SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2, Number 12. QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS CURO ET ROGO. *Thursday, December 11, 1834.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1834. DEC. 31		SUN. rises h m.	sets. h m	Moon sets. h m	H W. mon. h m.	Watch slow m.
THURS	11	7 38	4 22	2 54	8 10	12
FRIDAY.	12	7 39	4 21	4 13	9 5	12
SATUR	13	7 39	4 21	5 35	9 50	11
SUNDAY	14	7 39	4 21	even	10 40	11
MONDAY.	15	7 40	4 20	5 12	11 20	11
TUESDAY	16	7 40	4 20	6 6	even.	10
WEDNES	17	7 40	4 20	7 8	0 50	10

SUN'S DECLINATION, 27th 21° 29' 01" South
DO RIGHT ASCENSION, 16h 42m 15s Asc. N.
JUPITER SOUTH — 11h 53m 57s P. M.
MOON new, 30d. 2h 7m — P. M.

SAINT ANDREWS MAIL.

Departs for

St John,	Tuesday, at 10 A. M. and by Steam Boats.
Saint Stephens,	Tuesdays and Thursday at 10 A. M.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid at 10 A. M.

Arrives from

St. John,	Monday, 10 A. M. and by Steam Boats.
St. Stephen	Wed and Fri. at 4 P. M.
United States	Mon. Wed. Frid. at 2 P. M.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL, P. M.

ACCOUNT OF THE GLOBE.

8. GRAUWACKE GROUP.

This group, and the one which follows, are the Transition Rocks of the Wernerian classification:—Grauwacke is a very prevalent rock, and consists chiefly of argillaceous matter, for the most part of a slatey texture, in which numerous fragments of other rocks and stones are imbedded. Viewed as a whole, the Grauwacke series consists of a large stratified mass of argillaceous and slatey rocks, intermingled with patches of limestone, which frequently extend to considerable distances. Roofing slate is not infrequently met with amongst the grauwacke rocks. The group occurs in Norway, Sweden, and Russia. A portion of southern Scotland is formed of it, from whence it proceeds down western England into Normandy and Brittany. It appears abundant in Ireland, and patches of it are found in other parts of the globe. There is in North America a large deposit, closely agreeing with it in many respects, "so that," says a writer upon the subject, "there is evidence to show that some general causes were in operation over a large portion of the northern hemisphere, and that the result was the production of a thick and extensive deposit, enveloping animals of similar organic structure, over a considerable surface." From the character of the substances composing the grauwacke group, it would seem to have been slowly deposited. The origin of the limestones has afforded matter for much speculation. We cannot, as we formerly did for the previous limestone rocks, attribute them to have resulted from the exuviæ of marine animals, because we would be thus called upon to consider that carbonate of lime was once more abundantly present in the sea than we now find it, and that it has been gradually deprived of it. This supposition would naturally lead us to expect that the sea, having been deprived of a considerable portion of its carbonate of lime, the rocks composed of it would become less and less abundant as we rose from the older to the more modern formations. But this is the very reverse of the case: it has been supposed that the carbonate of lime has been derived from the interior of the earth; and as it is not infrequent in volcanic regions, "great eruptions" of the strata may have produced circumstances more favourable for its deposition at one time than at another. "Be this as it may, says an eminent writer upon the subject, "the limestones in the grauwacke series most frequently run in lines parallel to the general direction of the beds; and although the calcareous matter may not be altogether continuous, there has evidently been some cause in operation at the same time, within a given district, more favourable to the production of limestone, than at another. It is also worthy of attention, that when the limestones occur, then also do the organic remains become more abundant, appearing as if the calcareous rocks and the organic remains were connected with each other." That animals, by secreting lime from the medium in which they lived, may have contributed considerably to the mass, is evident from their remains occurring in abundance; but that it may all be attributed to their operations, appears impossible, for in certain districts not a trace of animal exuviæ is to be found.

In the organic remains of the grauwacke group, there is a mixture of existing and extinct animals, which is remarkable, considering the antiquity of the rocks. A family of small animals, called Trilobites, appear to have been the first living creatures who inhabited our earth. Their forms vary considerably; and in some which we have examined, the head and mouth extended over the whole diameter of the body. They seem now to have entirely disappeared from among existing animals. Several families, such as the genus called *Spirifer*, survived the deposition of this series of rocks, as they occur in after formations; but in these they must have been finally entombed, since no living trace of them is now to be found; others again have weathered the various vicissitudes and revolutions of the globe, and are continued up to the present day, amongst these are several species of corals.

