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MONTHLY ALMANAC					
1838.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Days
July	1	8	15	22	29
August	2	9	16	23	30
Monday	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesday	4	11	18	25	
Wednesday	5	12	19	26	
Thursday	6	13	20	27	
Friday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this day, 6m. after
Do. Sun set 6m. before
Moon's First Quarter, on the 2d at 55m. after
Do. Full 10h—24m. before
Do. Last Quarter 18h—10m. before
Do. New 25h—7m. after
High Water at Full Moon—5m. after

REMARKS
On the Disputed North-Western Boundary
of New Brunswick, bordering on the
United States of North America by Captain
P. YULE, Royal Engineers

ADVERTISEMENTS.
This question was elaborately discussed
when the British and United States' Gov-
ernments prepared to submit their respective
claims to the arbitration of the King of Hol-
land in 1830-1, but it has never been brought
before the public, resting solely on the basis
of the fulfilment of the Treaty of 1783.

These notes are not intended fully to sup-
ply the deficiency; but a view is offered of
some of the points in dispute, which, it is
trusting, will appear new even to persons who
have already paid attention to the discussion.
It is proper to premise that recent events
have occurred which show that the time
is not unpropitious for reverting to the state of
this question.

Another attack, being a repetition of that
which took place in August 1831, has been
made to our vigilance in the disputed
Territory; and, as before, it has been propo-
sed by the Governor of New Brunswick.

In the month of May last (1837), an Agent
who was employed under the supposed au-
thority of the State of Maine, to take an ac-
count of the inhabitants of Madawaska, north
of the river St. John, was seized and com-
mitted to prison in Fredericton.

The Governor of Maine issued soon after
wards a General Order, summoning the in-
habitants to appear to answer such orders as the
security of the State may require.

This appearance of disturbance on the
frontier in New Brunswick excited no atten-
tion in England; and it is such marks of
indifference to their fellow-subjects, so dis-
respecting to the Colonies, on which the Uni-
ted States chiefly rely for final success in
their negotiations with this country.

The 2nd article of the treaty of 1783 to
which these notes relate is as follows:

And that all disputes which might arise
between the United States and Great Britain
relative to the boundaries of the said
United States may be prevented, it is hereby
agreed and declared, that the following are
and shall be their boundaries, viz. from the
mouth of the river St. John, to the north-
west corner of the said Province of New Brunswick,

the angle which is formed by a line drawn due
north from the source of St. Croix to the
Highlands, along the said Highlands which
divide those rivers that empty themselves into
the river St. Lawrence from those which fall
into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western
most head of the Connecticut River, thence
down along the middle of that river to the
forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from
thence by a line due west and latitude
until it strikes the River Sagadahoc, or Casco-
bay; thence straight to the head of Saint
Mary's River, and thence down along the
middle of St. Mary's River to the Atlantic
Ocean. Last, by a line to be drawn along the
middle of the River St. Croix from its
mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and
from its source directly north to the above-
mentioned Highlands which divide the rivers that
fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which
fall into the St. Lawrence, comprehending all
islands within twenty leagues of any part of
the shores of the United States, and lying
between lines to be drawn due east from the
points where the above-mentioned boundaries be-
tween Nova Scotia on the one part, and East
Florida on the other, shall respectively touch
the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean,
excepting such islands as now or hereafter
have been within the limits of the said Pro-
vince of Nova Scotia.

May 1838
Since the above was written, the events
which have occurred in Canada add greatly
to the interest of our relations with the Uni-
ted States, and render it more than ever de-
sirable to bring the Boundary Question to a
conclusion.

REMARKS, &c., &c.
Several official documents on this subject
were published in the United States, in the
early part of last year: they consist of a mes-
sage from the President, with a copy of the
correspondence relating to the "North-eastern
Boundary of the United States," com-
mencing July 21st, 1832, and ending March
5th, 1836;—reports presented to the
Legislature of the State of Maine, from a
Committee which was instructed "to enquire
into the expediency of providing by law for
the appointment of Commissioners on the
part of this State, by the consent of the
Government of the United States, to survey
a line between this State and the Province of
New Brunswick, according to the treaty of
1783, to establish monuments in such places
as shall be fixed by said Commissioners to be
appointed on the part of the Govern-
ment of Great Britain;"—a Review of the
subject in No. 93, of the North American
Review, of October 1836, and of articles in
newspapers. The Review is written in a
temperate tone, but the documents from
Maine are evidently calculated to excite po-
pular feeling.

When any change takes place in our con-
stitution, it is a subject of great interest to
the people of this country.

This was written in summer 1837.
The correspondence up to still later date has
been laid before Parliament.

merical relations with the United States, or
any foreign country, we are not long left in
ignorance of it, because its influence makes
itself felt through a large portion of the com-
munity; but of a question which directly af-
fects the local interests of our North Ameri-
can Province only, we are comparatively
both ignorant and indifferent.

It is accordingly under great disadvan-
tage that we discuss with that country any
matters but those bearing on commerce;
for there is scarcely an individual in it who
is not acquainted with the whole history of
their relations with us, and who does not be-
lieve that such subjects are of as much po-
pular interest with us as with them. A na-
tive of the United States is not to be convinced
unless he comes to England, that our igno-
rance of their concerns does not proceed from
affectation, or from any unwillingness to open
our eyes to a source of their importance, as if
the acknowledgment were offensive to our
national vanity.

Under the circumstances of great keen-
ness, of grosser perseverance in the attain-
ment of any object, particularly from Great
Britain, and of superior information, espe-
cially that depending on local knowledge, on
the part of the United States, it appears to
be a duty to the people of this country, and
of our North American Colonies, to show how
gradually, but steadily, the United States, by
their perseverance, have obtained nearly every
point hitherto in dispute between us, and we
shall make an enumeration of some which
occur to us.

