France and the southern portions of the Continent of Europe, less addicted to the grosser indulgences than those who live in more northern latitudes? Is it not because the encouragement held out among the former to light pastimes and playful recreations, withdraws the mind from dwelling on the cares of life, and becoming the victim of their influence. The man who can spend hours in dancing to the music of the guitar, or the violin, and in exchanging courtesies with the soldier, has no need of artificial stimuli; his heart is glad and free from solicitude; and that is all that he wants. On the other hand, he who suffers himself to brood over his misfortunes or be constantly absorbed

WHAT WILL YOU WAGER?

The diligence stopped at the White-horse inn, in the principal street of Fontainebleau. Fatigued and oppressed by the heat on the road, we slowly stretched ourselves, and descended the steps of the vehicle as *lady* as possible, smiling at the vacant appearance which also broken by our sudden arrival, had stamped upon the visage of some of our fellow travellers. The baggage was dismounted, and dinner ordered. Some of the country folks were gazing pressing forward to gaze on the newly arrived, together with their packages, bird cages and children. In the midst of this bustle, a fat, red-faced man about thirty years of age, an insipid talker, who had favoured us the whole length of the journey with the history of his great speculations at Fontainebleau, and of his marriage, which he was at the present time coming there to consummate, drew out his watch and exclaimed: "Already four o'clock!" "I'll bet you that it is not," said a gentleman in slippers who was smoking a cigar before the door of the low-rouled apartment. "Tis one of Briquet's watches, promptly answered the rubicund-faced gentleman, at this interruption.

"Ten Louis, that it is not one of Briquet's," replied the smoker. The other gave him a look of pity, and went into the traveller's room, saying to me, "Don't dine here," and with a touch of the elbow "we'll go to a cafe, where we can do better." "I'll wager any thing you choose, that the watch is worth nothing," persisted the one in slippers, following after. "I did not address my conversation to you, sir." "I'll bet that you did," retorted the other. My fellow traveller, confounded at this persucution, raised his hand, pointing to his forehead, signifying that the intruder was deranged.

"I defy you to prove it," continued his persecutor; and with this party and thrust, the two regarding each other with the most staring looks it is possible to conceive, just like two dogs about to be let loose at one another. "Upon my word," said the traveller to me, "I know nothing of the fellow, but I have a great inclination to make him march off." "As to that I wager you do not," answered the obstinate intruder. "Moreover, I will bet that I make you take the road back to Paris, and that, too, without much delay." "That will be no easy matter for you, as I came here to be married." "One hundred Louis that you do not!" "Sir, you are an impertinent scoundrel, and I will box your ears."

"I bet 's a lie!" Upon this, the red-faced gentleman stamped with rage, and passed before the inn making a sign for him to follow. "Yes, my five," said the other, taking with him a box containing a brace of pistols. I interposed between them to stop this pique, but it was no longer a jesting matter, and my representations were useless. We reached a solitary spot in the park, where the cigar hore was saluted by an officer of the garrison, who was willing to become his second. I threw up into the air five franc piece as a signal, the report of a pistol followed, and the piece of money fell unobserved. "Bet," said the never-ceasing and unmovable marksman, "that I piece get belated to being at the extremity of the bough;" and it was perceived. "Wager that I kill you," added he, coolly regarding the astonished traveller. "Is probable," replied the other, changing from the ruby to a ghastly hue; "and since it is probable, 'tis useless. Consequently, I take again the road back to Paris, and have the infinite honor to be your very humble servant."

In fact, we saw him deposit himself upon the sparrows of the diligence. I solved the enigma. "This was a rival, to whom the fair lady had given a description of her intended. Need I add, that he won the lady in question? After the honey-moon, I learned that the deadshot had encountered the crest fallen souter at Paris, and slain him!" "I wager that you return to Fontainebleau," and the fat, red-faced man returned accordingly.

CURE FOR INTERPRETING AND SHAKING.
A friend of ours, who has had extensive dealings with the Indians, relates the following characteristic anecdote, which he says is undoubtedly the truth. A chief, by the name of Glover, in some gust of passion, happened to slay another Indian. The invariable penalty for killing among these primitive beings is death, and that punishment is, by their custom, to be inflicted by the nearest friends of the deceased. These had met together with the prisoner in their charge to execute the last sentence on Glover. He asked one of the judges before he died, and as generous enemies, he hoped they would grant him, as it was the last he would ever ask of them; it was, that he might be permitted to take one glass more of liquor, and smoke one more pipe of tobacco. So small a request was readily granted, he pronounced to postpone the execution until he drank and smoked again. Having got them sufficiently com-

mitted to this proposition, he gave them—no understood that he never intended to do either. Such is the sacredness of an Indian promise, that this has thus far saved Glover's life, and this occurrence took place ten days ago.

