The St. Andrews Standard.

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The Trout.

In some remarks made before the Farmers' Club in New York, by Robert L. Pell, Esq., we find the following interesting information concerning this highly-esteemed fish:—"The trout is the only fish that comes in and goes out of season with the deer; he grows rapidly, and dies early after reaching his full growth. The female spawns in October—at a different time from nearly all other fish; after which both male and female become lean, weak, and unwholesome eating, and, if examined closely, will be found covered with a species of clove-shaped insects, which appear to suck their substance from them; and they continue sick until warm weather, when they rub the insects off on the gravel, and immediately grow strong. The female is the best for the table. She may be known by her small head and deep body. Fish are always in season when their heads are so small as to be disproportioned to the size of their body. The trout is less oily and richer than the salmon; the female is much brighter and more beautiful than the male; they swim rapidly, and often leep, like the salmon, to a great height when ascending streams. When I first stocked my trout-pond, I placed 1500 in it, and was accustomed to feed them with angle worms, rose-bugs, crickets, grasshoppers, ect., which they attacked with great voracity, to the amusement of those looking on. They grow much more rapidly in ponds than in their native streams, from the fact that they are better fed and not compelled to exercise. Trout are the only fish known to me that possess a voice which is perceived by pressing them, when they emit a murmuring sound, and trembleall over."

Thining Plants.

Cobbet said, in speaking of the culture of cucumbers, that two plants in a hill would bear a smaller crop than one, three less than two, four less than three until fifty plants would bear nothing at all. The remark will apply to all cucurbious plants, as melons, squashes and pumpkins—which are often allowed to grow too thickly. A single plant, (or two plants at most, so as to insure one in case of accident to the other,) on a rich, well prepared and well cultivated piece of land with a space of six or seven feet,—is far better than a large number. The culture of turnips and especially those of the ruta baga tribe, requires a bold thinning out. A novice in the culture of these roots may be readily distinguished by the thick drills, who wouldbe startled at the "frightful waste" of thrifty young plants, which the experienced cultivator boldly practices, and with such decided advantage.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says that he prevents his gooseberries from mildewing by cutting the old wood, so as to have young thrifty bushes, or else occasionally transplant. Keep the bushes, thinned so as to give a free circulation of air and sunshine, and train them free of the ground by trimming or otherwise. Dress with leached ashes or chip manure, or both. He prefers those whose habits of growth are most upright.

MUCK.

If muck were not a fertilizer, still it is valuable amendment to light, especially sandy soils. It stiffens and gives consistency to the mass and is very retentive of moisture—more so than anything else. It is almost impossible to dry it so that there will not be twenty per cent of water left in it. Muck thus not only helps to give consistency to light soils, but it also enables it to withstand droughts.

PROPULSION OF SHIPS AND AQUATIC ANIMALS.

In a paper recently read before the Society of Arts of London, by J. MacGregor, on the paddle wheel and screw propeller, it was observed that in the modes of propulsion employed by aquatic animals may be found almost every plan which has been used by man with machinery. Thus water is ejected for propulsion by the cuttlefish and "paper nautilus;" sails are used by the velella and water birds; punting and towing by whelks and some others; a folding paddle by the lobster; feathering paddles by the ducks; and oblique surfaces by fish of all kinds. A screw-like appendage is found in the wings of an Australian fly but it is supposed to be shaped thus only when dried after death. These are well known instances of similarity of natural and artificial means of propulsion; but the author of the above-named paper mentions a remarkable animal which propels itself by a rotary movement, acting on the water by means very similar to those of the paddle wheel and screw propeller combined. This is the infusoral insect "paramecium," which is of an irregular oval or egg-shaped form, with a sulcus or furrowed groove, or depression running obliquely round its body. A wave-like protuberance passing along this sulcus, (with or without cielia) causes the body to rotate on its longer axis, and thus propels it by the fore and aft stroke of the paddles which the cillia on its surface form, as well as by the screw-like progress induced by the spiral groove.

Correspondence.

We copy the following letters from the St. John papers; as the subject is one in which the people of this Conuty are deeply interested, we deem it only proper that they should know who it is that has been circulating the "unfounded and untrue statements respecting our Railway Company, and the works which they are carrying on."

[To the Editor of the Morning News.]

New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company.

MR. EDITOR,—The annexed letters, which it has been deemed necessary to address to Mr Moses Perley, having remained unanswered by him; although as may be seen by the dates, more than sufficient time has been allowed him to do so. Capt. Robinson, the Commissioner, and myself, request you will oblige us by inserting them in an early impression of your paper.

