ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

London, Aug. 5.—The Queen received a a deputation from the Corporation of the City of London appointed to invite her Majesty to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation, on Monday at the new palace in St. James's Park. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Sir James Duke, Sheriff, Mr. Sheriff Johnstone, and the City Remembrancer. The Queen received the deputation in the saloon. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Glenelg (in the absence of Lord John Russell,) one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and the first Lord of the Treasury; and also by the Countess of Charlemont, the Lord Chamberlain Lord Gardner, Sir Henry Seton, and Colonel Cavendish, the Lord Groom, and Equerry in Waiting. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint the 9th of November to dine, with the Mayor and Corporation.

London, August 2.

The following letter from Lord John Russell to Lord Mulgreve, published with a view to influence the Irish Elections, is certainly the best and boldest announcement of policy, in one branch of administration, that has been issued since the new reign began.

Whitehall, 18th July.

"My Lord—In confiding again to your Excellency the important charge of administering the affairs of Ireland in Her Majesty's name, the Queen has commanded me to express to your Excellency *Her Majesty's entire approbation of your past conduct, and her desire that you should continue to be guided by the same principles on which you have hitherto acted.*

"The Queen willingly recognizes in her Irish subjects a spirit of loyalty and devotion towards her person and Government.

"Her Majesty is desirous to see them in *the full enjoyment* of that civil and political equality to which, by recent statute, *they are fully entitled;* and her Majesty is persuaded, that *when invidious distinctions are altogether obliterated, her throne will be still more secure, and her people more truly united.*

"The Queen has seen with satisfaction the tranquility which has lately prevailed in Ireland; and has learned with pleasure that the general habits of the people are in a state of progressive improvement, arising from their confidence in the just administration of the powers of Government.

"I am commanded to express to you her Majesty's cordial wishes for the continued success of your administration; and your Excellency may be assured that *your efforts will meet with firm support from Her Majesty.*

"The Queen further desires, that you will assure her Irish subjects of her impartial protection.

"I have &c.
"J. Russell.

"His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant."

Alteration in the Royal Arms.—The Royal Arms of England will vary much from those borne by Her Majesty's five predecessors. The Sovereign being a female, they will be borne on a lozenge instead of a shield and the imperial crest of a Lion sur mounting the crown will be discontinued, as will also the escutcheon of pretence bearing the arms of Hanover, surmounted by the crown of that kingdom. The arms will in future consist of the four grand quarters only—namely, England in the first and fourth, and Scotland and Ireland in the second and third quarters.

Mourning.—The custom of mourning, and for certain periods, is of very ancient date. Abraham mourned for Sarah; Joseph mourned seven days for his father; and the children of Israel mourned thirty days for Moses. The origin of the practice of Mourning being distinguished by a certain dress is unknown, though probably gained through the original difference and manifest carelessness of dress in those individuals who were deeply afflicted. In England the King never wears black; he is clothed in purple as mourning. The chancellor of France is the only person in the Kingdom who never wears mourning The Emperor Leopold, who died in 1785, used to suffer his beard to grow in disorder during the whole period of mourning; in this he imitated the Jews. The dowager empresses never left off weeds, and their apartments were hung with black till their death.

Naval Force of the Great Powers.

	Ships of the Line	Frigates	Smaller Vessels	Total
Great Britain	121	104	932	1757
France	55	65	250	370
Russia	40	35	204	279
United States	11	17	23	51
Grand Total	227	221	1409	1857

In speaking of George IV. we had occasion to remark, that the Marriage Act, passed by the eagerness of his father to preserve the royal blood untainted by plebeian soil, was of the most hapless tendency to his family. The passage of seven years has not diminished the force of our convictions. George III. had fifteen children, and thirteen of them lived until maturity. Seven of them still survive, at ages not beyond the average of any family in the world; and where is the third generation?—One young lady, our Queen, representing the Duke of Kent; one young gentleman heir of the King of Hanover; the son and daughter of the Duke of Cambridge—four persons in all, three of them born in one year. 1819 when their grandfather was four score years old, and one born a couple years after, compose the return. Of what other family, the head of which was born a century ago, (George III. was born May 24, 1738, O. S.) could the same be said? And, without going further into the subject, what a dismal story does it not relate of blighted hopes and misguided affections!—*Fraser' Mag.*