TWISTING A TWIST.

Dr. John Wallis was avellan Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, in 1649. In 1653 he published a Grammar of the English language in Latin, which, though diffuse is a work of great merit. It would have been well, if subsequent grammarians of our language, who appear not to have seen it, had really known it, and made it their model; and that some others who have borrowed from it, had run much more into the Doctor's debt, than our countrymen have done. He excelled in Etymology, for his labors as a Geometer led him to suit every subject to its bottom, and trace every branch or even filament of language to its radix. He is the author of the verses under the word *Twister*, in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, which he explains in all its senses. The occasion on which these verses were composed was the following:—A very learned Frenchman conversing with Dr. Wallis, expatiating on the copiousness of his native language, and its richness in derivatives and synonyms, produced in proof, four verses on rope-making, which he appears to have composed for the purpose; they are the following:—But though technically formed, are admirably smooth and expressive:—
Quand un cordier, sordant vent under une corde,
Four sa corde corder, trois cordons il accorde,
Mais, si un des cordons de la corde corde,
Le cordon descendant fait decorder la corde.

To show that the English language was at least equally rich and copious, Dr. Wallis immediately translated the verses into English, word for word, and of equal syllable, taking the word *Twist* for the Frenchman's word *Corde*.
When a twister, a twisting, will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth twist.
But if one of the twisters of the twist do untwist,
The twister that untwists, untwists the twist.
Here were nouns, verbs, participles, and synonyms, precisely equal to those of the Frenchman, in number, quantity and force: but to show that the richness of his language was not exhausted, he added the four following, which continue the subject:—
Untwisting the twine that untwisted between,
He twists with his twister the twine in a twain;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twain
He twisteth the twine he had twisted in twain.
The French funds being previously exhausted, no attempt could be made to bring in a parallel. The English *twine*, however, was still rich, and to show that it could be still worked to advantage, Dr. Wallis added the following quatrain:—
The twine that is twisting before in the twine,
As twine are untwisted, he now doth untwain;
'Twist the twine in untwisting a twine more between
The twister his twister, makes a twist of the twine.

I question much whether such a variety of flections, on which can afford so many terms and derivatives, all legitimate, coming from one radix, without borrowing a single term from any other tongue, or coming one by the occasion; for there is not a word, used above by Dr. Wallis, that is not pure Anglo-Saxon, not one exotic being entertained; for the proposition *twist*, which might have been avoided, does not belong to the radix, and only serves to show it in another state; and as for the proposition *in*, we have not borrowed it from the Latin, as some suppose, for it is a pure English word, and is found in many terms of the Anglo-Saxon.

REACTION.
It is said, and believed by many, that ex-Sheriff Parkins sustained immense losses by the failure of Mr. Rowland Stephenson, and the banking house in which he was partner. It is proper to say that all the obligations of that house have been most honorably discharged, and that the winding up of its affairs was so completely satisfactory to the creditors that they deputed a gentleman to visit this country, for the express purpose of inviting Mr. Stephenson to return. Of course his invitation was grateful to him, but he would not accept of it, until the same publicity should be given to his entire exoneration from all claims, that had been given to the untaxed charges against his integrity.

QUEBEC GREAT MEETING.
The committee appointed at the meeting of the inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Quebec, held on the esplanade on the 31st. July last, waited on His Excellency the Governor in chief, at the Castle of St. Lewis, this day at 2 o'clock, and presented the following address:—
To His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald, Earl of Glasgow, Baron, Viscount of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.
May it please your Excellency,

We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the undersigned inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Quebec, forming a committee of a public meeting held on the esplanade on the 31st. July now last past for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the said meeting on certain attempts made at other meetings held in different parts of this province and to convey their opinions to Her Majesty's Government, humbly approach your Excellency, as representing our Gracious Sovereign in this Province, in conformity to the resolution by which we are appointed, and most respectfully represent on the part of the said meeting:

1. That we have observed, with deep regret, the attempts which have been made at meetings recently held in different parts of this Province, to disseminate disrespect for the public Authorities, and disaffection towards the British Government and Parliament, and to excite to the violation of the Laws.
2. That whatever differences of opinion may have prevailed in the Province in regard to its public concerns, the inhabitants thereof have hitherto maintained a distinguished character for fidelity to the Sovereign, a love of public order, and obedience to lawful authority; and it is our duty and determination still to maintain this character, and resist to the utmost all attempts contrary to the allegiance which is due to the British Crown, or against the public peace, or in violation of the Law.

3. That we feel the entire conviction that the present unfortunate condition of public affairs in this Province is in great part owing to the misunderstandings and discussions which have prevailed in the Legislature, and amongst the inhabitants of the Province; and that a remedy is to be found in avoiding these misunderstandings and discussions for the future, and in the cordial union of all classes in promoting the peace, welfare and good government of the Province.

