

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1834	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
DEC 31	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
THURS.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FRI.	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SAT.	27	28	29	30	31		
SUN.	28	29	30	31			
MON.	29	30	31				
TUE.	30	31					
WED.	31						

Jupiter South 25h 26m 40m P. M.  
Mars, new 30h 28m 32m A. M.

## SAINT ANDREWS

STANDARD,  
NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 14. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. Thursday, December 25, 1834.

## SAINT ANDREWS MAIL.

Departs for	Arrives from
St. John, Tuesday, and Friday at 3 P. M.	St. John, Monday, and Friday at 2 P. M.
St. Stephen, Tuesday and Thursday at 10 A. M.	St. Stephen, Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.
United States, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.	United States, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 P. M.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL, P. M.

ACCOUNT OF THE GLOBE  
(Continued.)

UNSTRATIFIED ROCKS.—This group, which is widely diffused over every part of the globe, comprises those rocks usually called volcanic, Trappian, Serpentine, and Granite. They are found mixed with almost all the stratified formations, and bear every mark of having been thrown up from beneath. For the most part, they either occur as "protruded masses," as overlapping masses which have resulted from the spread of matter after ejection, or as veins, filling up fissures, apparently consequent on some violence to which the strata have been subjected. The substances principally entering into the composition of these rocks are, quartz, felspar, hornblende, and mica, which have been already described individually. The compounds which they form either when they are all present, or when two or more constitute the elements, are exceedingly various in their aspect and texture.

**Granite.**—The most prevalent and important rock of this class is a confusedly crystalline body, composed of the four substances above named; but these are not always all present; sometimes only two of them are found in a mass, which obtains the name of granite. This rock was long considered the fundamental one on which all the others were accumulated; but this opinion was abandoned when examples occurred of its resting upon stratified and fossiliferous rocks comparatively recent origin. Granite is common in Scotland, forming a great proportion of the Grampian mountains which intersect the country; it is also found in England, but not so abundantly. It forms a beautiful stone for building, and though used for that purpose, it is not so to an extent commensurate with its value. "In general," says Mr. Brande, in his *Outlines of Geology*, "granite is the most durable of nature's productions, and long resists the destroying hand of time; and though in common uses, its extreme hardness is against its employment, its use should be engaged for public edifices." There is assuredly no danger of exhausting the material. Mr. Williams in his *Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom*, informs us, that there is as much granite in the mountain of Ben Nevis alone, and that "perhaps the best and most beautiful in the world," as there is adequate to serve all the kingdoms of the earth, though they were as fond of granite as the ancient Egyptians." Some idea of its durability may be formed from the excellent state of preservation in which the grand head of Memnon is found, and that of the celebrated column vulgarly called Pompey's Pillar, which still stands entire, amid the mouldering ruins of the ancient city of Alexandria. The obelisk in the Palace of St. Jean de Luteran at Rome, a son of Senosiris consecrated to the sun, has, for three thousand years, survived the vicissitudes of nature and of time.

The most common granitic compound is that which has quartz, felspar, and mica, for its constituents; when hornblende is present, instead of mica, it is called Syenite, from its abounding in the island of Syen. When quartz and felspar occur alone, and the crystallization is such that the former appears disseminated in the latter, it is termed gneiss; granite, from its bearing a supposed resemblance to antique graphic characters. Granite is sometimes porphyritic, large crystals of felspar being disseminated through the mass. The porphyry of Ben Nevis is a beautiful stone, in which the pale rose and colour of a yellowish white are finely blended and shaded. The porphyry of the ancients was chiefly of a red colour, and from that quality it derived its name.

**Serpentine.**—A rock of this class has been called from its resembling the skin of a serpent, in the delightful admixture of various colours which it exhibits. Several specimens of this stone are found in Britain, particularly at Portree, in Banffshire. A curious substance called asbestos occurs in this rock. There are five varieties of it, and all are more or less fibrous and flexible, from one of these the ancients made cloth, which was incombustible. When these habitations required cleaning, it was only necessary to throw them into the fire, whence they came forth completely purified, and as unimpaired as the three Jewish youths who went through the ordeal of the furnace. The Equimaux use it as a substitute for wick in their lamps. Mountain cork, another kind of asbestos, floats on water. *Serpentine or stellite*, is also found in serpentine rocks. It derives its name from having a soft feel somewhat resembling that of soap. Humboldt assures us, that some of the North American savages use it for food, although there is not a particle of nourishment in it. It writes on glass the characters remain invisible until breathed upon; for from being fugitive, they can only be destroyed with the glass itself.

**Trap Rocks.**—Certain rocks have obtained this name from their presenting very often the appearance of steps and stairs. Arthur's Seat and the Calton Hill, and the principal mountains surrounding Edinburgh, are composed of them. Trap rocks consist of basalt, clinkstone, greenstone, amygdaloid, &c.

**Basalt.**—This rock very frequently presents the most remarkable appearances; the

most wonderful of which are Fingal's Cave, in the island of Staffa, and the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland. The entrance to the former resembles a Gothic arch, and is about seventy feet high; the length of the cave is 127 feet, and the breadth from forty to fifty; the sides are composed of masses of basalt arranged in columns, with considerable regularity throughout. This magnificent temple of nature has been frequently described by scientific and other travellers, but all description would seem to fall short of the reality. The following are the impressions which it made upon the mind of a great poet:—

Where art to shroud the temples deck'd,  
By skill of earthly architect?  
Nature herself, it seemed, would raise  
A minister to her Maker's praise:  
Not for a meagre use ascend  
Her columns, or her arches bend;  
Not for a throne less alien tell,  
That mighty gorge that cliffs and wells.

**The Giant's Causeway** consists of three tiers of columns, which extend several hundred feet into the sea, and are walled round by towering rocks, some hundred feet high, in which are, clusters of columns of various forms and inclinations. Basalt frequently shoots upward in abrupt masses, without displaying any columnar appearance. The rocks, upon which the Castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton rest, are examples of this kind. Clinkstone, another species of trap rock, derives its name from emitting a ringing sound when struck. Greenstone is of a pale green colour, and composed of felspar and hornblende. Whinstone is a rock of the same kind. Amygdaloid is so called from small nodules of an almond shape occurring in it.

**Walls or dykes,** that is long ledges or walls of greenstone intersecting a different description of rock, are very prevalent in this formation. These appearances may be seen on the Western side of the Salisbury Crags, and in several positions on the Calton Hill, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. In the coal strata these dykes also occur. The trappian rocks are so common in nature, that any farther notice of their "local habitation" is superfluous. They are found mingled with stratified rocks in every possible way; and for a more minute account of them, and also of all the rocks in this group, we may refer the reader to Macculloch's *Western Islands*. Mr. Gregory Watt has made several most interesting experiments to ascertain the causes which have produced the columnar and globular structure of these rocks. He fused a considerable quantity of basalt, and allowed it to cool very gradually; by this means spheroids were formed in the mass, which explained the phenomena of globular basaltic rocks. His remains were also extended to the columnar structure, and the theory of their origin, hence deduced, is exceedingly plausible, but an explanation of it would carry us far beyond our limits. We can, therefore, only refer the inquirer to the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1834.

We have now passed in review before the reader the various stratified and unstratified rocks of which the crust of the earth is composed. A more minute account of the almost endless diversity of substances, and their intricate and complex relations to each other it was impossible to give within our necessarily circumscribed limits. But we hope enough has been done to satisfy the minds of that numerous class of individuals who wish a comprehensive view of a subject presented to them without being fatigued with minute details, or entertained with barren speculations; while in other minds there may have been awakened a desire to prosecute the study by reference to more laborious and amplified compilations devoted to the subject, or to that most perfect and sublime of all works—Nature herself.

