

WEEKLY ALMANAC. Table with columns for Sun, Moon, and High/Low tide. Includes dates from July 1st to 31st.

SAINT ANDREWS ST. ANDREWS, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ROYAL MAIL. Table with columns for destination, departure, and arrival times.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of JOHN AUSTIN, in and to the STREAM SAW in the stream or outer double saw mill, on the Lower Dam at Milltown, in the parish of Saint Stephen, formerly built by Henry Eastman, with the LATHING MACHINE erected under the same, together with their proportion of the piling place, gear, implements, utensils, pond, and other privileges. The same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy John Bernard, in a Debt of £372 11 3 3/4 against the said John Austin and David Austin, and to satisfy John Cunningham, in a Debt of £34 7 11 (and interest on £38 11 5 from 8th Sep. 1834 till paid) against said Austins. COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the 5th day of December next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p.m. ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand, of JAMES HITCHINGS, in and to LOT Number 48 in the Parish of St. David's, on the East side of Oak Bay, containing 100 ACRES originally granted to David Fogo. The same having been taken on the balance of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy William Shaw in a debt of £38 and upwards against said James Hitchings. COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE. At the Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse connected with the New-England Farmer, the subscriber, continues the Seed Establishment, and now offers to dealers, gardeners, and the public generally, an unrivalled collection of GARDEN, CRACK, and FLOWER SEEDS, comprising almost two varieties of seed of undoubted quality and value—being raised under the particular direction and expressly for the establishment. Garden seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from 10 to 100 dollars each. Also in pounds, halves and quarters at very moderate prices. Seeds of seeds containing a good assortment for private gardeners at \$1 each. 300 to 400 choice varieties of flower seeds in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00. Grass seeds at the lowest market prices at wholesale and retail. Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines, Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice. Just published a Catalogue of 50 pages which will be sent gratis to customers. GEO. C. BARRETT.

FRESH TEAS. Just received from Halifax, per Schr. Yarmouth Packet, via St. John. 14 chests Congou and Bohea Teas. On Consignment, 6 firkins first quality Cumberland Butter, 2 puncheons Jamaica Rum. J. W. STREET.

BOARD OF HEALTH. At a General Meeting of the Board of Health held at the Court House in St. Andrews. Whereas it being considered by this Board as highly necessary and expedient that the Committees of the several Parishes and districts within this county should from time to time with all possible despatch cause to be removed every thing which may by the said Committees be considered offensive, noxious or likely to cause the spreading of any diseases or distempers, or injure the public health. Therefore Resolved, that every person (either Landlord or occupier of premises, or in which nuisances are found to exist) who shall neglect or refuse immediately to remove or cause to be removed, such nuisance or nuisances as may be directed so to do by any of the Committee for the Parish or district wherein such nuisance or nuisances may exist, shall for every first neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty shillings; for every second offence the penalty of forty shillings; and for every subsequent offence a penalty of five pounds to be recovered as by law directed. Notice is also hereby given that the Board are determined to enforce the above regulations. JAMES ALLANSHAW, CHAIRMAN. S. H. Whitlock, Clerk.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. And possession given in June next, the premises at the LEDEX near St. Stephen's, at present occupied by the Subscriber, and others consisting of a COTTAGE, a TWO STORY HOUSE, a WHARF and STORE and a TAN YARD. The above property being a most valuable stand for business, is too well known to require further description. For particulars apply to C. Campbell Esq. St. Andrews or to the Subscriber. JNO. CAMPBELL.

HISTORY OF LOWELL.

We copy from the Lowell Journal of the 27th ult. the following interesting account of that flourishing town:—

About fifteen years ago the now territory of Lowell, being about four square miles and bearing upon it about fifteen thousand inhabitants, was owned by a few honest farmers, who obtained subsistence for themselves and families by the cultivation of this comparatively barren spot, and the fish they caught in the Concord river. It comprised the northeastern part of Chelmsford, which separated it from Tewksbury, and northerly by the Merrimack, that divided it from Dracut. It was the fact of its situation at the confluence of these rivers, was called Chelmsford Neck, and originally by the Indians, Wamasset. At that time a part was cleared up, and a part remained covered with its pristine forests. The waters of the Merrimack rolled in solitude in their native channels, and useless, save the scene of pleasing and at times awful contemplation its foaming cataracts spread before the philosopher, the gentle murmur that soothed the weary husbandman, or in that bewitching season, the sweet and gentle accents, which under the canopy of night, and wooing moon, and awakened the slumbering music of his soul; while the Concord bearing majestically along, marched leisurely yet majestically along, under cover of the overhanging woods, as if indignant to unite. Thus for centuries it lay with the vast resources, which we now see developed, slumbering in its bosom, unsuspected and unknown. But the spirit of enterprise and improvement came, and its touch like the magic wand, has turned this seeming wilderness not simply into a fruit field, but into a busy, enterprising, and prosperous City.

