SAINT ANDREWS

STANDARD,

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 3. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1836. *Number* 48.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1836	SUN		MOON		High	
OCT	rises h m	sets h m	rises h m	sets h m	water h m	
Th 20	5 27	6 36		6 3	2 15	
Fri 21	5 28	6 35		— 2	3 —	
Sat 22	5 29	6 34		— 1	4 —	
Sun 23	6 0	6 33		6 0	5 10	
Mon 24	6 1	6 32		5 59	6 30	
Tue 25	6 2	6 31		0 58	7 45	
We 26	6 3	6 30		1 57	8 40	

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Qr 2nd, 2h 1 P M | First Qr 17th 5h 37m P M
New - 10th 8h 32 P M | Full - 24th 8h 36m P M

Mean Equation—Watch slow 10 minutes.

ROYAL MAIL

St. John	departs—	Mon. Wed. and Fridy at 3 P. M.
	arrives—	Tuesdays and Saturday 12 A. M.
St. Stephen,	departs—	Tuesd. and Thursday at 16 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.

NEW STORE.

PATRICK DALY

BEGS leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and its vicinity, that he has commenced a general DRY GOODS and FANCY BUSINESS, in that store lately occupied by Mr Henry Whitlock, between Miss Jarvis's and Mr. James Brennan's, and has received an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are

Rich Chinelle and fill'd centre Shawls, Rock spun, Crape and Cotton do. plain and figured Gro. de Naples, silk and cotton Velvets, silk Stockings, rich lace angle and embroidered Hose, lace and muslin Pellerines and Collars, Ladies Fancy do. Blond Lace Veils, do, Scarfs, thread and gymp Laces and Edgings, Ladies Tossels of various colours, Bobinets and Quillings, Challes and Muslin Dresses, Artificial Flowers, Parasols, Ladies and Children's Gloves, Stays, Ladies and Gents silk Hdkfs. Gents. fancy Stocks, superfine black and coloured CLOTHS, Cassimere, Buckskins, Orleans Plaid, Moleskins, Cantoons, Jeans, Brown Holland, ready made Clothing, London Vests in great variety, Tailors Trimmings, Irish Linnen and long Lawns, plain and twilled printed Cottons, Checks of all descriptions, Diapers, Table Cloths and Covers, ditto mats, Tortoise-shell Combs, fancy straw Bonnets, childrens fancy straw Hats, ditto fancy Caps, Ladies and childrens shoes and Boots, small pictures in frames, PERFUMERY, JEWELLERY, Beaver Silk and Gessame Hats, Brass and Steel Fire Irons and Groceries, with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The above will be sold at very reduced prices for cash.

Saint Andrews, June 8, 1836.

RUM

20 Puncheons High Proof, coloured Demerara RUM, received per ANN. For sale by JAMES RAIT.

St Andrews, 29th April, 1836.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Andrews, and the public in general, that he has opened a store in Water Street, opposite Happy Corner, as a New Cheap Establishment, and solicits their attention to his Stock of NEW GOODS, which he has just received from St. John; and hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of their Patronage.

THE ARTICLES CONSIST OF

Black brown and Olive Broadcloths, Moleskin, Canvass, and Padding, black and brown Holland, bleached and unbleached Cottons, full'd middle Shawls, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, French Ginghams, Regattas, Cantoons, worsted plaid, sarcenett linings, red, blue, and white flannels, Linen and cotton Diapers, seuth, Hollands, Boys cloth caps, Verond and cotton Handkerchiefs, white and coloured Kid Gloves, Fancy silk Hose, white and colored Cotton do. mantua and chalietta Dresses, Cheneal handkerchiefs, a handsome assortment of Fancy Bonnets, white & colored stays, Ladies lasting shoes Gentlemen's Kid and Berlin Gloves, black Lace and blond gauze Veils, black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs plain and figured Muslins, Quillings and Edgings, and a great assortment of other goods too numerous to inumerate. A further supply expected immediately, all of which will be sold at reduced prices, for Cash.