From the foregoing detail of unquestionable facts, we may with perfect safety infer, First, That all solid bodies have formerly been in a soft or fluid state, that they were either fixed by fire or held in suspension by water; for how otherwise can we account for the presence of organic bodies in them? Secondly, That some terrible convulsion, has rent the solid pavement of the earth, and upheaved the beds of the sea, in many instances beyond the regions of perpetual snow; for how otherwise can we perceive of marine remains being imbedded in elevated mountain rocks? Not ascribed by means of the deluge; yet such an explanation of the phenomena has been given, with all due gravity, in works published so late as the year 1832. The theory of Voltaire, in one of his numerous and very absurd essays on geology, was even more plausible than this. That singular man hated the Christian religion so much, that he hated everything which was brought forward to support it. When it was stated that the shells found upon the Alps afforded a proof of the deluge, he replied, with admirable tact, that they were eastern species, which had fallen from the hats of the Syrian pilgrims. On another occasion, he observed, "that the bones of a reindeer and hippopotamus, discovered near Etampes, did not prove, as the members composing it observed, a strict proof of a deluge, but merely that a lover of curiosity had preserved them in his cabinet." Thus, he threw doubt indiscriminately on all geological subjects. Thirdly, That the globe has existed many thousands of years previous to the creation of nature's "chief ornament," man. Amongst other facts which support this conclusion, the absence of his remains, and those of his works, in strata where vegetables and the lower animals occur in infinite number and variety, is one which cannot be explained away, and appears to be decisive of the point, and not the Christian reader be startled at this statement, and sarcastically exclaim with the pious Cooper:—

"Some drill and bore  
The solid earth, and from the strata there  
Extract a register, by which we learn  
That he who made it, and revealed its date  
To Moses, was mistaken in its age."

It goes directly to corroborate the Mosaic account of the time which has elapsed since the human race first appeared upon the globe. This is now agreed upon by all philosophers whose opinions are worthy of notice. With regard to the creation of the earth itself, the language of Scripture, particularly with regard to time, is metaphorical; so that to found any argument upon it would be quite unphilosophical.

## THEORIES OF THE EARTH.

There is nothing so important to science as a correct generalization of facts, which go on to prove that nature has adhered to a certain number of fixed principles, from which she never deviates, in developing particular parts of the mighty scheme of creation, unless, perhaps, it be the collection of the facts themselves, and yet there has nothing retarded its progress more than the hasty deductions from too limited observation. The truth of this is more strikingly exemplified in the history of geology than in that of any other science. The theories and conjectures as to the manner in which the substances composing the globe were first amassed, and vicissitudes to which rocks and strata have been subjected, so as to account for their present positions, and the alteration of hill and valley, are various and conflicting. Two, however, stand conspicuously forward—those of Werner and Hutton. The Wernerian or Neptunian theory, as it is called, supposes that the whole materials of the earth were held in solution by water, and that they were gradually deposited in layers or strata, the granites falling down first, and the other formations following in succession, according to the order of the superposition. The Huttonian or Plutonic theory supposes a continual decay and reproduction to be taking place on the earth's surface. Mountains and rocks are worn down by the agents already noticed at the beginning of this article, and, being arranged in strata at the bottom of the ocean, are acted upon by the agency of fire, and thrown up again in the shape of mountains, &c. The characteristic feature of Hutton's theory is the exclusion of all causes but those which belong to the present order of nature. Its great defect is the undue influence ascribed to subterranean heat, supposed necessary for consolidating submarine deposits. It was the opinion of the Scotch geologist that there were alternate periods of disturbance and repose; that, when the ruins of former continents had furnished sufficient materials for new ones, they were heaved upwards by violent and paroxysmal convulsions. These two theories for several years kept the scientific world in a ferment. Each had its partisans, and the turbulence and rancour with which the belligerents carried on the warfare, without a parallel in the history of philosophy. Religious zeal added a fearful contribution to the amount of abuse and contumelious heaped upon the heads of the heretical localists. "In the economy of the world, I can see no traces of a beginning, no prospect of an end," said Hutton. He threw the creation of the globe many ages farther back than what was then deemed the orthodox period of cosmogony. He may be said to have exhausted time, according to all previous notions of the extent of its duration, and to have borrowed largely from eternity; and yet there are now comparatively few who will be disposed to doubt the truth of what Hutton advanced. How should there be any traces of a beginning or of an end? The works of the great Creator are not like those of man, which have inherent in them the elements of their own destruction. "He has not permitted in his works," says the gifted Playfair, "any symptom of infancy or of old age, or any sign by which we may estimate either their future or their past duration. He may put an end, as he no doubt gave a beginning, to the present system at some determinate period of time; but we may rest assured, that this great catastrophe will not be brought about by the laws now existing, and that it is not indicated by anything which we perceive."

The lamentable exhibition of human frailty displayed in this philosophical crusade, for a time retarded the progress of just views with regard to geology, but in course, a third party took its rise, and rapidly gained ground. The members composing it observed a strict neutrality, and were zealous in collecting facts, not for the purpose of supporting speculative doctrines, but of ascertaining truth.

It is now pretty generally admitted, that, after all, neither of the two theories answers the various conditions of the problem to be solved. A third theory is at present gaining ground, and it appears to be a very rational one. It is reared upon, and partly constructed of the ruins of both. Discarding the idea of paroxysmal convulsions at particular epochs, and an extraordinary influence of subterranean heat for the consolidation of submarine deposits, it explains the former changes of the earth's surface, by reference to causes now in operation. Professor Lyell has published an admirable work in support of this opinion. It would be doing injustice to the author were we to attempt to give an abstract of the various arguments, deduced from an unsparing mass of evidence, which goes to support the doctrine. We take pleasure, however, in referring the reader to the work; and if he be not convinced of the correctness of the fundamental view there entertained, he can not fail to admire the ability and eloquence with which it has been advocated.

With respect to Mr. Lyell's theory we have in conclusion, one observation to make. Since it is now pretty generally admitted, that the temperature of the earth was a good deal higher formerly than what it now is, would not the causes at present in operation, under such circumstances, act with a greater degree of intensity, and produce more extensive results?

## HUMAN FRAILTY.

Life is a fountain, fed by a thousand streams which perish if once dried: it is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it more strange that they escape so long, than that they should at all perish so suddenly and surely. We are encompassed with accidents, events ready to crush the mouldering truth of things that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by the hand of Nature. The earth and the atmosphere whence we draw our life, are impregnated with death; death is made to operate in its own destruction. The food that nourishes the body contains the elements of its decay—the seed that animates it by the vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its action. Death lurks in ambush along our path—"in the midst of life we are in death."

## THE SUMMER IS PAST.

The three short months of summer have passed, and autumn with its yellow and scarlet tints is before us. It seems but yesterday when the earth put forth the flowers and blossoms of spring, and yet during this short period, summer has succeeded to spring, and now autumn to summer. Day follows day, and year follows year: in quick and rapid succession, and amidst the turmoil and excitement and bustle of life, we forget how rapidly we are moving on that "journey from whose house no traveller returns."

