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VOLUME 9

The Standard,

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NUMBER 4

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MANURES—LIME.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. EDITOR,—

The application of quick lime to soils containing a large quantity of soluble vegetable manure, is highly injudicious. It is impossible to state, with any degree of exactness, what quantity of lime is necessary per acre; as the quantity will be guided by the lightness or heaviness, depth or shallowness of the soil; and also, by the quantity of calcareous matter which it may already contain. It is a curious fact, however, that the farther land is situated from the neighborhood of lime kilns, the less it requires to produce vegetation. The application of quick lime to animal manures is very injurious, in consequence of the chemical action which it performs upon their numerous particles. It should then, in no case, be applied to animal manures, unless when it is too rich for the soil; or, for the purpose of destroying noxious effluvia. It is also injurious to common dung; but in cases where fermentation is necessary for producing nutriment from vegetable substances, as for instance, with tanners' bark.

Experience and judgement are the best criterions to guide us in the application of lime, for although a small quantity may promote the putrefaction of vegetable matter, yet, when too large a quantity is applied, it may have a decided contrary effect; and instances have been known of quick lime, when added in sufficient quantity to fermenting stable dung to set it on fire, when the whole mass has been consumed. It should therefore be never mixed with farm yard manure, unless a small quantity is considered necessary for the destruction of seed-seeds, or in order to quicken the decomposition of roots. If quick lime be put too abundantly upon sandy land, and the application be followed with much rain, it does much injury, and forms hard compact matter similar to mortar, although its caustic state is in a great measure, corrected by the moisture of the soil, and the absorption of carbonic acid from the air; still the mischievous effects of its caustic nature are powerful, in even a short time. Lime, however, when used by itself, is not possessed of any vegetable quality. Experience has proved that lime has different effects upon different soils, rapidly improving some, producing less benefit on others, and on others again retarding vegetation; this depends upon various unascertained properties in the soil, or upon differences in the qualities of the lime arising from its mixtures with other soils or earths. Calcareous earth is produced from the ashes of all vegetables, whose growth is promoted by calcareous manures; viz.: wheat, clover, and other plants; some vegetables will not ripen in some soils without its aid. Experience has established the utility of lime as a manure, but science has yet to discover many important facts, connected with the use of it.

Application of Lime.—When moorish or waste soils are greatly infested with the roots of rushes and other weeds, which resist the harrow, and putrify slowly; the ground should however, be tilled, and allowed to remain in this state one or two years, before the lime should be applied to it. It should then be applied in the autumn, and immediately ploughed in, or thoroughly harrowed, so that the minute particles of the lime will come in contact with the vegetable matters. After these operations, the land may be sown two years successively with oats, without any other following; along with the second crop of oats may be sown grass seeds for pasture. Lime is the only alteralier known, which has the power to heal poor, weak, and wet clay soil. It is also known to impart peculiar vigour to certain plants. Lands which have been well laid down with a good coating of putrescent manures, and kept a considerable time in pasture, are greatly improved by lime. Some farmers take a crop of oats from the land, without lime, and apply the lime after the oats for the turnip crops, and those which are to follow. Others apply the lime in spring, when it is ploughed in shallow, and well harrowed. Others again scatter the lime in drills, immediately before applying the dung, without any other operation; each mode has its advocate; the "British husbandry" is in favour of the latter. In all arable lands, impoverished either by nature or bad management, a first dressing of lime occasions a visible improvement in the soil, the second also, but not until that and every succeeding repetition be accompanied with a liberal supply of farm yard or putrescent manure. The longer the land continues in pasture, the application of lime becomes the more efficacious; as it must have a greater quantity of vegetable matter to act upon.

The best mode of applying lime to the soil. is an important subject, and therefore, the attention of our farmers cannot be too often called to this useful fossil. I have endeavored to develop the opinion of the most eminent agriculturists in the Old Country, on the utility of lime as a manure, particularly the opinion of the Professor of Agriculture in the National Model Farm in Dublin, and the volume called "British Husbandry." Then I

beg to call the attention of farmers here to the following general suggestion. In the application of quick lime, we must remember, that it favours the decomposition of hard vegetable substances in the soil, preparing them as fit for the food of plants, that it improves a soil destitute of calcareous matter, and becomes one of its ingredients, that it separates the particles of cohesive soils, and gives to light soils firmness and cohesion. Lime, when applied to land abounding in vegetable matter, should be in a hot and powdery state. Its effects in this state continue long, and converts new into the character of old and well cultivated lands. But when lime is applied in a quick, caustic state, to land almost constantly in tillage, it has no vegetable matter to act upon; and therefore, can have no other effect than to make the earth expand, and become one of its ingredients. The application of lime to most ground acts as a manure, and not as a stimulant. As a manure it gives luxuriance to the crop, and is a useful auxiliary in husbandry. One part of lime compounded with six or ten parts of earth answers for light soils; and one of lime to two or four of earth, to heavy lands. Almost every kind of soil will answer for this compound, but soil similar to that to which it is to be applied is preferable. Many of the sub-soils make good compounds with lime. Sand and lime should be mixed together for a clay soil, sub-soil clay and lime, for sandy land, gravel, free loams, and moss lands in particular. No farmer need complain of want of lime since every sort of land can be used for this purpose. These compounds produce immediate fertility and correct the constitutional defects of the soil. Quick lime may be applied with advantage on deep loams, but the compounded lime will be much better.