Infidelity The late Dr. Nisbet, celebrated for his profound erudition and ready wit, being asked how he would define modern philosophy or infidelity, replied, "It consists in believing every thing but the truth, and that in exact proportion to the worst of evidence; or to use the language of the poet, in making windows to shut out the light, and passages to lead to nothing."

FIFTH QUARTER OF THE WORLD

From Australia.—We have sundry files of Sydney, Launceston and Hobart-town papers, to the 28th March, inclusive, which afford us a few items of intelligence.

Steam Navigation seems to be very actively employed in Australia. Almost every paper we open contains a notice of some steamboat commenced, or building, or nearly ready to be launched; it is averred that they can be built and provided with machinery quite as well as in England, and at less expense.

As evidence of the rapidity with which population extends in Australia, it is stated that "eleven vessels are regularly employed in the trade between Launceston and Port Philippe, and that the town of Melumpka, which two years since was a wilderness, now contains 1200 inhabitants, and has its newspaper press.

The whale fishery appears to be successfully prosecuted from Australia. The Gazette of March 4th announces the arrival at Hobart Town of the whaler William IV, built at Port Arthur, with a cargo of sperm oil, worth $50,000 in London.

The colonists have turned their attention to the subject of improving the breed of sheep and it is not uncommon for one individual to be proprietor of thousands.

A sale of sheep at auction took place on the 31 of February at Sydney, which amounted to twenty six thousand pounds sterling! they averaged about fifty five shillings each.

Sir John Franklin, the scientific traveller, who has recently been appointed Governor of Van Dieman's Land, had returned from a tour which he had made throughout the island—and acknowledged the pleasure and instruction he had received from a personal communication with the inhabitants.

A Royal Visitor.—The Prince of Joinville, third son of the King of the French, is about to make a voyage to this country. He was to embark as a Lieutenant, on 5th August, on board the Hercules, 100 gun ship commanded by M. Casey. This vessel, as we find it stated in the Couriers Francais, escorted by the corvette Favorite, will first touch at Giberalter, thence proceed to Madera and Teneriffe, to Santiego de Praya, and the Cape of Verd Islands, cross over the Rio Janeiro and Bahia, thence to Cayenne and the Antilles, where his Royal Highness will visit Martinique, Guadaloupe, Jamaica, and Cuba, and finally the Hercules will anchor in Chesapeake, while the Prince makes a tour of the United States.

Storms in the West Indies.—The Paper of the past week have been filled with afflicting accounts of disasters in the West India Islands, involving, to a vast extent, the destruction of life and property. The Question naturally occurs, is our duty as community done, when we have read these accounts, and given expression to the feelings of surprise and regret which they are calculated to arouse? The hurricane appears to have extended through a large number of West India Islands; and, besides crushing the hopes of the rich, has reduced many that were comfortable off to poverty, and stripped the poor the necessaries of life. If these people had no peculiar claim upon us, their misfortunes should prompt us to attempt something for their relief—but they are our neighbours. Most of them live under the same government—are of the same kindred—and are connected with us by the friendly ties of a long commercial and mutually beneficial intercourse. Shall we not stretch forth a hand to aid them? Many of them have soothed the sufferings of our young men when the diseases of the South have assailed them far from home—many of them have followed our friends and relatives to the tomb when we were not, that the places that knew them should know them no more." There is scarcely an Island in those seas where the bones of Nova Scotian do not rest: shall we be indifferent when the tornado sweeps over them, dealing death and destruction on every side? We might appeal to the pride of our people—as promptness to minister relief, on fitting occasions, forms part of the public reputation of every community. On a recent occasion we maintained our character and saved our money; could it be better applied than in slipping supplies to the necessitous, who have been visited with a fury of the winds? Contrast our own situation with that of our neighbours. Our Country is smiling in peace and safety—luxuriant harvest is whitening to the reaper's hand. Let us administer freely to others as our heavenly father has administered to us.—*Novascotian Sept.* 11.