It is a matter of indifference whether Mr. Perley is, or is not, the author of the scandal complained of; and it may safely be left to the public to form their own conclusions on that point, from his failing to acknowledge or reply to the letters. But it is not a matter of indifference that such slanders should, by remaining uncontradicted, appear to be tacitly acknowledged by the Company; and therefore I desire herewith most emphatically to deny there being the slightest truth, or foundation for any of the charges which have been made against this Road and Company, or for the many injurious rumours and stories which have, from time to time, been circulated through the country.

I am, Sir,
Your Obdt. Servant,
JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

Copy of Correspondence from Julius Thompson, Esq., Manager, &c. New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company, St. Andrews, to Moses H. Perley, Esq. Saint John.

(No. 1.)

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.
St. Andrews, April 9, 1858.

MOSES H. PERLEY, Esq., St. John—

Dear Sir:—I have on several occasions, within a very recent date, been informed that you are circulating the most unfounded and untrue statements respecting this Company, and the works which they are carrying on: and within the last few days a letter has been placed in my hands, from a gentleman in St. John, to one of his relatives in this town, from which I transcribe an extract at the foot hereof.

I can scarcely believe it possible that you have really given utterance to such statements, particularly when I recollect how entirely they are at variance with the public opinions which I heard you express on the occasion of a public dinner that was given some time ago in this place: and that, moreover, you were in the early days of the Saint Andrews & Quebec Company actually employed in their service to advance the interests of the Road in England.

It is obvious that such statements, emanating as is alleged, from a person of your position in society, and holding the important public office which you do, are calculated to have a most injurious effect upon the undertaking; and I feel that it is due both to yourself, as well to the Company which I have the honour to represent, that such unjust and unfounded accusations should not be allowed to remain uncontradicted; and I have therefore to request that you will enable me to give your unqualified denial to the assertions which are attributed to you—in the event of your having given publicity to them, (which as I have stated above I am most unwilling to believe,) that you will furnish me with your authority, or the grounds on which you have heard them.

I am, my dear Sir,
(Signed) JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

[Extract from letter above referred to.]

"Ellman told me this morning that Perley is going about the streets saying that the St. Andrew's Road is a miserable humbug—that what is completed is only a Tram Road—and that it will take £6000 per mile to make the 40 miles they are now running, a good road, (over and above what has been expended:) further, that the motion made the other day in the Assembly for a Railroad Inspector, was intended more to apply to the St. Andrews' Road than any other. Perley says further, that he can prove that the Company in England have not spent one dollar of their own money so far—that all the money has been obtained from the sale of the Land, and the fifty thousand pounds Debentures, (Provincial Stock)—that the Company's object is to build an apology for a Road at small cost, that thereby they may get the Land, and the interest on the £100,000. He says it will all blow up. He further says they dare not run over 12 miles an hour now, owing to the slight manner in which the road is built—that the Government will give no more Land until the the Road is inspected and reported upon by their Inspector about to be appointed."

(No. 2.)

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
St. Andrews, April, 17, 1858.

MOSES H. PERLEY, Esq., St. John—

Dear Sir:—I am commissioned by Capt. Robinson, to express his surprise, as well as my own, that you have not thought proper to take any notice of my letter of the 9th inst., which, to say nothing of the discourtesy of your failing to acknowledge, we have a right, from the importance of the subject, to demand a reply to.

I have therefore again to call your attention to the request made in my first communication, and beg that you will favor me with a reply without any loss of time, in order to avoid the necessity of my being obliged to have recourse to other means to put a stop to the slander.

I am, dear Sir,
(Signed) JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

(No. 3.)

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY,
St. Andrews, May 2P, 1858.

MOSES H. PERLEY, Esq., St. John—

Dear Sir:—I *know* that my letter of the 8th of April reached your hand some days prior to your late absence from St. John, and therefore such absence cannot have been the cause of your having failed to acknowledge and reply to it.

After the despatch of my second letter, dated the 17th April, I ascertained that you had left home; and therefore I have refrained since that time from writing to you again. But, now that I know you are in St. John, I have once more to call your attention to my first letter, and to request a reply thereto, so that I may by the publication of this correspondence, give my unqualified contradictions to the slanders against this Company, with which (as I stated at first) I trust that your answer will prove you are entirely unconnected, either as a promulgator, or author.