(To be continued.)

Your's, &c.,

AGRICOLA.

Jan'y 20, 1842.

A Meeting of the St. Andrews Local Committee of the Church Society of New Brunswick, was held in All Saints Church, St. Andrews, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The Rev. the Rector in the Chair.
The meeting being opened with prayer, and Geo. D. Street, Esq. chosen as Secretary, the following Address was read by the Rector.

ADDRESS:

My Christian Brethren and Friends,
According to usual custom, I feel much pleasure in addressing you on the subject of our present meeting, a subject, which I am convinced will always excite a lively interest in the mind of every christian. Not unto us, but to God's holy name is all the praise due, for the prosperous advancement of our infant society, which I now, with the most sincere gratification, have to report, well knowing that the hearts of you all are with our work, and your sympathies easily enlisted, in favour of any cause connected with our venerable and apostolic Church.

The report of the last year has been placed in your hands, and by it you are informed of the state of the society's funds, and of its disposal of the same. The appropriations, I have no doubt, will meet your approbation, particularly those in favour of this County, which have been liberal; and I anxiously hope, that the Parish of Saint Andrews, will not, in proportion to its means, be inferior to others in the Province, in endeavours to forward the interests and promote the objects and views of a society which is so closely connected with the interests and advancement of our dearly beloved Church, and in aiding the benevolent exertions of that venerable society, which has been the means, under God, of establishing that church in this adopted Country.

When we reflect upon the gigantic efforts which have been already made, and are still with increased energy, making in our parent state, for supplying the destitute with spiritual sustenance, for disseminating the word of truth which has been bestowed on man, by his all-merciful God, to make him wise unto salvation, for sending forth ministers of his holy word and sacraments, and in distributing with an unsparring hand the writings of the learned, the pious, to assist the prayerful and anxious enquirer after religious truth; when we consider that our church has been most wonderfully protected by Almighty power, from the time when she emerged from darkness in all her beauty, even to the present day, defying, under the protection of her great and divine head, the powers of this world, or the malice of devils. When we see thousands and tens of thousands of pounds expended in this holy work, arising not only from the contribution of the opulent, but the offering of the poor man's mite. Every pious and good man amongst us will be stirred up to a correspondent and proportionate exertion, and even the drowsy christian will be awakened from his stupor of indifference, and at the call of religion will arouse himself, and zealously form that christian band which has before him laboured in the Lord's field, all contributing from their worldly means, towards the promotion of so great a cause, and all uniting in humble and hearty prayer to God, that divine grace may accompany their endeavors

in advancing the kingdom of God, and that all may be excited to a more diligent use of the means and instruments of religion, such as prayer, reading, and hearing of God's holy word, and receiving the blessed sacraments; all which are instruments which God hath appointed for the begetting and increasing of holiness amongst us.

Such being the views of our Church Society; she surely cannot fail in enlisting the aid and co-operation of every churchman, who has at heart the advancement of sound religion, and who after securing his own happiness, by doing his duty, is desirous of consulting the edification and salvation of others, and views with anxious care, the thousands of souls who live without any one (whom they acknowledge as their appointed minister, and are earnestly desirous of worshipping God according to the faith professed by the united church of England and Ireland.

Scarcely ever do we enter into conversation on the progress of the church in this Diocese, without hearing complaints respecting the lamentable deficiency of her ministrations in many places, and of the great anxiety exhibited by thousands, I may say, too poor to contribute much pecuniary aid for a house of prayer, where they can worship the God of their fathers. It has not hitherto, by many, I fear, considered, to what a lamentable extent religious destitution extends in this Country, but now, when our population is yearly increasing, it is surely high time to be up and doing, and unite with our fellow subjects in forwarding the organized plan of our Provincial Church Society, (adopted in strict accordance with the two great societies for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, and for promoting christian knowledge,) to supply such destitution.