HUGH QUIN.

St. Andrews June 1st 1836.

On Consignment.

At Private Sale,

300 Bbls Hamburg Flour,
30 Chests Tea, various quality
25 Casks Sherry Wine,
10 do Port
6 do Madera
10 Cases genuine Champaigne
45 Brls. Pork
10 Do Beef
Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,

ALSO.

20 Puncheons High proof Rum,
100 boxes Soap
50 Brls Navy Bread,
10 do Pilot do
10 do Crackers
2 Teirces Rice,
2 Hhds Bright Sugar,

July 27, 1836. JAMES BOYD

MEMOIRS OF

HENRY MORE SMITH

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER,

CONTAINING an account of his extraordinary and surprising adventures in thisand the neighboring Provinces, and subsequently in the United States,—By WALTER BATES, Esquire. The Work to be well got up, and to contain about 100 pages, 12 mo. Price to Subscribers, 2s. 6d.

Subscriptions received at the Standard Office, St. Andrews.

St. John, May, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of John Milliken late of St. Stephen, merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers within three months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

S. MILLIKEN, *Executrix.*
ALEX. CAMPBELL, *Executor.*

St. Stephen, June 28, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL Vessels Lying at or making fast to the North west side of the Wharf commonly known as Jone's wharf on the South side of the Market slip, are hereby notified, that from and after the 2nd June, wharfage will be charged according to Law.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews May, 31st 1836.

General Intelligence.

NEWSPAPER REGULATIONS.—The following regulations appear in the new act,—"Newspapers are always to be considered of equal importance with letters, and postmasters are forbidden to open them for the purpose of reading them, or for any other purpose than that required by law, and are also forbidden to lend them to any person.

The Hon C. J. Canning, son of the late prime Minister, has been invited, by a numerously signed requisition, to offer himself by the borough of Warwick on the next vacancy Mr. Canning married a neice of Viscount Eastnor, and is stated to be a warm Conservative in principle.

The Earl of Hillsborough arrived in Liverpool on Saturday, and immediately sailed in the Thetis, for Dublin, on his way to the north of Ireland, being a candidate for the representation of the County of down, vacant by the elevation of Lord Arthur Hill to the Peerage.

A canvass is going forward in the borough of Westminster in favour of Sir George Murray, under the impression that Sir F. Burdett is about to withdraw from Parliament.

Sir J. D. Erskine, of Torry, Fifeshire, died suddenly in London, on Saturday week. The demise of this gentleman will, in all probability, give considerable employment to lawyers, and afford ample food to scandal-mongers. Lady Louisa Erskine, (now wife of Sir George Murray) gave birth to a daughter (who is still alive) shortly before her divorce, but whose legitimacy is challenged by Capt. Wemyss, M. P., as heir of Sir John Erskine.

TIMBER.—*Prices at Liverpool, Sept.* 1.—Pine, common. 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. red, 1s. 5d to 2s.; yellow 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8 1-2d.—Plank, per foot of 2 in. thick, 2 1-2d. to 3d.—*Prices in London.*—Quebec oak, per load, £5. 10s. to £6; red Pine, £4 15s. to £4 17s 6d.

VALUE OF TIME.—The *National* gives the following as an extract from a foreign paper:—"Lord Brougham, the most indefatigable man in England, often does not quit his study before midnight, and he is always up at four. Dr. Cotton Mather, who knew the value of time in everything, was never willing to lose a moment of it. To effect this purpose, he had written upon the door of the study, in large letters, "Be brief." Ursines, a professor in the University of Heidelburg, wishing to prevent the idlers and babblers from interrupting him in his hours of study, had written at the entrance into his library, 'Friend, whoever you may be, who enter here, be quick with your business, or go away.'—The learned Scaliger placed the following phrase at the door of his cabinet:—'My time is my estate.' The favourite maxim of Shakspeare was, 'Consider time too precious to be spent in gossopping.' 'Friends are the real robbers of time,' said Lord Byron. An old attorney of Chatelet, was accustomed to get rid of such of his clients as were importunate, or he had little to hope from, by these words:—'My good friends, time lost goes for nothing.' 'Sire, *one word*,' said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request of breret Lieutenant, 'If you say *two*,' answered the Prince, 'I will have you hanged.' 'SIGN,' replied the soldier. The monarch surprised at his presence of mind, immediately granted his request."