With respect to the vegetation existing at this early period of the earth's history, from the remains found, it would appear to have been similar to that which is so abundantly preserved in the preceding series of rocks—Indeed, the formation of several coal mines has been referred to this epoch—an important fact, as it proves the existence of dry land, with vegetables upon it, contemporaneously, or nearly so, with the dawn of animal life. What other creatures may have existed at this period besides fish, and the other organized beings already mentioned, it is impossible to say; but there is no presumption in supposing, that, since vegetation clothed the dry land to some extent, terrestrial animals suited to the circumstances of the time, were not wanting, for this is only in accordance with the general harmony we at present observe in nature.

9. LOWEST FOSSILIFEROUS GROUP.

Although this group is little more than one of convenience, being but the lower part of the preceding series, it is the opinion of some geologists that it may be separated from the grauwacke mass. The study of this part of the subject is very difficult, and presents few attractions to any class of readers but those who have paid some attention to the science. The rocks composing this group are intermixed with those of igneous origin, so that the most deceptive appearances prevail, thus rendering a fine distinction between them and the group below obviously impossible. We have, in a descending order, arrived at a period when there was a combination of those causes which produced fossiliferous and non fossiliferous strata—when there was, as it were, a conflict between the powers of fire and water, until "nature reclaimed her order," and the latter prevailed. "That there should be a transition or passage," says De la Beche, "seen effected by the alternate operation of particular causes from that condition of the world's surface, when chemical action prevailed, to that when chemical action became more abundant, is what we should expect, since it is in accordance with our knowledge of rock deposits generally; for we observe, however, suddenly certain changes may have been produced in particular situations, that, viewed on the large scale, a general change of circumstances attending rock formations has been more or less gradual."

The remains of organic life discovered in this formation are few, and similar to those in the group above; but we are not to infer from this that animal life was scarce. We have said, that trilobites were probably the first creatures that inhabited the globe, but this is only inferred from their being the lowest specimens of organic life hitherto found. There may have existed previous to them myriads of fleshy and gelatinous animals which perished without one solitary trace behind that they had ever lived, and moved, and had their being in the waters. Indeed, Dr. Turner has suggested, that, if we suppose these animals to have been abundant at an early period, we may thus account for the bituminous nature of some of the earlier limestones, especially those which do not contain a trace of organic remains.

THE HEAD STONE.

BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks were removed from the bleaded-up bank, the first rattling clods had struck their knell, the quick shoveling was over and the long broad, skillfully cut pieces of turf were aptly joined together, and trimly laid by the beating spade, so that the newest mound in the church yard was scarcely distinguishable from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies of a luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over and the party, with one consenting motion, having uncovered the heads in decent reverence of the place and occasion, were beginning to separate, and about to leave the church yard. Here some acquaintances, from distant parts of the parish, who had not an opportunity of addressing each other in the house that had belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of the few hundred yards that the little procession had to move over from his bed to his grave, were shaking hands quietly but cheerfully and inquiring after the welfare of each other's families. There, a small knot of neighbours were speaking, without exaggeration, of the respectable character which the deceased had borne, and contributed to one another little incidents of his life, some of them so remote as to be known only to the grey headed persons of the group. While a few yards further removed from the spot, were standing together parties who discussed ordinary concerns, altogether unconnected with the funeral, such as the state of the markets, the promise of the season, or change of tenants; but still with a sobriety of manner and voice, that was insensibly produced by the influence of the simple ceremony now closed, by the quiet graves around, and the shadow of the spire and gray walls of the House of God.

Two men yet stood together at the head of the grave with countenances of sincere but unimpassioned grief. They were brothers, the only sons of him who had been buried.—And there was something in their situation that naturally kept the eyes of many directed upon them for a long time, and more intently than would have been the case, had there been nothing more observable about them than the common sympathy of a common sorrow. But these two brothers who were now standing at the head of their father's grave, had for some years been totally estranged from each other, and the only words that had passed between them, during all that time, had been uttered within a few days past, during the necessary preparations for the old man's funeral.

No deep and deadly quarrel was between these brothers, nor neither of them could distinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrangement. Perhaps during slowness of their father's favour, selfish thoughts that will sometimes force themselves into poor men's hearts respecting temporal expectations—unaccommodating manners on both sides—fainting words that mean little when uttered, but which rankle and fester in remembrance—imagined opposition of interests, that, duly considered, would have been found one and the same, these, and many other causes, slightly when single but strong, when rising up together in one baneful band, gradually but fatally infected their hearts, till at last they who in youth had been seldom separate, and truly attached now met at market, and miserable many, at church, with look and averted faces, like different classmen during a feud.

Surely if any thing could have softened their hearts towards each other, it must have been to stand silently, side by side, while the earth, stones, and clods, were falling down upon their father's coffin. And doubtless their hearts were so softened. But pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from being felt, may prevent them from being shown; and these two brothers stood here together, determined not to let each other know the unusual tenderness that, in spite of them was gaining upon their hearts, and teaching them the unconfessed folly and wickedness of their causeless quarrel.