No one amongst us can entertain the smallest doubt of the readiness of our venerable and unwearied Bishop, to aid us, in every endeavour we make. But we ought always to bear in mind, that it has pleased the Lord and head of the Church, to make him an overseer of a still enormous Diocese, and that from every quarter he continually receives complaints of spiritual want, and continued entreaties to be furnished with ministers of God's word and sacraments. Great exertions are making by him, and his desires on the subject are not only made known to the two societies already alluded to, but they have also excited a correspondent anxiety on the part of those societies, to supply such wants. It behoves us then, cheerfully to unite with every systematic plan in aid of objects of such great importance and interest, and cast into the treasury of the Lord, such funds as may be raised by a system of contribution regular, tho' small, and thus show our attachment to that Church of which we profess ourselves to be members. Let us then not loiter on the road, lest while we do so, the glory and happiness of enlarging the Kingdom of God and of His Christ, be taken from us, and given to others who place a greater value on it; and while with our lips, we thank God for the blessings which he has vouchsafed, and continues to pour upon us; let us show our gratitude by action, and exhibit our love of God's bounty and liberality, by a correspondent endeavour on our part, to assist those who are in need.

Before I conclude, it gives me much pleasure to report a donation of £20, from the Church Society towards the erection of the intended Chapel of Ease at Chamcook, and also a grant of £75 sterling, for the same purpose, from the Society, for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Finally, Brethren,—may the blessing of God rest upon you, may he prevent you in all your doings with his most gracious favor, and further you with his continual help, that in all your works begun, continued, and ended in Him, you may glorify His holy name, and finally attain everlasting life through Jesus Christ our Lord! Amen.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D.,

St. Andrews, 19th Jan'y, 1842.

After which the following Resolutions were passed:
Moved by Thos. Jones, Esq., seconded by Thomas B. Wilson, Esq.

Resolved, That the Church Society of New Brunswick, still most deservedly claims the regard and cordial support of every member of the Church.
Moved by Wm. Garnett, Esq., seconded by James W. Street, Esq.

Resolved, That our respectful thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, for his unwearied exertions in favor of the church in these Provinces, and for his anxiety and endeavors to procure an additional number of clergymen to serve in the different parishes, and as travelling missionaries.

Moved by Chas. V. Forster, Esq. seconded by Mr. Thomas Turner.
Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt thanks are due to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, for its paternal and unremitted care of the Church in these Provinces, and also to the Society, for promoting christian knowledge, for its liberality in supplying Bibles, Testaments, Prayerbooks, and Tracts to this Parish, as well as to different places in the

Province.

Moved by Capt. Peter Smith, seconded by Geo. D. Street, Esq.

Resolved, That this Committee views with deep interest and gratitude, the exertions made by the people in the Mother Country, towards the wide spread of true religion in these Colonies.

Moved by Thos. B. Wilson, Esq. seconded by Charles V. Forster, Esq.

Resolved, That our most respectful thanks are due to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, for the liberal grant of Seventy-five pounds sterling towards the erection of a Chapel of Ease at Chamcook, in this Parish.

Moved by Mr. John Jarvis, seconded by Wm. Garnett, Esq.

Resolved, That Geo. D. Street, and Thos. B. Wilson, Esquires, be lay-Delegates from this parish, at the ensuing annual meeting of the Church Society at Fredericton.

Moved by Dr. Gove, seconded by Jas. W. Street, Esq.

Resolved, That while the Committee notice with thanks, the grant already made by the Church Society, of £20 to the Church at Chamcook, it be recommended that a further grant of £20 be made to the same, and that a supply of Testaments, Prayerbooks, Tracts, and lending library books, be made to this parish, and also to Campo Bello, and West Isles.

Moved by Jas. W. Street, Esq., seconded by Dr. Gove.

Resolved, That the Secretary request the Editors of the St. Andrews Standard, Royal Gazette, and St. John Chronicle, to insert the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers, and that the same be forwarded to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

GEO. D. STREET,

Secretary.

19th Jan'y, 1842.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Extracts from His Excellency's Speech.

"In the consideration of measures by which the general welfare may be promoted, I have been impressed with a conviction of the paramount importance of providing for the introduction of those principles of Municipal Government which are recognised in the Constitution of England, and which I am persuaded will be found peculiarly adapted to the situation of the people of this Province.

"On the local Institutions recently introduced into a neighbouring Province, some important ameliorations have been based, for the success of which, the support and co-operation of the people is essential.

"In these views I recommend the subject to your early attention.

"The judicious application of the public credit for the investment of capital in works of general utility, and in assisting the local communities where there own resources may be inadequate for such objects, would accelerate the improvement and settlement of all such works, I recommend to you the incorporation of a Board of Works, to be invested with adequate powers and subject to due responsibilities.

"Amongst the most important which have been proposed are the completion of the Great Road to Canada—the opening of direct communications to the Restigouche, and the survey of that River—a Canal for connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of Saint Lawrence—the construction of Dry Docks in Saint John—the Port of which is open at all seasons—and the improvement of the navigation of its river.

"In some of these projects the neighbouring Provinces are interested.