United States.

A Baltimore paper of the 24th instant, shows a strange state of things in that ancient and respectable State of the thirteen original members of the American Confederation.

When the Colonies declared their independence, Maryland adopted a Constitution of Government which has subsisted ever since. It consists, as nearly all the American Constitutions, of two Houses of Legislature, with a veto in the Executive. All derive their authority from popular election, as regulated by the Constitution of Maryland also contains a provision for amending the Constitution.

The Senate is elected by a college of 40 electors, chosen by the cities and counties.—At the election recently held, 21 electors of one political party and 19 of another were returned. The constitutional quorum of the college is twenty-four. The nineteen refused to organize the college, and have *resigned.* So the Legislature of Maryland becomes extinct, by the act of a *minority* of a Constitutional Body. This minority, however, asserts that their electors are a majority of the population of the State, and they *invite* the people to hold a Convention on the first Monday in November next, to elect six delegates from each city and county, to meet at Annapolis on the third Monday of November, to continue the authority of all civil and military officers till a Convention can be convened, to amend the old, or form an entirely new Government for the people of Maryland.

Here is a new crisis in the Constitutions of the American Union, and it will be interesting to see how the intelligence of the people will get out of it. We confidently trust that they will without violence. It is, however, connected with a subject of some danger, the election of a President of the United States, the 21 having it in their power and being disposed to ensure the vote of the State to one candidate, and the 19 being in favour of another candidate.

Poetry.

From the Greenock Advertiser.

TO THOMAS CAMPBELL ESQ.

AUTHOR OF THE PLEASURES OF HOPE &c.

And thou hast cross'd thy own "Lochgyle"—
I saw thee, and no more—
Fain would I claim thy kindred smile
And hail thee to our shore;

But fate forbade, and thou art gone—
My soul is with thee still
By streaming lake, and torrent lone,
And "sea-encircling" hill;

Enrapt amid th'inspiring scene
Where thy young harp was strung,
Though years have rolled away between,
Since "Hope's" sweet song was sung

And pensive by the ruin'd walk,
The dial stone and tow'r,
Where blooms the rosebud on its stalk
In thy fore-father's bow'r;

Or seated on the summit hoar
Amid the western main,
Hear *Corryrechan* hoarsely roar,
Of soft *Iona's* strain.

Or send with Scott in galley bright
With "cross and kerne" away;
Or sing with Leyden's ardent sprite,
The maid of Colonsay!

Hail! "child of Hope;" by thee impell'd
My youthful heart awoke,
And as thy song of freedom swell'd
The dark enchantment broke!

Whate'er thy theme I'd still awake,
To thy inspiring shell!
This simple tribute, pray thee, take,
And Hail, but not Farewell!

Lochgoilhead, 16th July, 1836.

Canada.

QUEBEC AGRICULTERAL REPORT.

For September 1836.

The first days of this month were warm. On the 4th there was rain and thunder, which was followed by cool weather and frost on the nights of the 6th and 7th. On the 13th the heat returned, the thermometer rising to above 80° of Fahrenheit in the shade. On the 20th the thermometer again rose to 75°, on the 25th there was heavy thunder, on the night of the 27th frost, and some flights of snow the following day. The weather during the month has been rainy, but not sufficiently to saturate the ground, after the two months' drought which ended 28th July.

