

of lot No 42, granted to the
Wardens and Vestry, of
granted to him at the same
500 acres, commencing at
angle of lot No 100 occu-
Tract of land granted to him
acres, commencing at the
angle of lot No 101.
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
Office,
6th June, 1813.
Information required respecting
Properties, will be given
the Sheriff's Office.

ARTFORD
RANCE COMPANY
United States
in 1810—with a Capital of
\$150,000.

ished Institution has for more
six years transacted its ex-
in the most just and liberal
its losses with honorable
d have settled all their losses
the insured, in any instance
of Justice. The present
pledge themselves, in this
maintain the high reputation
it issues on the most fa-
vourable description of property
AMARK BY FIRE but takes
insurance may be made either
to the Secretary of the
Agents, who are appointed
Royal Towns and Cities in
and in the British Provin-
of Directors.
Samuel Williams,
F. J. Huntington,
E. B. Ward,
E. B. Ward,
Albion Terry, President,
teerly.
ber having been appointed
wa for the above mentioned
pared to take risks on every
ity against loss or damage

THOMAS SIME,
5, 1843.

Winter Goods.

"Brothers" from Liver-
pool.

IS
S.

1. & Shirts,
bleached Printed Cottons,
and undressed
BABCOCK & SON.

ions, &c.

from New York.

150 Barrels
20 Barrels

is clear Prime and Mess
fine souther & Congo
1 Hhd. winter steamed
28 2 Boxes (sixes)
paid or in Bond for
p. cases.
BABCOCK & SON.

peakers.

will give employment
N. having a practical
making.
J & R. JARVIS.

20, 1844.

ions &c.

Wm. Walker,
a retailing MOLASSES.

DRK,
Candles, and other
ing TEA,
a half and quarter bbls.,
oxen, half boxes, and

OBERT WALTON.

NCE.

ring economic with or
bounty will render the
the 6th day of April,
of the 1st day.

W. HATCH,

1844.

ICE.

sharby double-breasted
#34 in the Parish of
by the Subscribers as
to the 1st day of April.

W. HATCH,

1844.

Molasses.

Retaining MO-
Sale low by
N. WALTON.

VOLUME 11

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 17

Price 18s. in Town]

SAINT-ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

New-Brunswick, Provincial Parliament. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the Journals:

April 9.
Mr. Hill, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the fourth instant, relative to the establishing of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, and Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, Free Warehousing Ports, reported: That they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House should be complied with.
To the Trustees of the Church of Scotland, in the Town of Saint Andrews, the sum of £—, in aid of individual subscription, for building a Sunday School House in connection with that Church: the same not to be drawn until it is certified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the like or greater sum has been subscribed for that purpose. Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the Committee divided—
YEAS, 16. NAYS, 9.
And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative, and the blank filled up with the sum of £50.

CULTIVATION OF HEMP. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Even the best land which may be selected requires preparation and improvement, so as to fit it for the culture of hemp. In the first place, labourers are required, and then the best and most effective manure must be used—hemp exhausting the soil as much as corn. The main point in the culture of hemp is the judicious selection of the materials used for the preparation and improvement of the land.
In the vicinity of Cremona, in Italy, rags or fragments of woollen cloth, as also wood, leather, shavings of horn, &c., are thrown on the selected ground. At other places, poultice and oil from fowl are used; sediments out of morasses and rivers, and dirt from cities and villages, are collected to serve in the improvement of the soil. It is a well-known fact, that substances of that kind have from time to time, been distributed over the fields, for the purpose of accelerating the business. In order to prevent the exhaustion of the land, it is the practice to dig it up to the depth of 15 or 20 inches every six, eight or ten years, which causes new soil to be brought to the surface—thus renewed the power of vegetation.
It being known that manure neither uniformly nor with any certainty decays, should be an inducement to put it on the land before the winter ploughing, and to bury it deep into the ground, so that it may be ready and fit the next spring for receiving the seed.

The hemp seed cakes, which remain after extracting the oil from the seed, are the most powerful agents for improving the soil. These cakes (tourteaux) are in great demand in Belgium, in the vicinity of Courtrai, and are used in the manufacture of flax.
Hemp requires deep ploughing; and it should be borne in mind that the ground has to be ploughed three—once before winter & twice in spring. At the last ploughing, no more ground should be ploughed up per day than could be followed up by sowing on the same day, as the seed should fall into loose and moist ground. By observing this rule, a considerable increase in the crop will be the consequence.