The Salique Law.—The number of female sovereigns upon the thrones of Europe at this day, occasions a good deal of speculation as to the origin and wisdom of the law which so vigorously excludes them in some countries; now very little is known with any certainty of this same *Salique* law. It is said to have come from the Franks; but it is written in Latin, and it is a certain fact that the Franks could neither read nor write Latin The law in its present shape was written in the time of Charlemagne; but even at that time it passed as a law of the highest antiquity, and the preamble of this law mentions the anterior collections of Theodoric, Childebert, and Dagobert. It was addressed to the people subjected to the empire of the Merovingians; and those who ascribe about the matter. As to its propriety and wisdom, as one-half of Europe approves while the other rejects, it leaves the question unsettled.

Newfoundland Affairs.—This Island has been thoroughly vexed with its own affairs—and unfortunately the vexation continues. While however, the quarrels of the Newfoundlanders are confined among themselves, and only endanger their own tranquility, without having any consequences for the other Colonies, we see no good in stirring up the political discord already foaming and frothing over the pot. *Civil* war had best be let alone, for those who intermeddle, like laying hold of a hot poker, knowing it to be so, as the lawyers say, are very apt to burn their fingers, if not their reputation for wisdom, by so doing. These Newfoundland squabbles are ticklish affairs, they are so intermixed with religion and loyalty, democracy and monarchy, radicalism and toryism, that it is hard, very hard to separate the components, and exhibit to the world a faithful representation, which may be taken for history.—*Halifax Times.*

We quote the following for reference when we shall have occasion to take notice of the American arrangement of the mails and that of these provinces.

Speedy Intelligence from the United States.—Yesterday, through the attention of Mr. J. Ingram, we received New York papers of the 31st ultimo, and Boston to the 2nd instant. This gentleman left the former place on the evening of the first inst. for Miramichi, via Boston, Bangor, and St. John; and informs us that if the mails for the Provinces were made up at Eastport, instead of Robinstown, we should receive intelligence from Philadelphia and New York, in 7 days, and Boston in 6. By the present arrangement, we do not obtain the New York papers until they are a fortnight old. If arrangements could be entered into by the several post offices to have the mails made up at the former instead of the latter place, a great convenience would result to the commercial community; and as Miramichi is now a Free Port the advantage would be doubly felt. We would recommend Petitioning to the proper quarter.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Quebec Agricultural Report for August, 1837.

The first week of this month was dry with cold nights. In some parts there was a small degree of frost but which was not perceptible even on the most tender vegetables. In the second week there was a heavy rain with a north-east Wind. On the 10th there was much thunder, which was followed by a few warm and fair days, which were succeeded by showry weather to the end of the month.

The hay crops having been got in with much difficulty, and somewhat injured. The quantity is greater than last year, though less than was expected particularly on low wet soils.

The grain crops are uncommonly luxuriant, but many of them are rather late, and fears are entertained of their suffering by early frosts. In the vicinity of the town, some fields of barley and oats are under the sickle, and the wheat wants only warm and dry weather to ripen. The injury by the fly, or maggot which it deposits in the grain, is not extensive in this neighbourhood, but the reports in this respect from some parts of the country are unfavorable.

The potatoe and turnip crops are good, and although much of the seed of the former missed growing, both will be abundant.

The pastures and after-growth in the meadows are not so good as was to be expected from the moist state of the weather. The young clover and grass seed sown after the grain, in fields well cleaned and manured, are doing well.

The orchards have abundance of apples, but they are injured by the hail storms of last month.

Prices in the markets have lowered, and from the favourable agricultural reports from all parts of North America, they will probably be low till the appearance of the next crops is known.