I am, Sir,
Your's faithfully,
(Signed) JULIUS THOMPSON,
Manager.

From the Leader.

Quite an excitement was created in town yesterday by the publication (in the News) of some letters by Mr. Julius Thompson, manager of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway Company, addressed to no less a person than Mr. Moses H. Perley, Her Majesty's Fishing Commissioner and Imperial Emigrated agent from this port. It appears from the correspondence published that it came to the ears of Mr. Julius Thompson that Mr. Moses H. Perley, Fishing Commissioner and Emigrated Agent, &c. &c., as aforesaid, was "circulating the most unfounded and untrue statements respecting [the St. Andrews Railway] Company, and the works which they are carrying on."—There-upon Mr. Thompson wrote to Mr. Perley at St. John, asking him to give his unqualified denial to the assertions or the grounds upon which he based them; and Mr. Thompson accompanied this seemingly very moderate request with the following extract from a letter addressed by a gentleman at St. John to a gentleman at St. Andrews—(here follows the extract)

To this very civil and proper letter of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Moses H. Perley, Her Majesty's Fishing Commissioner and Emigrated Agent from this port, did not deign to make a reply In a second letter Mr. Thompson called Mr. Perley's attention to the first communication. Again no answer: on the 21st of May Mr. Thompson writes again, saying, "I *know* that my letter of the 9th Ap. reached your hand some days prior to your late absence from St. John, and therefore your absence cannot have been the of your having failed to acknowledge and reply to it." Once more no reply. and failing Mr. Perley's denial or explanation Mr. Thompson puts the matter before the public. It is only right to say that Mr. Thompson in his first letter states that he can scarcely believe it possible Mr. Perley could slander the Railway or its management; because Mr. Perley expressed very different opinions at a public dinner given sometime ago at St. Andrews, and because Mr. Perley was in the early days of the Railway actually employed in the service of, the Company, to advance their interests in England.

We leave the matter as it stands, awaiting quietly the interesting developments. It is refreshing to think that there is on the broad face of New Brunswick one single individual to whom the phrase is strange—"Why, that's one of——'s fish stories."

The Amount of Food consumed by a Man during his Lifetime.

M. Alexis Soyer, the celebrated professor of gastronomic art, entered into a calculation which he published in the London Times, as to the amount of flesh, fowl and fish eaten by a man in an averge lifetime, and among the items we find the following enormous quantities:—

30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs 50 pigs; in poultry, 1,200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducklings, 263 pigeons; 1,400 partridges, pheasants and grouse, 600 woodcock and snipe, 600 wild pigeons and teal; 450 plover, ruffs, and reeves; 800 quails ortolan and dotterills, and a few guillemots and other foreign birds; also 500 hares and rabbits, 40 deer, 120 guinea fowl, 10 peacocks, and 360 wild fowl. In the way of fish, 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 110 cod, 260 trout, 400 mackerel, 300 whitings, 800 soles and slips, 400 flounders, 400 red mullet, 200 eels, 150 haddock, 300 herrings, and 5,000 smelts; and some hundred thousands of those delicious silvery whitebait, besides a few hundred species of fresh water fishes. In shellfish, 20 turtle, 30,000 oysters, 1,500 lobsters or crabs, 300,000 prawns, shrimps, sardines, and anchovies.

Humming Birds' Tongues.

The tongue of a humming bird is very curious. It has two tubes alongside of each other, like the two tubes of a double-barreled gun. At the tip of the tongue the tubes are a little separated, and their ends are shaped like spoons. The honey is spooned up, as we may say, and then it is drawn into the mouth through the long tubes of the tongue. But the bird uses its tongue another way.—It catches insects with it, for it lives on these as well as on honey. It catches them in this way: the two spoons grasp the insect like a pair of tongs, and the tongue bending, puts it into the bird's mouth. The tongue, then, of the humming bird is not merely one instrument, but it contains several instruments together—two pumps, two spoons, and a pair of tongs.—[Scientific American.

Edmund Burke's Idea of a Perfect Wife.

She is handsome, but it is not a beauty arising from complexion or from shape. She has all three in high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart—it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has a face that just arouses your attention at first sight; it grows upon you every moment, and you wonder it did not more than raise attention at first. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority but by virtue. Her stature is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration of every one, but the happiness of one. She has the firmnessa that does not exclude delicacy—all the softness that does not imply weakness. Her voice is soft, low music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who distinguish a company from a crowd; it has its advantage, you must come close to hear it. To describe her body, describe her mind—one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself upon, but the goodness of the choice she makes. Her politeness flows rather from a natural disposition to oblige, than any rules on that object and therefore never sails to strike those who understand good breeding and those who do not.