1. In October, 1798, we yielded the main
branch of the St. Croix, and accepted the
eastern branch of the boundary, although the
western branch was always considered to be
the main one; and is even now so designat-
ed, not only by the Indians, but by the in-
habitants of the United States along its west-
ern bank.

By this convention the line from the source
of the St. Croix, which was to be drawn
North, according to the treaty of 1783, to
most certain Highlands, was removed so far
to the east, that the American territory ac-
quired by it a tract of valuable country. We
were entitled to hope that this act of concilia-
tion would tend to facilitate the subsequent ar-
rangements for the fulfilment of the treaty.

A line to the north from the true source of
the St. Croix would reach a hill, country
known to us as the "Highlands," which
divides those rivers that empty themselves into
the river St. Lawrence from those which fall
into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-western
most head of the Connecticut River, thence
down along the middle of that river to the
forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from
thence by a line due west and latitude
until it strikes the River Sagadahoc, or Casco-
bay; thence straight to the head of Saint
Mary's River, and thence down along the
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between lines to be drawn due east from the
points where the above-mentioned boundaries be-
tween Nova Scotia on the one part, and East
Florida on the other, shall respectively touch
the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean,
excepting such islands as now or hereafter
have been within the limits of the said Pro-
vince of Nova Scotia.

But although we thus give up a consider-
able extent of country, it is certainly consis-
tent with strict justice that any subsequent
difficulty in fulfilling the terms of the treaty
arising from this conventional main branch
of the St. Croix should be settled with refer-
ence to the effect produced by the prolonga-
tion of the north line from the true main
branch. For this we had, and have a right
to look to the United States Government, and
as they have proposed to us to revert to the
treaty of 1783, as the exclusive guide, ren-
dering null, of course, all the operations
since that time, unless by special exception,
in the pending arrangements; this important
point should be borne in mind. It might
fairly be propounded as a question to the
United States—what course they would have
pursued, had the line north from the con-
ventional source of the St. Croix passed over a
branch of the Penobscot, as that from the
true source does.

But, according to the just definition of a
line to be drawn to the "Highlands," it should
never cross any stream at all, from what
branch ever of the St. Croix it shall proceed.
It should keep along the ridge, dividing the
waters running to the left hand and to the
right hand; and it is a
ridge of this description which, farther to
the westward, separates the waters falling
into the St. Lawrence from those falling into
the Atlantic Ocean.

Instead of this course of proceeding, we
committed the gross mistake of seeking for
an absolutely uninterrupted range of High-
lands, although, according to every authority,
such Highlands mean the dividing ridge of
running waters. Then our Commissioner,
passively allowed a line to be traced onwards
until it nearly passed a mountain called Mars
Hill; there they thought proper to stop, al-
though the line does not touch this mountain,
but is more than a mile to the eastward of
it, and thus they pronounced to be the sought-
for Highlands. The United States people
complain of the assumption by us of this point
as a termination to the north line, from the
mountain; a stop of such a character is
certainly calculated to injure a good cause;
it does not fulfil the required condition of
the treaty; and it bears the mark of a sudden
conviction, on the part of our Commis-
sioners, of having made a mistake in going too far
north, and of being uncertain how much far-
ther they might not have to go on the same
principle, to they grasped at this shadow of a
right interpretation of the treaty as a desper-
ate resource. But had the north line attained

even the summit of Mars Hill, that mountain
has no distinct connection with a continuous
range of the same character; it does not even
form that description of country which we
have erroneously insisted, should be found
by the United States' Government north of
the St. John, in order to justify their claim
to that line of boundary assumed by them in
that quarter.

2. The next point which we yielded, re-
ferred to the line of boundary which was to
proceed from the Lake of the Woods, in a
due west course to the river Mississippi;
but even the sources of that river lie south of
the latitude of the Lake of the Woods. We
assented, however, to the proposal of the
United States' Commissioners, (see Sir Charles
R. Vaughan's letter to Mr. Forsyth, dated
Washington, December 8, 1834) that the
natural object, the Mississippi should be put
out of the consideration, and that the line due
west from the Lake of the Woods should be
the boundary; yet, when a similar rule of
construction was proposed by us for determi-
ning the north-western boundary of New
Brunswick, mark the reply of Mr. Forsyth,
in his letter of April 23, 1834. "This line
of demarcation was not established as the
true boundary prescribed by the treaty of
1783," (how could an impossibility be estab-
lished as the truth?) "but was a conven-
tional substitute for it of a parallel of lati-
tude." That is a convention is to be the
rule when it shall be favourable to the United
States.

3. We yielded Barnard's Island, in the
River St. Lawrence, of which it commands
the navigation.

4. We yielded Grande Ile, in the River
Nagawick.

5. We yielded, at least we consented to
yield, according to the award of the King of
Holland, dated at the Hague, 1st January,
1831, the territory belonging to us, as being
north of the true line of latitude 45°, al-
though by doing so we gave up an important
military position; Roussé's Point, on Lake
Champlain, which they began to fortify.

6. We consented to yield, according to the
same award, a large portion of the soil dis-
puted territory, not only south but north of
the River St. John, thus submitting to being
cut off forever from direct communication
with Quebec; the difference by circuitous
route from that city to Fredericton being
upwards of seventy miles, or about two sev-
enths of the whole distance.

7. At the peace of 1814 we restored the
valuable territory of Michigan, which had
been ours by conquest from the commence-
ment of the war in 1812.

8. At the same peace we also restored
Eastport, Castine, &c., also taken during the
war.

There are other points, such as privileges
connected with the fisheries, which we have
yielded.

But what have the United States yielded
in return?

Having made no conquest, notwithstanding
their boasted projects and repeated at-
tempts last year, in which they were foiled
"by a few British troops, and by the loyal
and brave Canadians, who, on one occasion,
unopposed by a single soldier of the regular
army, drove back the enemy from their terri-
tory," they never having been able to retain,
for any length of time, a spot of ground on
the side of the frontier, a great extent of
which is an imaginary line, at the peace
they had no conquest to restore.