The difficulties respecting the currency still continue, and are a great drawback to trade and industry of every kind calling loudly for remedy; and the only efficient one will be a return for cash payments, which every day's delay will render more difficult. The depreciated paper circulation is in fact driving the specie which was in circulation, altogether out of the country and this evil will continue with increasing loss to the public, so long as paper not convertible into specie is current.
Quebec, 30th August, 1837.—*Quebec Gaz*

Upper Canada!—New wheat and flour were brought to our market last week, and sold at 5s. per bushel for wheat and 25s. per cwt. for flour, both of excellent quality. Flour is now cheaper, as the accounts of the crops are very favourable from all parts both of Canada and the States. Private letters from Oswego say that flour is selling there at 35 per bbl, but we think that the statement is either a mistake or the flour of an inferior quality, since good flour can hardly have fallen so low yet.

Going the Whole Hog.—'Going the whole hog' is an expression of recent origin. It has come into use from the 'barbecue' of the west which is a hog or ox, or bear roasted whole for large dinner parties consisting of men only—as in England in celebrating the coming of age of young men of rank and fortune. 'Do you give joints or barbecue?' 'Oh, we go the whole hog.' That is the manner in which the phrase came into use.

Major Downing has re-appeared in the American Papers, and is about to deal with the Currency Question with a strong hand

Treasury Report.

The Report occupies ten columns and a half of Wednesday's Globe, and is divided into eight heads. It first takes up the condition of the Treasury, and gives a statement, the substance of which is contained in the President's Message. The second head relates to the payment of bonds for duties: it recommends further indulgence, and an extension of the warehouse system. The third head of the report relates to the disposal of the last instalment of the deposites, which it recommends should be postponed. The report next considers the difficulty of paying the appropriations of Congress, and recommends the issue of Treasury notes not receivable at first for public dues, but redeemable at an early day. The fifth head of the report relates to the safe keeping of the public money hereafter. It recommends the appointment of commissioners or receivers general at several of the most important points to keep and disburse the public revenue. The particulars of this plan we have not room to state. The mode of making a final settlement with the late deposite banks occupies the sixth head. This contains a history of their relations with government. The kind of money which ought to be received for public dues is next considered. It recommends that no bank notes be received except under condition of being at short intervals presented and converted into specie. It suggests that Treasury certificates, payable in specie, might be given to the public creditor, receivable in payment of duties. The eighth and concluding head suggests several general causes and remedies of the present embarrasments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—In your Journal of last Thursday I observe that a correspondent, denominating himself "A Lover of Fair Play," in order to have his ignorance enlightened, has proposed a question to be solved by you, which would have been more properly addressed to a gentleman of the Bar, accompanied by the customary fee for advice. He asks "could the Sheriff be taxed with partiality in refusing to receive votes offered by persons that he knew were not Freeholders?"

This Jesuitical quere may be very shortly answered by referring the writer of the article to the 7th Section of the Act, 31st. George 3rd. Cap. 17. in the first volume of the Province Laws, where the principle of challenging votes is distinctly laid down, and must be acted upon until that clause is ALTERED or AMENDED, terms not always SYNONYMOUS.

"A Lover of Fair Play" states, that votes were given at the last Election in this County by persons known not only to the Sheriff, but to three fifths of the bystanders, not to be Freeholders. In these THREE FIFTHS, the Candidates must certainly be included, as it cannot for a moment be supposed that THEY ONLY should be ignorant of the qualifications of those, whose suffrages they were so earnestly soliciting, and if they, by their silence, assented to such spurious votes being taken, the Sheriff (as the Law stands) has no discretionary power to interfere.

I am Sir,
Your Obt. Servt.
A Freeholder.

