SAINT ANDREWS

STANDARD,

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 2. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1835. *Number 34.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835. JUNE		SUN. rises h m	sets h m	MOON. rises h m	sets h m	High water h m
Th	4	4 23	7 37		0 55	4 45
Fri	5	4 22	7 38		1 21	6 0
Sat	6	4 22	7 38		1 46	7 10
Sun	7	4 21	7 39		2 12	8 10
Mon	8	4 21	7 39		2 40	9 10
Tue	9	4 20	7 40			10 0
We	10	4 20	7 40	7 43		10 50

Moon's Phases.

First Qr. 5th 5h 58 P M | Last Qr 19th 5h 55m A M
Full - 12th 10h 29 A M | New - 27th 8h 48m A M
Mean Equation—Watch slow - - 2 m 30s

ROYAL MAIL.

St. John,	*departs—*	Tuesday 10 A. M. Wed. Fri 6 P. M.
	arrives—	Monday 9 A. M. Wed. Frid. 5. P. M.
St. Stephen,	*departs—*	Tuesd. and Thursday, at 10 A. M.
	arrives—	Wednesday and Friday at 5. P. M.
U States,	*departs—*	Monday Wed. Friday at 10 A. M.
	arrives—	Monday Wed. Friday at 2. P. M.

GEO. FRED. CAMPBELL,
Post Master.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of JOHN AUSTIN and DAVID 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 Executions issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy John Barnard, 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 £28 11 5 from 8th Sep. 1834 till paid) against said Austins.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Stephens, May 25, 1835.

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the sixth day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of ALEXANDER MORREY in and to LOT Number seven with the HOUSE thereon, situate on the Market Wharf, and lately occupied by James Sherlock, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy James Fraser Junior, in a debt of thirty seven pounds, seventeen shillings and two pence, also James Boyd in a debt of thirty two pounds ten shillings and six pence, with interest and expences thereon.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 26th May, 1835.

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. Davids, 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 Shane in a debt of £38 and upwards against said James Hitchings.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte

St. Stephen, May 25, 1835.

FOR SALE,

The HULL Spars &c. of a NEW VESSEL of 130 Tons burthen, well calculated for the West India Trade. Terms of sale liberal. For further particulars, apply to.

PERKINSON & ROBERTS.
Saint Andrews,
or, Mr. WM. CURRY.
Campobello.

April 17th 1835.

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, GRASS, and FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted quality and vitality—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.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for private gardens at $3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS in Green 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 80 pages which will be sent *gratis* to customers.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

Jan 21.

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.

April 14, 1835. an.

TO BE LET.

And immediate possession given.

One half of that large and commodious HOUSE

at the Lower Falls, Magaguadavic, lately built by the Subscriber; and being half of the House at present occupied by John M'Kean Esq. The situation is most eligible for a

STORE or BOARDING HOUSE,

and is not excelled by any in the Town. Inquire of

JOHN McKEAN Esq, or
JOHN MANN Jun.

St. George, April 15, 1835. ri

PUBLIC CONTRACT.

The Undersigned Commissioners will receive Tenders until Saturday the 20th June next, for such quantities of Pale Seal and Porpoise Oil as may be required for the use of the Lights at Head Harbour, Machias Seal Island and Saint Andrews Harbour, for twelve Months from the 1st August next—the oil to be pure and free from sediment and delivered at the respective Light Houses at the risk of the Contractor at such periods as may be necessary, but the winter supply must be delivered on or before the 1st October. Cash will be paid in 30 days after delivery of each lot, the quantity of pale Seal is about 1660 gallons and Porpoise 400 gallons.

Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract, and the oil will be subject to inspection before shipment for the respective Light House Establishments.

JAMES ALLANSHAW,
JOHN WILSON,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

St. Andrews 5th May, 1835 32td

CHARLOTTE COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to a requisition from a number of respectable inhabitants in the County of Charlotte addressed to Colin Campbell Esq. Sheriff "to call a general Meeting at an early day, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to convene an immediate meeting of the Legislature with a view to remedy the Loss of the Appropriation Bill, during the last session; and also to Petition for a repeal of the Imperial duty on Flour, and to consider other matters connected with the general welfare of the County." A number of respectable persons Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte assembled at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday the 30th day of May last. The Sheriff having read the requisition and stated the objects of the meeting,

It was moved and seconded that Colin Campbell Esq. the Sheriff be requested to act as Chairman of the meeting and James W. Chandler Esq. as the Secretary, to which they assented.

The following Resolution was then moved by James W. Chandler Esq. and seconded by Mr. Joseph Walton, "that this meeting "deeply regret the unhappy difference which "occurred between the Legislative Council "and House of Assembly during the last "session of the Legislature, but at the same "time approve of the course which a majori-"ty of the Members of the House of Assem-"bly pursued on that occasion."—This resolution was carried almost unanimously.

