THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
ADAM W. SMITH.

TERMS.

15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 3s
Each repetition of Do 1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line,
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 4. SAINT ANDREWS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1837. *Number* 31.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

1837. Aug.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Old days
Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30
Thursday	3	10	17	24	31
Friday	4	11	18	25	—
Saturday	5	12	19	26	—
Sunday	6	13	20	27	—
Monday	7	14	21	28	—

D M	SUN R & S	MOON R & S	High Water	MOONS PHASES.	D	H	M
2	4 48 8	8 24 s	11 0	New	1	7	m
6	4 52 8	9 35	1 45	First qr	9	8	m
10	4 56 8	11 16	4 45	Full	16	1	m
14	5 0 7	2 17	10 5	Last	22	8	a
18	5 6 7	8 54 r	0 40	New	30	11	a
22	5 11 7	10 9	3 15	Clock fast			
26	5 15 6	0 16	8 15	15th 1 min.			
30	5 20 7	4 29	11 10				

COLONIAL BANK.

ADVERTISEMENT,
From the Times Newspaper.

THE following is published here for general information:
—By Order of the Court of Directors,
MIC. McCHLERY,
Superintendant.

Barbados, 15th July, 1837.

(COPY.)

LONDON.

COLONIAL BANK,
May 30th, 1837.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that the COLONIAL BANK is now open for the transaction of business, and they also subjoin a copy of the letter addressed by them, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 18th instant:—

"COLONIAL BANK,
"*London, May 18th* 1837.

"To the Right Honorable, the Lord Glenelg,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"My Lord,—I am instructed by the Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank, to apprize your Lordship that on the 13th inst., the full sum of 500,000 was paid up on the subscribed capital of the Corporation, being the amount, which, by the provisions of the Charter, it was necessary should be paid up before the Bank could commence business.

"I am further directed to apprize your Lordship, that the *Bank*, in consequence, commenced business on the 15th instant, at its establishments in Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, and St. Thomas, and that arrangements are in progress, for the formation of branches or agencies, in the other West India Islands.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient
"and very humble servant,
"C. A. CALVERT,
"*Secretary*."

The Court of Directors further give notice, that they are ready to grant letters of credit upon the different West India Colonies, and to open cash credits in favour of Colonial residents, upon satisfactory security: application for which may be made at the Office of the Corporation, between the hours of 10 and 3.

By Order of the Court of Directors
C. A. CALVERT,
Secretary.

63, Old Broad-street.

COLONIAL BANK NOTICE.

THE BRANCH of the COLONIAL BANK at Saint Vincent, commenced business on the 3d inst. and those established in the following Islands, will go into operation on the 1st proximo, viz.:—TOBAGO, GRENADA, ST. LUCIA, DOMINICA, ANTIGUA, including MONTSERRAT, ST. KITTS, including NEVIS.
MIC. McCHLERY,
Superintendant.

Barbados, 15th July, 1837. 31mm.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
King Street, Saint John, N. B.

SINCE the destruction of his premises in Prince William Street by fire in January last, the Subscriber has fitted up new Warerooms in Mr. Perley's former residence, next Miss Thompson's Boarding House, where he has now open for sale one of the most Extensive stock's of DRY GOODS, in the town consisting of about

200 pieces broad and narrow CLOTHS in common and finest quality wool dye Blacks; Blue, Rifle and Gentianella Greens, Adelaides, Olives, Oxford mixt; Best mill'd Kersies, Cassimeres and fashionable trowser stuffs.—very fine Ladies Cloths 115 pieces fashionable Summer and Winter VESTINGS. 650 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Black and fancy colors MERINOS and BOMBAZETS, (among which are a few pieces finest manufacture of 6-4 *Merinos*). 78 pcs 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes and black BOMBASINS, 50 pieces black and colored Water'd Moreens a few pieces *Damask* do. A few superior quality Blankets and Quilts, common and very fine twill'd Flannels, Rodgers patent flannel, finest Saxon wool do, Brussels stair and floor Carpets,—Kidderminster do, Hearth Rugs, floor Cloths.