Since the peace, we have yielded every
point in discussion, excepting that which
forms the subject of these remarks, but the
United States have in return yielded nothing;
and the result of our ever yielding and their
never giving way is, that a territory which
has never ceased to be under British juris-
diction, is pronounced in one of their official
documents, to be under a foreign govern-
ment; and their "unoffending citizens" are
said to have "been dragged from their
rightful homes, in time of peace, and to have
had imposed on them the indignities of a
foreign gait."

These unoffending citizens, however, pre-
sumed to exercise the rights of sovereignty
in a territory under British jurisdiction, by
proceeding to make elections in August,
1831, under the authority of the State of
Maine, for which they were awarded the just
punishment alluded to, owing to the firmness
and promptitude of Major General, Sir Ar-
chibald Campbell, then Governor of New
Brunswick.

From what has been stated, it will be evi-
dent that the pretensions of the United States
are of comparatively recent origin; and they
are admissible not only from the circum-
stances of their ever having been entertained
at all; and since that territory is very impor-
tant to us as bearing on the peaceable secu-
rity of our North American possessions, this
country should be put on its guard against
any further unconditional surrender of the
rights of our Colonists to these demands of
their neighbours.

There is no doubt that the United States
did not lay claim to this territory at the time

This island has lately become better known
in the transactions connected with Navy Island.
Quarterly Review, No. 66, p. 435.

of concluding the Treaty of 1783; for, at an
early stage of it, they were directly refuse
the St. John as the boundary; but they ha-
ve the cunning forbearance and political sagi-
city to rest satisfied with the vague descrip-
tion of the boundary given in the Treaty
as their best alternative, because it left such
an opening for a claim as would necessarily,
in after times, lead to discussion; minor
points being obtained in subsequent negotia-
tions, (as enumerated above,) they have even-
tually, by perseverance, got so much, each
step affording a footing for advancing some
new pretensions, that they now assume, as
a line of boundary, one extending for 120
miles along the St. Lawrence, at the average
distance of only twenty miles!!

Indeed the St. Croix, mentioned in the
Treaty, with the interpretation they have
given to it, is a better boundary for them than
would have been the St. John which we re-
fused; and we never could possibly intend,
by agreeing to the St. Croix, to place them
in a still better position.

The whole course of their proceedings has
been admirably calculated to gain their point
with a nation so proverbially facile as ours
has been in the negotiation of American af-
fairs. (To be concluded)

VARIETY.

Bone Manure.—In consequence of the ex-
tensive introduction of this new species of
manure into our highly improved system of
agriculture, thousands of acres—that would
have been doomed to nearly total barrenness
have been brought under the most promising
cultivation. As yet the supply has not kept
pace with the demand. It will somewhat
surprise our readers that in the county of For-
far alone 135,000 bushels of bones were used
last year—a quantity which, at three shillings
per bushel, would cost, as nearly as may be,
£32,500. This great supply came from
Roxburgh. But for reasons not precisely known
the Roxburgh Government have issued an ukase
whereby bones to be exported must either the
1st January next pay a duty as high, that it
is almost car and the supply from that country
will be widely cut off.—Edinburgh Observer.

Pensive admirers preferred by the Ladies.
—I am reminded, that the generality of my
sex prefer the more to the other sex who are of a
grave and sentimental turn, provided always
that the gravity does not proceed from dulle-
ness, but from a reflecting cast of mind, which
increases their respect while it adds to the in-
terest they experience. I have known a pale
face and pensive manner make impressions
on female hearts that had resisted the attacks
of rudely countenances and exhilarating gaiety;
the possessors of these egrements being more
calculated to amuse than interest, are rarely
remembered when absent. Women seldom
forget the man who makes them sigh,
but rarely recur to him who has excited their
mirth, even though a brilliant wit may have
been displayed in his bon mots and good stories.
He therefore who would captivate the
fanciful taste of la belle sexe must combine too
regiment smiles even though he may have fine
teeth, and must likewise argue occasionally or
promoting the exhibition of those pearly or-
naments in her he wishes permanently to
please.—Lady Blessington's confession.

THE REWARD OF INDUSTRY. The new
Right Hon. Sir John Cowan, Bart, and the
present Lord Mayor of the city of London,
came to town in the humble capacity of an
errand boy, and was employed in a wax chen-
dier's shop, which stood nearly opposite the
present site of the Mansion house. The
drudgery which the duties of this office im-
posed, were performed by him, day after day;
without a murmur, and each task set him by
his employer was executed in such a manner
as quickly to gain him the esteem and friend-
ship of all who knew him. A few years roll-
ed by, and he was promoted to the situation
of shopman, when his unsurpassed industry
and the strictest integrity, again procured
him the confidence and attachment of his
master. About this time it was his good for-
tune to win the affections of his master's
daughter (the present Lady Mayores,) and
their marriage taking place soon after, with
the consent of her parent, he was further el-
evated to the distinguished post of partner in
the firm. Here he remained till his partner's
death, which occurred some time afterwards,
and the entire business then devolved on
him. A succession of years, during which
his previous good qualities characterized him
in an eminent degree, brought with them
wealth, opulence, and power, and from that
time up to the present he has continued his
career, in a manner alike worthy of himself
and the city of which he is the distinguished
representative.

A severe Rebuke. Perhaps no man could
so severely inflict the chastigation of reproach,
as the poet Burns. The following anecdote will
illustrate this fact. One night at a tavern in
Dumfries, the conversation turned on the
death of a townsman, and the approaching
funeral; one of the company not celebrated
for the purity of his life, said to Burns, "I
wish you would lend me your coat for the oc-
casion, my own being out of repair." "I hav-
ing myself to attend the same funeral," an-
swered Burns, "I am sorry I cannot lend

you my sables; but I recommend a most ex-
cellent substitute—throw your character over
your shoulders—that will be the blackest coat
you ever wore in your life time."