And this is its history. In 1819 Kirk Boot Esq. a wealthy merchant of Boston, in the habit of a hunter, (for the dog and the gun he had with him,) explored this place. He discovered its resources, and immediately, and with several other rich merchants of that city, purchased the land and its water privileges. They were incorporated by the name of the "Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack river," and commenced operations by digging a canal from Merrimack river, near the Pawtucket Falls, easterly about one mile and a half, where it empties into the Concord river. This canal is sixty feet wide, and carries in depth eight feet of water. This is their grand canal. Lateral branches are cut, which carry the water to the several manufacturing mills; and then discharge it into the Merrimack or Concord rivers. They then erected a large brick machine shop, and commenced building machinery. This company sell out the privileges to manufacturing companies, dig the canals, erect the mills, build the machinery, and put the whole in operation: they do it cheaper, than any body else would do it, and these are the only terms on which they sell the privilege. The company has a capital of \$800,000, and employs constantly about 200 workmen in their machine shop. A part of their lands have been sold out to individuals at enormous advance on the original price. Land for which they paid twenty or thirty dollars per acre they have sold for one dollar per square foot. They still have a considerable portion of it on hand and unsold. The sums they have or will realize from the rise of their lands are immense. Kirk Boot Esq. is their agent.

The first manufacturing company in respect to size and amount of capital, is the Merrimack. The proprietors of the Locks and Canals are the principal stock owners in this company. It has a capital of \$1,200,000, and five large brick factories, containing in the whole 20,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. There are employed by it between three and 400 males and 8 or 900 females. 5,000 bales of 1,500,000 lbs. of cotton are used in it annually. It manufactures, bleaches and prints 15,500,000 yards yearly. It was incorporated in 1825, and Kirk Boot Esq. is agent.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$900,000, three large brick factories, containing 16,000 spindles and 500 looms; employs 700 females and 200 males. It consumes about 3,500 bales of cotton, and makes 7,000 yards per year. Twilled goods are made in two mills and plain in the other. This company has bleach and print works, where part of their goods are converted into calicoes and fancy articles. It was incorporated in 1825, and George W. Lyman is the agent.

The Appleton Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$500,000, two large brick factories, with 9,500 spindles, 350 looms, and employs 60 males, and 470 females. It uses about 1,500,000 lbs. of cotton, and makes about 4,000,000 yards a year. It was incorporated in 1829, and George W. Lyman is agent.

The Lowell Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$600,000, one factory for cotton goods containing 4,000 spindles and 130 looms. It consumes about 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton annually, and makes 2,184,000 yards per year. These are coarse goods, commonly

called negro cloths. This company has also a carpet factory, where is made 3 or 400 yds. per week. It manufactures the Kidderminster and Brussels-carpet, and beautiful rugs of almost every description. They are said to equal if not surpass those imported. They employ 175 males and 200 females in both mills. It was incorporated in 1825. George W. Lyman, is agent, and Alexander Wright superintendent.

The Middlesex Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$500,000, has one factory in operation, containing 3,000 spindles. 63 cassimere looms, and 238 for broadcloths; employs 145 males and 240 females; consumes 400,000 lbs. of wool, and makes 200,000 yds. of cassimere and broadcloth annually. It was incorporated in 1823, and James Cook is agent.

The Suffolk Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$450,000, has two large brick factories, containing 10,240 spindles, 552 looms, and employs about 70 males and 440 females. It makes twilled goods, and uses from 1,100 to 1,400 bales of cotton annually. It was incorporated in 1830, and Robert Means Esq. is agent.

The Tremont Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$500,000, has two large brick factories, with 11,336 spindles and 410 looms. It consumes 170,000 lbs. of cotton and makes 600,000 yards of cloth annually. Shirts are made in Mill No. 1, and sheetings in Mill No. 2. It employs about 550 persons. It was incorporated in 1830, and John Aikin, Esq. is agent.

