

ORTES,
rd & Co.
Street, Boston?
their friends in New-
have on hand, and
N. B. S. of the most
reliable for street
execution, varying in
Every instrument wait-
Papers for the Pro-
substantial boxes,
12m

SPRAY.
et Schooner SPRAY,
is about the 1st of Fe-
Stephen and St. An-
Packet needs no puff-
the "Qualification of the
return his sincere thanks
ago he has received for
specially the past one;
has been enabled to
materially for the time
solicits a continuance
The given as usual to
one, which will be ex-
d. dispatch.
For Passage—Fare
s commences running a-
JOHN BALSON,
Master,
823.

ED!
of the undermen-
about completion, the
one of the two follow-
from the original
from the original
of the original
by the Rev. M. Henry
Manning and Evan-
son, translated from the
of the Rev. J. G. Gay,
are now publishing in
of each, Subscribers
12c.

ASSEMBLY.
adopted as S. and
of 1851—
of a private nature,
of each, shall be re-
after the fourth
of the Session, but
of the Clerk of this House
to the meeting of
city printed copies
to each of the
in the several Com-
cause the same to be
of Gazette, and two
County where News-

WILMORE, Clerk
CEIVED
just received from London
Boston
CLOTH and Prunella
ment of the Newest styles
laid Shippers,
Living Dress Shippers,
to either Store will receive
S. K. FOSTER.

FOR SALE.
ing House and Pro-
and occupied by
Water street, immedi-
the corner plot of St.
for Black and A.
with a frontage of 41
and street, 310 feet
back. The House is
entirely new, contains
up with counters and
bed rooms in the rear,
is held in fee simple,
private sale previous
separation, it will
in public auction,
other particulars, apply
TURNER ODELL,
20, 1852—
Responded until for
T. T. O.

The Standard,
16 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS—
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ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
at the discretion of the publisher.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 3s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising for the year as may be agreed on.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
SPECIAL GRANTS.
The following Special Grants for Roads were
made by the House of Assembly on the
19th inst:—
To improve the Hills between
Daniel Maxwell's and the Eng-
lish Church, Saint James. £25 0 0
To improve the Street from
the Public Landing to Patrick
Bannett's, Saint Stephen. 20 0 0
For building the Approaches to
the new Bridge across Father's
Mitt Stream, Saint Stephen. 20 0 0
For a new Bridge across Ma-
hannes Stream on the Bass
Wood Ridge Road. 20 0 0
To complete the Road from
the Woodstock Road to Chip-
pewick Lake. 23 16 7
To improve the Road and
Bridges from the Shore at Oak
Bay to Valentine Sherman's in
St. David. 63 0 0
To rebuild the Bridge carried
away by the freshets across the
Disseguish in Saint Patrick. 75 0 0
To improve the Road from
the new Bridge across the Dis-
seguish towards Neil McDermott
in Saint Patrick. 22 10 0
To continue the Great Sewer
on the Common towards Queen
Street, Saint Andrews. 30 0 0
To improve the Road leading
to Dark Harbour in the Parish
of Grand Manan. 39 1 8
To improve the Road to Her-
ving Cove in the Island of Cap-
pe-Belle. 30 1 8
To assist in repairing the
Road from the Town of Maga-
gadzie to Lower Trout
Bridge. 100 0 0
To improve the Road from
Pomeroy's Bridge, H. H. Brook
on the Lower Road, Saint
George. 23 16 8

On Monday, the Judges Fees Bill was com-
mitted, and after a lengthy discussion was
lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.
Afterwards the House went in Committee of
Supply, and among other grants passed, was
one of £300 for the approaches to the Sus-
pension Bridge over the Falls.
FREDERICTON, April 26.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.
On a Bill to establish a Free Port at the
Island of Campbell, (Mr. Meland in the
Chair.)—When we entered the gallery to
report, the Hon. Provincial Secretary was ad-
dressing the Committee on the Bill, and from
his concluding remarks we understood him to
have objections to the Bill, considering it
would prove a loss to the revenue.
Capt. Robinson, the mover of the Bill, sup-
ported it gallantly.
Mr. Williston advocated it. Mr. Harding
spoke in behalf of the Bill. Mr. Boyd ex-
pressed himself fully in favor of the Bill,
with explanations respecting its advantages.
Hon. Attorney General spoke at length on
the Bill, and concluded by saying: the Bill
was worth an experimental trial.
Hon. Secretary again spoke, and strong-
ly, against the Bill. Grand Manan should
likewise become a Free Port, but he would
oppose the whole principle from beginning
to end.
Mr. Porter considered that making Cam-
pobello a Free Port would be establishing a
Depot for smuggling equal to Eastport.
Hon. Mr. Wilnot would oppose the Bill; it
would be an entering wedge to establish a
smuggling depot; and smuggling is only a-
nother kind of Robbery. Depriving the re-
venue of its money is taking the same a-
mount out of the pockets of the people.
Mr. Cutler supported the Bill with energy.
—Mr. Jordan opposed it; and the question
being taken on the postponement of the Bill
for 3 months, was decided in the affirmative.