St. Andrews, Sept. 19, 1837.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,

The approaching Election of Representatives for the County according to present appearances, no doubt will be strongly contested, there being no less than Seven Candidates in the field; of course only four of this number can be chosen. Now laying aside all local or party feeling let us select four of the most able and discreet persons from the names now offered to the public; in fact men of the first standing in this County. This no doubt would be the sincere wish of every candid and independent elector, but in making this selection we may honestly differ in opinion. Now Mr. Editor I gave my vote for the old four at the first election, being conscious at the time that they were the best men that then offered; but I now intend to support only two of the old members, and give my vote for two of the new In coming to this conclusion I beg to offer the following reasons: viz:—1st I do not think all the old members are by any means of the first standing in the County as to property, influence, talent, or Education: consequently there is not that respect and attention paid to them in the House that should be due to Members of so important a County as Charlotte. 2d. I think it will be for the credit and interest of the County to change and try two new members at least I care not from what section of the County they may be selected from, if they possess the requisite qualifications, and are men able to contend with the powerful members from other parts of the province for an equal share of the Revenue and attend to the general interest of the County.

I am Yours, &c.
An Elector

Pennfield, Sept. 19, 1837.

The Saint Andrews Standard

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1837

Charlotte County Bank.
Harris Hatch, Esq. President
Director next week, *J. W. Street, Esq*
Discount Day, ... THURSDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 2
☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week —— *Samuel Watts.*

Saint Stephens Bank.
William Porter, Esq. President
Director next week, *G. D. King Esq*
Discount Day, ——FRIDAY
Bank open from 10 till 3.
☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Thursday otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York,	Sep 16	*Via St. John*	Sep 19
Havre	Aug 10	Halifax,	Sep 13
London	Aug 9	London,	
Liverpool	Aug 8	Liverpool	
N Orleans	Aug 29	Quebec	Aug. 31

We pay such strict attention to our weekly report of dates, that it may safely be relied on as containing the latest that have reached us.

The elections at present engage the attention of the public throughout the province. Messrs. Simonds, Partelow, Wilmot and Jordan have been declared duly elected for the County of St. John, and for the City on the 6th. Burns 759, Hooper 291, Barlow 2[illegible]9, and Woodward 265.

At Carleton on the 7th Council had 325 votes, Beardsley 256, Coombs 196, Raymond 184. At Richibucto Weldon 206, McAlmon 158, Layton 73. Messrs. Rankin, Street & Carman stand for Miramichi, and Mr. End is for Gloucester, no other yet advertised.

Our Fredericton Correspondents writes us on the 15th inst. and says "This morning two Companies of the 43d Regt. left this for Woodstock and the Grand Falls, to intercept the Americans from coming here to release Greeley."

Mr. Geo. H. Hatt does business promptly for those in the Counties who have affairs to transact at Head Quarters, and we have ample securities for recommending him as efficient and trust-worthy.

Charlotte County Common Pleas.
And General Sessions of the Peace, Sep 1837.

The usual procession under the official auspices of the High Sheriff Col. Campbell Esq. having escorted Mr. Justice Wyer from his residence to the Court House the necessary form of opening the court was gone through and the following gentlemen sworn in as the Grand Jury.

William M'Lean, Foreman.	
George McKenzie	George McKay
John Marks,	Henry Seelye
John McKean	John Cotterell
George Hunter	James Albee
Thomas Watt	Justus Wetmore
Miles S. Hannah	Henry O'Neill
Geo. P. M'Master	Philip C Moulton
Peter Smith	Alexander Watson
George Walker	Ninian Lindsay
Robert V. Hanson	Roger Treynor
William Todd Jun.	William Thompson Jun

His worship the presiding Judge then delivered his charge embracing many useful topics.

On his worship resuming his seat the Grand Jury retired to their room, and the business of the Court was immediately entered on. We trust the Grand Jury will not lose sight of that nullifying act passed last winter, by which their inspection of the public accounts is rendered a mere mockery of common sense, and altogether nugatory of the boon which its first form conferred on the country.