2000 PIECES COTTON GOODS, consisting of plain and Twill'd PRINTS Regatta Shirtings, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Imitation and real Chalay dress patterns, Linings of all kinds, muslins & Bishop's Lawns, moleskins, Buffalow cloths, bedticks, Cotton Velvets, &c &c

A large Assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies SILK HANDKERCHIEFS 5-4 6-4 7-4 and 8-4 plaid and filled center SHAWLS, Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, India Rubber Silk and Worsted BRACES, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

260 pieces (*Hunter's Manufacture*) best Shirting LINENS, 5-8 Lawns, common and very fine black and Brown Holland, Diapers, Towelings, Table Linens, Doylies, Napkins, best quality real French Cambrick POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, bordered Lawn do.

1600 Gross Buttons of all kinds.—a few gentlemen's dressing cases and Ladies pearl mounted Work Boxes—fitted. 18 Trunks Ladies and Children's Shoes and Boots, a few cases Millinary, Quillings, Laces &c. &c. A large stock of Gloves and all kinds Hosiery.—Hair Brushes Cloth do &c.

Orders forwarded from the Country, (either wholesale or retail) will always have the subscriber's most careful attention; and he assures purchasers of goods in his line of business, that the long established Character of his Goods for cheapness and superior quality of Goods will be fully maintained in his New Establishment. P. DUFF.

King Street, St. John, 15th June, 1837.

CONTRACT FOR OIL.

THE Commissioners for Machias Seal Island, Head Harbour, and St. Andrews Harbour Light Houses, will receive tenders until Saturday the 15th July for 1000 gallons pale Seal Oil, and 800 gallons Porpoise Oil; to be perfectly pure and free from dregs. The oil to be delivered here by the 15th August next, when payment will be made, on the quality being approved.

JAMES ALLANSHAW,
THOMAS WYER,
JAMES CAMPBELL. } *Commissioners.*

St. Andrews, 31st. May, 1837. 21td.

ON HAY MAKING.

BY MR. THOMAS FLANAGAN, STEWARD TO A. GUINESS ESQ., BEAUMONT.

(From the Irish Farmer's and Gardener's Magazine for May)

I make it a point not to cut the grass until it has come to its full growth, and yet before it has ripened its seed, as by cutting it on a growing state the immature juice of the plant ferments, and thus deprives the crop of much of its substance, or perhaps destroy it altogether, when the farmer calculated on its being in a state of safety. I never shake my hay out of the swarth on the day it is cut, but on the second day I shake all that is cut, on the previous day; giving it two turnings. By shaking it on the day upon which it is cut, you cause the hay to reduce much by the heat of the sun; but by leaving it in the swarth, as popular language, it "soaks its own sap," and will reduce very little on the next day. I never lay my hay on the ground the night it is shook out, but gather it all up in grass-cocks on comparatively dry ground will be of more service than three mornings were it left spread the night before. After breaking out the grass-cocks I turn the hay twice that day, and then gather it in *windrows* in the evening, when I make it into cocks, containing about one cwt. each. I let the hay remain in the cocks next day in order to "soak the sap," as I find that by exposing the grass too often to the sun, it becomes very much reduced. My next work is to gather these cocks into plats about eight cocks in each, and if the day is likely to be suitable I shake them all out, taking care not to cover too much of the ground, as by this means the hay would be too much exposed to the sun, and be materially injured in colour. I carefully turn the hay thus spread out at least twice that day.—In the evening I put each plat into one cock so that they may be safe from rain, should any happen to fall, but do not allow them to be *tramped*. In this state I allow them to remain without further disturbance, and on the day after I pull them all round, observing to leave them as small in the bottoms as possible, in order to admit a free circulation of air under and about them. I then rake them carefully to secure them against storms. I continue pursuing this system until the meadows are all made up. The above management is under the circumstance of favourable weather: but when the weather is broken, I would turn all the small cocks often, and double them continually, without shaking any out, until I had them fit to go into finished cocks; then, if the day is likely to hold fine, I shake them out carefully, and make them up the same evening. When the hay is all made up, I give it no time in the cocks, but prefer to draw it in immediately, beginning on the first made; and if there be any newly laid down meadows; I mix this hay carefully in ricks with that from the old meadows, and shake a small portion of salt on each course. By this system there are but three days' making on the hay until it is put into finished cocks. The hay thus made up may heat moderately; but so far from this being an injury it will rather serve it. If there be tarpaulins for securing the rick when drawing in the hay, they will be found of the greatest advantage. No gentleman or farmer should be without these important appendages to good farming. They may be considered too dear in the first instance, but there never was a more illusory calculation; the loss which one day might cause in deteriorating the quality of the hay, would, in all probability, be three times greater than the first cost of tarpaulins. Besides, their use enables the farmer to draw in any part of his hay which is fit, and keep the rick unfinished until the whole crop is thus brought in, without danger, hurry, or inconvenience. Proceeding in the manner above described, I have had hay drawn in which was only five days cut, and which, notwithstanding, turned out of the finest quality. Last season I had forty-three acres of meadow made up and finished in the rick in exactly three weeks from the time I commenced cutting; and I can with safety boast, that it is of a very superior quality. Every season there are losses sustained to an amount little known by gentleman or farmers, in permitting their hay to lie so long, read out when making, and subsequently by being put into large cocks, and allowed to remain in the meadow till late in the season. I am sure I am under the mark when I say, that at least one tenth of the cock is lost by being weather-beaten on the out side, and from the bottom being damaged from the damp of the ground to say nothing of the loss in the next year's crop, from the injury sustained by the land on which the cocks stood, which will require to be manured when the cocks are drawn off.