Good Measure.—I don't know how it is,
remarked a person who was fond of writing
poetry for the Journals, but whose produc-
tions always met with a rejection; "I have
written a great deal—but as yet, my pieces
have never been published." "Perhaps," re-
plied his friend, "there were faults you were
not aware of, but easily detected by the hawk-
eyed editor."
"Well," rejoined the poet, "I can always
write the first line well enough, but I am per-
plexed about the second, thus:
"Tread lightly stranger, o'er this hallowed
dust."
At some future period there is some probab-
ility that if you don't mend your ways—lay
like me you must.
"Shaw," exclaimed the critic, "that's bad
measure."
"Why, man, your mistaken, its more than
is required."

AGRICULTURAL.
ROTATION OF CROPS.—The subject of the
rotation of crops is necessarily an important
one. It is a question of chemistry, or the
process by which plants live and are nour-
ished. To understand the question requires
some knowledge of the substances compos-
ing the soil, the water and the air, separate
and in contact. It presupposes some ac-
quaintance with the history, and especially
the botany, or the science that treat of
plants and their properties. The earth, air,
and water, are the three grand agents by
which the farmer works, and it should be
his business to become acquainted with the
elementary constituents of these several ob-
jects, and the influences they exert over the
seeds when in contact. Farmers carefully
attending to a few simple experiments, facts,
principles, and rules, established by other
experimentalists, would obtain by this meth-
od so much practical enlightenment, as to
well repay them for any tiding, pecuniary
outlay or time they might incur.
These remarks occur in consequence of
reading an experiment which has taken
place by Professor Daubeny on the rotation
of crops, and on the quantity of inorganic
matter abstracted from the soil, by various
plants under different circumstances. This
gentleman undertook the researches in the
expectation of verifying the deterioration
experienced by most crops in the deteriora-
tion of the soil. For this purpose he set apart, a number of plots of
ground in a Botanic Garden, uniform as to
quality and richness, one-half of which was
planted each year, for many years, with the
same species of crop, and the other half with
the same kinds succeeding each other in such
a manner that no plot should receive the
same crop during the continuance of the ex-
periments. The crops experimented upon
were spring wheat, barley, turnips, hemp,
flax, beans, tobacco, buckwheat, clover, oats,
beets, millet, onion, parsley, &c. After a
careful chemical examination of the crops,
the Professor arrives at the following con-
clusions:—
First. That the falling off of a crop after
repetition, depends, in some degree, on the
less ready supply of certain of the inorganic
ingredients which it requires for its consti-
tution; not but that two crops equally well
supplied by the soil with these ingredients,
may take up different quantities of them, ac-
cording as their own development is more
or less favored by the presence of inorganic
matter in the soil in a state of decomposition.

Secondly. That it is possible a field may
be unproductive, although possessing abun-
dantly all of the ingredients required by the
crops, owing to their not being in a suffi-
ciently soluble form, and therefore not direct-
ly available for the purpose of vegetation;
so that in such a case the agriculturalist has
his choice of three methods:—the first that
of imparting to the soil, by the aid of a ma-
chine, a sufficient quantity of these ingredi-
ents, in a state to be immediately taken up;
the second, that of waiting until the action
of decomposing agents disengages a fresh
portion of these ingredients of the soil, (as
by letting the land remain fallow;) and the
third, that of accelerating this decomposition
by mechanical and chemical means.
Thirdly. That it is probable, in most dis-
tricts, a sufficient supply of phosphoric acid
and of alkali, for the purposes of agriculture
lies locked up within the bowels of the earth,
which might be set at liberty, and rendered
available by the application of the artificial
means above alluded to.
Fourthly. That the aim of nature seems
to be, to bring into this soluble, and there-
fore available condition, these inorganic sub-
stances by animal and vegetable decomposi-
tion; and, therefore, that we are counter-
acting her beneficial efforts when we waste
the products of this decomposition by a want
of due care in the preservation of the vari-
ous excrementitious matter at our disposal.
Fifthly. That, although we cannot deny
that plants possess the power of substituting
certain mineral ingredients for others, yet
that the limits of this faculty are still imper-
fectly known, and the degree in which their
healthy condition is affected by the change
is still a matter for further investigation.
Lastly. That the composition of various
plants as given by various experimentalists,
differs very widely, and leads us to conclude
that we are supplied with an additional ar-
gument in favor of the importance of having
the subject of ash analysis taken up by a
public body possessed of competent means
and facilities for deciding between the con-
flicting authorities, and supplying us with a
more secure basis for future calculations.
The above excellent article is from the
Farmer and Mechanic, and is undoubtedly
to a certain extent true in its rationale. We
admit freely that many crops will be refused
by soils in which the same crops have been
grown the previous season, for the reason