Pleasures of Tatling. Liberty is a fine
thing; it's a great help in conversation, to
have leave to say what one will. I have been
a woman of quality, who has not had one
grain of wit, entertained a whole company the
most agreeably in the world, only with her
malice. [Vanbrugh.]

Sleep. A nobleman being greatly in
debt, one of his friends told him, he wonder-
ed how he could sleep quietly in bed; "sleep,"
exclaimed the noble, "why I sleep like a
top; I only wonder how my creditors can
sleep!"

ANECDOTE OF DR DODD. As the unfortu-
nate Dr. Dodd stepped into the morning
coach which carried him to the place of exe-
cution, a female debut accompanied him in those
words:—"Doctor, where is now the Lord
thy God?"—"Woman," replied the Doctor,
"go home, open your bible at the seventh
chapter of the prophet Micah, eighth, ninth,
and tenth verses, and you will find." She
did as directed, and found the following
words:—"Rejoice not against me, O mine
enemy, when I fall I shall arise; when I sit
in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me.
I will bear the indignation of the Lord, be-
cause I have sinned against him, until he
plead my cause, and execute judgment for
me: he will bring me forth to the light, and
I shall behold his righteousness. Then she
that is mine enemy shall see it, and shame
shall cover her when she shall see me. Where
is the Lord thy God? Mine eyes shall be-
hold her: now shall she be trodden down as
the mire of the streets." She closed the
book, and went and hanged herself! An aw-
ful lesson to those who scoff at the word
of God, and exult over the unfortunate, but
repenting sinner.

Occupation a Cure for Insanity. A car-
penter was admitted as a patient into the asy-
lum at Wakefield. He had previously made
several attempts at self destruction, and was
then in a very desponding state. After this
descent sorrow had subsided, great dejection
still remained; he was however placed under
the care of the gardener, who was then con-
structing a kind of grove or maze-house in
the grounds. The constructing of the building
offered a scope for his taste and ingenuity, he
was consulted on the arrangement of the floor,
which was formed of pieces of wood of
different kinds, set in various figures. He was
furnished with tools, though he was of
course, most carefully watched. He took so
great an interest in the little building, that
the current of his thoughts was changed.
All his miseries were forgotten, and his recov-
ery took place at the end of a few months.
He very justly attributed his restoration to
the "maze-house." [Sir W. C. Ellis on
Insanity.]

ANECDOTES OF SIR ASLEY COOPER.
"He received, perhaps, the largest fee
ever given at one time for an operation. It
was upon an old gentleman named Hyatt,
who was a resident in the West Indies, and
when arrived at the age of seventy being af-
flicted with stone in the bladder, determined
on going to England, to undergo an opera-
tion for its removal. He selected Sir Asley
for the occasion. It was performed with his
accustomed ability; and upon visiting him
one day when able to quit his bed, he observ-
ed to his surgeon that he had fee'd his phy-
sician, but that he had not yet remunerated
his surgeon. He desired to know the amount
of his debt; and Sir Asley stated "two
hundred guineas!" "Poon, poon!" exclaim-
ed the old gentleman, "I shan't give you two
hundred guineas—there—that is what I shall
give you," taking off his night cap, and toss-
ing it to Sir Asley. "Thank you, sir," said
Sir Asley, "any thing from you is accepta-
ble," and he put the cap into his pocket.—
Upon examination it was found to contain a
check for one thousand guineas."

One other anecdote must be related as
singularly illustrative of character. Mr
Steer consulted Sir Asley at his own resi-
dence, and having received his advice, depar-
ted without giving the usual fee, Sir Asley
took no notice of this, but gave his assistance
to him cheerfully, under a feeling that the
gentleman had seen better days, and was
now in indifferent circumstances. Shortly
after, however, Sir Asley received a note ac-
quainting him that in going to the Stock Ex-
change, he found that he had come to a
sum, which he had not disposed of, and that he
had taken the liberty to put £3000 of it in
his name; and finding that it had soon after
risen he took the further liberty of selling it
for him, and now sent the difference, which
was £33 10s.

Sir Asley's annual amount of fees far
exceeds that of any member of the profession.
In one year he received no less a sum than
£21,000, and for many years, from £15,000
upwards. His patients have comprised all
classes of society, and his situation bestowed
on the wealthy and the indigent."

To Preserve Crabberries. Dry them a lit-
tle in the sun, then put them into dry bottles
and stop them closely. In this manner, it is
said, they may be preserved for years.

Original issues in
Poor Condition
Best copy available

immediate shores—
measures which we
that permanent ac-
have alluded.

hat American intrusion
sease but its recurrence
for people have a pur-
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as it has been deemed
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MITCHELL Esq., will
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attention of advocates
the following asser-
the Northern States
Van Buren man to be
and (we think) once
and (we give the ex-
ant:—“our mineral
ents have carried the
a downright and conti-

naul living—by cool knavery—and by taking
the \$22,000 and going among the poor who
were crushed down to the earth and starving
by the recklessness of the party, and bought
them as cattle and sheep are bought and sold
in the market. Yes, we repeat it, creatures
calling themselves freemen have been bought
up—some for five, ten, twenty, thirty, and so
up to five hundred dollars, each. We know
of several instances in this region.”

“GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA.”
—We have with much pleasure received a
well written and neatly printed little volume,
bearing the above title. The work is com-
piled by Mr. John Crosskill, of Halifax; and
in 70 pages, contains more historical in-
formation on our own country, than will be
found in any other work of twice its size.
Extracts will be found in to-day's paper.
The book, with a map of Nova Scotia, P. E.
Island, and part of New Brunswick, is sold
at 1s 6d per copy, or 15s per doz; and is
highly deserving of the patronage of teachers,
and parents.”