The Lawrence Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$1,200,000, four large brick mills, with 24,000 spindles and 700 looms. This displays more elegance and taste perhaps than any other in the town. About 1100 persons are employed by it. It was incorporated in 1830, and William Austin, Esq. is agent. These several manufacturing establishments form the grand basis upon which Lowell depends. Whatever else we have here is rather of an ancillary than of a primitive nature. There are, however, several important establishments besides. As, for instance, the Belvidere Manufacturing company, which has been incorporated, but not yet organized. It employs about 70 operatives, and manufactures about 5,000 yards flannel per week. The Lowell Bleachery, with a capital of \$50,000, employs 30 hands and bleaches 124,000 yards per year. And, about one mile up the Concord river are extensive Powder Mills, owned by Oliver M. Whipple Esq. in which are manufactured about 30,000 kegs (of 25 lbs. each) of powder of a very superior quality, in a year. The Lowell Brewery, incorporated in 1829, has a capital of \$50,000. A Mr. Simpson has just commenced a Worsted Manufacturing, which employs about 100 females and 25 males, and works off about 1,000 lbs. of worsted per day. Thus we have endeavored to spread before you the immense manufacturing interest of our town: we will now cast our eye upon the moral and religious aspect it presents.

Great efforts have been made, and are now making for the accomplishment of that all important purpose, the proper education of our youth. Primary schools are located in every section of our town, as it were at every man's door, and open at all times to the free access of the rich and poor. About two years since the town appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of two large brick school houses, in such places as to convene the whole town. The higher branches of an English education are here taught, and the classics so far as is necessary to qualify young men for college. All this is done at the expense of the town. What an opportunity this offers to our generous and aspiring youth! What an easy ladder for youthful ambition to ascend, without price, from the humblest condition to the most exalted and useful!

A more than ordinary attention is given to morals and religion. A moral lyceum was formed here about a year since, whose object is to promote good morals. Lectures are given every Wednesday evening, by able men from different sections of our country, tending to purify the heart and enlighten the understanding. There are three large temperance Societies in this town and various other societies, whose professed object is to make mankind happier and better. Our agents and other influential men manifest deep interest in these matters. There are ten houses of public worship, viz. one Episcopal, two Baptist, two Orthodox Congregational, two Methodist, one Universalist, one Roman Catholic, and one Unitarian, and three other religious societies, which are not provided with houses of worship.

A theatre of respectable size, and which, although at present closed will be opened soon, and again afford us pleasing and at the same time instructive amusement.

We have three Parks, viz. the Lowell Bank with a capital of \$250,000; Rail Road Bank with a capital of \$500,000; and the Lowell Institution for Saving. The design of the latter is to afford such persons as have not sufficient money to purchase stock in ordinary banks a safe and profitable deposit for the little they may have and wish to lay up

for time of need. Its purpose is truly laudable, and it has we believe as yet, answered every expectation.

We have a tolerable efficient police, and order is more generally preserved than might perhaps be expected among a population so heterogeneous as ours.

Thus we have endeavored to sketch to our readers what Lowell was, and what it is at present; and now a few words of its future prospects, and we are done. It contains as we have before remarked, about 15,000 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1824 in a town distinct from Chelmsford, and received its name from Francis C. Lowell Esq. who early introduced manufactures into this country. There is now about twenty-five factories in operation, and there yet remain unoccupied privileges for nearly as many more. When these shall be taken up, as they in all probability will, they will probably afford means of subsistence to another 15,000 of inhabitants making in the whole 30,000. And it seems to us there are no good reasons to believe it will ever greatly exceed this number.

A new canal is now being dug, which will furnish sites for about a dozen mills, of the size of those already built. A company has recently been incorporated, by the name of the Boot Cotton Mills, which have purchased four of these sites, and upon them are immediately to erect four large brick mills. The rail road from this place to Boston, a distance of twenty-five miles, is nearly complete, and will be in use in a week or two. It will be an apprehend, of mutual advantage to both places, and especially to Lowell. It is said to be more permanently built than any in the country. There are to be two tracks. They expect to travel the 25 miles in less than one hour and a half. It will greatly facilitate the immense transportation there must be between these places. When the rail road is opened we understand a line of daily stages is to run from Lowell to Concord N. H. An elegant steamboat, owned by Messrs. Bradley & Simpson, is to commence running soon between Lowell and Nashua, a distance of fourteen miles. It is to co-operate with the rail road. A spacious market house, 160 feet long, is to be built this season—\$40,000 has been appropriated for the purpose. Our town is deficient in public buildings. A town house, school houses and poor house, are all we believe. Our streets are not paved, but will ere long. And on the whole, notwithstanding its present imperfections and deficiencies, which time, we trust, will remedy, yet it presents, as we believe, much to interest the curious traveller.

A question naturally arises, what master spirits have guided and directed this vast enterprise? Answer—Kirk Boot and Patrick T. Jackson are the principal.

From the Royal Gazette. FREDERICTON, JULY 13.