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Expositum est optimum.—Cic.

No 13) SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1853. [Vol. 20]

that the necessary inorganic constituents are
not available to plants, and that time is ne-
cessary to develop them from their hiding-
places in each particle of soil by a further
decomposition; and by such other influences
as are continually going on in the earth; but
while this is the cause of the necessity of ro-
tation crops with some plants, there are
others that cannot be repeated in the same
soil, notwithstanding the presence of large
amounts of all the inorganic constituents they
require; and this arises from a large deposit
of excrementitious matter given off by the
crops themselves.
We are aware that this is not true of all
the crops,—thus the onion has been grown
at Wethersfield for one hundred years, in
succession, on the same soil: But could the
cabbage be so grown?

If we pull a cabbage from the ground,
when it is finishing the formation of its head,
and immediately wash the dirt from its stalks
under a stream of water, then, plunge it in
a glass jar of chemically pure water, we
shall observe the following phenomena:—In
a few hours the water will become milky, in
a few more it will deposit a flocculent mass,
and if this substance be applied around the
roots of a growing cabbage it will die, and
if applied to a beet or other root, will accel-
erate its growth.
Now it is evident that cabbages not only
receive what is required for their nourish-
ment, but part with large amounts of excre-
mentitious matter taken up with water and
carried into the cabbage or its root, but not
required for its formation or growth.
The accumulation of this excrementitious
matter prevents the growth of cabbages, and
either militates the growing of another crop
capable of feeding upon these substances, or
a sufficient time for them to undergo a chemi-
cal change in the soil is necessary, before
cabbages can be successfully grown, and the
presence of all the inorganic constituents
necessary for the formation of cabbage would
not prevent such results.—Working Farmer.

A Word to Boys.—Speak to your trade,
boys, and learn how to work, if you wish to
be truly independent. There is no more
pitiable sight than a half-mechanic, applying
for work. He is always at the foot of the
hill, and labor as he may, unless he becomes
perfect in his trade, he can never rise.
To be really and truly independent, is to
support ourselves by our own exertions.
A lawyer in the District of Columbia hav-
ing wearied the Court with a long and dull
argument, his colleague suggested to him the
expediency of bringing it to a close. The
lawyer angrily replied, "I will speak as
long as I please, Sir."
"You have spoken longer than you please
already," retorted his companion.

Magnificent Present from the Emperor
of the French to Com. Edw. A.
Ingfield, R. N.
Commander Ingfield, of Her Majesty's
steam vessel Phoenix, has lately returned to
Woolwich from Paris, where he has been on
a short visit to his brother previous to his de-
parture in command of the Arctic expedition.
Whilst in the French metropolis, Commander
Ingfield received through the Minister
of Marine, an intimation that the Emperor
wished to receive him at the Tuilleries. Ac-
cordingly on Wednesday week Commander
Ingfield had the honor of waiting on his
Majesty, and was received with the greatest
courtesy. The Emperor expressed himself
glad to renew his acquaintance, and seemed
much interested with the particulars of his
late voyage, asking many questions with re-
ference to the search for Sir John Franklin,
her ladyship's hopes of his safety, as well as
the particulars of Commander Ingfield's dis-
coveries in the Arctic seas. The Emperor,
after complimenting him upon his successes,
and the benefits he had rendered to geogra-
phy and science, presented Commander Ing-
field with a magnificent diamond snuff-box,
saying that he offered it as a mark of esteem
and full appreciation of his late services, wish-
ing him a successful voyage, and the pleas-
ure of receiving him on his return from the
Arctic seas, whilst he regretted that the com-
mander was obliged to leave Paris immedi-
ately. The Emperor shook him cordially by
the hand as he took his leave. The splendid
royal gift is a massive gold-box, having on
the lid an exquisite miniature of the Emper-
or, by Pradier, and surrounded by thirty large
diamonds of perfect water. The crown jew-
eller Lemonnier, was entrusted with the man-
ufacture of this splendid present, which is es-
timated to be worth 10,000*fr.*, and was intend-
ed to be sent to Commander Ingfield, but
has been afforded through the opportune visit
of the Captain to Paris. Before leaving Paris,
the President of Geographical Society for-
warded to Commander Ingfield a set of
French charts of the world, just published,
and containing his recent discoveries in the
Arctic seas.—Manchester Times March 29*th*.