St. Andrews Crescent-Course Races.—The anticipated pleasures of the field were threatened with disappointment on the morning of Tuesday the 12th, the weather being wet and unpropitious, but towards noon it cleared up and left the course in tolerable condition for racing. The spectators were not so numerous as they would have been, had not the lowering appearance of the sky prevented many ladies and gentlemen from attending. The horses entered for the Plate-Purse were Mr. Pat O'Neil's bay mare Wild Irish Girl and Mr. Gregory's bay horse Honest Charley.

Wild Irish Girl, rode by Williams,	1.	1.
Honest Charley, rode by M'Shaw	2.	2.

The heats were well contested, but the Wild Irish Girl won without the application of whip or spur.

The horses entered for the Saddle & Bridle were Mr. Turner's b. g. Charley; Mr. Williams' b. h. Black Bob; Mr. Sandgrass's ch. h. Wellington; Mr. Audley's b. m. Rose; and Mr. Dougherty's b. h. Columbus. There were but two heats in both of which Columbus led, closely pressed by Black Bob. Several other races and matting matches enlivened the interest and afforded much amusement. The sport was kept up during the two succeeding days and we are happy to be able to state that no accident occured but that perfect good humour and propriety prevailed and the whole was concluded in sobriety and good order;

14th September, 1837.

A large part of this day's impression of the STANDARD *having been worked off before it was discovered that the following notice had been omitted, we publish it on this slip, and will insert it also in our next number.*

We have received from Mr. Blatch his report of the conversation which took place in the House of Assembly on the 18th July last, when "Mr. Brown rose, and observed, that he held in his hand the St. Andrews Standard of the 15th June last: and he begged leave to bring before the House certain observations on his conduct during the last Session, contained in that paper." This report extends to considerable length, which will prevent our publishing it during the present press of business; but should it be called for after the Law Courts and the Election are over, we shall give it entire. Any person desirous of seeing it sooner, may peruse it at our office.

The Editor of the Standard is Geo. N. Smith.—No Communications will be acknowledged unless addressed to him, and no advertisements will appear in the paper that are not presented to him.

Died.

On Thursday evening last, aged thirteen months Sophia, youngest daughter of Joseph Howe, Esq.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

15 Sch. Armide, Smith, Halifax, Pork and flour, James Boyd.
18 Sch. Irene, Doan, Sugar to James Rait, Pork to J. Wilson:
Bge. Ellen, M'Donald, Liverpool, merchandize to J. Rait and J Allanshaw.
19 Brig. John M'Callum, Baker, St. Lucia, molasses and Rum, Master.
20 Bgr. Margaret, Seggett, Demerara.

CLEARED.

15 Bge. Colonist, M'Master, Barbadoes, Boards.
16 Bgn. Abigail, Crosby, do. do.
19 Brig Isabella Louisia, Richardson, Hull Deals.
19 Sch. Rover M'Rae, Barbadoes, Timber.

Br. Barque *Ida*, Arthur, from Kingston, Jam. for London, put into this port 12th inst. in distress, having sustained a gale 3d ult. in the Gulf, which blew away all her sails, washed overboard caboose, boats and twenty of her crew. The I. anchored at the S. W. Spit having, five feet molasses and sugar in her hold, the latter dissolved by water.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Mr. Turner Brownrigg, late of the parish of St. Patrick in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within six months from this date, to the Subscriber for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

BETSY BROWNRIGG.
Sole Executrix.

St. Patrick, Sept. 21, 1837. 5t

VALUABLE
Landed Proper
FOR SALE BY AUC

On MONDAY Oct. 16, 1837, *at* 10 o'cl

WILL be offered for sale on the [illegible] valuable tract of about 300 acres situated on the East side of Magaguadavic about a mile above the village at the Lower and extending from the River to Lake About a third of this tract is under cultivation the remainder is covered with a thrifty growth of wood; the soil is excellent and with fine brooks and springs. There are dwelling houses and a large new barn, highway leading from St John to St. A The above property is laid out in lots from 5 to 20 acres respectively.