The above notice is from the “*Mechanic
and Farmer*,” a weekly Journal devoted to
Mechanics, Agriculture, politics and general
literature” published by J. STILES, Picton.
The fourteenth number is the first specimen
we have received of it, and we think well of
its arrangement, matter, spirit and execution.
We suppose a mutual benefit is derived in
that mining district from its publication both
to the public and publisher, and we hope it
is well supported. Some of our most val-
uable exchanges from the United States are
similar periodicals.

We have read the extracts from Mr. Cross-
kill's work above alluded to, and think highly
of the performance. It is composed in the
catechetical form, and from what we have
seen of it, we think it evinces much research,
perseverance and ability in the Compiler. A
little work in this interrogative mode on Lower
Canada afforded us ready information on
that country last year; and we prize Mr.
Crosskill's book not only for a similar reason
but for the useful collateral intelligence it
contains.

The names of the gentlemen selected by
the Lower Governors of Nova Scotia and this
Province to repair to Quebec to be consulted
for the Edit of Durham on the affairs of these
Colonies, will be found in another column—
Any comment on matters of which we yet
know nothing, would be absurd. “Many
times, many minds; who knows yet what he
desires.” If the selection from this Province
we consider highly judicious, and we are in-
formed that the gentlemen from Nova Scotia
are of the first standing in rank, talent and
worth. The sentiment which evidently pre-
vails here is against any organic change of
our Provincial Constitution.

The Quebec Report commenced on the 31
inst. and were attended by the Countess of
Durham and family, but owing to indisposi-
tion His Excellency the Governor General
was not able to attend. The streets how-
ever were nearly deserted for the Course and
everything went forward with great regu-
larity.

Nothing conversant in matters of the
Course; and not being able, notwithstanding
several attempts, to procure information of
last Saturday's race, we must defer any ac-
count of them until next week, or postpone
it *Sine die* if it has not thought worth while to
furnish us with the requisite particulars.

DIED.
At the Lodge, St. J. Capt. Midmist, a native
of England.
At St. Stephen, Sept. 6 William Nichols, aged
26, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who
suffered from a long illness, lived respect-
ably and died generally lamented.
At St. Andrews, Sept. 8 Michael Dyer, of St.
Patrick, aged 43, a native of County Wick,
Ireland.

Shipping Journal.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
Sep. 10 Ship Lion Runney, Simpson Hull, Balise
J. Wilson
—schr Emily, Carrick, Boston Pitch &
Lubcock & Son
11 —Hercules, Utley, Yarmouth, Balise
James Rait
12 —Ellen, Flint, Export do, James Boyd
No departure this week.

SAINT STEPHEN.
Sep. 1 schr Caroline, Cross
3 —Clyde, Flint
4 —Euz Ann, Smith
5 —Victory, Clement
10 —Haidie, Healy
11 —Brig Charles Morrell
12 —schr Joseph, Newell
ARRIVED.
Sep. 6 Brig Hele, Grant
11 —schr Eliza Ann, Smith
—Clyde, Flint

PUBLIC LANDING.
ST. STEPHEN.
ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Peace
give notice to all parties concerned in the
Public Landing at Salt Water in St. Stephens,
by advertising in the Standard, That certain
regulations will be proposed at the September
sessions for the future management and regula-
tion of the same.
By order of the Court.
H. HATCH, Clerk.
St. Andrews, 11th Sep. 1838. —36th.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.
A dividend of four per cent for the half year
ending this day, will be paid to the Stockholders
on or after the 1st day of October next.
D. UPTON, Cashier.
St. Stephen, 31st August 1838. —35th.

MEETING.
THE Charlotte County Temperance Soci-
ety will hold its first semi-annual Meet-
ing at Saint Andrews, on Thursday the 20th
instant.
WM CURRY, Secretary.
St. Andrews, Sept 12 1838.

**New-Brunswick
CLOTHING STORE.**
The subscriber has received part of his
fall Supply of Clothing, consisting of the fol-
lowing
Black, Blue, Brown and Olive Cloths.
Pieces Superior Black ribbed Buckskins
Pieces do. Fancy Ribbed do.
Do. black, Brown and Lavender Cassimeres
All of which together with his former
Stock in trade, consisting of ready made
Clothing, Fancy Vestings &c. will be dis-
posed of on the most liberal terms for prompt
payment.

JAMES GARRETT.
St. Andrews, Sept. 15th 1838. 36th.

Extensive Sale by Auction,
To close Consignments.

ON THURSDAY, 20th September, instant at
11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the Wholesale
Store of E. C. WARDROBE, Prince William
Street:
60 pieces superior black, blue, brown, Oxford,
mulberry, olive and green Broad Cloths;
20 pieces Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths;
10 dozen Gauze Veils, green, black and white;
30 do. 3 & 4 and 6-4 Merinos; 10 do. Merinos;
40 dozen worsted Hosiery;
40 do. Kid, Berlin and woolen Gloves;
Cases Beaver Hats and Bonnets;
Ladies' Cloths and Cambric Cloths;
Laces, Edgings, Ribbons,
Black, white and dappled Capes,
20 pieces Madras, consisting of jaconet, mull,
book and bishop's lawn;
5 dozen white and colored Stays,
10 pieces 4-4 and 5-4 Beddimnet;
10 dozen Gauze Veils, green, black and white;
10 do. Gauze Scarfs and Squares;
Rich filled capes and Kamukatcha Shawls;
Recent Furs, assorted; Damask Table Cloths;
1 case Jewellery, assortment small wares,
50 gross Buttons, assorted; (Ureases,
1 dozen rich Shalims and Muslin de soie Evening
Robes; Dressing Cases and writing Desks;
100 pieces Cotton Handkerchiefs and Shawls;
20 dozen Cotton and worsted squares,
Hose 1012, 1014, and 1014 4 Glasses;
170 gross Porter Cans, 200 do. Ginger beer do,
121 do. Soda Blacking,
100 Spades, catch handled Spades, long and
short handled Frying Pans; reams and half-reams
and paper, white Packing Twine, 1-2 inch to 1 1/2
inch Sash Augurs; Pine Irons, Buck Socks,
and a great variety of other articles,
which will be particularly in Catalogues.
Terms liberal and made known at sale.
T. L. NICHOLSON,
Auctioneer.
St. John, 4th September, 1838.