"The communications with Canada should be completed as soon as practicable, and the other works, if ultimately approved, may be executed in the order of their importance. I recommend to you that the necessary surveys should be immediately undertaken.

"The Geological Surveys which have been executed have developed the Agricultural capacities and Mineral resources of the Province, and the further prosecution of these useful researches will merit your encouragement.

"A revision of the Laws for the regulation of Prisons is also required, with a view to the introduction of a reformatory system of Prison discipline, upon the principles adopted in England, so far as they may be applicable.

"I earnestly recommend to you a revision of the Criminal Law, and the adoption of these ameliorations in the statutes of the present Reign, by which capital punishment for certain offences has been abolished.

"The Laws regarding the imprisonment of Debtors having also undergone important changes in England will merit your attention.

"Notwithstanding the occurrence of severe Commercial distress, I have had the satisfaction to find that the Revenue has not diminished. From the estimates which I have directed to be prepared and laid before you, I hope it will be apparent that under an improved system of Finance, which I earnestly recommend to your adoption in conformity to Parliamentary usage, the credit of the Province may be amply sustained, and provision

made—after defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government, and the bounties which your liberality has hitherto extended to useful undertakings—for raising and ultimately redeeming the Funds required for the construction of Roads and other reproductive Works, and the improvement of School Houses and Prisons.

"As the ordinary Appropriations will be fully adequate to provide for these objects, no additional charges on the Province will be required, and the people may be relieved from the burden of Statute labour by the substitution of a moderate rate.

"The consolidation of the Departments of Revenue, and the establishment of an efficient audit of the Public Accounts is required to facilitate these financial arrangements, which would be further assisted, with general advantage to the Province, by the adoption of British Sterling as the money of account, and by an improvement and consolidation of the Banking system, in accordance with the views recommended by Her Majesty's Government.

Pride.—Two little boys were going along the street—one of them had a new fur cap, and being very proud of it, said to his companion, "See what a nice cap I've got!" to which the other replied,—"La! you needn't make so much fuss about it—the coon and the otter had that far afore you, and was'n't half so proud of it."

Thus it is with human nature. We pride ourselves upon the fine dwellings and rich clothing, but seldom reflect that the little busy bee builds a far more perfect house than we do, and the lily of the valley is clothed in more beautiful drapery than we can weave. How little is there on earth to feed the pride of thoughtful man.

Curious Remarks on the Bible, by a widow at 65, who had nothing to do, and could not sleep.

The Bible contains 3,566,489 letters, 810,697 words, 31,173 verses, 1,159 chapters, 66 books. The word "and" occurs 46,227 times; "Lord" 1,854; "Remember" only once, and that in the 111th psalm. The 27th verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains the alphabet. The 19th chapter of the 2nd book of Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The first man recorded as buried in a coffin was Joseph, 50th chapter of Genesis and 26th verse. No where but in the 1st chapter, 2d Timothy, is the name "grandmother" mentioned. Two particularly fine chapters to read you will find are the 2d of Joel and the 29th of Acts. There is no name or word of more than six syllables in the Holy Bible.—English paper.

Lawyers and Painters.—A sign painter carried a bill to a lawyer once for payment. The lawyer, after examining it, said, "Do you expect any painters will go to Heaven if they make such charges as these?" "I never heard of but one who went," said the painter, "and he behaved so bad that they determined to turn him out, but there being no lawyer present to draw up a writ of ejectment he remained."

Interesting Astronomical Facts. The quantity of solar light received at the planet Uranus is 300 times less than that of the earth.

To an inhabitant of Mercury the sun appears 7 times larger than to us.

If the degree of heat upon the different planets is in proportion to their distance from the sun, the average temperature of Mercury will be 333 degrees, or 131 degrees below the freezing point.

Mercury's density is equal to that of lead, being the densest planet in the system. Saturn, the rarest, has very nearly the density of cork.

It would take Uranus nearly fifteen years to fall to the sun, if left to the force of gravity alone.

A locomotive moving without intermission, at the rate of 20 miles per hour, would be 524 years in traversing the distance between our earth and the sun.

A body that weighs one pound upon the earth, would weigh twenty-seven and a half pounds if transported to the sun, and an ordinary sized man would there weigh 4000 pounds.

Had a steam carriage set out from the earth at its creation, moving at the rate of 20 miles per hour, it would still require 367 years to reach the orbit of Uranus. Where the sun's centre placed over the earth, it would entirely fill the Moon's orbit, and extend 200,000 miles beyond it. The sun is 545 times larger than all the planetary bodies of the solar system, taken together.

Little Sins.—A man may stand a great temptation, and satisfy himself in that, and think he hath done enough in the way of spiritual valour, and then fall as irretrievable under the custom of small sins. I might as well tie under a millstone as under a bill of sand; for although I might have blown away every grain of sand if I had watched it as it fell, yet when it is a hill, I cannot blow it nor push it away.