At a Public Meeting convened this day by the High Sheriff of the County of York, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures relative to the Trade and resources of the Counties of York and Carleton, and for such other purposes as to the said meeting might seem proper and expedient:—

Peter Fraser, was called to the Chair. On motion of G. F. S. Berton, Esq. Mr. George Lee, Jun. was appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

The following Resolutions were moved by James Taylor, Esq. and seconded by W. J. Bedell, Esq. That the present prosperous condition of the Counties of York and Carleton, both in a Commercial and Agricultural point of view, is principally attributable to the trade of the said Counties in the article of squared and sawed lumber.

That the said trade has produced a large annual income to the Casual Revenue of this Province, and is likely, under the present established system, to be equally productive for many years.

That the large annual surplus of the Casual Revenue for three years past, as shown by the accounts submitted to the House of Assembly, render it inexpedient for the purposes of Revenue to adopt any new system of disposing of Crown Lands, when such new system may in any degree injure the trade of the country.

That the extensive sales of Timber Lands which have of late been the subject of negotiation in the Crown Land Office, if carried into effect, will be fraught with the most injurious consequences, not only to the trade of the said Counties, but also to the Revenues of the Crown.

That in all sales of Crown Lands in these Counties, the settlement and trade of the Counties should be kept in view and fostered by the Provincial Government.

That this Meeting has the fullest confidence in His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and feels assured that His Excellency has no other object in view than the welfare of the country and the protection and encouragement of its staple trade.

And further Resolved, That an humble and respectful Petition be presented to His

Excellency embodying the substance of the foregoing Resolution, and praying His Excellency to take the subject into his most serious consideration, and to give such orders as will prevent the apprehended evil; and that Mr. L. A. Wilmot, Mr. Bedell and Mr. Dobbie be a committee to prepare said Petition, and forward it through the said Counties for signature.

The following Resolutions were then moved as an amendment to the foregoing by G. F. S. Berton, Esq. and seconded by Mr. F. E. Beckwith:—

Resolved, That the manner in which the Timber Trade has been heretofore carried on in the Province has generally tended to the injury and loss of the operative Lumberers, while the profits have been received wholly by the merchants; effects which are mainly attributable to the following causes:—the want of capital on the part of the Lumberers, to enable him to purchase supplies and necessities at cash prices, and the high prices charged for supplies by the merchants, in consequence of the risk they incur in furnishing them to persons possessed of but little or perhaps no capital, and depending on the uncertain returns of timber for payment.

That the country will not receive the benefit which might be derived from the manufacture of timber, until men of capital engage in the pursuit, and then the operative persons will receive the reward of their labour, and the capitalists will incur the risk of the speculation.

That in order to produce this effect, it is desirable that the introduction of capital into the Province should be encouraged by all reasonable means in the power of Government or the Legislature.

That the policy which has induced the Provincial Government to receive application for sales of Timbered Lands, is a wise and sound policy, and, if pursued within reasonable bounds, will bring large amounts of capital into the country, and tend to the rapid advancement of the prosperity of the Province.

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to urge upon the Home Government the importance to the country of selling Timbered Lands in the same manner as Lands for Agricultural purposes are now alienated by the Crown.

Upon the question for adopting the amendment, it was decided in the negative by a large majority.

The question was then taken upon the original resolutions, and they were carried in the affirmative.

On motion of L. A. Wilmot, Esq. James Taylor, Esq. took the Chair.

On like motion, Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Peter Fraser, Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

GEORGE LEE, Jun. Secretary.

Communication.

FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR,

Among the numerous writers which the loss of the Appropriation Bill has called forth and whose sentiments have met my eye, not one has touched the idea that I have formed on the subject. I have waited until the theme is almost stale, in the hope an abler pen would have taken it up.

The members of the House of Assembly being paid by the Province, appears to me, if not contrary to our excellent constitution is certainly dissimilar to the original custom of the country. If I am right in recollection, for I only quote from memory, living in a remote corner of the country and possessing no books that could inform me, or the means of referring to any, I can do no other. It occurs to me, that two or three centuries ago every County, City, or Borough, paid the expenses of their respective members or representatives, not the nation; was this the case here the unfortunate collision of the two chambers would not have happened. Certainly there may be found in most countries in this Province, men of wealth, weight, talent, and probity, who would willingly come forward and represent their respective places gratuitously, but as this may not be the case in some, then let it be declared at the hustings and the country at large or the majority who send them, pay their expenses; for my part I would willingly pay a dollar ill as I could afford it, for the sake of sending a favorite member, I believe the lowest on the poll of the sitting members for this county had near 700 votes, and that amount in dollars would amply pay the whole four should they need it; and this as a tax if properly modified, would scarcely be felt, if this plan was adopted in this country, would it not render the lower house much more independent, and prevent the loss of an appropriation bill under similar circumstances.

I beg leave just to suggest the above, should an abler pen take it up I shall be glad, should it be combated I shall not write another word on the subject. A FARMER.