EASTERN RAILWAYS.
A note on the present state of railway en-
terprise in our Eastern Empire will interest
some of our readers. Beyond the Danube,
along all the lines of ancient romance, the
railway is as yet unknown, with the sole ex-
ception of a spot or two on which the lo-
comotive Saxon has lately carried his own
wheels and the means of meeting them. In
the Presidency of Bengal—for example at
Bombay and at Suze—preparations are being
made for the speedy introduction of the iron
horse. The first line of railway in Hindoo-
stan is just about to open between Bombay
and Tannah for general traffic,—and the
working native of that legendary country
will soon be whirled along at a speed to leave
behind the slow-paced anger of their ancient
gods. In the district of Calcutta, the works
of the great trunk-line, are rapidly progress-
ing—the second section of the line, that to
Rajmahal, have been commenced. Ere long,
these wealthy cities will be welded with the
iron link, and the field operations pushed on
towards Allahabad, Agra and Delhi. The
completion of this grand line, with its sev-
eral branches, Patna and Meerut, will throw
open the whole of Upper India to the com-
mercial activities of Calcutta and the sea-
ports. The "navies" are at work near Ma-
dras also,—and it appears probable that in a
few years, should peace be settling, the vast
public works which now pierce our here and
there like streaks on the immense spaces of
the country will cover and connect it from
the mouths of the Ganges to the north-east-
ern frontier, from the coast of Coromandel to
the shores of the Arabian Sea. Nor does the
mere material activity and probable moral
results of these great enterprises exhaust their
interest. The natives themselves have begun
to feel the communicated inspiration,—and
one native ruler the Rana of Mowah, has already
prepared the plans for a railway through his
dominions.—London Atheneum.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER INDEPEN-
DENCE AND 125 LIVES!
Dates from California to the 1st of April
have been received at New York. The pa-
pers give an account of the loss of the steam-
er Independence, on her passage from San
Juan to San Francisco, attended with fearful
circumstances.
The Independence was lost on the 16*th*
February, having run ashore on the shoals
off Margarita Island, where she took fire
and burnt. Five hundred passengers were
on board, almost all of whom leaped into the
water, and tried to reach the shore. At least
125 were lost. Margarita Island is upon
the coast of Lower California. After strik-
ing, the Independence backed off, but finding
eight feet of water in her hold, Captain Sam-
son ordered the pilot to run her ashore on the
beach, at a spot 300 yards from land; there
the ship took fire from the intense heat of the
furnaces—the flames spreading rapidly, and
creating the most frightful consternation
among the passengers—a heavy surf running
at the time. All the boats were swamped in
trying to make the first trip ashore. To add
to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached
the powder magazine, which exploded scatter-
ing the fragments in every direction. Many
of the passengers were blown into the sea,
and others jumped in, and were immediately
carried off by the strong current that was
sweeping from the shore. Many who had
previously reached the shore were unable to
render any assistance, and were obliged to re-
main passive spectators of the death of men,
women and children. The ship finally
swung round broadside to the beach, when
her coal also took fire, and she was totally
destroyed. The passengers who were saved
found themselves on an uninhabited island
without water, where they remained for
forty-six hours in a state of intense suffering.
Finally they were taken off by some whaling
vessels lying in Magdalena Bay, a few miles
distant.