The summer is passed! What a sad and instructive lesson does the rapid change of seasons leave us of our destiny. In the spring-time of life our hearts have beat high with the hopes and delightful anticipations of future years of promise. The summer's sun may have risen upon us without a cloud, and its last rays of light may have been more beautiful than the first. And when the autumn gathers around us, testing the hopes of our earlier years, and stamping upon all either disappointment or success, according as we have treasured up the talents bestowed upon us by our Maker. Then comes the winter of life, when the joyous hopes of boyhood are looked upon as wild enthusiasm, and when the judgment, matured by experience, will unite with the wise men of Israel in saying vanity of vanities—all is vanity.

The summer is past, and perhaps with the winter and reader it has passed for ever. To us the balmy breath of spring may never come again. We may never again see the budding rose or the springing flower of this beautiful season. Change is stamped upon all things of this world: here to day and gone to-morrow, and then all that remains of us is a little handful of earth, an affecting comment on our vanity and folly. Ah! did we realize and feel this important truth, how different—how very different would be the course of our lives. Did we in our moments of temptation, when we find our hearts turning towards the things of this world, but reflect that all its enjoyments are as "fading as a dream, how little should we care for all its honours. What to us would be the homage of thousands—what to us the adulation and applause of the multitude? A few rapid rolling years, and our heads will lie as low in dust as theirs, and "the places that now know us, will then know us no more for ever."

Like leaves on trees the years of man's life pass,  
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground,  
Another race the following spring supplies,  
So generations pass and new ones rise.

**BLACK-PEDD SKEAN.**—An Anecdote.  
GAY wrote his well known ballad of "Black-Pedd Skean" upon Mrs. Montford, a celebrated actress contemporary with Cibber.

After her retirement, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom friend, deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. During a lucid interval she asked her attendant, what play was to be performed that evening? and was told, *Hamlet*. In the tragedy, whilst on the stage, she had ever been received with rapture in the character of Ophelia. The recollection struck her, and, with that cunning which is so often allied to insanity, she eluded the care of the keepers, and got to the theatre, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her insane state; she then pushed on the stage, before the lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect representation of madness, than the utmost exertions of the mimic art could effect; she was, in truth, Ophelia herself, to the amazement of the performers, and the astonishment of the audience. Nature having made this last effort, her vital powers failed her. On going off, she exclaimed, "It is all over."—She was immediately conveyed back to her late place of security, and a few days after, like a "lily drooping, she hung her head, and died."

**Magnetic Locomotive Engine.**—A very successful trial of a new magnetic locomotive engine has been recently made by M. Lemierre of Brussels, its constructor. The trial occupied above an hour; and as the motion was very rapid, it may reasonably be expected that this new power will become of much use when employed on a larger scale. The construction, in which the plan suggested by Professor Guillery has been followed, is very simple, consisting chiefly of an horizontal fly-wheel of copper, which magnetises a galvanic column, within which an iron bar is placed; this bar turns itself between two fixed magnets, and thus works the fly-wheel agreeably with the impulse given by them. As soon as the iron bar has arrived at a balance, the magnetic current has increased so much as to change the poles, and that is now repelled which just before was attracted: by this means a continual, pendulous motion is established. This is the first time, we believe, that the well known power of the magnet has been made available for the purposes of locomotion.

**Antiques.**—Several ancient silver coins were found lately in a peat moss west of Pentfield hills, at Baddingtill, about two feet below the surface. One of Henry III. of England 1216. Henry is represented with a full face, and a sceptre in his right hand, crown, a row of pearls of five points, with a cross raised upon the middle point—on the reverse a double lined cross terminating at the inner circle, and four pellets in each quarter. The others are of William the Lion, of Scotland, 1165, coined at Perth, Roxburgh, and Edinburgh; a lion's head and sceptre—reverse, a cross and crescent, and pellet in each quarter.—*Scotsman*.

## OCCULT QUALITIES.

It has for a long time been fashionable (says one of our correspondents) to ridicule the term *occult qualities*. Those who deny them deserve ridicule. Every principle of every work of the Author of nature is *occult*, and hidden from the knowledge of mortals. What is centripetal force, which, without contact, acts at immense distances? What power causes the heart of man to beat 60 times in a minute? What power changes grass into milk in the udder of a cow? or bread into blood, flesh, and bones, in the infant, who grows in proportion as he is fed, until he reaches a certain stature, to which no human art can add a single line?

What is the first principle of vegetables, of minerals, of animals? It is known to him alone who has clothed the sun with light, and caused it to revolve on its axis.

Lead will never become ivory; silver will never become gold; gold will never be a diamond; straw will never become a citron or a pineapple.

What is the nature of the corporeities or atoms, which determine the nature and properties of substances? It will in all probability be eternally hidden from us. All that is around us, and all within us, is an enigma which we cannot solve.

Accustom yourself to submit on all and every occasion, and on the most minute, no less than on the most important circumstances of life, to a small present evil, to obtain a greater distant good. This will give decision, tone, and energy to the mind which thus disciplined, will often reap victory from defeat, and honour from repulse. Having acquired this invaluable habit of rational preference, and just appreciation, start for that prize that endureth forever; you will have little left to learn. The advantages you will possess over common minds, will be those of the *Lanista* over the *Tyro*, and of the veteran over the recruit.

The seeds of repentance are sown in vanity by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in agony by pain.



Europe.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE. DISSOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

By ship Europe from Liverpool, we have dates thence to November 15, inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The English Ministry has come to an unexpected and sudden termination, immediately occasioned by the death of Earl Spencer. The Earl was distinguished by being the father of Lord Althorp, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, holding the purse of the nation, is always the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Commons. By the death of Earl Spencer, his son, Lord Althorp, succeeds to the Peerage, takes his father's title, and goes into the House of Lords. It appears that, on the death of the Earl, Lord Melbourne the head of the ministry, being thus deprived of the powerful services of Lord Althorp, as leader of his party in the House of Commons, immediately repaired to the King and resigned the seals of office, as Prime Minister. This was a signal for the dissolution of the whole ministry. The King expressed no dissatisfaction with the late ministry, but considered it as dissolved by the translation of Althorp to the House of Peers. But the most remarkable incident of this occurrence is, that it is said in the London papers, and generally believed, that the Duke of Wellington has been called upon to form the new ministry. If so, his character will be changed from Whig to Tory. This is said to have been brought about by the agency of the Queen. It is supposed, however, that such a retrograde measure would not be sustained. Be this as it may, we are compelled to leave the subject in this uncertainty, till another arrival.

FRANCE.

We are enabled to present our readers with the new French Ministry. The official organization of the new ministry was announced in the *Moniteur* of the 12th November, as follows:—The Royal Ordinances being countersigned by M. Persil. The Duke de Bassano is appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Council.

M. Bresson, French Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lieutenant General Baron Bernard, Minister of War.

Baron Charles Dupin, member of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Council of Administration, Minister of the Marine.

M. Teste, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Commerce.

M. Passy, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of the finances.

M. Persil retains the Justice Department. The Interior of the Foreign Department will be filled by General Baron Bernard, Minister of War, and that of public Instruction by M. Teste, Minister of Commerce.

Lieutenant General Bernard, Minister of War, is created a Peer of France.

The King after having appointed the old Duke of Bassano to organize a ministry, appears to have named to him the materials of which it should be composed. Bassano was Napoleon's favourite minister at the time of the applications were committed on American property under the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

M. Bresson the new minister, for Foreign Affairs, is the son-in-law of a citizen of the United States, Judge Thompson, of New York, of the Supreme Court of the United States. M. Bresson, at the last dates, was French Minister at Berlin, and Gen. Bernard formerly at the head of the Engineer Department in the U. S. Army, is to act as Minister to Foreign Affairs, till the arrival of M. Bresson, and afterwards, he is to fill the place of Minister of War.