4. That it is equally the duty and interest of the Government and the Subject in the Colony, to cooperate in the remedy of all abuses which may be found to exist, to the end that the peace and prosperity of the Province may be effectually promoted, and all classes of the inhabitants be maintained in equal rights, and in the full enjoyment of security of person and property, and all the peculiar privileges which they enjoy, or to which they are legally entitled.

5. That under the present circumstances it is our duty humbly to assure Her Majesty's Government that it may fully rely on our fidelity to the Crown and affectionate attachment to the connexion subsisting between this Province and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency that the persons who attended that meeting and concurred in the sentiments now expressed, formed a majority of the inhabitants of the city of Quebec, and they humbly pray on the part of the said meeting, that the above said expression of their opinions and their loyal assurances, may be transmitted to Her Majesty's government in England.

Quebec, 2nd August, 1837.
To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—
GENTLEMEN,
I shall have much pleasure in transmitting, as you request, to Her Majesty's Government in England the address which you have just presented to me for that purpose; and I feel convinced that Her Majesty will receive with entire satisfaction the assurance of fidelity to the Crown, of obedience to the Laws, and affectionate attachment to the connexion between this Province and the United Kingdom, which so numerous and highly respectable a portion of the inhabitants of the city and vicinage of Quebec have thus come forward to tender. These assurances, in conjunction with that union of loyalty and public spirit which has so recently been manifested in this town, cannot fail to prove peculiarly acceptable at a time when the most artful and insidious attempts have been resorted to, to disseminate doctrines at variance with morality and justice, and tending to the overthrow and violation of these laws and institutions which secure to the whole body of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects the rights and immunities they now possess and enjoy.

While I deeply regret these attempts, and while my earnest endeavours shall be directed to avert the calamities they are calculated to produce, I can assure you that I shall not cease to adhere to those principles which I have ever held, and shall always be ready and anxious, while I fill the high situation confided to me by our Gracious Sovereign, to cooperate in the remedy of abuses, in promoting the welfare and happiness of this Province, and in maintaining all classes of its inhabitants in the full and peaceful enjoyment of equal rights.
Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 7th August, 1837.

are made for the Estate of the day of August to an Attorney has claim seated to funeral
AM SCOTT,
Sole Executor.
22ns.

of the firm of George, has absy dissolved from d to raid firm ac payment; and e same, are res to my Attorney at St. George for
ERT DAVIS,
26th

ances of two third Lumber consigned Islands, viz:— Tobag, and Greo- day night from LIAH KERL,
23ms.

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CHANCEY,
27.

any legal demand; Mr. ROBERT MAC- the County of us who- sive to present their uthin three months emore Esq. one of ment; and those in- are desired to make (RISON, Admx. of, Admr., 17. 23ms.

ANDARD.
viduals who have no ce- be paid for in advance struck off at the shortest on delivery.
ENTS
Connic, Wasey
Parvis, Chamcoo
Campbell, Salt Water
Hester Esq, Millers,
Barber, Oak Hill,
Moore Esq, Dennis Mills
Grove Esq, Tower Hill,
Bulmer, Oak Bay
David Turner, Bealoe,
John McGill, Digdigwash,
John Rogers, Tower Falls
E. Gilbe, Upper Falls
John Wright Esq, Kingston
John Fisher Esq, Wide Cove
Nathan Esq,
Lacy Esq,
Smyth Esq,
H. Reid Esq,
W. Beverley,
Wm. Grant
as Brewer,

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.

The reservation which has been introduced into the oath of allegiance will of necessity prevent Her Majesty from being crowned till after March next.

Among innumerable available traits in the character of the youthful Queen which have already attracted attention, the following may be mentioned: It was naturally to be expected that her late preceptor (the Duchess of Northumberland) would be among the first visitors to Her Majesty, who, on being informed that the etiquette of her new office required that the Sovereign, she should receive the Duchess sitting; Her Majesty expressed some reluctance to this, but at length acquiesced, making it, however, her request that the Duchess should be previously apprised of the circumstance. No sooner, however, had the Duchess entered the room than the Queen, regardless of the arranged and stated ceremony, rose from her seat, and running up to the Duchess, threw her arms round her neck, and kissed her most fervently.

When the Master of the Horse waited upon the Queen to know her pleasure as to the arrangement of the royal carriages, &c., on the day of her proclamation, Her Majesty is said to have replied, with great naivete and simplicity, "Why, my Lord-Albanarle, this is a subject which you are so well acquainted with, and I know nothing, that I can only leave the favour of you to do whatever is right upon the occasion."