FOR SALE.
50 Tons red Pine Timber averaging about per stick
7 1/2 Yellow Pine do. do. 60 feet
8 best Pine and pine
5 Tons hard wood Timber, of large size,
20 m. feet deals principally 11 inch.
Lime and deal ends for broken storage;
400 best white washed boards the W. L. market;
300 m. Pine and Cedar shingles.
Deliverable from the Wharf and Dock of the
Subscriber.
WM BIRCOCK & SON,
September 1st 1838. 34th.

**GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY
OF NOVA SCOTIA.**
EVERY effort has been made to render this ele-
mentary work acceptable to the public, and
especially to the instructions of youth. It contains
much matter that is not generally intended, with a
good Map, and is now the continuation of the History
of the Province to the Coronation of Queen Victoria.
For sale at the Bookellers in town, at one shilling
and six pence each. Wholesale price for one
dozen and upwards, fifteen shillings per doz.
Orders from the country will be answered by the
Bookellers, or the publisher,
J. CROSSKILL.
Halifax, August 15.

**MADRAS SCHOOL HOUSE
TO BE BUILT.**

TENDERS will be received for building a
school house by the Rector and Church
Wardens of Saint Andrews on or before Mon-
day the seventeenth day of September next—
The building to be of 100 feet long and 40 feet
wide of space the building to be covered with
good, merchantable boards and the whole to be
shingled with good pine shingles; 4 windows
to be put into the building each window to have
30 lights 7 by 9 glass three lights high, and
each light to have the leaves, one to slide be-
hind the other and to be perfectly water tight.
A double door to be laid throughout the building
the upper floor to be planned and jointed in the
usual manner we Porches to be put to the
building each 6 by 4 feet to be boarded, hinged
and floor laid. A board partition to be put
through the building so as to make it into two
rooms each 34 by 32 feet. One closet to be in-
cluded, each of the rooms properly shelled
with doors and locks to each. The whole to be
done in a workmanlike manner according to a
plan to be seen at Mr. James Street's store—
For further information apply to the Rector or
Church Wardens.

**JEROME ALEX, Rector,
THOS. WYER, Church W. ardens,
PETER SMITH.**
St. Andrews, August 27th 1838. —34th.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sub-
scriber has put all the accounts of those
indebted to him into the hands of his lawyer
to be collected forthwith. Having for many
months past given repeated intimation of his
intention to enforce payment from those that
disregarded his applications for a settlement
they will have themselves to blame, if they
suffer themselves to be sued.
BERNARD SHARKEY,
St. Andrews, August 18, 1838.

WANTED TO CHARTER.
Two or three vessels from 200 to 300 Tons
register to take Lumber to a port in the
West Indies—Apply to
WM BIRCOCK & SON,
St. Andrews, September 1st 1838. 34th.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale.

Consisting of 800 and Timber Lands
A tract of valuable land containing Two
Thousand Five Hundred Acres, situated
on the west side of Digdigwash River, in the
vicinity of the St. Patrick Lakes and granted to
the Hon. James Macintosh is now offered for
sale on equitable terms to suit pur-
chasers. A plan of this tract may be seen and
conditions of sale learnt by applying to the Sub-
scriber at St. Andrews.

A. D. McMASTER,
St. Andrews 25th August, 1838. —35th.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews 1st September, 1838.

Aymers Thomas	M'Curdy William
Alexander Thomas	M'Quig Peter
Barclay Castle	M'ullen Michael
Barry John	M'ullen Henry
Bowden William	M'ullen John
Blair Andrew	M'Curdy Archibald
Campbell William	M'Curdy Robert
Crisla Thomas	M'Grath Hugh
Cory Elizabeth	M'Arkin Andrew
Cross John	M'Gowan Hugh
Claughton Edmund	M'Curdy Miss Mary
Countess Margaret	M'Curdy George
D. Denmore Francis	M'Curdy Andrew
Douglass William	M'Curdy James
Duffy Patrick	M'Curdy Hugh
Dugherly Miss Jane	M'Curdy Robert
Dobson John H. Regt.	M'Curdy Hugh
Dunn Hugh and Pat	M'Curdy Robert
Davey Mary	M'Curdy Hugh
Day Charles	M'Curdy Robert
Doran William	M'Curdy Hugh
Douglas Joseph H.	M'Curdy Robert
Driscoll Capt. Florence	M'Curdy Hugh
F. Finlay William	M'Curdy Robert
Fortune Mrs.	M'Curdy Hugh
Forbes John	M'Curdy Robert
Fuller H. H.	M'Curdy Hugh
Gibson David	M'Curdy Robert
Glenon William	M'Curdy Hugh
Gallagher Mary	M'Curdy Robert
H. Humphries John	M'Curdy Hugh
Hans Wilmet	M'Curdy Robert
Hastay John	M'Curdy Hugh
Hayes William J.	M'Curdy Robert
Hume George	M'Curdy Hugh
Hayes David	M'Curdy Robert
I. John Thomas	M'Curdy Hugh
Johnson Mrs. Thomas	M'Curdy Robert
Kennedy Isaac	M'Curdy Hugh
Kernighan John	M'Curdy Robert
Lawrence Stephen	M'Curdy Hugh
Linton Robert	M'Curdy Robert
M'Curdy J. G. N.	M'Curdy Hugh
M'Leod John	M'Curdy Robert
M'Kenzie Daniel	M'Curdy Hugh
M'Lean William	M'Curdy Robert

Persons calling for any of the above, will
please say “*Advertisements*.”
GEO F. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT with Stabling &c.