RED NOSED LADIES.—It may not be amiss to inform the ladies, according to medical instructors, that the red pointed nose, which glows so inauspiciously on some female faces, is in many cases the consequence of tight lacing.

ABOLITION OF OATHS IN ENGLAND.—By a recent act of the British Parliament, the following declaration is to be substituted instead of the oaths heretofore required to be taken in accordance with the idolatrous custom of kissing the book—"I do solemnly and sincerely declare that (here the fact is declared) and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true." All persons taking a false declaration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and all persons authorized heretofore to administer oaths, may administer and sign declarations as above specified.

LOWER CANADA.

The present views of the British government in relation to this province, are probably expressed in the following extract from the *Morning Chronicle*, a leading London Ministerial paper. The date was during the discussion in Parliament of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Resolutions:

"It is difficult to understand how the government of Canada can go on without some such vote as that included in the 8th resolution.—Mr. Roebuck has certainly made the objection to it, that it will irritate and not cure the evil, and of that objection we must admit the justice because to have cured the evil resolution should have gone further than it does; but the Ministry evidently reluctant to go *one step* beyond the strict and immediate *necessity* of the case, have only asked for the power to apply, out of the Revenue surrendered by Lord Goderich's colonial administration to the Canadian Assembly, a sufficient sum for the payment of the arrears due to the Judges and officers of Government, leaving them still dependant on the local legislature for a permanent provision; whereas the clearer course would have been to adopt the unanimous recommendation of the Commissioners—the only one in which they were unanimous—and to repeal the Act of the 2nd of William IV., or at any rate suspend its operation until the Canadian Assembly should have fulfilled those professions of their delegates, in reliance on which that improvident surrender was made.

"As the matter now stands, if the French party, after seeing the majorities by which these resolutions are carried in parliament, shall refuse to reconsider their proceedings, and to provide some arrangement under which a liberal administration can conduct the Provincial government, on the principle now acted on in Ireland by Lord Mulgrave, holding an equal balance, and bestowing patronage fairly on all classes of the inhabitants, according to fitness and qualification without reference to origin or creed, then undoubtedly another appeal must be made to Parliament, and measures of a more decided character than those now proposed must be adopted, or else the colony must be abandoned, leaving the parties, if they persist in preventing the mediation of the superior government to administer justice equally to both, to the final alternative of fighting for the ascendancy. But how can any honest government do this, until every means are exhausted to avert so desperate a crisis?

The gentlemen so systematically and pertinaciously resisting these resolutions, and consuming so much of the public time by useless delay, which they know cannot effect their object, in the face of such overwhelming majorities, should imagine themselves for a moment in the condition of government, and consider rather what is practicable than what is open to objection. The civil government and the administration of justice must be carried on. The House of Assembly of Lower Canada say they will not provide the necessary means to do this, unless the concession is made to them of a change in the constitution, to which the English population object, against which the English Legislature of Upper Canada protest, and which the British House of Commons has decided cannot be granted. The only questions that remain are, whether the King can abdicate the government in favour of the French population as suggested in one view of the case by Sir Robert Peel, or whether the money required to carry on the Canadian government is to be paid by the people in England, or by the people in Canada; and the proposition contained in the 8th resolution is merely that the latter shall pay the debt already incurred to the public servants leaving the question, with respect to the future, open for the reconsideration of the Local Legislature.