Curious Coincidence.—It is rather singular that the accession and proclamation of Her Majesty took place on the 21st instant, being the anniversary of the battle of Vittoria, which was fought on the 21st of June, 1812, and from which brilliant event Her Majesty obtained the name of Victoria.

Her Majesty, on her first appearance at St. James's as Queen, selected as her companions in her carriage, the only two consorts in the household of the Duchess of Kent—Lady Mary Stopford and Mr. Herbert.

His Hanoverian Majesty is by birth the fifth, and in survivorship, the eldest surviving son of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte. He served in more than one campaign during the late war, under Marshal Treita and General Watson, and he had rank and a regiment in the Hanoverian service.

Her Majesty the Queen of Hanover, in addition to the Crown Prince, late Prince George of Cumberland, is mother of seven Princes and Princesses by her two first husbands. The Queen has also several grand children, the progeny of her son Prince Frederic Prussia, and two daughters, the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau and the Princess Albert of Schwarzburg. It was at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, the year of her marriage, that her father received the title of Grand Duke, and relinquished the right of voting at the diet of the empire. Her Majesty's niece the Princess Maria Theresa of Tuscany and Tuscany, married, in 1812 Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador.

WILL OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH. By this document, which we understand is of a recent date, a bequest is made to each of the sons and daughters of the late King of £20,000. This sum at first sight appears inconsiderable. That it is not of a greater amount will scarcely excite surprise, however when it is known that his Majesty has ever been in the habit of dwelling, from year to year, his amount of savings among his offspring. The late King has also, on understanding, bequeathed the sum of £50,000 which is to be received in virtue of a policy of life insurance to trustees, the interest to be paid annually in equal shares among his children. The trustees to whom the duty of carrying the royal testament into execution is entrusted, are we believe, Sir Herbert Taylor, Sir Henry Wheatley and Col. Wood.—Herald Post.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Barnard's motion for the repeal of the Usury laws was postponed until next session.

Parliament was expected to be dissolved on the 15th or 16th. They were proceeding rapidly with their business, preparatory to this event.

Mr. O'Connell has concluded not to offer himself as a candidate for Dublin, as he intended, but goes back to his old friends of Kilkenny.

Old Oak Tree.—In Windsor Forest there are several celebrated oaks. One of these, the King Oak, is said to have been a favourite tree of William the Conqueror, who made this a royal forest, and enacted laws for its preservation. This oak, which stands near the inslosure of Cranbourn, is 26 feet in circumference at three feet from the ground. It is supposed to be the largest and oldest oak in Windsor Forest, being above a thousand years old. It is quite hollow. The space within is from 7 to 8 feet in diameter, and the entrance is about four and a half feet high and 2 feet wide. "We lunched in it," says Professor Burnett, "September 2, 1829. It would accommodate at least 20 persons with standing room, and 10 or 12 might sit down comfortably to dinner. I think at William's and in Guildhall I have danced a quadrille in a smaller space."

PROFITABLE PATRIOTISM.—It is stated in the London Times, that during the last seven years Mr. O'Connell has "agitated" the copper from the pockets of his starving countrymen into his own, to the tune of £104,485 or nearly half a million of dollars. The division has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount (£). Rows: 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835.

NEWS THROUGH NEW YORK.

London, July 6.

MONEY MARKET, Wednesday Evening.

A representation to Parliament is in the course of signature by the proprietors of the different loans of money advanced to the new States of America, and on which no dividends have been paid for several years past. These loans are at present included in British Capitalists in a sum exceeding twenty five millions sterling, and to obtain a satisfactory arrangement of an amount so large, is well worth the best attention of our Government.