A head-stone had been prepared, and a person came forward to plant it. The elder brother directed him to place it—a plain stone, with a sand glass, skull, and cross bones, chiselled on rudely, and a few words inscribed. The younger brother guarded the operation with a troubled eye, and said, loudly enough to be heard by several of the bystanders, 'William this was not kind in you—you should have told me of this! I loved my father as well as you could love him. You were the elder, and in may be, the favourite son; but I had a right in nature to have joined you in ordering this head stone, and I know!'

During these words, the stone was sinking into the earth, and many persons who were on their way from the grave, returned. For a while the elder brother said nothing, for he had a consciousness in his heart that he ought to have consulted his father's son in designing this last becoming mark of affection and respect to his memory; so the stone was planted in silence, and now stood erect, decently and simply among the other unostentatious memorials of the humble dead.

The inscription merely gave the name and age of the deceased, and told that the stone had been erected "by his affectionate sons." The sight of these words seemed to soften the displeasure of the angry man, and he said somewhat more mildly, 'yes, we were his affectionate sons, and since my name is on the stone, I am satisfied, brother. We have not drawn together of late years, and perhaps never may; but I acknowledge and respect your worth; and here, before our own friends, and before the friends of our father, within hearing of his head, I express my willingness to be on better and other terms with you, and if we cannot command love in our hearts, let us at least, brother, forget all unkindness."

The minister, who had at end of the burial, and had something impressed to him to say publicly before he left the church yard now came forward and asked the elder brother, why he spake not regarding this matter. He saw that there was something of a cold and sullen pride rising up in his heart, but not easily may any man hope to dismiss from the chamber of his heart even the vilest guest, if once entertained there. With a solemn and and almost severe air, he looked upon the trembling man, and then changing his countenance to serenity, said gently,

"Behold how good a thing it is
And how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell."

The time, the place and this beautiful expression of natural sentiment, came over the heart, in which many kind, if not warm, affections dwelt, and the man thus appealed to bowed down his head and wept—"give me your hand, brother," and it was given, while a murmur of satisfaction arose from all present, and all hearts felt kindlier and more humanely towards each other.

As the brothers stood fervently, but composedly grasping each other's hands, in the hollow that lay between the grave of their mother, long since dead, and of their father, whose shroud was haply not yet still from the flint dust, the minister stood beside them with a pleasant countenance, and said, "I must fulfil the promise I made to your father on his death bed. I must read to you a few words which his hand wrote at an hour when his tongue denied its office. I must not say that you did your duty to your old father; for did he not often beseech you apart from one another, to be reconciled, for your own sakes as Christians, for his sake, and for the sake of the mother who bare you and Stephen, who died that you might be born? When the palsy struck him for the last time, you were both absent, nor was it your fault that you were not beside the old man when he died. As long as sense continued with him he did he think of your two, and your two alone.—Tears were in his eyes; I saw them there, on his cheek too when no breath came from his lips. But of this no more. He died with this paper in his hand; and he made me know that I was to read it to you over his grave. I now obey him.

'My sons, if thou will let my bones lie quiet in the grave, near the dust of your mother, depart not from my burial till in the name of God and Christ, you promise to love one another as you used to do. Dear boys, receive my blessing."

Some turned their heads away to hide the tears that needed not to be hidden,—and when the brothers had released each other from a long and sobbing embrace, many went up to them and in a single word or two expressed their joy at this perfect reconcilement. The brothers themselves walked away from the church yard, arm in arm with the minister to the Manse. On the following Sabbath they were seen sitting with their families in the same pew, and it was observed, that they read together off the same Bible when the minister gave out the text, and that they sang together, taking hold of the same psalm book. The same psalm was sung, (given out at their own request,) of which one verse had been repeated at their father's grave; a larger sum than usual was on that Sabbath found in the dish for the poor, for Love and Charity are sisters. And ever after, both during the peace and the troubles of this life, the hearts of the brothers were as one, and in nothing were they divided.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS good references will be required, as to character &c. Enquire at this Office.

13th November, 1834.

CAUTION.

I forbid any person purchasing a *Note of Hand* in favour of Isaac Snodgrass, and informed by *J. B. Brown*, for Forty Pounds, payable on or about the 15 th December next, as I have not received any Value for the same. PHILIP C. MOULTON.

St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1834

ALMANACKS.

The New Brunswick

ALMANACK,

For the Year

1835,

Containing the usual variety of matter,—Astronomical Calculations, Provincial Lists, Militia Officers, &c. &c.

Is just published, and for sale at the POST Office. Dec 1.

Flour ! Flour ! !

Just received per "Edward Preble" from New York via Eastport.

40 Barrels Best New York Superfine and 'Howard street" flour. Half barrels Buckwheat Flour; Tierces Rice.

ALSO.