—ALSO—

On TUESDAY Oct. 17, 1837, *at* 10 o'cl at the house of
Mr. T. P. SHAW, Lower Fa
About 500 acres of land on the East Lake Utopia in rear of the above tract is of superior quality, well wooded and road leads through it from L'Etang to mills and the Upper Falls. About 5 cleared on the Lake front, with a barn, in which a tenant now resides. On a of this tract, near the St. John road, in of Pennfield, 15 acres are under cultiv a house now occupied. It will be sold allotments of 20, 40, and 60 acres.

—ALSO—

On MONDAY Oct. 23, 1837, *at* 10 o' at the house of
Mr. JOHN McGILL, near Wellingto Patrick; 600 acres of land fronting o side of Digdegush River, opposite to about 8 miles above the House and Hon. James Allanshaw & Co. The soi are of the first quality finely situated, ed with flourishing settlements. It w one or smaller lots if desired.

—ALSO—

On SATURDAY Oct. 28, 1837, *at* 10

At Beau-Sejour, on the premises, half of Ministers lot, (so called,) with ings and improvements, situated at a from the Chamcook mills of John Wi and 5 miles from St. Andrews, bou waters of the Passamaquoddy Bay. C the property at the Church. It conta acres; the Queens highway pas through its rear, on which part of th comfortable dwelling houses, one st the other at Weepemaw, and a new ba ed in the best manner; and along about 20 acres cleared. A private ro The highway lengthwise through the d'urgent cove on the bay, which form bour for small vessels, and affords a lege for fishing, as also an excellen for procuring sea manure, which is co found there. A large fine brook nea two thirds of the length of the lot, a into Tasse-d'argent cove. The land ated in front and rear, is plentifully a great variety of wood and furnishe springs of most salubrious water. A acres are cleared, on most of which c or potatoes have been produced. It divisions of 10 or 20 acres to suit altogether if required

—ALSO—

On MONDAY Oct. 30, 1837, *at* 19 At the several premises in the town the following property.

The dwelling House, West end of now occupied by C. V. Foster, Esq. ty's Customs. It is well finished, planned, situated in a pleasant part and will be sold with the out-house a part of the town lot on which they The convenient and well finishe joining the aforesaid property, with of the town lot, and appurtenan thereto.

Town Lot No. 1, Block R, Bulke the best situation in town for a priva respectable house of entertainment.

Town Lot No. 6 in same Block, fr tagne Street, and adjoining the form

Water Lot No. 6, Block R, same ated between the house lately b McMath, and the large dwelling h West end of Water Street.

Descriptive details of each of the ties will be produced in writing at th of sale.

TERMS.

Ten per cent on the amount of paid down on the day of sale; and s said amount of purchase to be paid days after said day of sale on delive the remainder of the purchase mone four equal annual instalments wit secured by Bond and Mortgage on Any further information may be o plication to

EDWARD
St. Andrews, Sept. 14th 1837.

TO BE LEASE

By Public Auction on the Premises Oct. 21, 1837

About forty Acres of Hillhead ing the North West corner of the Saint Andrews. The land is well of superior quality; is now in good ing nearly as convenient as Town L of the Town, is an object well wort of those wishing to possess good, sm nient fields. A description of the l and terms of sale known by applica DONALD

St Andrews Sep. 21, 1837.

☞ On the same day will be sold two sets of heavy harrow teeth; a Filly; and sundry other articles ers.

J. B.

COMMERCIAL
Water Street St. And

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful begs leave to intimate to his f public in general that they can be with BOARD & LODG reasonable terms; and having paid tention to select the choicest Win He flatters himself that they will giv faction to all who may honour him port. Attached to the above esta excellent stable where good Oats an constantly, and, as an experienced H engaged, Travellers may rely on being paid to their horses

CHARLE
St. Andrews, Sept. 14, 1837.

PUBLIC NOT

ALL Persons indebted to for a term previous to the are hereby called on to settle forthwith, as those who neg and leave themselves liable, w legal train of collection.

DENNIS
St. Andrews, 14th Sep. 18

Original issues in Poor Best