The drought and the frost on the nights of the 20th to the 24th August, and the showery weather, prevented the grain crops from ripening in the usual manner. Oats cut, after being ripe, grew up from the roots, and have come in ear a second time: new shoots sprung from the unripe oats, and the wheat in some instances, was subject to a second growth. The potatoes were checked above ground, but improved wonderfully in the tubers, Turnips, which promised nothing at an early season, are likely to be an average crop.

The harvesting of the grain crops has been difficult. They were cut partly green to save the ears that were ripe of a good quality.—Perhaps the quantity will fall but little short of an average throughout the district, altho' in some parts there is nearly a total failure. The straw will be good, and add to the quantity of fodder, which is scarce. With good management this district will have its own food, but nothing to spare

The upper districts are better off, but have not a sufficient abandance to restore the farmer to the comfortable circumstances from which he has fallen during the unfavorable seasons for several years past.

The pastures have been good since August and cattle greatly improved, but their numbers must be reduced to meet the scarcity of fodder. The clover and timothy sown with the grain crops this spring, have greatly failed, which will have an unfavorable effect next year on the few farms where the practice of sowing grass seeds is introduced.

Garden produce is better than could be expected. Onions are generally a failure. The orchards are entirely unproductive.

All agricultural produce has risen in the markets; but it is the worst kind of rise,—it is from an insufficient supply. The apprehensions expressed in the July report are too much realised. We may now inculcate frugality without the danger of being accused of foreboding evil. Economy must be practised voluntarily, or it will enforce itself.—The main hope of the poorer classes in the town, is, that the ship yards will give employment during the winter, and the wealthier classes ought to be prepared to assist the distressed, by avoiding all waste.

Quebec, 30th Sept. 1836.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 3.

Closing Address—Lower Canada Assembly.—The Assembly, in Committee of the whole on Friday night, agreed to the address to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, which was Carried, Ayes, 56; Noes 6,

The substance of the whole is as follows:—

1. The House was under no misapprehension last year when it voted the six months' supply. It was an act of mere liberality on its part.

2. It adheres to its address of the 25 February, 1836, and particularly to its demand of an Elective Legislative Council.

3. It insists on a repeal of the Tenures' Act, passed in the imperial Parliament.

4. In the mean time, it thinks the Minister is not founded in his opinion of the inviolability of the grants to the Land Company.

5. On the part of the British Government it is offensive to the country not to have acted on the representation of the Assembly, but to refer to the inquiries of the Royal Commissioners, "a small number of individuals strangers to the country, and unavoidably connected with its declared enemies."

6. It presumes that the offers of the House on the subject of the Finances and Lands have been found liberal by His Majesty's Government, and been acceded to on a conviction of their justice, no longer to be brought in question; and the House takes to itself the merit of having so far succeeded, by perseverance, in having contributed to the substitution of principles so clear and essential to a "partial and unjust system."

7. The House, notwithstanding, sees with "a deep regret and a lively pain," that nothing essential has been done to give effect to the admissions of the Ministers, and even that the Governor, doubtless by order of the Ministers, has since the last session, "disposed of public provincial money without the consent of the people and the House."

[The situation of the country being the same, we adhere to our address of the 25th of February, 1836, and proceeding declarations.]

8. With respect to the renewed application for a supply, the House assures His Excellency that the grant of last year of six months was considered as a great effort of literallity, which under present circumstances, ought not to be repeated, "but all other consideration of the matter adjourned, till his Majesty has, by Acts, conformed to the wants and wishes of the people, by rendering the Legislative Council elective, and thus commencing the great work of justice and reform, and creating confidence in the people in its consummation."

9. "The House repeats its belief in His Excellency's sincerity and intentions, and is inclined to think that with more immediate means, he might help in bringing about the change which is expected, and with that change they think, that seeing the understanding which has hitherto subsisted between the House and His Excellency, notwithstanding the difficulties of their mutual positions, that they might be permitted to hope the most fortunate results from his desire to promote the prosperity of the Country."