In many places in France, especially in the Dauphine, they are very particular in the cultivation of the ground for hemp, and prefer even the digging with spades to ploughing; but the great expenses for the necessary implements, and the loss of time, swallow up their profits.
The correct and constant assistance which they afford the soil renders it possible, if desired, of hemp being sown in one and the same field every year. This custom will probably be kept up; and it may be kept up in places where hemp is used for small work—such, for instance, as Dauphine, where hemp fields of a greater extent than three acres are seldom seen. But it is not advisable to recommend the said custom or practice for imitation generally.

In the department of Maine et Loire, the success in the culture of hemp is much limited, in consequence of changing the system. The hemp fields being so much improved as to yield two crops of wheat in succession without an annual improvement of the soil, the expense for the improvement is, consequently, partly saved. However, it has not yet been decided which most diminishes the quality of the ground in the course of two years—two hemp crops by two improvements of the soil, or one hemp and one wheat crop by one improvement.
At Bologna, in Italy, where the best hemp in all Europe is produced, hemp and wheat are sown alternately in the same way. The fields are ploughed in July and September; and, as above mentioned, rags, horn, shavings, &c., are put on the ground. In November the field is ploughed for the third

time, and then divided into strips of seven ft. width, separated by deep furrows. In the spring the ground is covered with some suitable real manure—such as poudrette or the cocoons of silk worms. Then the hemp seed is sowed, and the same is immediately covered by raking.

In Brittany the fields are ploughed, unexceptionably, three times. For the first time in February; then the ground, thus improved, is ploughed again in the middle of April; and then from twenty-five to thirty loads of manure are used for every three acres—the loads being of two horse power each. The manure is deposited in heaps, and afterwards spread over the whole field by means of forks or rakes. From the 1st to the 10th of May, the last ploughing is done; and immediately thereafter, and by degrees, the sowing in rows of four feet apart.

In the vicinity of Solanahoden, they are in the habit of ploughing their land the first time before winter sets in. The ground being laid open to the influence of air and weather, improves very much during the winter season, in favour of vegetation. It has already been stated above, that, in all cases, manure should be put on and ploughed under in autumn.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

There is a part of the New World where nature appears clothed with the brilliant colors, and decked out with the gorgeous array of the tropics. In the Gulf of Mexico the extraordinary clearness of the water reveals to the astonished mariner the magnitude of its abysses, and disclosures, even at the depth of thirty fathoms, the gigantic vegetation which even so far below the surface, is drawn forth by the attraction of a vertiginous sun. In the midst of these glassy waves, rarely disturbed by a ruder breath than the zephyrs of spring, an archipelago of perfumed islands is placed, which repose, like a basket of flowers, on the tranquil surface of the ocean. Everything in those enchanted abodes appears to have been prepared for the wants and enjoyments of man. Nature seems to have superseded the ordinary necessity for labour. The verdure of the groves, and the colours of the flowers and blossoms, derive additional vividness from transparent purity of the air and the deep serenity of the azure heavens. Many of the trees are loaded with fruit, which descend by their own weight, and the indolent hand of the gatherer, and are perpetually renewed under the influence of a never-balky air. Others, which yield no nourishment, fascinate the eye by the luxuriant variety of their form or the gorgeous brilliancy of their colors. Amid a forest of perfumed citron trees, spreading banners, graceful palms, of wild figs, of round-leaved myrtles, of fragrant acacias, and gigantic arbutus, are to be seen every variety of creepers, with scarlet or purple blossoms, which entwine themselves round every stem, and hang in festoons from tree to tree. The trees are of a magnitude unknown in northern climes; the luxuriant vines, as they clamber up the lofty cedars from graceful festoons; grapes are so plenty upon every shrub, that the surge of the ocean, as it lazily rolls in upon the shore with the quiet waves of summer dashes its spray upon the clusters, and natural arbors from an impressive shade, that not a ray of the sun of July can penetrate. Cotton, planted by the hand of nature, grows in wild luxuriance, the potatoe and banana yield an overflowing supply of food; fruits of too tempting sweetness present themselves to the hand. Innumerable birds, with varied but ever splendid plumage, nestle in shady retreats, where they are sheltered from the scorching heats of summer. Painted varieties of parrots and woodpeckers create a glitter amid the verdure of the groves, and humming-birds rove from flower to flower, resembling "the animated particles of a rainbow." The scarlet flamingoes, seen through an opening of the forest in a distant savanna, seem the mimic array of fairy armies; the fragrance of the woods, the odor of the flowers, loads every breeze. These charms broke on Columbus and his followers like Elysium: "One could live here," said he, "forever."