BERNARD SHARKEY respectfully informs
the public that he has opened the House
occupied by Mr. Peter Sime as a
TAVERN AND BOARDING HOUSE
to which is attached good Stabling; and an ex-
perienced groom will be in constant attendance.
Every attention will be paid to the comfort of
TRAVELLERS AND BOARDERS; and the
establishment conducted on principles which it
is hoped will secure the favour of the public.
The wines, spirituous and malt liquors will be
of the best quality, and great care taken to pro-
vide well for the table.
St. Andrews, 25th August, 1838. 35th.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of James Mas-
sacre of Saint Andrews, who died on the
11th day of April last, it becomes necessary
to bring to a close the business of the co-partners
of JAMES ALLANSHAW & Co. up to that date
as a special case may be convenient, the Subscri-
bers therefore, being the surviving partner, re-
quest all persons having demands against the
said concern up to the above period, to render
their accounts for adjustment, and all those in-
debted to the firm up to the time aforesaid will
please make immediate payments or such ar-
rangements as will be satisfactory to the Subscri-
bers.
JAMES ALLANSHAW,
St. Andrews, 24th August, 1838. 35th.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, &c.

ON and near the Portage of St. George for
Sale at Auction on Saturday the 26th Septem-
ber next noon on the premises if not previous-
ly disposed of by private Sale.
The well finished Dwelling House occupied
by the Proprietor, situate on the Portage road
and Carleton Street, to which there is attached
a large and convenient Barn and shed, a com-
modious yard and good Garden, the whole em-
bracing a front of about 360 feet on Carleton
Street, and an excellent Well of water, this is
an eligible situation either for a private re-
sidence, a boarding house, or as a place of busi-
ness.

The large field on the eastern side of Carleton
Street, on which the new School house stands,
will be sold in one block or in Lots to suit pur-
chasers, there is a plan of this by M'Leod.
The shore or beach from Mr. M'Leod's
Wharf to the Brook in the Cove, near the
head of the Basin, the best and almost only sit-
uation not already taken up for railing or dress-
ing Timber, &c. or for erecting Wharves,
Stairs, or Booms.

The Block of Land, between the Wallace
Road and the Tang river in Lots to suit pur-
chasers, this Block would make three good
Farms of about 50 acres each, the road from
Steins to the St. John road, crosses near to the
centre, ALSO, the Farm, crossed by the road to
the Upper Mills, between those of Frank
Hubbard's and George Trokes, known as the
Burns farm.

The situation and value of the property is too
well known to require further description; the
Terms will be made known a week or upwards
previous to the day of Sale, but it is expected
that they will be liberal.

For further particulars Apply to
JOHN M'KEAN,
Auctioneer.
Magdalen, August 18, 1838. 32th.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

TO be sold by public Auction at the Court
House in St. Andrews on Wednesday the
20th February next, between the hours of
12 and 4 o'clock p.m.
1. The Right Title Interest, Claim and De-
mand of SYLVANUS L. BLAKE in and
to the House where he now resides at the Up-
per Mills or Second Falls of Magdalenwash
River, together with the Lot on which it is
erected, Store, Barn and other Outbuildings—also
an unfinished two-story House, and Lot of land
joining Mr. Daniel Gilmore's, the same having
been taken by virtue of several Executions, is
sent out of the Supreme Court of this province
to satisfy George and Isaac Hobbs in a Debt of
£164 7 3, John Parkinson and Robert Roberts
in a Debt of £43 5 3, and Simon Howe in a
Debt of £194, besides Interest, Sheriff's fees
&c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, August 16th, 1838.

THE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

W. C. MACSTAY, Surgeon, &c.
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public in general that he has received a
fresh supply of Medicines, Drugs, Oils,
Paints, Varnish, dye-stuffs and every article
connected with the
Apothecary Business.

which he will continue to sell at fair prices.
He has also furnished his store with a choice
assortment of the most approved cosmetics
and other descriptions of
PERFUMERY
and will be enabled, by connections he has
entered into to keep on hand a constant sup-
ply of articles in this line, to which he has
lately added the best kinds of
CONFECTIONARY.

From Dr. Macstay's long and extensive
practice and general acquaintance through-
out the County, he flatters himself he will con-
tinually receive that generous share of patron-
age he has hitherto experienced; and he
will make it his study to procure every article
in his line of the first quality and sell them
on the cheapest terms. He offers his ser-
vices in cases of difficult operative Surgery
and in those of dangerous Parturition.
The Dispensary will be open from an early
hour till a late hour every week day, and on
Sundays at particular calls.
St. Andrews, 14th August, 1838. 31st.

SALE OF Real Estate by Auction.

ALL the Real Estate of the late F. F.
Putnam, Esq. in St. Andrews will be sold
by public auction to accommodate purchase, on Mon-
day the 23rd day of July ensuing. The pecu-
liar advantages embraced by this Property re-
quire no comment. Terms, 1-4 cash on de-
livery of Deed—1-4 in 6, 12, and 18 months,
with interest &c. A plan of the lots will shortly
be prepared for inspection.
—A. L. A. C.—

At the same time will be sold the equity of
redemption in and to the Lease hold property
in King Street, now in the occupation of Pat-
rick Cox.
S. FRYE,
Administrator &c.
St. Andrews, March 30, 1838. 15th.

The above Sale is postponed until Tues-
day the 23rd of October next.
St. Andrews 14th July 1838. 27th.

FARM FOR SALE.