The following Resolution was moved by Mr. Donald D. Morrison and seconded by Mr. Peter Sime,—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the five honorable members of the Legislative Council, who voted to pay the members of the House of Assembly without reference to any remuneration for their own services—as the course pursued by them (if adopted) would have preserved the honour and dignity of the Council, avoided their present unfortunate collision with the lower House, and protected the rights and liberties of the constituency of New Brunswick." This Resolution was carried by a large majority.

The following Resolution was then moved by Mr. Thomas Sime, and seconded by Mr William Babcock:—"That under the views expressed in these resolutions, this meeting do not think it expedient to petition His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to call an early meeting of the Legislature for the purpose of passing the appropriations." Carried nem con

The meeting then took into consideration the subject of the Imperial duty upon Flour, When Mr. Sime moved and Mr. Donald D. Morrison seconded the following resolution: "Whereas the Imperial duty on wheat Flour imported into this Province has proved to be a burthensome Impost, the Country being as yet unable to raise its own bread stuffs; and whereas the inhabitants of a great part of the Province are under the necessity of depending on foreign supply, therefore resolved, that it is expedient to make such a representation to the Imperial Government as may lead to the repeal of the duty in question." Carried nem con.

Mr. Henry O'Neil moved and Mr. James Hutchinson seconded the following resolutions: "That in this County the Coasting Trade is driven into detrimental channels through the operations of the duty on flour; that the regular merchant has no inducement to import largely; and that individuals who repair to the United States for flour generally furnish themselves there with articles to the amount of their means, thereby throwing the profits of the retail trade into the hands of foreigners: therefore in furtherance of the foregoing resolutions, Resolved that a Committee be appointed to draw up a respectful memorial and petition to His Majesty's Government to obtain a repeal of the said duties, and to request His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to transmit the same Home, and also that the Provincial Legislature at the next session, be furnished with a copy of the said memorial and petition, and that they be solicited to forward the objects thereof." Carried nem con.

Mr. Donald D Morrison moved, and Mr. Thomas Sime seconded the Resolution,

That in furtherance of the foregoing Resolution a Committee of five persons be chosen to carry the same into effect. Carried nem. con.

And it was also resolved that Colin Campbell, James Bain, George N. Smith, Donald D. Morrison, and James W. Chandler, Esquires be a Committee for the purpose.

Mr. Donald Morrison moved and S. H. Whitlock seconded the following Resolution: "That if the intended purpose of the flour duty, to encourage agriculture, and particularly the raising of wheat, by enhancing the price of the foreign article, that the said duty has in a great measure failed in accomplishing or even promoting that purpose; and further Resolved, that if the said duty be for raising any specific revenue it is the opinion of this meeting that some fitter taxable article might be found as it is notorious that a large portion of the Revenue intended to be raised from that source is evaded and smuggling encouraged throughout the Province." Carried nem con.

On Motion of Mr. Joseph Walton, seconded by Mr. David Turner,

It was resolved, That the proceedings of this day including the Resolutions be signed by the Secretary, and sent to the office of the Standard for publication.

It was then moved by Mr. Peter Sime and seconded by Mr. James Hutchinson,

That Colin Campbell, Esquire, leave the Chair, and Mr. Joseph Walton take the same.

Upon which Mr. William Babcock moved, and Mr. Alexander Sime seconded the motion,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Colin Campbell, Esquire, for his able and disinterested conduct in the chair. Carried unanimously.

J. W. CHANDLER,
Secretary.

St. Andrews, 30th May, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Dear Sir,

By giving a place to the following in your valuable Paper, you will oblige,

Dear Sir,

Yours &c.

RICHARD SHEPHERD.

St. Andrews, June 2d, 1835.

His Honor the VICE-CHANCELLOR's opinion, of the

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

It is my firm belief, that to that body we are indebted for a large portion of the religious feeling which exists among the general body of the community, not only of this country, but throughout a great portion of the civilized world besides.

When, also, I recollect, that this society owes its origin and first formation to an individual so eminently distinguished as the late JOHN WESLEY, and when I remember that, from time to time, there have arisen out of this body some of the most able and distinguished individuals that ever graced and ornamented any society whatever—I may name one for all, the late Dr. ADAM CLARKE—I must come to the conclusion, that no persons who have any proper understanding of what religion is, and regard for it, can look upon the general body of the Wesleyan Methodists without the most affectionate interest and concern.—*London Watchman.*

At the first quarterly meeting of the ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY of *Montreal*, the Honorable Peter McGill, President; the managing Committee proposed to obtain the following flags, standards and transparencies, which were approved by the society, and an order sent to Edinburgh, for their execution in that city:—*Flags*, the Royal Arms of Scotland; the Red Lion of Scotland: *Standards*, Saint Andrew; Caledonia; an Ancient Briton: *Transparencies*, the King; Sir William Wallace; John Knox; Prince Charles Stewart in the costume of a Highland Chief; Robert Burns; Sir Walter Scott.