[Alison's History of Europe.

An Elephants Pulse.—There chanced to be a female elephant and her calf stationed not far from my tent. I carried the young one a large basin of sweet tea after breakfast one morning, into which he dipped his trunk and drained the contents in an instant; and perceiving his mamma looking on wistfully, I procured her one also, which she drank with much gusto. Soon after this introduction we became great friends, and the mother and her son were regular pensioners of my tea-party; the lady permitting me to take many privileges with her person such as tending with her delicate ear, scratching her neck, or brushing away with green boughs the flies that annoyed her, and giving me now and then a hug about the waist with her trunk, which in no instance exceeded the reasonable warmth of a friendly embrace. One morning, when she was particularly affectionate, I took a fancy to feel her pulse; and when handling

her ear, I groped for an artery at the base, and noted the number of pulsations in a minute. This was twenty-four; and I need scarcely add that there was nothing feeble in its stroke.—[Events of a Military Life.

POETRY.

THE LAMENT OF ONE WHO "CAN GET NO EMPLOY."

So we begone a gentleman
I'm sure you never knew,
I am a wretch that has not got
A single thing to do!

I never drink for I have not
A grain of sense to spare;
I never smoke: poor earthly joy!
It all dissolves in air!

I never swear—I reckon that
The stupidest of sins:
I will not game—I've thought to lose,
And no one ever wins!

I cannot swim—my system has
A tendency to cramp!
I never sail, that getting drown'd
Does always strike so damp!

I will not skate—besides, in June
I could not do it chafe;
I take no snuff—for truly mine
Is not a hungry nose.

I cannot study—for my head's
The worst of thoroughfares;
I never hunt—I hold my life
Worth thirty thousand hares.

I never shoot—my poultryer's boy
Does all that dirty work;
I have all politics—the Greek
The Russian, and the Turk.

I cannot talk from morn to night—
What have I got to tell?
Ner hear another! better lodge
Next door to old Bow Bell!

I never dance;—what! bob my legs,
And bounce about the floor!
I never sing—a singing man's
A nuisance and a bore.

I play no fiddle—squalls and squeals
Will not repay one's labors;
Nor winning flute—what right have I
To tantalise my neighbors?

I can't compose—I cannot see
Where lies an author's bliss;
Compose! why, bless my foolish pen!
Why, only look at this!

A FATHER'S ADVICE.
"Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new hatched, unfledged comrade:
Beware.
Of entrance to a quarrel, but being in,
Bear it, that the opposite may beware of thee.
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censures, but reserve thy judgement.
Neither a borrower, nor lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all—To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night, the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Feeding Animals.—A certain quantity of food is required to keep an animal alive and in good health; this is called his necessary ration of food, if he has more, he will gain flesh, or give milk or wool. An ox requires 2 per cent of his live weight in hay per day; if he works, he requires 2 1/2 per cent; a milch cow 3 per cent; a fatting ox 5 per cent at first, 4 1/2 per cent when half fat, and only 4 per cent when fat, or 4 1/2 per cent on the average. Sheep grown up, require 3 1/2 per cent of their weight in hay per day, to keep in store condition. Animals while growing require more food and should never be stinted.

According to this calculation, a sheep of 60 lbs. weight would require 1 lb 11 oz. per day; and one of 100 lbs weight, 3 lbs 5 oz. Or it would require 199 lbs. of hay to keep the first sheep four months; and 397 pounds for the same time the last. This it is believed agrees very well with the experience of our farmers, who are in the habit of allowing about one ton of hay to every 10 sheep. It must be remembered, however, this calculation is based on the very best hay; so that when the farmer whose sheep have had this quantity of hay, Johnson, dairy, &c. &c. but all called hay, dealt out to them,

finds his sheep dying off by dozens in the spring, he need not attribute it to an error of calculation. The great difference between hay of the first quality, and that of inferior kinds, is too much overlooked by the farmer. According to M. Antoine if 100 lbs. of good hay is taken as the standard, it will require 120 lbs. of the second quality to keep an animal in as good condition as the first; 140 lbs. of the third quality; and so on, until hay may be so poor as scarcely to support animal life, given in any quantity.—Ray Ag. Soc. Journal.