The *New Ministers*.—The Duke de Bassano, being questioned by the King as to the political system which it would be desirable to adopt, replied, "Sir, there is but one system which has a chance of success; one that has been pointed out in the Chamber of Deputies: it is absolutely necessary to return to a liberal and moderate policy, you must surround yourself with faithful and disinterested agents."

What do you mean, said the King. "By a liberal and moderate policy?" "Sir, I mean a return to the Democratic principles of 1830; in future, in order that the vessel of the state may move good way, and keep above water, it is necessary that her sails should be filled with the breeze of July."

This programme, which says the London Morning Chronicle, we are assured was proposed to the King by the Duke of Bassano, appears to us to be more brilliant than sincere, and we much fear that it will share the same fate as the celebrated programme of July.

The *Courier Francais*, in speaking of the liberal views of the Duke of Bassano, says, "The manifesto was to have appeared on the 2nd, and it might have been seen that the ministerial world was waiting in silence for his great event; but M. de Bassano has forgotten to consult a personage who may very easily discharge his ministers, but who will never thus abdicate the control over the Cabinet. M. de Bassano was therefore sent for and sent back. He was made to feel very strongly that his programme was not approved of, and that the intention was to persevere in a system by which the monarchy had been saved. If M. de Bassano desired to continue to be Minister, he must, in the first instance, renounce his liberal chimeras, which at most, were only fit for troubling the brains of some of the opposition, but which ought not to find their way into the imagination of a well-taught administration." The somewhat revolutionary expressions were to be disavowed, and this is the only manifesto which will be published, excepting some allusion to the glory of the 13th March, in the style of the phrase which were to be made use of at the inauguration of the bridge of the

Catapult. The question was to have been submitted to the Council Nov. 6, and published in the *Moniteur* as early as possible.

It is positively asserted, by the *Courier Francais*, that Bassano had set about drawing up for insertion in the *Moniteur*, an exposure of the policy of the government under three heads, viz. an amnesty, no proceedings against the press, and the restoration of the proceedings of July. This coming to the ears of the King, he was sent for, and directed to adopt a different strain.

The *Quotidienne* says,—"There is one point upon which every body is agreed,—the satisfaction that is felt at seeing the country disengaged of the doctrinaire cabinet, which it is thought had taken the government of King Louis Philippe in fee forever. But from this day forth, the King may be considered to have fallen, out with the late occupants of the Ministerial Divan. The discussion between him and M. Guizot broke out in the Council on Sunday last, with such vivacity, that there was no door left open for reconciliation. King Louis Philippe, on breaking up the Council, said to the minister of Public Instruction, 'as for you, M. Guizot, you have expressed yourself so freely, that I do not think you can form a part of any of the combinations which may hereafter be proposed.'"

The *New Ministry*.—The *Quotidienne* says, "It was only on Monday morning, M. Mole had been spoken of, that Bassano was thought of to head the Ministry. The old Imperial Duke had been running about all the evening before, not upon his own account, but from his eternal habit of meddling with every thing. About 11 o'clock, he was sent to the Tuilleries. On his arrival Louis Philippe said to him, M. de Bassano the moment has arrived to put your attachment towards me to the proof." "Sir, where must I go to find you a Prime Minister?" "You must accept that office yourself." "Ah, Sir, that would certainly be the quickest way; but who are to be my colleagues?" "That's your affair; only I have to propose to you Gen. Bismarck, and my old de camp, for the war department; M. Bresson, upon whom I can count for foreign affairs; for the Marine M. Charles Dupin, whom it is impossible to leave out of account of his brother, Dupin, the chief. As to the other places, fill them as you please; for instance, M. Passy, for the finances; M. Teste, public instruction or Commerce; and M. Sauter, of whom M. Guizot has spoken very highly, to the other vacant place. Arrange all this in your own way; you see that I do not wish to interfere in the business; all, however, must be concluded before dinner." The Duke of Bassano, having so much latitude given him, soon arranged matters, and the ministry was formed according to the Monarch's wish.

CANADA.

The Colonial Office. — A Montreal paper says:—It appears that the Colonial Office system of patronage is continued with little alteration under Mr. Rice. To such a degree of colonialism brings no good. Liberalism, as far as these provinces are concerned, is all the same. The Colonies are to continue places of refuge for the hangers-on at home; poor aristocrats, their younger sons, or their dependants and dependants children.

NOTA BENE.

A meeting of persons friendly to the education of general literature and science, was held in the Picton Academy last evening; and an association was formed, to be called "The Literary and Scientific Society." The evening was spent in preliminary arrangements; and the spirited manner in which discussion was entered upon, encourages the hope that the proceedings of the Society will be useful and interesting.

Provincial.

St. John, Dec. 20. The *Fredericton*.—The City Poll closed yesterday at 12 o'clock, Messrs. Ansell and Hazen having resigned, whereupon Lewis Burns, and Isaac Woodward, resigned, were declared duly elected members to represent the City of Saint John in the General Assembly of this Province.

On Wednesday, [20th day] the County Poll was held at Carleton, on Thursday at Loch Lomond, and yesterday and today at St. John, where it is expected the contest will be decided in favour of the first candidates first named.

The following was the state of the Poll on Monday last:—  
Bathurst, 502, Sander 144, Wilton 234, Ritchie 207, Jordan 230, Payne 245.  
King's County.—State of the Poll at its adjournment yesterday, at White's, on the 19th inst. at 8 o'clock:—  
Lead, 519; Frost 332; Vail 285; Earl 205; Quares—Hugh Johnson, Esq. of St. John, and Thomas Gilchrist, Esq. of the former members have been returned for Queen's County by a show of hands. Charles Harrison, Esq. the other candidate, declined in favour of Mr. Johnson.

Stewart.—The two late Members, Messrs. G. Hayward and Thomas O. Miles, have been returned without opposition.

York.—State of the Poll at its adjournment on Wednesday last:—  
Allen 241, Wilton 260, Taylor 248, Puckard 192, Slason 128, Hart 125, Fisher 95, Smith 40.

Carleton County.—State of the Poll on Friday the 15th inst.:—  
Connell 207, English 137, Denzil 65, Morehouse 58, Raymond 57.

Westmorland.—State of the Poll on Wednesday last:—  
Palmer 951, Crane 920, Chandler 907, Hannington 924, Chapman 459.

Northumberland.—The Poll opened on the 10th inst.—Candidates, Messrs. Rankin, Street, and David P. Horan, of Bathurst.

Gloucester.—We understand that Mr. End, and Mr. Stewart, of Dalhousie, have been elected without opposition.

DEDICATION.

"To that man (whenever he may appear), who, blessed with a soul superior to all lucrative and ambitious views, will dare to stand forth the generous advocate and benevolent protector of the public welfare—Who, when in office, will make the goal of his fellow subjects the sole rule of his administration; and who, when out of office, independent of every partial connexion, will steadily and uniformly adhere to the same honest principle—Who, while in power, will boldly oppose all measures, however profitable to himself or his friends, that may be detrimental to the cause of his country; and who, when deprived of power, unshaken by present disappointments, or uninfluenced by future expectations, will as boldly support every measure which may be beneficial to that cause, though it originates from his most hated adversary."

Such a man may be justly honoured with the glorious title (hitherto alas! ideal), which in all ages has been frequently conferred, but, perhaps, never yet merited, of a—PATRIOT.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, DEC. 25, 1834.