And even if the province should, according to Sir Robert Peel's suggestion be abandoned, we are decidedly of opinion that the ascendancy would not long be possessed by the French population, or that a French republic or a "*Nation Canadienne*" could long occupy the shores of the River St. Lawrence, and command the navigation and commerce of the outlet of the Upper Lakes—the *inland seas* of North America,—surrounded as such a republic would be, by other states or provinces containing a more energetic and intelligent people than themselves. And even looking to Lower Canada alone, if it cannot be denied that the majority of the present population is French, can it, on the other hand, be denied that the majority of enterprise and intelligence is English? Of a thousand ships entering into or clearing from the port of Quebec for foreign commerce, is there one owned by a French Canadian? Of the merchants of Lower Canada—we do not mean shopkeepers, who are *there* sometimes called merchants, but of houses carrying on foreign commerce—is there more than one solitary farm? Of all the banks that have been established in the province, is there more than *one* held by the French, and *that one* a recent experiment, which can hardly yet be considered established? Are not these proofs of superior enterprize and intelligence? Are they not elements of power as well as mere population? And even as to population, if that of the seigniories be French, is there not a rapidly increasing English population in the townships? And is there not in the present House of Assembly a naturalized American, a representative of that part of the population, and a strenuous opponent of the French majority? Is not the English population in the cities of Quebec and Montreal also rapidly increasing, as well as the property held by them? And with such a force arrayed against French ascendancy, or a French republic, who shall say that if left to itself it will ultimately prevail?

We deprecate as much as Mr. Grote and his friends any parliamentary interference with the functions of independent legislatures; but in the present crisis of Canadian affairs a case of necessity arises, from which it is impossible otherwise to provide; and we do venture to recommend to the ultra-liberal party to endeavour to acquire with the public on this, as well as on some other recent occasions, a little credit for sagacity in adopting those measures which under given circumstances may be most suitable, because alone practicable, as well as knowledge of the best theories of government. Reasoning by analogy is always dangerous; and we are sorry to perceive that too many of the Liberal Members have suffered themselves to be carried away by analogies which are quite inapplicable."

The following extract from the *Ami du Peuple* of yesterday, will be read, we are sure with much pleasure. It is an evidence that that most influential body, the Catholic Clergy, have resolved to throw the full weight of their influence into the right scale in the present crisis. Revolution, and the systematic violation of the law, are, as they ought to be, formally disavowed by their highest authorities, and the disavowal is unequivocally echoed by the whole body.

We are happy to be able to place before our readers the following extract from an address pronounced by the head of the Church in Montreal, to his Clergy assembled at his house, on the occasion of the consecration of the Bishop of TELMESSE. We do not doubt that the Canadiens, with whom religious sentiments always have such power, will profit by this notice, which comes from so high a quarter. We learn with pleasure that the Rev Mr. CHARTIER followed the counsel of his Superior, and drank very cordially the health of the King.

The number of priests or ecclesiastics present was more than 140. After the health of Pope GREGORY the XVI., his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal rose and said; "That so solemn an occasion as the present had never presented itself; that he saw nearly all his clergy met before him, and that he was going to take advantage of the circumstance to give to the pastors of parishes certain notices of the highest importance in the present circumstances of the country. That the clergy were to use every effort to establish charity and union among their flocks; that they were to represent to their parishioners, that it is never permitted to revolt against lawful authority, nor to transgress the laws of the land; that they are not to absolve in the confessional any indication of the opinion either that one may revolt against the government under which we have the happiness to live, or that it is permitted to break the laws of the country, particularly that which forbids smuggling; and still less is it allowed to absolve those who may violate these laws."

His Lordship then proposed the health of the King; it was received with an enthusiasm difficult to express. The six bishops present, and all the clergy, by a unanimous movement rose, and repeated respectfully the name of the King. All the clergy immediately expressed their approval of the notice which their chief pastor had just given them. —*Morning Courier.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A surgeon of Gottingen has discovered a complete antidote to arsenic. It is peroxyde (or the red oxyde) to arsenic. It is peroxyde (or the red oxyde) of iron, twelve parts of which neutralise one of oxyde of arsenic. The following is the statement as given:

"The French papers state that a surgeon of Gottingen has just discovered that the peroxyde of iron is a powerful antidote to arsenic. Twelve parts of hydrate of peroxyde of iron are necessary to neutralize completely one part of oxyde of arsenic. It is prepared by pouring nitric acid into a very pure solution of sulphate of iron, precipitated by ammonia and well washed. Experiments with this antidote have been tried upon rabbits and other animals with complete success. One advantage of it is, that no injury can be done by too large a dose. In cases where large quantities of arsenic have been taken it has been found useful first to encourage vomiting.