To adopt measures for producing an effect so extremely important to the Petitioners will be a most auspicious commencement of the new reign, and sanguine hopes are consequently entertained that this appeal to the justice of the country will not now be made in vain. At the time that these loans were contracted for, civil wars afflicted the whole of that immense continent, notwithstanding which the prices at which the contracts were effected were exceedingly high, indeed more favourable to the borrower than property sanctioned. Whether the Agents of the several States applied the proceeds of these loans properly or improperly is a matter for which the lenders are not answerable. They advanced their money to those who were properly authorized to receive it, and they received the national bonds of the States in exchange for their advances.—We conceive these loans to be precisely in the situation of any other commercial transaction. The bondholders purchased annuities and paid for them, and they have no stronger a claim to the protection of the British Government, or that their money had been embarked in produce or manufactured goods of any description.—In each of these States there are consuls and consular agents, well paid for the due protection of property and commerce, and surely it is but just that they be instructed to demand from the several American governments an arrangement of transactions so exceedingly extensive as these loans.—We are aware that many years since it was the fashion for the British Foreign Secretary to release his official and in reclaiming money from foreign States, the reason for which it was never possible even to conjecture; but commerce requires the utmost effects of government to protect and to extend its influences in all quarters, and the argument which could be applied in a time of war and disorder, does not suit in a period of profound tranquillity in our foreign relations with all nations. In a national point of view, it is deeply important that these most just claims should be adjusted. Eight millions sterling is the amount of the overplus dividends alone, and a remittance for that sum would be of immense importance to the completion of various improvements now in progress in the United Kingdom.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.—The Duchess of Sutherland, first in rank, is also foremost in official station, and as mistress of the robes, stands the head of Queen Victoria's family. The Marchioness of Londesborough holds the office, somewhat curiously entitled, in her ladyship's case, "Groom of the Stole," yet such we believe to be the traditional and proper designation of it; so at least was it in the days of Queen Anne. Subordinate to these two distinguished ladies, and (if the shreds and patches of Court etiquette which have reached us be authentic) under the immediate leadership of two of them were stated yesterday to have been nominated in the persons of the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Charlotte. Two maids of honour, Miss Fitz-Roy (daughter of Lord Rivers), and the Bishop of Rochester's daughter, Miss Murray. To none of these promotions, or appointments, rather, in so far as concerns the individual merits or qualities of the noble personages who have obtained them, can any shadow of just objection be stated. The Duchess of Sutherland, who has ever been distinguished at her best, has ever had a decent reputation, nor could a woman be found, in whatever rank of life, more slender or exemplary than the Marchioness of Lansdowne.—Herald.

An officer of the Stole who is certainly his care of all the King's or Queen's clothing.

The Earl of Albemarle is re-appointed master of the horse.

Earl Darham arrived in town on Saturday and had an audience of Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent at Kensington Palace. It was rumoured in Downing Street on Sunday that the noble earl is to succeed Lord Palmerston at the Foreign Office as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

FOREIGN.

The news from Madrid of the 25th ult. is utterly bare of interest.

Greece is again in a very disturbed state. How can it be otherwise? The most grinding taxation cannot produce a revenue to face the expenditure entailed by a government so egregiously disproportionate to the population and resources of the country. I see no remedy for the present evils but in an economy incompatible with the preservation of a monarchy which ought never to have existed.

Some of the commercial advices from Hamburg mention that a treaty has been agreed to between England, France, and the Free Hanseatic Towns of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen.

FROM SPAIN.—The following telegraphic dispatch has been received by the French Government:—

Bayona, 5th July, noon.—The passage of the Euxine by the Catalina on the 25th and 26th has been confirmed by the correspondence from Saragossa. Eight Carlist battalions also arrived in the incursions on the 27th.

The latest accounts from Naples, which reached Marselles on the 25th ult., represent the cholera as making no progress. Between the 22nd and the 24th there were 1,200 new cases. The images of the saints were being carried in solemn procession through the streets, accompanied by the priests, singing masses.

From Calcutta.—An extensive conflagration took place at Calcutta just before we sailed. Upwards of 500 buildings were destroyed; many of them however, were native houses. Several large buildings, however, were burnt, which estimated in value, exceeded the loss. The loss is estimated at over 1,000,000 rupees. Among the buildings burnt was the Orphan School.

ABUNDANT GRAIN.—According to the northern reports, grain is getting so plentiful at Danzig, at the mouth of the Vistula, that the ordinary quantities are not sufficient to supply the wants of the city. Houses of some distance from the river have been used for its reception.

The Paris correspondent of New York Express writes:—"Many Americans took place in a most disgraceful plight. No one will accept their bills on the United States, and they can neither stay nor return home.—Some ladies from Albany, amongst others, are reduced to the greatest straits."

UNITED STATES.

By the packet ship Safford, Captain Allyn, from Liverpool, whence she sailed July 9, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers.

William IV. was buried on the 8th July. The papers are beginning to calculate the consequences of Victoria's dying without issue in that event her younger sister will succeed to the crown. In the absence of both of these without children, the Duke of Cumberland and his son would be the next in regular order. But such is the aversion of the English nation to his family, that it would be dangerous for them to attempt to mount the throne under any circumstances.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Under this head the St. Andrews Standard, Aug. 10, has an article from which we make the following extract:— [Here follows the quotation from our paper.] It is very evident the Provincial authorities count on the sympathy of the U. S. Government, and consider the agitation of the subject as produced wholly by Maine. The Provincial wish to prevent all agitation of the subject, and they wish for procrastination—delay—they have managed in this way for the last eight years, and will continue to do so for the next four; unless we get a State Government which will not be afraid of embarrassing the President. Greely we doubt not, will be liberated if he has not already, for it is the object of the British to keep every thing quiet. It remains to be seen whether the census will be completed, or our Agent privately be instructed to speak off and leave the work undone. It seems the Standard knows more of what transpires in Mr. Van Buren's councils than we do.—Where did it get the information that Mr. Van Buren was "reluctant to issue his warrant" and made a "procrastinating reply" when urged to appoint commissioners to run the line? We desire the people of Maine to mark the passage. They will be the better able to understand how this interesting subject has been shuffed off from year to year, and will probably continue to be, until we have a change of administration.