Manure.—We find the following useful suggestion in a late English paper:

"It is well known that in a close stable where there are a good many horses, there is a very pungent smell affecting the eyes and nose, more particularly when the stable is being cleared out.—This smell is occasioned by the flying off of ammonia, which is the very essence and value of manure, and which volatilizes or flies off at a very low temperature—even the warmth of manure in a stable will send it off, and it goes off in great quantities, by the common heat of the manure in a farm yard, whether thrown up in heaps or not. There is, however, a very cheap and simple remedy for this. Before you begin to clear out your stable, dissolve, common salt in water, if a four horse stable, say 4 lbs. of salt, dissolved in two buckets of water, and poured through the nose of a watering pan over the stable floor an hour or so before you begin to remove the manure; and the volatile salts of ammonia will become fixed salts from their having united with the sulphuric acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia which would otherwise have flown away, and you have also a new and most important agent thus introduced, viz: the carbonate of soda. As this is a most powerful solvent of all vegetable fibre, it will be at once apparent that the carbonate of soda so introduced, must be a most powerful and valuable agent."

"A Church without a Bishop, a State without a King."—The original of this expression, which was used with so much effect by the Hon. Mr. Choate at the New England celebration in this city on the last anniversary of the landing of Pilgrims, is contained in the following passage from the writings of Dean Swift, as quoted by the North American Review:
"Dean Swift very plausible traces the 'opposition to kingly government in England' directly to the influence of those Protestants driven abroad by the persecutions under Queen Mary, who, for a time, resided at Geneva, which is a commonwealth governed without a king, where the religion contrived by Calvin is without the order of Bishops."

A Counter Action.—We saw a chap the other day spouting Richard upon the counter of a grocery store. In consequence of his having too much liquor aboard, he fell off. He apologized by saying that he intended it for an off-set!

Weeping Willows.—This beautiful tree so often seen by the graves of the departed, was first imported into England in the time of Henry VIII. The Poet had received a present of some kind from a friend in Turkey; and observed while unpacking the article, a small twig, apparently about to plant in his garden, and from this stock are descended the weeping willows of England and of our own land.
Neufville, a clever actor at the Varieties in Paris, being drawn for the conscription, a benefit was announced to enable him to procure a substitute, whereupon he wrote thus to Louis Philippe: Sire I beg you to subscribe to the benefit given to enable me to procure the means of not serving your Majesty. The king sent him 3000 francs.

THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.
I have seen a farmer build a house so large and fine—that the Sheriff turned him out of doors.
I have seen a young man sell a good farm turn Merchant—break and die in an insane hospital.
I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off, Wealthy; and end where his father began—penniless.
I have seen a worthy farmer's son idle away years of the prime of his life in dissipation—and end his career in a poor house.
I have seen the disobedience of a Son bring down the grey hairs of his Father to the grave.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the Province of New Brunswick,

In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bank-
rupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, made in and for the Province of New Brunswick, relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Thomas Algar, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Tailor, hath been duly declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me.

Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Act, I have appointed Samuel H. Hatch, of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt. And I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 25th day of May next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the said Assignee, on or before the said 25th day of May next, and I do further require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to meet at the said Assignee's office, in the County of Charlotte, at the said Saint Andrews, or in any other of the Counties of the North American Provinces, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date of the date hereof, to deliver unto the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be jointly due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock of that day, at my said office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 9th day of April 1844.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Joseph Pratt, a Bankrupt, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of the said Joseph Pratt, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting, to be held on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in Saint Andrews, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Joseph Pratt, pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly in this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 13th day of January, 1844.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Samuel Watts, a Bankrupt, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of the said Samuel Watts, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting, to be held on Saturday the eleventh day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the undersigned Commissioner in Saint Andrews for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Samuel Watts pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly in this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Peter Goss, a Bankrupt, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of the said Peter Goss, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting, to be held on Saturday the 2nd day of April next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon at my office in Saint Andrews, for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the said Peter Goss pursuant to the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly in this Province, in force respecting Bankrupts when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

TO LET.

And Possession to be given the first day of May next.

THE Comfortable and Convenient Cottage opposite to the new school in D. W. JAMES, Esq. lot terms &c. apply to the Subscriber,

JEROME A. D. JAMES,

Saint Andrews, March 15th, 1844.