A tippler who had his load on, "fetched up" against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort he took a glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hands, and exclaimed: "Well, that is a careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against."

An old bachelor, after all his matrimonial failures, pathetically exclaims, "When I remember all the girls I have met together, I feel like a rooster in the fall, exposed to every weather; I feel like one who treads along some barn-yard all deserted, whose oats are fled, whose hens are dead, and off to market started."

Lieut. C. W. Havelock, nephew of the late Major General, was recently fatally shot during an engagement with the rebels, near Jaunpore, in India.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last Mr. Charles Wolhaupter left home in excellent health and spirits, and took passage for the City of St. John, in the steamer *St. John*, on his way to fill a situation he had just obtained on the Railroad. The boat arrived at Indiantown and he was not missed, the Captain and Clerk having conversed with him at different times while on the passage. Yesterday morning, however, as the "Anna Augusta was coming past Brown's Point, about five miles below Oak Point, in the Long Reach, a boat came off and gave the information that the body of a drowned man had been found washed ashore; and they gave Capt. Western a shirt collar found on the body, on which was marked "Charles Wolhaupter;" also a letter found in his pocket which leaves no doubt as to his identity.—Mr. Verner, Clerk of the "St. John," was conversing with deceased only some twenty minutes before the time when he must have fallen overboard. The gangways were all closed, and it is supposed he must have fallen off the upper deck, or was sitting on the railing and lost his balance. Mr. Wolhaupter was the son of the late Sheriff Wolhaupter, and was an active and intelligent young man and very much respected. About seven years ago he went to Australia, and only returned some two months since, to lose his life in his native country. We sincerely sympathize with his bereaved mother and other relatives.—[Head Quar., 2d inst.

Hindoo Amusements.

The languid and slothful habits of the Hindoo appear to have prescribed even his amusements and diversions. They are almost all of the sedentary and inactive kind. The game of pucheess, which bears a resemblance to chess and draughts, and is played by two natives reclining on their sides with a small chequered carpet placed between them, is the favourite amusement of this indolent race. Wonderful is the patience and interest with which we are told, they watch and plan the evolutions of this languid game. The mind in vacuity droops and pines; even where the body is most gratified by repose, and in the rude state of society, when interesting objects seldom occur, the passion for play is a general resource. The Hindoos accordingly appear to have been at all times deeply infected with the vices of gaming. In that celebrated poem, the "Mahabharat," Judishter, though celebrated as a model of kindly wisdom, and his four brothers, all eminent men, are represented as losing their fortunes and their very kingdoms at dice. The laws, as usual, are ambigous and contradictory. All gaming is pronounced unlawful; yet according to the Gentoo code, parties may game before an agent of the magistrate to, whom in that case a half of the winnings belongs.—*Mill's British India.*

It is said that the Duke Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is to marry the daughter of the Emperor of Brazil. As the Emperor has no male heir, the Duke would thus be eventually called to the throne of Brazil.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian minister, was present during the exciting debate in regard to the British aggressions, in the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, and appeared to exhibit much anxiety on the subject.

A destructive hurricane visited the parish of Saint Anne des Plaines, Terrebonne, Canada on the 15th ult. In a district two miles long by one broad, forty buildings, including eleven dwelling houses, were destroyed. Fortunately there was no loss of human life. The damage done is estimated at $30,000.

IRELAND.—A paper laid upon the tables of the Houses of Parliament, headed "Agricultural Statistics—Ireland," shows that since 1847 the extent of land under clutivation has increased from 5,200,000 acres to 5,800,000; and that emigration has diminished from 179, 507 persons of both sexes in 1851, to 95,081 in 1857.

The man who "saw the joke," it is said, used a spy-glass.

What light could not possibly be seen in a darkroom? An Israe-*lite*.

When is an author most like a puppy?—When he carries his *tale* with him.

A paper out West has for its motto, "Good will to all men who pay promptly; devoted to news fun, and making money."

What is the difference between the Emperor of Russia and a certain breakfast utensil? One is a des-pot, and the other is a tea-pot.

Washing shirts, says an exchange paper, wears them out. When they get dirty, rub them over with chalk. "Economy is wealth."

A house-painter painted a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth a quantity of leaves, and grew an excellent crop of acorns.

inal issues in

Poor Condition
Best copy available