LATEST DATES.

Per Halifax, Dec. 17	Per N. York, Dec. 18
London, Nov. 15	London, Nov. 15
Liverpool, Nov. 16	Liverpool, Nov. 16
Glasgow, Nov. 11	Glasgow, Nov. 11
Dublin, Nov. 11	N. Orleans, Dec. 2
Per St. John Dec. 20	Per Boston, Dec. 19
Quebec, Dec. 8	London, Dec. 19

By the New York and Boston papers, we have received English dates to the 15th November, which contain the unexpected news of the disruption of the British Ministry, in consequence of the death of Earl Spencer, and the consequent elevation of his son Lord Althorp the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the House of Peers. We refer to our copious extracts for the particulars, such as they are; and also to those from the Parisian papers detailing the appointments to the French Ministry.

STATE OF THE POLL AT CLOSE.	
WILSON	1230.
CLINTON	972.
BROWN	971.
ROBERTS	859.
ROSE	696.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY ELECTION.

Although we have advisedly refrained from making any remarks on the passing circumstances of the election, we think it incumbent on us, now that the poll is closed, to record some prominent particulars for the information of our general readers and the consideration of those of our county, which we shall endeavour to do with becoming circumspection.

By the time that the poll had reached St. Stephens it became apparent that the combined force of the upper parts of the county was in favour of returning the four late members.

We repeatedly heard the following expression, viva voce, and it was confirmed by numerous informants, "that the four old members should be sent back to finish the work they had begun, and from which it was intended they should be driven by the extraordinary stretch of the Governor's prerogative in dissolving the House. We believe this opinion is maintained by our late members themselves; one of them distinctly expressed it on the hustings, and it is said that all of them have spent a great deal of the county. With this general array of public sentiment it requires some fortitude to contend; but with that defence which we owe to our friends and the public at large, and in the exercise of an independent expression of our convictions, we dissent from this wide-spread opinion."

It will be seen that the result of the elections throughout the county gives no less than ten new members to the assembly, besides the four added to the representation by an act of the late House—a fact which demonstrates that the notion propagated in this county is not substantiated generally through the Province.

We cannot see why the dissolution should not be attributed to the much more reasonable, and, in our opinion, the true cause. As soon as the Royal assent was received to the bill providing for the representation of a County which stood disfranchised, and for additional members to two counties which were inadequately represented, His Excellency used the only means which presented itself of giving effect to the liberal purpose of the bill; and instead of exercising a stretch of prerogative, fulfilled the duties of his office in performing an act of justice. We have already declared our convictions on this case, and were sharply questioned whether we were inclined to advocate the Governor's arbitrary measures. God knows how little personal favour we owe His Excellency, and how we are inclined to contend against every serious grievance at the right time and in the proper way; but surely taking a false position must militate against us in fighting the battle, and such a position we deem that to be which is assumed by many in this county. Had the Governor determined to visit with his vengeance those members who were refractory to his views on the important Casual Revenue question, he might long ago have indulged his resentment and sent them back for the approving suffrages or deprecating rejection of their constituents; but since he did not do so, and a reason is assigned for the course he has pursued, we would leave it to the unbiased judgment of any candid man, whether it is better to reject reason for the indulgence of our prejudices, or to control our preconceptions that we may be disposed to receive the truth."

As we have not hitherto taken any stand against local popular impressions, we have been thus explicit on the present occasion; and at the same time we fully accord to others the entire latitude of sentiment which we claim for ourselves, so to return to the affairs of the election—we are informed that Mr. Street came forward at the hustings in Saint

Stephen and declared that in deference to the wishes of the people, which he heard widely expressed, he would forego the pursuit of his own views and yield to the general voice, until some future opportunity might carry him along with the popular choice instead of (as at present) coming into collision with it. Whereupon he resigned as a Candidate, and voted for the four late Members.

Nothing further of any consequence occurred until the scene opened at St. George, when Colonel McKay disputed Mr. Clinch's qualification as a Candidate, and his objection was formally entered in the Poll book; so that Mr. Clinch's eligibility to become a member will be brought up as a question for the investigation and decision of the House. On the return of the poll to St. Andrews, Mr. Rait was found in the minority; he had stood the contest in accordance to the call of his own parish, and on Monday at 3 o'clock he had received six hundred and ninety-six votes, when others were still coming forward, but the High Sheriff declared he must close the poll at the appointed hour. Mr. Rait then read the 10th and 12th Sections of the Election Law, 31 Geo. 3. Cap. 17, and inferred that its provisions were not complied with, inasmuch as two days of the time legally prescribed were yet unexpired: He therefore entered his protest against the Poll being closed. The High Sheriff intimated that he would not declare the state of the poll until next day at 12 o'clock, against which time he would endeavour to obtain advice on the point in question and give it his further consideration.

A great concourse of people assembled in the Court House next day, long before the appointed hour, and anxiously awaited the "stroke of twelve." At length the Sheriff entered on an explanation of his views of the law, and declared that his construction of it decided him on closing the Poll as it stood yesterday at 12 o'clock. He accordingly announced that Thomas West, Patrick Clinch, James Brown Jun. and George S. Hill Esq. had the majority of votes and were duly elected. Mr. Rait then repeated his protest, which was entered on the poll-book, and also the names of a number of Freeholders, who came forward and tendered their votes.

The Members elect and Mr. Rait then severally addressed the Electors, and were warmly applauded; after which the people expressed their approbation of the independent and impartial conduct of the High Sheriff throughout the contest, and having given three hearty cheers, dispersed.

The Reporter.—Our notice of Nov. 20, on the subject of reporting the debates in Assembly, was quoted in the St. John Courier of the 19th, and in the *Miramichi Gleaner* of the 9th inst. The *Courier* says, "When the plan proposed by the Editor of the Standard is seconded at Miramichi and Fredericton, we shall not be found backward in contributing to forward it in the city." The *Gleaner* says, "If the people of York and Charlotte will put their shoulders to the wheel, we are confident Northumberland, Kent, and Gloucester will contribute to so desirable an object. We shall endeavour, ere the Legislature meets, to carry the views of the Editor of the Standard into effect in this County, and still elicit the assistance of some of our friends in Gloucester and Kent, to aid us in the undertaking in those Counties."

Anticipating the co-operation of our brother Journalists, we entered into details on this subject in our paper of Dec. 18, and proposed a Scale for the contributions of each County, founded on their abilities and requirements, as classed into districts. We had the rate much higher on Charlotte than on any other County; yet we have now to announce that the sum proposed, is ready for the purpose intended, and will be remitted to Headquarters as soon as we learn that the other Counties have performed their part.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES.—John Bull has often been taunted with the assertion that all his important concerns are made subservient to the purpose of congregating great public assemblies, who first indulge their gastronomic propensities and then make a practical application of the adage "nunc est bibendum," after which, in the felicity of perfect repletion, their sentiments find vent in oratory and song. And Fielding, in his admirable novel of Joseph Andrews, has an amusing and instructive passage on the same subject. It is natural that the Americans should imitate the English, and with the exception of a limited adoption of the French fashions by their ladies, they do so to a great extent. Nothing is now so much the rage as public dinners. Our exchange papers present us with numerous accounts of such entertainments,—the banquet in honour of some great character or event; the festival of some association or national society; or the club dinner got up to spread political sentiments in speeches and toasts.