TERIBLE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

STREAM BOAT COLUMBUS, Aug. 12, 1837. The most serious accident that has occurred in Eastern Virginia since my recollection, happened on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, one and a half miles from Suffolk yesterday, between 9 and 10 o'clock. A company, consisting of about 150 ladies and gentlemen, from the counties of Isle Wight, Nansemond, and Southampton, came down on the Rail Road on Thursday, the 10th instant, with the view of visiting Portsmouth, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, and returning the next day—on their return, at a time and place above mentioned, they met a locomotive and train of burden cars, and horrible to relate, the two ran together while going at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour.

The most heart-rending scene presented itself that I have ever witnessed; every spot on both sides of the road, which offered the least protection of the sun, was covered with the dead, dying, and wounded. Three young ladies sitting together on the front seat of the second car were killed, neither living longer than 15 minutes. Another lady, an infant and a negro girl were so much injured that they died before 3 o'clock, and 10 or 15 ladies and gentlemen besides, sustained injury of one kind or another, very likely to prove fatal to four or five of them.

The confusion attending an accident where so many were present, the mangled corpse laid out on the side of the road, the moans of the wounded, and the weeping and wailing relations, presenting a spectacle, which defies description. Every possible attention paid on the sufferers by the physicians and hospitable citizens of Suffolk, but the situation where it happened and the excessive heat of the day added greatly to the intensity of their sufferings.

FIRE AND HURRICANE IN BARBADOS.

On the 25th of July, a dreadful fire broke out in Bridgetown, which destroyed a number of buildings and great amounts of property, but was happily subdued by the exertions of the military and the people.

Scarcely had the terrified inhabitants of the town recovered from the dismay and consternation attendant upon the fire, when it pleased the All-wise Disposer of events to afflict the Island with another of those awful visitations, which, alas, of late years, it has often fallen to our lot to record. On Wednesday morning last, at eight o'clock, the wind at S. and by W. the weather suddenly assumed a dark and stormy appearance; the clouds gathered in thick and heavy masses, which, about an hour and a half previous, had emitted frequent and vivid flashes of lightning, with thunder, and some slight rain fell. About the hour mentioned, the wind rose in terrible gusts, and commenced to blow a perfect gale, freshening with every rising cloud, and increasing in violence for fully two hours, when changing its position to S. S. W. half W., it gradually died away, but veering to S. W. and by S. it again freshened, and finally subsided at about three o'clock, having shifted to S. W. During this time the sea rose several feet above its ordinary height—the waves rolled mountain high in Carlisle Bay, lashing the rock bound pier and adjacent shores in awful grandeur, and sending their spray full a hundred feet high. Out of twenty eight vessels, large and small which were riding safely at their anchorage at seven o'clock, twenty-two were driven on shore, and most of them dashed on the ledge of rocks reaching from below the stores of Messrs. Moore, to the upper reef, lying in some places in heaps of four or five, large and small, from the humble sloop to the lofty and capacious barque or brig, exposed, many of them, with their sides down, or keel upwards to the violence of the surf, which dashed for the greater part of the day, with unabated fury, against them, driving the large upon the smaller vessels, and thus completing the work of destruction to its utmost finish. Some again were driven by the force of the wind and violence of the sea, upon the rocks abreast of the Pier, and there have been complete wrecks. Along the shore for above a mile and a half may be seen the remains of the shattered vessels and their cargoes, piled up in heaps, and indeed wherever the eye turns, one unvaried scene of ruin and devastation is presented. Never, we believe, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the island, has a shipwreck occurred in so short a time, so calamitous in its consequences.

His Excellency the Governor, with that solicitude which he has ever shown for the private, as well as the public interest of the Island, since his residence among us, was at the spot and in the water, the greater part of the noon, encouraging by persuasions and entreaties those engaged in saving the crew not to relax in their efforts, and we are proud of the influence of His Excellency's example, lent them both strength and courage in the humane undertaking. Only three men we believe in the whole have lost their lives.

For the protection of the property cast on shore, and to prevent pillage, the militia force was ordered out, and continued on duty the whole of the afternoon and night. About 150 men of the 56th and 76th Regiments were likewise marched down, one company of which acted in concert with the Militia in keeping guard, and the others wearing their fatigue dress, assisted in getting up the provisions washed by the surf upon the land, and in other useful services.