It is rather a remarkable fact that the Protestant Ducal House of Mecklenburgh, which gave a Queen to England in the person of the late Queen Charlotte, consort of George the Third, should also have just given a consort to the Duke of Orleans, heir to the Throne of France. This Protestant alliance has caused as much dissatisfaction among the ultra-Catholic party in France, as a project for marrying the Princess Victoria to a Catholic Prince would cause in England.—*Observer.*

UNITED STATES.

From the New York Mirror.

THE POET WOODWORTH.—We unite with our neighbours of the press in recommending the benefit proposed to be given to this fine poet and estimable man. We have known and esteemed Mr. Woodworth from our earliest boyhood, and cheerfully bear testimony to his great private excellence. He has written much, and written well. Some of his poems, in our judgment, will be coeval with the language in which they are penned. Who is not familiar with his beautiful pastoral ballad of the "Old Oaken Bucket!" and who does not believe that it will last as long as buckets are used, or continue to "hang in the well!" We have read all his productions and read them with delight and profit. They breath a strain of pure morality and deep poetic feeling. There is a little "Adologue" of his that is stamped on our memory as one of the most rare and exquisite gems that ever enriched our literature. We would copy it here, but that it has already appeared in the Mirror, together with most of his other compositions. During the late war, Mr. Woodworth wrote innumerable songs, that were sung every where. The whole country was vocal with them, and many who read this paragraph, will recollect crossing the East River, for Brooklyn Heights, with "pick axe, shovel and spade," to the soul inspiring duty of the "Patriotic Diggers." We were juvenile patriots ourselves in these stirring hours, and threw many a shovel full of our good mother earth upon the ramparts of Fort Greene! At that time Mr. Woodworth was the editor and proprietor of a weekly paper called "The War," which he conducted with marked ability; and all our victories on land and sea were sung by his ever ready and versatile muse, in its columns.

At the conclusion of *peace*, "The War" was terminated, and Mr. Woodworth turned his attention to other pursuits; and, in the year 1823, in connexion with the writer of this, the Mirror was established. Mr. Woodworth was its editor for twelve months when he withdrew of his own accord, and committed its destinies to less competent, but more indefatigable hands. Since then he has been a constant contributor to its pages, and the most cordial feelings have been preserved between us, and will, in all human probability, until the heart that dictates these periods is cold and forgotten. A severe calamity has recently befallen our old friend. An attack of apoplexy, terminating in paralysis, has deprived him of the means of pursuing his usual avocations. Under these circumstances, it is proposed to give him a benefit at one of the theatres; and, if a long and diversified life of eminent usefullness, entitles any one to such distinction, Mr. Woodworth is the man.—He is an American; but it is not that. He is *poor* and *it is that* which should induce the citizens of New York to render this solid proof of their regard to one whose public career has been as disinterested, as private life is bland and irreproachable. For our own part, we are tired of these benefits, and for sundry reasons had resolved upon never having anything to do with another, for our motives have not unfrequently been misconstrued, and our conduct misrepresented;—but when a benefit for Mr. Woodworth is proposed, we do not hesitate a moment to lend whatever abilities we may happen to possess, to bring it to a brilliant and profitable result.

Down East.—We learn from a gentleman who just returned from a tour in the most distant counties of Maine, that the agricultural prospects in that state are highly favorable. A large portion of the speculators in lumber and land disgusted with the results of their labors of the previous year, have turned their intention to the much more honorable, healthy, and in the end, lucative employment of tilling the earth. The wise course adopted by the Legislature of Maine during the last session, of offering a bounty in money for the production of wheat, has been attended with the most beneficial results. The funds of the state were never applied to a better purpose. It is thought that Maine will raise wheat not only sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants—but will be able to spare a supply for its neighbours.—Rye and oats also look well, and promise an abundant crop. Indian corn is very backward—and the prospect of a large crop is by no means flattering.—*Boston Journal.*

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available