Most of these possess merely local or national interest, and do not fall within the scope of our selection, but we regret that our limited sheet precludes us from giving an account of the Philadelphia feast in honour of James Sheridan Knowles. It occupies several Columns of the United States Gazette, and furnishes many specimens of genuine eloquence and fine feeling. A great part of the company consisted of literary men, and the display of talent was similar to that at the farewell entertainment to Mr. Forrest a couple of months ago, on his departure for Europe. Mr. Knowles was particularly felicitous in his address, and the general allusions to the Drama evinced fine taste and correct information. As harangues interesting to every subject of the republic of letters, we shall, at an early day, give those of Messrs. D. P. Brown, J. R. Chandler, M. A. Michael and Mr. Knowles.

France and the United States.—We would recall to the recollection of our readers, the famous Orders in Council issued by the British government about twenty-five years ago, which were followed by the equally famous Berlin and Milan Decrees, as a counterbalancing measure to them by Napoleon. The United States, affected by the operation of the national contests, were forced into a course of retaliation, and consequently passed laws, carrying these contending fulminations into effect, availing and reckless adventures were authorised, under letters of marque and reprisal by their several States, to commit acts of the most atrocious piracy; and, retaining the restraint of principle, and acknowledging no role but that which could be enforced by main strength alone, they spread a devastating warfare over all parts of the ocean, in which the marine of every commercial country suffered outrage and spoliation. In process of time the United States demanded indemnity from France, for aggressive acts on their commerce, committed under authority of the French government. After long and varied negotiations a treaty was entered into in July 1831, between these two governments; by which France engaged to pay twenty-five millions of francs to the United States, minus a million and a half claimed by France as a final settlement of all their differences. The French Chambers, however, considered that sum too exorbitant, and refused to grant the requisite supply, so that, no appropriation being made, the draft of the U. S. for the first instalment was returned dishonoured. In the President's late Message to Congress, the history of these transactions is perspicuously, and we believe faithfully detailed; but the steps which the President is desirous that Congress should enable him to take, have put the whole country in commotion, and drawn forth the opinions of statesmen and the press very generally throughout the Union. The President's words are—"I recommend, that a law be passed, authorising reprisals upon French property in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers." On the 9th inst. the subject was brought before the House of Representatives, when Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, entered fully into its merits. The French Cabinet may declare war, but it requires another sanction besides that of Louis Philippe to the validity of a treaty. The President of the United States and two thirds of the Senate may declare war, and make treaties, but it requires the consent of the House of Representatives to carry them into effect. A variety of theories of the American constitution are now in course of argument throughout the prints of the States, which it would be endless to recount, but we should suppose that the plain statement made by Mr. Clayton, will have a sufficient effect on the result of the President's request, and keep the mass of those calculating people from indulging in the bilgewater disposition evinced by a few. Mr. Clayton said—"here was another aspect of the subject, and a very serious one. It was this—that, should we go to war at this time, we must do it upon a *deficient Treasury*. Not only was the Treasury of the nation destitute of a dollar, but there was an actual deficit of two millions and a half of dollars! This he was prepared to demonstrate."

It was plain that if we went to war it would be, in effect, with all the world. The field of battle would be the high seas, and there we had a commerce almost to the value of two hundred millions, viz. ninety millions outward, and one hundred and eleven millions inward; and this would immediately be subject to the vessels of all nations, provided they did not hoist the French flag. It would not only be a war with a nation numbering thirty millions of people, but it would subject us to attacks from all other quarters. Yet let him not be misunderstood. Let no gentleman suppose him to be unwilling to risk all this—Yes, and ten thousand times more, on a question where the national honour was involved; but he never could consent to expose the property of his fellow citizens to such a hazard, until all proper measures of a pacific character had been tried in vain."

A severe hit at the President and the Minister to France is made in the *Salem Gazette*. The treaty made in 1797, by Mr. Jay, with Great Britain, and ratified by Washington and the Senate, provided for compensating British creditors for losses by debt, &c.; for which purpose the House of Representatives were required to sanction an appropriation; but in contradiction to the pure views of the great Washington, Mr. Jackson (now President), and Mr. Livingston (now Minister to France), contended that the treaty, though ratified by the executive of both nations, came before the House merely as a motion to bring in a bill, or any act of ordinary legislation—that the President and Senate had the power to make national bargains, but that bad bargains did not bind the House!

Every one must see that the French Chambers have only to retort the same reasoning on the Americans to justify them in the eyes of other nations, and to pay back "those unsound opinions, and evil practices, to torment the inventors."

The *Courier des Etats Unis* complains bitterly of the predicament in which the French merchants are placed, by the uncertainty of what may be their political relations, should congress comply with the President's suggestion. The vote of the House finally consigning the consideration of the relations with France to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Clay is placed at the head of that committee and it is well ascertained, he is utterly opposed to a war with France. The *Boston Palladium* says that a war is generally repudiated except by those whose interests will be immediately subserved by it.

To Correspondents.—A letter in regard signed "A Charlotte Elector" could not be published in full, but it died the main information it contained our report of the Election, and be readily recognised by our core.

We have received a communication from a "Vindictor" and desire to say so to the writer. A person presented us a note for the paper, which we chose to subsequently brought it back in form of advertisement, signed "A." A paid for three insertions. If there be amongst us to whom it alludes, he feel the sting with as wrenching or smart but if there be no such person, be no need of fierce conjuring v. Bances, and passing them in review certain of the Standard; at all events, must reach the public through medium as the "Shaver," since it is aimed not to allow our columns to be "wounded" by any such person. It is an almost w that if we could save ourselves from offices of our friends, we might as of our enemies! but its triteness at the less applicable to Vindictor drift of the circular we have no further than *Qui caput illud sec*

With unqualified sorrow, we have death of our venerable fellow, a Missy Harvey, Esq. This melancholy place suddenly, on Saturday house of his relative, John To Dublin, where he had been on a weeks. The many virtues which career during a life of seventy, a familiar to the public. His lengthened obituary, at a moment who are best acquainted with his violence, and incessant exertions; and advancement of our city, are tempting in his loss.—We shall as long as the highest moral intention philanthropy, are deemed of our nature, his memory will all who had the happiness of knowing remains, followed by a most course of his fellow citizens, we day, in the private burial ground near Ballincourt. The colours in the harbour were suspended by [The subject of the foregoing the father of Mr. Jacob Harvey.]

Mr. Rait's address to the Charlotte County "was received were going to press, and is hereby postponed until next week."

The House of Assen on the 20th Jan'y.

Married. On the 26th inst. by the Rev. Alex. McCarty Junr, of this Extra Chap. second daughter of Nova Scotia.

Shipping Point.

PORT OF SAINT AN. CLEARED. Dec. 23, Brig Valpey, Morris, Tris Millman, M. Master.

CIRCULAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes the respectfully announcing to the are desirous of acquiring a pe of the profound art of SHAVIN determined to devote a few how to his leaving this town, towns in the mysteries of his art, a great proportion of the et chantant needy storekeepers Boston and elsewhere, those de he is a perfect adept in his art, give me satisfactory referenc on the pupils themselves? H tied in view for the exertion a laudable, he is about to leave can assure those who wish to tuition, that his success here, is not a secret, and that as the ob be observed, he will in relat on the pupils themselves? H that the principal requisites to are, to possess courage, dissi no clarity, a black heart and Apply (after dark) at the subse monium, Water Street, St. Andrews, Dec. 18, 1834.

MAIL STA BETWEEN.