THE EXPLANATION.

The English and American papers abound in speculations as to the nature of the EXPLANATION demanded by the French Government as a conditional precedent, to the payment of our claim. We observe that several of the papers on each side of the Atlantic, consider that an APOLOGY is required. This is an unwarrantable metamorphosis. Not a syllable was uttered by the chamber, about any APOLOGY. "Explanation," is the word. All that has been asked, is an EXPLANATION of certain passages of the Message. It cannot be disguised that this provision was appended to the Bill, as a declaration to the whole world, and to France in particular, that the Chamber did not yield to any supposed menance, but to simple justice. Since the Bill has been passed, our Government will not be disposed to insist, that any thing like menance was intended. It will most cheerfully admit that France was willing to yield to justice.

But placing it in an unfavorable light: suppose that the Secretary of State should "EXPLAIN" one of the fundamental principles of our institutions, to wit, that it is the duty of the President to apprise Congress of the state of the nation; that the message was merely, a communication to Congress—a setting forth by one branch of the Government, to another branch, our relations with foreign nations: that this document was nothing more, nor less, than a memoir for the consideration of Congress, and not intended officially to be noticed by other nations; in short a mere domestic discussion, with which France has nothing more to do, than this country has with the debates in the French Chamber.—Without doubt, this would be perfectly fair and tenable ground. This would be a sufficient "explanation" in the contemplation of the act of the Chamber. More than this cannot be expected, more than this will not be conceded by our Government.

ON THE RECENT FAILURE OF THE

POTATO CROP

(From a Dublin Paper.)

Every attempt to discover and prevent the causes of the failure of the Potato crop should be encouraged. We are glad to find that the sub-committee of husbandry have recommended the essay of Mr. Macklin for an extra prize. The writer of this essay seems to be a man of sound common sense, and thus his remarks deserve attention. The climate latterly is so changed that our winter months can scarcely be called winter—so mild and genial is the season which in former years was winter, that it might now not inappropriately be designated in the words of Maro, "Alienis mestbus aestas. To this extraordinary change the writer refers the recent failure of the Potato crop.

The husbandman pits his potatoes in December, and, to guard against the anticipated rigours of the winter, thatches them with a thick covering of straw: when this is done, and a mild season ensues, the warmth produces a fermentation of the juices, which causes a premature vegetation; the remaining sap is thus rendered unwholesome, and more inclined to rot than to vegetate—hence the failure.

The few lines that we have now written contain "the very pith and marrow" of the essay; the remainder is merely a number of facts exemplifying this position, of which the following is the most curious:—

"I had a fine heap of cup potatoes put into a close house in a midding wet state; I found them very hot in a short time after; I cut and planted them, and they all failed.—More of the same kind, that had heated in the house, were put into a pit on the Back of a deep ditch; and although there were three feet of solid earth between the ditch and the potatoes, the rats for some private reason of their own, made a number of holes in a sloping direction into the potatoes. All their operations were carried on privately, as the ditch was full of briers and other weeds; and it was not until the ditch was cleared out in the spring, that I perceived what the rats had been doing; they took goods for their labour, and all they left I planted; and I do not think one in fifty failed—they were a most excellent crop. This is another proof that the potatoes in the house were destroyed by heat; for it was impossible the potatoes in the pit could heat as they were well ventilated by the rats; and I believe it would be well for many of my neighbours if the rats had invaded their potato pits, and saved them from heating."

This is the first instance we have heard of those odious vermin rendering a service to man. "I am very sure," says the writer, "that we lose more potatoes by heat now than we formerly lost by the frost."

THE SHEEP DOG TAKEN.—Some time last fall a strange dog commenced depredations among the sheep in Avon, destroying some nights between 20 and 40. He soon became the the terror of the town, and various measures were resorted to by individuals to destroy him, but without effect. To such an extent were his depredations carried that at last the people turned out *en masse* and drove him from the town; but not however, until he had killed between three and four hundred sheep—merely sucking the blood and seldom feasting upon the carcasses.

He was next heard of in the vicinity of Pine Hill, Genesee county, last winter, where a rising of one hundred sheep became his victims. From that place, as at Avon, the people, before getting rid of him, were obliged to make a general turn out. The dog was driven into Bergen, and in that town and in this, (Rigs) he has within the last two or three months, destroyed over 300 sheep and lambs, having been alternately driven from one town to the other.