Of the amount of loss sustained by this truly awful and distressing visitation, to the shipping interest, we shall hazard no positive opinion; as far as appearances go, and according to opinions expressed, we should estimate it at over one hundred thousand pounds sterling, as most of the homeward bound vessels were nearly if not fully laden, and the vessels, American and European, discharging their cargoes, had in some instances the greater portion on board. The homeward bound vessels wrecked are the Corsair with 115 hhd. 17 tierces sugar, and 255 puncheons molasses; Elizabeth, 314 hhd. 30 tierces sugar; Pacific, 140 hhd. sugar, 160 puncheons molasses; Schwartz, 48 hhd. sugar.

Schooner Jane, Cock, iron St. Andrews, consigned to Messrs. Walford, Ward & Co. part of the cargo (pickled fish) on board. Brigantine Wava, Tabot, Demerara, M. Cavan & Co. two of the crew landed in a very bad state, and every medical aid and assistance afforded by Dr. Clark, they have since died.

Schooner Dame, Wilson, Nova Scotia, Hill & Musson. French Schr. Jeanne Cammill, Gailard, Guadaloupe, M. Cavan & Co. most of the cargo (flour) lost. Brig Sir John Moore, Porter, St. Andrews, N. B. H. Arnot & Co. some of the crew very much injured. Brig Elizabeth, Lovett, St. Andrews, N. B. Hill & Musson. Mail-Boat Tickler, M. Alpin, St. Vincent, arrived the evening before with Capt. Pearson and Lady as passengers. By the exertions of Captain M., the passengers were got on shore with only a slight injury to Captain Pearson. The crew left the vessel as she struck.

Brig Pitcairie, Ogilvy, London, Higginson, Deane & Stott, arrived the evening before with government stores. Brig Corsair, Irwin, Liverpool, Moore, Brothers, & Co. This vessel was loaded, and intended to sail on Wednesday evening. American Brig Amulet, Ryder, Alexandria, M. Cavan & Co. Barque Schwartz, Boul, Demerara, Moore, Brothers, & Co. had taken 48 hhd. sugar. Barque Elizabeth, Scott, Liverpool, Thomas Lee, was to have sailed in a few days. Sloop Amelia, Cox, St. Lucia, W. Seon & Co. Sloop Fortitude, Best, Tobago, do. Schr. Sir Henry Ward, Miller, Barbice, M. Cavan & Co.

Schr. Janet, Pruden, Nassau, N. P., Thomas Croil & Co. Brig Sarah Frotman, Brown, Liverpool, Higginson Deane & Stott, was to have sailed on Wednesday evening. Sloop Messenger, Trinidad, M. Cavan & Co. Sloop Glenary, Dodd, St. Vincent, do. Brig Harmony, Macdock, Greenock, Thos. Croil & Co. Brig Pacific, MacKellar, Greenock, John Thomas, was to have sailed on Thursday morning. H. M. Str. Alban, Lt. Tinning, on shore in Carlisle Bay, likely to be got off.

PROVINCIAL.

SURVEYING PARTY.—We understand that Dr. Gesner, the well known and talented Geologist of Nova Scotia, left this City on Wednesday morning last in the Steamer Woodstock, for Salmon River, with the intention of making a Geological reconnaissance on the River—thence proceeding over land the head waters of the Richibucto, and following that River down to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Doctor is accompanied on this route by Capt. Egerton, Mr. Lovings and the Hon. Mr. Cholmondeley, of the 43d Light Infantry, and M. H. Perley, Esq. of this City—with a party of five Indians and the like number of Canoes. We believe it is also intended to examine the line of country between the Grand Lake and Richibucto, with a view to opening the proposed communication between those points.

As the line of country this party propose examining is the heart of the Coal District, and supposed to be rich in mineral wealth, we think the route well chosen, and from the character of the party, we have no doubt much valuable information will be obtained, which we trust will be made public.—Courier.

From the Royal Gazette, Aug. 16.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having nominated George Shore, Charles Simonds, and Hugh Johnston, Esquires, to be additional Members of the Executive Council, provisionally until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, they this day took the usual oaths, and their seats at the Council board.

Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1837.

ALL Warrants drawn upon the Provincial Treasurer, are payable on demand at the Treasurer's Office, in St. John.

B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer. Treasury, St. John, 11th Aug. 1837.

The Halifax Notarisation says:—"Our Banks pay specie again, and confidence and good feeling have taken the place of bickering and distrust."

ALMS AND TOWNS HOUSE. Commission next week.—Samuel Watts.

Saint Stephen's Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President. Director next week, Geo. A. Porter Esq.

Discount Day.—FRIDAY. Bank open from 10 till 3. All Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Thursday otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

ATEST DATES.