Saint Andrews and Sa ROBERT PEA. Has commenced running the above places, which will Watson's, St. Andrews, on Tuesdays and Fridays at WILLIAM GILLES, St. Stepl ings of Wednesdays and Sa F A R E I.

From St. Andrews to Chalm to St. Ste.

From St. Stephen to Chalm to Conn to St. An

A reasonable weight of l loaded, but it must be entire the owner.

From the low rate of ib determined on no occasion any trust.

ROBE

St. Andrews, 16th Dec.

James G.

Desires to acquaint the Ge mers in general, that he ha

LONDON FALL F and is prepared to attend

any article in his line.

Mr. G. has employ application for 3 or 4 add none but steady young c

A lad about 14 years c connections would be take

Any Gentleman requir despatch, can have a suit

HOURS from the time of

27th Nov. 1834.

Original issues in







THE RECESS.

**THE COMFORTER.**  
 O thou who dry'st the mourner's tear,  
 How dark this world would be,  
 If, when deceived and wounded here,  
 We could not fly to thee!

The friends who in our sunshine live,  
 When winter comes are down,  
 And he who has but tears to give,  
 Must weep those tears alone;

But thou wilt heal that broken heart,  
 Which, like the plants that throw  
 Their fragrances from the wounded part,  
 Breathes sweetness out of woe.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,  
 And even the hope that thirrs  
 A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,  
 Is dimm'd and vanished too!

Oh, who would bear life's stormy doom,  
 Did not thy wing of love  
 Come brightly wafting through the gloom,  
 One peace-branch from above!

Then sorrow, touch'd by thee, grows bright  
 With more than radiant rays;  
 As darkness shows its world of light  
 We never saw by day.

Evening School.

Mr. M. BURNIDE, respectfully  
 invites to his Friends and the Public generally,  
 that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL  
 at his Dwelling House, Water Street, for  
 the instruction of Youth in the following  
 branches: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,  
 and English Grammar, &c.  
 Hours of tuition from 7 until 9 P.M.  
 Terms 10 Pence per week.  
 St. Andrews 29th Sep. 1834.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber finding that but little  
 attention has been paid to his former ad-  
 vertisement respecting the settlement of  
 outstanding debts, has now to inform delin-  
 quents, that as fast as the accounts can be  
 prepared, they will be placed in the hands  
 of his Attorney.  
 July 22d. JAMES BOYD.

Old London.

PARTICULAR MADEIRA &c.  
 JUST Imported per ship Admiral Lark,  
 from London.  
 One Pipe of the very choicest and most  
 highly flavoured Old London PARTICULAR  
 MADEIRA Wine, of the vintage of 1825.  
 Two Hums of the choicest Old London  
 MARKET Wine.  
 The above will be sold at a very small  
 advance by the Hhd. quarter or Cask  
 J. W. STREET  
 St. Andrews, Aug 18th, 1834.

JOHN WILSON

As received by the *Avon* from *Liverpool*  
 CRATES Earthenware, Boxes 810 crown  
 glass. Boxes Mould and tint, candles. Box-  
 yellow soap. Kegs White Paint in 50 2s  
 14 bleach. Hhds. Raw and boiled linseed  
 oil. Coils cordage and spin yarn, art sizes,  
 all twines. Bales round and square iron  
 sorted sizes. Chain cables 3/8 1/2 5/8  
 4 & 7/8 inch. Anchors from 5 to 8 cwt.  
 Irish spades and shovels.  
 Also a large assortment of Hardware  
 and dry goods, consisting of Tea, coffee,  
 knives and forks and spoons, pocket knives,  
 Mill and pit saw files, Circular saws. Broad  
 Scotch, Sattentia, Britannia, Handkerchiefs, Grey  
 and white Shirting cottons Red tick, men's  
 and women's hose, Bombazetta, assorted  
 laces, slop clothing, &c.  
 ALSO.  
 In store a few Pans, well flavoured Deme-  
 raras Rum.  
 St. Andrews, June 5th, 1834.

ON SALE.

THE Cargo of Barque Lotus, from  
 Amburgh.  
 Superior White and Red-Wheat, Oats,  
 arley, Peas, Beef, Pork, and Bread  
 /cephalia HAMS, Holland and Skedam  
 IN, Claret and Champagne WINES.  
 JOHN WILSON  
 July 22d, 1834.  
 It is well worth the attention of our  
 farmers to avail themselves of the oppor-  
 tunity, now offered, of procuring part of  
 the above winter wheat for sowing, which  
 is a sure crop in Nova Scotia.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED A Boy, about 12 or 14 years of  
 age, of good moral habits, who has received a  
 tolerable good English education, as an Ap-  
 prentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, good re-  
 ferences will be required, as to character &c.  
 Enquire at this Office.  
 13th November, 1834.

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 Magu-  
 gadavie 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 Don-  
 ald 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 Maguadavie river, more par-  
 ticularly described as beginning at a Lot of  
 land owned and occupied by Peter Dewar,  
 thence running south along the Eastern bank  
 of said river fourteen rods to a Lot of Land  
 decreed 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 pro-  
 vince, 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.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in  
 Saint Andrews, on Saturday the fourteenth day  
 of March next, between the hours of 12 and 4  
 o'clock.  
**ALL the right, title, interest Claim or Demand of**  
**JAMES A. MARR** in and to the water lots Nos. 7  
 and 8 Block B. Backley's Bay, in which he  
 now resides with his family and apprentices,  
 and which he has with him, Thomas MARR,  
 in a debt of £24 7s. 6d. with interest and cost,  
 the said property having been taken in Execution  
 issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province,  
 against the said JAMES A. MARR.  
 COLIN CAMPBELL  
 Sheriff of Charlotte  
 Sheriff's Office, 22d October, 1834.

CORONER'S SALE.

On Saturday the 6th day of December next,  
 will be sold at Public Auction at Mr. G.  
 Ringie's 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 Asson  
 Linton, (deceased) lately resided, commonly  
 called the "Homestead" bounded on the North  
 by the lot owned by John HUGHES, on the South  
 by the lot owned by John HUGHES, on the East  
 by the lot owned by John HUGHES, and on the West  
 by the lot owned by John HUGHES, containing  
 1/3 ACRE, more or less, with a Saw-  
 Mill, Dwelling House, Barns, and other  
 improvements, together with this interest,  
 share, and title of, in, and to a lot bound-  
 ed on the North by land owned by the Heirs  
 of the late James ASH, and on the South by  
 land owned by Daniel LEE, and being 350  
 ACRES, more or less, the above Lots  
 of Land are on the western Bank of the  
 River Maguadavie, and between the first  
 and second falls.  
 ALSO,  
 All right, title, and interest in, and to  
 a lot of land on the Eastern side of said  
 River, about five miles above the second  
 falls, known as "Linton's Meadow" the  
 said Property having been taken in Execu-  
 tion, issued out of the Supreme Court of this  
 Province, to satisfy James DOWD in the sum  
 of £109 11s. with interest, besides Cor-  
 oner's fees, and other expenses.  
 DAVID MOWAT,  
 Coroner.  
 Saint Andrews, May 26, 1834.

Cooking-Stoves.

FRANKLIN'S &c.  
 R. FOULIS beg leave to intimate that  
 he is now manufacturing at his establishment  
 a choice description of *Cooking-Stoves*,  
*Franklins, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Com-*  
*boners, &c.* which he will dispose of at reduce  
 prices for cash.  
 R. F. informs his friends that, from the  
 improvements he has effected in the Estab-  
 lishment and the superior workmen at pre-  
 sent in his employ, he can with confidence  
 assure them that he now manufactures every  
 description of Iron Castings in a superior  
 manner. Mill and Ship work of every de-  
 scription take to order.  
 Saint John Foundry foot of Duke Street,  
 October 4th, 1834.