That well known Farm in the
East side of Oak Bay in the
Parish of St. David owned by the
Subscriber. It contains about 170
Acres there is a comfortable
dwelling House near the Great
Road; two good Barns an ex-
cellent Well close to the House; there are now 12
acres under crop, and this year it will cut 20 tons
of Hay; the whole being well situated for a place
of entertainment, and is convenient to a grist and
saw mill, ending machine &c.
A good warranted title can be given, and early
possession required; Apply to this Office, or on
the premises to the Subscriber.

NOTICE.

A hereby given that this is about to leave the Pro-
vince, all those who are indebted to him are called
on to make immediate payment, and those who
have any demands against him will please present
them for adjustment.
ROBERT JOHNSTON.
St. David, 4th August, 1838. 30th.

FOR CHARTER.

The Barque *Colonist* just arrived from
Liverpool—Apply to
JAMES ALLANSHAW, & Co.
St. Andrews, 24th August, 1838. —35th.

TO BE LET.

An excellent and commodious
House in Par Street, near the Ro-
man Catholic Church, opposite the
house of the Rev. Mr. Cumming
and lately in possession of the Rev. Mr. Des-
brisay—It contains 4 rooms on the first floor,
two bedrooms in the attic story and two good
cellar Kitchens on the ground floor with other
accommodations. Immediate possession
can be given—Apply to
SAMUEL GETTY.
St. Andrews, June 2, 1838. 24th.

NOTICE.

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing
a Note of hand drawn by us in favor of George
Eaton, for one hundred and fifty pounds due in Au-
gust 1838, also our note for one hundred and fifty
pounds due in August 1839; as we have not receiv-
ed value for the same.
ISAAC DAVIS,
JAMES DAVIS,
NOAH POWELL.
St. George, 23d July, 1838.

TO HOUSE FRAMER.

Employment will be given to FIVE ACTIVE
MEN in framing from 20 to 40 Cottages—on
application to
JAMES RAIT.
St. Andrews 26 July 1838.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

DRY GOODS STORE.

Water Street, St. Andrews.

CHARLES KEIVE

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of
St. Andrews, and the public in general
that he has just received by recent arrivals at
St. John, an extensive supply of New and
Fashionable GOODS, which he offers for sale
at unusually low prices for cash. A few of the
leading articles are enumerated as follows—
Broad Cloths, blue, black, irish green, olive,
and brown; Cassimeres, plain and striped; Buck-
skins do.; Gambroons; plain and striped Mole-
skins; Cassimeres; Suitings; Hosiery; Scotch
Fetters; plain and twisted Flannels; best Welch
serges; Lamb's wool shirts and Drawers; Flannel
Vests; Regatta shirts and stripes; bleached and
unbleached Cottons and sheetings; twisted do.
Bombyk Table Cloths do. coloured; do. linen Dis-
pers; linen Lawls; Irish-Linens; best Coltranes
Marcellas; Linen Drill; Marcella Quilts and Coun-
terpanes; Cotton Warps.

French, and Indian Ginghams; Indian fancy
squares, vesters, cambricks, and London-printed
Dresses; plain and twilled Calicos; plain and
figured Merinos; Bombazines; plain and
figured Grosgrains; Tulle; Parasols;
Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; best
embossed French Satin-Gauze; tulle; straw
plain and figured Bonnets of the latest fashions
black lace Veils, scarfs, and Handkerchiefs
black lace Veils, Bonnets and Quiltings in great
variety; edged Quiltings; thread edgings; wrought
lace, Swiss, muslin, and victoria collars; centre
filled robes; thobes, wool, nonpareil, victoria, clo-
neel, flannel, cotton, and worsted shawls in every
variety.

Ladies' kid, morocco, seal skin, leather and pru-
nelia Boots and Shoes, do. apudina's do., carpet
do. Ladies' kid, silk and lace gloves, Gaiters, do.
2 cases Taylor & Barker's London Hats, of the
latest fashion.
Ready-made fashionable gentlemen's clothing of
various sizes and suitable to the season.
Brass-metal table and tea Spoons; plated do.
British plate wrought; pen Knives; Jack Knives
Pencils and steel Pens; and in short almost every
article in this line of business usually in demand.
The above, with the remainder of his former
Stock makes a general assortment which he trusts
is worthy of a continuance of the kind patronage he
has hitherto received.
St. Andrews, June 16, 1838. 25th.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

From Liverpool via Saint John,
Bulls Canvas No. 1 to 7; 30 ends broad
Cloths, blue, black, green, rufu, dahlia,
sage, mulberry, olive and roman purple.
18 pieces Grey mixed Cloths
20 " Plain and fancy Cassimeres;
20 " fancy Buck and Doe skins;
60 " unbleached Cotton; 50 do. bleached do.
—E. France Laines—
16th May.
150 fine best white Lead, 22lbs. each.
50 " do do do 14lbs. each.
50 kgs do do do 50lbs. each.
50 lbs red; blue and green Paints, ground in
oil, 14 to 20lbs. each.
2 Hbls. raw Pant Oil; 4 do. boiled do.
11 cases Champagne.

Brig Northumberland from Sunderland.

21st June.
200 chaldrons Newcastle House Coal,
10 casks Lampblack in 1 lb. 1-2 lb. 4 lb. pa-
pers, 24 barrels civil Tar,
75 crates glass bottles, 3 half pint and pint,
1 gross in each crate,
6 crates Crockery Ware, blue and printed,
assorted, a lot of brown Earthen Ware.
E. Barque Lady Campbell from Liverpool
23d June.

10 crates painted crockery ware, assorted,
9 do. painted and printed do.
7 do. blue printed do.
45 kgs wrought Nails, 20d 10d 8d 6d 4d.
2 d. sheathing Nails,
1 d. 5. Pump Tacks,
50 Bags Sykes 4 5 6 7 8
15 boxes short pipes, 10 gross in a box,
125 do. long do. 3 do.
4 coils Cordage from 6th to line to 4 inch
Rope; 30 coils spongers, marine, house-
line and amherline; 1 bare deep