On Consignment, from St. John a few Firkins Cumberland Butter—which will be sold low for cash.

J. W. STREET

St. Andrews, Dec 2 1834

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, assignees on the estate of the late firm of Kerr & Campbell, of St. Andrews, Merchants, request a meeting of the Creditors of that firm at the office of James Rait Esq. on Thursday evening the 27th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. when a report will be submitted and instructions regarding future proceedings required.

THOS. WYER.
JAS. RAIT.
JOHN RODGER

St. Andrews, Nov. 29, 1834

SHERIFF'S ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of Aaron Town's, Land &c. in the Cape Ann Grant which was to have taken place on Saturday the 15th inst., and postponed for want of Bidders, will positively take place on Saturday the 27th day of December next at the Court House in St Andrews between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Nov.

NEW YORK OYSTERS.

The Subscriber has just received from New York, a supply of *Fresh Oysters.*

Dec. 3. H. LONERGAN.

MANN'S HOTEL,

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

TRAVELLERS can procure superior accommodation at the above ESTABLISHMENT; where a good Hostler, and the choicest Wines and Liquors are constantly provided. Every attention paid to Ladies and Gentlemen going BY THE STEAM-BOATS AND PACKETS.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with GENTEEL BOARD AND LODGING, and will find the PROPRIETOR desirous of contributing to their comfort.

GOOD STABLING &c. TO GOSPER

Saint Andrews, October 28, 1834.

The House

Long occupied by Mrs Staples, 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.

STRAYED.

From the Pasture of Mr. D. D. Morrison about four weeks since, a Mouse coloured Horse Squire Dick, with one ear crippled Any person returning the same to the subscriber, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery shall be suitably rewarded.

NATHANIEL AYMES.

St Andrews, Nov. 24 h, 1834.

Coroner's Sale Postponed.

The sale of Joseph W. Lanton's Land at Magadavic, is postponed until Wednesday the 17th December, instant.

DAVID MOWAT,
Coroner.

St Andrews 3d December, 1835.

James Garret

Desires to acquaint the Gentry and his Customers in general, that he has just received the LONDON FALL FASHIONS, and is prepared to attend to their orders for any article in his line.

Mr. Garret has employment on immediate application for 3 or 4 additional hands, but none but steady young men need apply.

A lad about 14 years old, of respectable connexions would be taken as an apprentice

Any Gentleman requiring extraordinary despatch, can have a suit *finished* in SIX HOURS from the time he leaves his measure.

27th Nov. 1834.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF THE MAILS.

Departs from St. Andrews,

For St. John,	Monday at 3 P. M. by land, Wednesday at 5 P. M. for Thursdays Boat. Friday at 3 P. M. by land
For St Stephen,	Tuesday at 10 A. M. Friday at 10 A. M.
For U. States,	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, } at 10 A. M.

Arrives at Saint Andrews.

From Saint John,	Tuesday at 3 P. M. Wednesday by steam-boat, Friday at 3 P. M.
From St. Stephen,	Wednesday at 4 P. M. Saturday at 3 P. M.
From U. States,	Monday, Wednesday, Friday } at 2 P. M.

Inland postage must be paid on all letters for the United states, Great Britain and Newfoundland,

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL.
Postmaster.

Post Office St. Andrews, Nov 5, 1834

STOLEN.

On Saturday night last, a dark brown (nearly black) Mare three years old last spring, with two white hind feet was taken from the field of the Subscriber, in Bayleysville: said Mare had a yellowish brown nose, and rather a large head, she also had a scratch on her face about six or eight inches long recently made, sloping rump, she was about a middling size and rather slender, black mane and tail, mane hang on the near side. If any person can give any information to the Subscriber by which the mare can be recovered or the Thief brought to justice, he shall be suitably rewarded.

THOS. ROBB.

Bayleysville Nov. 27, 1834.

FOR SALE,

200 ACRES of land situated on the Fredericton Road three miles from Trues; this land is not surpassed in quality or growth by any in the Country.

Likewise 100 acres in the Parish of St. Andrews, eight miles from St. Andrews, adjoining McMandians ferry.

Likewise 100 acres on the Fredericton road one mile from Connick's; there is a good Barn on the premises, the land cuts about 12 tons Hay annually this land with a little improvement is considered the making of as good a Farm as any in the parish.

Also that two story House in the Town Plot of St Andrews occupied by Mr. Morrell, this stand is not excelled by any in the town; the present occupied lease expires 1st day of May next; this House unless sold will be leased to any person by making early application.

ALSO,

That commodious House owned and occupied by the subscriber at the Ledge in the Parish of St. Stephens.

Terms moderate.

WILLIAM EELLS.

Ledge St. Stephens, 15th April, 1834.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available