To Be Let.

As a Possession given on the first of November  
 that commodious three story DWELLING  
 HOUSE now in the occupation of Henry BROWN,  
 Esq. together with the Out Houses, STABLES  
 and GARAGE. The premises are in perfect order.  
 Apply to the proprietor.  
 August 18th. JAMES BOYD.

On Sale.

26 Parquets, *Demerara RUM*, high  
 Proof and fine flavor; 4 Bales Red Flannels  
 2 Bales Pilot Cloth and Petersham. Low  
 for cash or good paper  
 Oct. 16th, 1834. JAMES BOYD.

EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making arrange-  
 ments for bringing PASSENGERS from  
 BELFAST, in IRELAND, on the most person-  
 able Terms, and has made an arrange-  
 ment to have conveyance from Belfast  
 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

BLANK FORMS.

Printed at the *Standard Office* to order,  
 by J. W. STREET.  
**SUBPOENA:** Common process; Bailable pro-  
 cess; Non-bailable process; Bailable writ;  
 Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and  
 Notice of set off.  
**COMMON PLEAS.**  
 Summary process, bailable and non-bail-  
 able; Executions, Ca. Sa's and Fi. Fas-  
 tians; ships articles.  
**MAGISTRATE'S.**  
 Summons, Subpoena, Ticket, Juro's sum-  
 mons, Witness subpoena, Defendants bond,  
 Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint  
 warrant-commital & discharge.  
**COMMERCIAL.**  
 Bills of Lading; Customs and Treasury  
 Miscellaneous.  
**DEEDS OF LAND:** Warranty deed, Letter of  
 administration; Letter of appraisement; Con-  
 fined debtors notice for maintenance, and  
 for discharge; Indentures; Bond to pay mo-  
 ney; To enter up judgment; Timber and  
 Land petitions.

LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**  
 All Persons having any demands against  
 the Estate of ROBERT SCOTT, late of the Pa-  
 rish of St. Stephen, deceased, are hereby re-  
 quested to render the same, duly attested, to  
 either of the subscribers within three months  
 from the date hereof, and all persons indebted  
 to the Estate are hereby requested to make  
 immediate payment to either of the  
 said parties.  
 JAMES MCGOWAN,  
 JAMES GILLIS.  
 Saint Stephen, 30th Oct. 1834.

Notice.

All Persons having accounts with the Sub-  
 scriber are requested to settle the same without  
 delay, as they will be compelled to enforce pay-  
 ment after the 1st of October next, preparatory  
 to making final arrangements.  
 S. STRYKER & Co.  
 St. Andrews 25th August, 1834.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending to leave the  
 Province this fall, requests all persons having any  
 just demands against him, to present the same for  
 adjustment, and those indebted, to secure to make  
 immediate payment of their respective accounts  
 when they will be lodged with an Attorney for  
 collection.  
 JANE SHARPLES  
 St. Andrews, 25th August, 1834.

Notice.

All Persons having any legal demands  
 against the Estate of BAYLY CHAMBERS, late  
 of St. David in the County of Charlotte, de-  
 ceased, are requested to present the same to  
 either of the Subscribers, within three months  
 from this date; and all persons indebted to  
 the same are requested to make immediate pay-  
 ment to  
 MARY CHAMBERS, Executrix.  
 JAMES CARTER, Executor.  
 St. David, 25th Sept. 1834.

Notice.

The Subscriber requests all persons indebted to  
 him to settle the accounts before the last of Sep-  
 tember next, as all accounts remaining then un-  
 paid, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for  
 collection.  
 W. H. KNOWLES.  
 Saint Andrews, 15th August 1834.

The House

Long occupied by Mrs. Sharpley, is  
 To Be Let  
 from the 1st day of January, 1835.  
 The situation is one of the most eligible in  
 Saint Andrews, either for a private dwelling  
 or for the purposes of business.  
 For further particulars apply to  
 GORDON GILCHRIST.  
 27th Nov. 1834.

Contracts.

CONTRACTS will be received by the Com-  
 missioners of the Poor for supplying such  
 quantities of the best quality of White  
 Lard and Raw Oil as will be wanted for  
 the painting of the Poor House; payment  
 to be made four months after such supply  
 The tender will be received until Saturday  
 the 15th inst.  
 JAMES BOYD.  
 St. Andrews, Sept. 10th 1834.

The Subscriber.

HAS received by the "Avon" from *Liverpool*  
 and *Thomas Kenyon* from *Sunderland*.  
 5 Half pines Brandy, 50 Boxes Mould and  
 Dip Candles, 14 Cases new assorted Earthen-  
 ware, 4 Barrels of Lamp Black, in 1-4 and 1-2  
 pound papers, 20 Barrels Coal Tar.  
 The above with a variety of other goods, will  
 be sold low for Cash.  
 Aug 20. WILLIAM BABCOCK.

On Consignment.

THE Subscriber has just received by the Ad-  
 miral Lake from London via St. John, A large  
 collection of Novels, by the first rate Authors,  
 and many that have never yet appeared before  
 this public.  
 ALSO  
 Landscape Annuals and Albums, Keepsakes,  
 Health's Picturesque Annuals, Annals, Literary  
 Souve. Juvenile Forget me not, 4 sets of engrav-  
 ings Cold 104 Plates, 24 modern Songs with  
 Music for Piano Forte, 15 do. unillustrated, 1 case  
 of well-bound dictionary, 20 doz. Highland  
 playing cards, 22 Boxes of fine Wrapping Paper,  
 which are offered for sale at reduced prices for  
 cash.  
 J. H. WHITLOCK.  
 St. Andrews August 21st 1834.

SALT.

A Cargo of *Liverpool Salt* now landing  
 from the *Brig Argus*, is for sale in large or  
 small quantities at the Subscribers Wharf.  
 JAMES RAIT.  
 Nov. 12, 1834.

PUBLICATIONS.

**LILLY WAIT & Co. BOSTON.**  
 To Parents, Teachers, School Committees, and all  
 who feel an interest in the Improvement of  
 Youth.  
 It is only one year since Parley's Mag-  
 azine was commenced. During that short period  
 the number of subscribers has increased to 20,000,  
 and the work has received, every where, the  
 most unqualified approbation. It has found its  
 way into thousands of families, and while it has  
 entertained the social circle, its unobtrusive les-  
 sons have, we hope, often had a salutary influ-  
 ence on the juvenile mind and heart. It has also  
 found its way to the school room, and many classes  
 of young pupils have been cheered twice a month  
 by the welcome voice of the teacher bidding them  
 to lay aside, for a few days, the class book which  
 they have read over and over, perhaps twenty  
 times, and resuming the pages of Parley's Magazine.  
 The demand for the work, to be used in schools,  
 is rapidly increasing. Encouraged by such un-  
 exampled success, the Publishers resolved to ren-  
 der it still more worthy of so liberal patronage  
 and not to omit their exertions till they see it  
 improved into families and schools, through the  
 whole length and breadth of the United States.  
 In this view, they have secured the aid of the late  
 Editor of the *Juvenile Rambler*, who has the  
 advantage of many years experience, not only  
 as a writer for the youth, but as a Teacher.  
 Among the topics which we propose to present  
 in this volume are the following:  
 I. Natural History—Beasts, birds, fishes, rep-  
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