The House of Assembly, this day at 1 o'clock presented their address to the Governor in-Chief, to which His Excellency returned the following answer;

Mr. Speaker and Gentleman of the House of Assembly,

For the portions of this Address which are directed to me personally, I cannot but thank you. At the same time my sense of public duty and the warm interest I take in the welfare of the Province, compel me frankly to express to you my deep regret at the conclusions you have come to.

The determination you express never to resume your functions under the existing constitution virtually deprives the country of a domestic legislature, and places it in a situation in which the greatest embarrassments must be felt, until a remedy can be applied by the supreme authority of the empire.

Gentlemen,—Your Address shall be transmitted to England with the least possible delay.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 3d October, 1836.

Council Chamber, Quebec,
4th October, 1836.

This day at Three o'clock, his Excellency Lord Gosford came down in state from the Castle of St. Lewis, and the Assembly being sent for, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the legislature and close the Session with the following SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

There being no longer any prospects of a good result from the message, which by the commands of our Most Gracious Sovereign, I communicated a few days ago, to the House of Assembly, I hasten to put an end to this session, and to enable you to return to your homes.

The object of convoking the present Parliament was to make a renewed effort on the part of His Majesty to restore some interval of repose to His Canadian people. I lament that instead of awaiting the devellopement of those measures which are in preparation, but which to be effectual must be matured with time and attention, a more hasty decision continues to be insisted upon, and the Province is even threatened with abandonment, by one branch of the Legislature of the duties confided to it by the Constitution. Without dwelling on this inauspicious project, I will merely observe that, if it be persisted in the number of temporary acts in Lower Canada and the importance of some which are not long hence to expire, must give peculiar effect in this Province to a decision which in no country endowed with powers of domestic Legislation, could be otherwise than a severe privation, and source of public suffering.

Gentlemen,

In taking leave of you I will only express the hope that I am unwilling to forego, the political embarassments of the country may appear to multiply round us, the inherant elements of prosperity and contentment which it contains, may triumph over all adventious causes of difficulty.

Provincial.

We are glad to find that the *New Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society*, of whose doings we have lately heard nothing, is not altogether defunct, but is continuing its endeavours to improve the breeds of stock in the province. Sixteen Bulls, thirty three Sheep and Rams, and two Mares, all of approved breeds, imported for the Society were landed yesterday out of the *Barlow* from London. The Mares appeared to be in fine condition. We learn that Three Bulls and several Sheep and Rams, died on the passage.

Mr. John Smith and Messrs. Crane and Wilmot had interviews with Lord Glenelg, on Saturday, at the Colonial Office.—*London August* 29.

The Saint Andrews Standard.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1836.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—To use a mercantile phrase, things appear to be looking up in this pastoral province. The arrival of his Excellency, Colonel Sir John Harvey, seems to have infused a spirit of activity and conciliation which we should rejoice to find successfully employed to allay the differences that have long subsisted, and which the proceedings of the House in last Session, have rendered of a character favourable to the people. That House voted wages to itself at its outset, and in the end preferred a petition which went to favour the land monopolists. The people want a Court of Escheat, and as a monopolizing interest prevails in the House petitions for its dissolution are extensively signed. The extensive tracts originally granted in this Island, by falling into the hands of speculators, create a kind of landed proprietors greatly to the discouragement of small proprietors which a proper system of escheat would correct. In the meantime the Governor is making himself acquainted with the features and condition of the Country by visiting its principal settlements.

MICHIGAN *has refused to become one of the* UNITED STATES. At a convention held at Ann Arbour on the 27th Sept. it was decided, by a vote of 28 to 20, to reject the provision made by the Congress of the United States for receiving Michigan into the Union. The ostensible cause assigned for this step, is the proposed interference with their southern and southeastern Boundary, which would deprive Michigan of all jurisdiction over the waters of Lake Erie, and give to Ohio exclusive jurisdiction from the line of Pensylvania to the mouth of Detroit River. So that neither the starr of Michigan or Texas, has yet been added to the banner of their Union.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available