Heavy rains had fallen at San Francisco,
for almost a month, during the prevalence of
which business was entirely suspended, and
consignments of merchandise continued to be
made to Astoria, while the demand for
goods from the interior was very limited.
The steamer Page, running between Sacra-
mento and San Francisco, exploded her
boiler on the Sacramento river, killing four
persons, and seriously injuring a number of
others.
The passage of the foreign miners' tax bill
had been received with great rejoicing by the
native miners, as it was believed that its effect
would be to drive many of the foreigners from
the country.
From Lower California the accounts are
far from cheering, as anarchy and rebellion
reign to a great extent.
Two attempts to fire the city of San Fran-
cisco were made on the night of the 20*th*
March.
The people of Sonora are emigrating to the
banks of the Gila, to escape the attacks of the
Apache Indians.
Trouble was brewing with the Indians at
San Diego.
An extensive mine of native sulphur had

been discovered near Diamond spring, Sacra-
mento.
A severe fight had taken place at the Su-
gar Loaf Mountain, Shasta Valley, between
the Pit River Indians and a party of pack-
ers under Mr. Bruner. Several of the pack-
ers were killed.
Gas.—A southern paper says that a dent-
ist residing in Washington has taken out a
patent for generating gas from wood—pine
being preferred. The light is said to be
equal to the best coal gas, both in purity and
brilliancy, and can be afforded almost as
cheap as moonshine.

We learn, by telegraph from Fredericton
that the Agricultural Committee have recom-
mended a grant of two thousand pounds for
the importation of six horses, for the im-
provement of the breed of the country, and
that an agent is to be sent to purchase them.
We trust that directions will be given to
import heavy horses only, there being quite
enough of racers in the country.—[Courier,
16*th*.]

We learn that information was received
this morning that a large number of emigrants
and railway laborers were on board various
ships sailing for this Port. The Imperial
brings 250, the *Spand fifty*, and a ship was
on for Shediac. There will no doubt be a
large emigration also from the Irish ports.—
[ib].

OUR RAIL ROADS.—The last letters from
London are quite encouraging on this sub-
ject. The Capitalists are engaged in the
great project of uniting all the sections of the
great Trunk Line and its principal branches.
They talk of forming a capital of 9 millions
of pounds, stg. for this purpose, and a pre-
spective was to be issued shortly supported by
monetary influences of the first order.
So much for the line of communication be-
tween Lake Erie on the one side, and the
Georgian Bay on the other, and the Irish
Fishes in Lower Canada.
They were also seriously contemplating
the continuation of the great Trunk Line, to
commence at Trois Pistoles and to proceed to
Miramichi, and from that to Halifax, and
there was every reason to hope that the Im-
perial Government would lend a hand in this
great enterprise, so as to ensure its success.
The next mail, or the one following will
probably bring us the decision of the minis-
ters.—[Quebec Canadian, April 4.

Certain coquettes gaily dressed, thickly
powdered and well rouged, being at a ball in
Paris, asked a foreigner present how he was
pleased with the French beauties.
"Ladies," he replied, with great naivete "I
am no judge of painting."
A pragmatical young fellow, sitting at table
over against the learned John Scott, asking
him what difference there was between Scott
and Set? "Just the breadth of the table,"
answered the other.
It is easy to get an ill name, because evil
is sooner believed and bad impressions are
not difficult to be effaced.
—A man may easily utter what by silence
he has concealed, but he cannot recall what
he has once spoken.

ABOUT THE JUG.
The jug is a singular utensil. A pal-
ladium, or decenter can be rinsed, and you
may satisfy yourself by optical proof that it is
clean; but the jug has a little hole in the top,
and the interior is all darkness. No eye pen-
etrates it, no hand moves over the surface—
You can clean it only by putting in water and
shaking it up and pouring it out. If the wa-
ter comes out clean, you may judge you have
succeeded in cleaning the jug, and vice ver-
sa. Hence the jug is like the human heart.
No mortal eye can look into its recesses, and
you can judge only of its purity by what
comes out of it.

ROMANTIC.—We published, a short time
since, the marriage of a couple whose ages
were, respectively, 74 and 73 years. They were
lovers in the hey-day of youth, and a matri-
monial connection was then prevented by pa-
ternal authority. They have each been mar-
ried, and each lost a partner by death. The
frosts of time have failed to chill the affec-
tions of their hearts, and with the weight of
years upon them, they have now come to-
gether, to fulfil the vows of their early years.
—[Springfield Republican.

A bachelor friend of ours has left a board-
ing house in which were a number of ugly
old maids on account of "the miserable fair-
set before him at the table."
Wealth and widowhood, when united, are
dangerous things to encounter. Money may
be called the "widow's might" when in large
quantities; as in poverty it is in her "mite."
—[ib].

"Our pilgrim fathers," derived their name
from the gray faces they used to make
at physic.—[Am. pap.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available