Table with 4 columns: Location, Date, Location, Date. Rows: St. John, Aug 7; Halifax, Aug 8; London, July 7; Liverpool, July 8; Quebec, Aug 10.

Next to the pleasure of meeting an old acquaintance from whom time and space have long dissevered us, is the satisfaction of revisiting a place which conjures up kindly recollections and calls forth the best feelings of our nature. Four years have elapsed since we saw the town of St. Stephen, and the present visit which we have just paid to it, the great improvements which have been accomplished in that interval, are strikingly evident to an eye well acquainted with the former position of the place, and delighted to trace from point to point the streets which have been opened and the buildings that have been erected within that period. A grand improvement has been effected, and a sure foundation laid for extensive future operations, by the continuation of the street passing the property of James Frink Esq. ad through that of Messrs. Marks, Porter and Lindsay. It is further proposed to carry a road across the Mohannes towards Sprague's falls, which will be a prolongation of the street line. Mr. Lindsay has also laid out a handsome street from the River side Highway at right angles to the Upper Street.—The fine erections and wharfs in front of Mr. Abraham Marks, Major Marks, Mr. John Marks, and Mr. Robert Lindsay's residence form a prominent feature at the business part of the Town; and the numerous vessels lying along side, give a

spirit and activity to the scene which gratifying. On a commanding situation Libby's Cove, the frame of a Pr Church has been raised, which will be one of the most interesting that can enhance the beautiful scene is seen every where around it.

When we crossed the Bridge to side, our attention was arrested by the grading work of the Railroad for the grading for which is now nearly done and prepared for receiving the this work, Merchants will be enabled lumber without its touching the the Mill to the hold; but owing to the scarcity of money, stock in this unde been selling at the balance to be that is, minus the first instalment has greatly increased in buildings formerly saw it, but we must so the glowing colours of our des proceeding with the account, the wharves being crowded with the life and bustle of business, we a vessel or two, and the streets a the quietude and desertion of a moon." The people too appeared lost much of their buoyancy and stalked about something like the w dull and heavy Capons in an Er barn yard, while their friends on side possess all the ardour and enei tleicer himself, unshorn of his ho conscious of his felicity and succe he hoped that the revising coun better condition of mercantile aff United States, will give a new f affairs of Calais, and that it will to renew its wonted energies and that march of prosperity which to its present extent in a compar period. From either side of the views are very beautiful; and fro way down stream, looking upw towns appear as one connected s the spires of the Churches relie height interest of the scene, and the wo the distance altogether combining an effect which would equally del of the merchant, the mechanic, g and the Philanthropist.

While we stopped at Mr. James T. Calais, a stranger arrived inebred from a wagon who informed the inn stranger would put up at his tavern; the wagoner then drove off. In those endless queries which are never curiosity as to be gratified, it was da the stranger came from Newport and a Ever. On being asked his reason usual a route, he replied that in Eav the wagoner and getting into conven him a pretty considerable amount, he offered to take him thirty miles to Bangor for a dollar and a half, to the way and to have his horses fed, agreed and thought he had made a but was confidentially charged who was in Calais, 5 miles farther from B was when in Eastport, and that he way to proceed but on that, or return to Newport. He would have had been plete Yankee trick.

We have received an intimation, to publish it, that Doctor Robert T. George, has complied with the wish by consenting to come forward as the prosecuting Election, was a candid testi fication of the C. jury.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, a party of five or six men, who were on the bar leading to Chatham Island from their sleep by alcohol and cret Price and another, who appeared to use every exertion to reach the pier whom they described near the fort bar, but when within a few yards of and remained below. All endeavors proved ineffectual, until next morn tide ebbed and he was discovered n north of the fort. He was identifi with Mr. William Douglas of the la recently interred in the Kirk Yard I Douglas requests us to express his Price for his humane exertions to se had conducted himself with honesty while in his employment.

DEED.

On Thursday morning, after a Mr. Elizabeth P., wife of Mr. Geo aged 33 years. On the 7th instant, the Reverend newville, minister of the Parish of The veteran Grimshaw, died at 4 Southampton Street, Pentonville, on Wednesday night. He was assisted of a friend and relation, at No 35, Street, as late as 11 o'clock that he appeared as full of health and spirit for years. He was shortly afterwards his servant to his bed-room, and b Den in bed many minutes he groan to be heard in the next house and in

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREW.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 17 Brig British Queen, Cook, last, Ballock & San. Isabella & Louisa, Ri York, do. E. J. W. 19 Sch. Oracle, Fairhead, Ballock & Co. 20 Brig Nebelshish, Huston, Isaac Smith, sugar, N. B. George Douglas, Coal. Egan Marks, Hatch, Ballock & Co.

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