Although the dog has been wormly hunted by various individuals, (the army often amounted to hundreds) since he took up his unwelcome residence in the town last named and notwithstanding some of the best marksmen in these towns, as well as in those where he has pursued his work of death for six months past, have made frequent shots at him, he has never to my knowledge, asked for quarters, nor was he finally conquered until this evening. It was yesterday determined to make a general assault upon this common enemy, and take him if possible; and a reward of about $80 having been previously offered, by subscription, for his scalp, about two hundred persons belonging to this town and to Bergen, headed by General, Major, Colonel, Captains, and other necessary officers, took up their line of march to-day for the south part of this town, where he had there last been seen, and about noon routed and drove him into what is called Adam's Swamp, which was immediately surrounded; dogs were sent in to drive him out; and about six o'clock he emerged from the woods, and in crossing the road leading from Mr Adams to Buel's Corners, was shot through the heart by Roswell Parish, jr., of this town, a lad aged about seventeen years.

By the blowing of horns and firing of guns the company was soon congregated—the fallen foe was placed in a waggon—the company were formed into a double line, at the head of which, as a mark of honor, was placed the fortunate young marksman. The procession then marched to Riga corners, where the dog was hung up by the neck, and a general salute fired.

Many of our readers may recollect the story of a young English Lady following an Indian Missionary to America and espousing him at New York in Sept. 1833, of which we gave ample details in the Standard Vol. 1, No. 5: the following account is the first we have since met of them, and we think it will be read with some interest.

PETER JONES, THE CANADIAN MISSIONARY CHIEF.—Some time since, a box of useful articles was sent from Bath, by a few benevolent ladies for the Indian females on the River Credit Mission, in Upper Canada, where their Chief, Kahkewaquonaby, or, as he is better known in this country, Peter Jones, is labouring in the capacity of a Christian Missionary. From a letter dated the 19th Nov. last, just received from this pious individual acknowledging the present, we make the following extracts:—'I do assure you that such tokens of good will and kind feelings towards the Chippawa Indians always warm their hearts with love and gratitude to their English friends; and I am happy to say, that the more the Indians witness their disinterested benevolence, the more they are led to believe and accept the Gospel of peace; and in proportion as they love and admire that religion which actuates their unknown friends beyond the great waters in acts of kindness, in the same proportion does the Spirit of Christ subdue the savage heart, and prepare it to love and serve the Chistian's God. Sometimes when I think of the good Missionary meetings I attended in your great country, the zeal and spirit with which those meetings are conducted, and with my dear English wife (a thorough Missionary,) by my side, *I feel like an Englishman.* Mrs. Jones requests me to say, that the neatly made shirt will be a beautiful pattern for the Indian children at this village, who, she hopes will very soon be able to make up the other, which we shall with pleasure forward to you as a specimen of their work, that you and the other ladies may see that the Indian females can be taught to take short stitches like the English girls. The good word of the Great Spirit is extending among the Chippeways, along the south shore of Lake Superior, and other parts in the west; and many of them have been converted from the foolish and destructive ways of heathenism, to the service of the true and living God. The Lord is principally carrying on this work through the means of native preachers; but the English Missionaries are wanted, to organize them into societies; and to teach them the way of the Lord more perfectly.' Since my return to my native country, I have, besides preaching to my Indian brethren, translated the Book of Genesis, part of St. Luke's Gospel and a few of the Psalms. I am now translating portions of the Methodist Discipline which is much wanted among our Societies."—*Farley's Bristol Journal.*

LATE NEWS.

DOMESTIC.—Lord John Russel left Queen street, Mary-fair, on Thursday morning, to attend his election for South Devon. Lady John Russel, who had returned with her lord from Wodburn Abbey, accompanied his lordship. Lord John Russel will return to town about the 20th inst. to resume his official duties as Secretary of state for the Home department.—Lord Melbourne has appointed J. Young, Esq. to be his lordship's Private Secretary. Mr. Stanley, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Mr. George Arbuthnot to be his Private Secretary.—There will be, we understand, no opposition offered to the Return of Mr. Spring Rice for Cambridge.—Sir John Campbell will be returned for Edinburgh without opposition.—No less han nine of the new Ministerial appointments are representatives of *Scotch* constituencies.—Prince Esterhazy is purchasing a large stud of the best-bred horses, for the purpose of sending them to the continent.—It is reported that Edward Lytton Bulwer, Esq. is shortly to be created a baronet.

IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. SUEIL gave notice that on the first day, on going into Committee of supply, he would move a resolution to this effect,—that no person who should hereafter be appointed to, and enter upon, an ecclesiastical benefice in Ireland shall be deemed to have a vested interest in it, entitling him to compensation in the event of its being suppressed.

Sir R. INGLIS would also beg to give notice that on the hon. member's making that motion, he (Sir R. Inglis) would move that the oath which the hon. member had taken should be read.—(Great cheering from the Opposition.)

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