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The Standard.

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1845. [15s. at the end of the year]

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

To the Editor of the Standard.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 21st inst. and to thank you for the interest which you have taken in the proceedings of the House of Commons.

As nothing better in print occurs to my mind, I have the honor to inform you that the House of Commons has passed a Bill for the better regulation of the House of Commons, which will be of great service to the public.

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way of further restoring confidence, he very considerably offered me a seat on the woodcock. The woodcock is a bird of the ordinary height, about four feet square, with a broad back up in the middle, against which the Chancellor may lean his right shoulder.

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of 'Bontum versus Bullum,' did not apply in the present case. The learned judge, had there decided that attempts at colouring were unnecessary, as the Bull in that case was a white Bull, and white was no colour.

The judge as usual reserved the point, and proceeded with the trial, a man it was next pleaded that the suit of the plaintiff ought to be quashed as he had failed to give the defendant in making the above named dressing gown. This point was contested by the plaintiff's counsel, and the court ruled that the defendant should stand in the mid die of the room, with the dressing gown on.

The Lord Mayor's show came off last week with unusual eclat. The mustering of the militia and the clattering of car wheels pouring forward—but not with unrelenting speed, or much mischief would have been done to at least half a million of people were collected in the street between Guildhall and Blackfriars Bridge where the Lord Mayor and his attendants went on board the barges to proceed to Westminster. An immense number of very costly dogs were—no, they didn't wait, but they hung very gracefully down the flanks, during a nice little show of rain that came dancing to the earth.

There is a great cry over the kingdom about the anticipated scarcity of corn—petitions are being sent to Her Majesty in great numbers to open the ports for the admission of foreign corn—Sir Robert Peel is lashed on every hand for not opening the ports before this—it is currently rumored that the Duke and Sir Robert Peel are at daggers drawn about the appointment of the new Post Master General—and lastly, not least it is expected that on account of the agitation in Ireland, the disease in the potato crop, the scarcity of corn, and all other causes combined, the present cabinet will be broken up, and that if the Tories had the reins of Government still, it will be under a different leader.

In some un lucky dispositions there is such an envious kind of pride; that they cannot endure that any but themselves should be so forth for excellent; so that when they hear some justly praised, they will either seek to discount his virtue, or, if they be like a clear light, they will stab him with a bit of detraction; as if there were something yet so low as to obliterate even the brightest glory. When the tongue cannot justly condemn him, they will leave him suspected by their silence.

Surely, if we considered detraction to be a kind of envy, and only in different minds, we should find that the applauding of virtue was for more honour, than the seeking to disparage it. That would show we loved what we commended; while this tells

the world we grudge at what we want in ourselves.—Fidus.

RULES FOR PLOWING.

We think it would be proper for Agricultural Societies to establish some general standard for good plowing. We find but a small proportion of all the plowing in the country is done in a proper manner. One of the most common errors, is making too wide furrows. This error is more or less prejudicial according to the nature of the soil—the injury being greater as the soil is more compact and tenacious. If the land to be plowed is heavy, the object is the subversion of the sod in such a manner as that the decomposition of the vegetable matter shall be rendered most valuable and available to succeeding crops, and at the same time leave the soil loose and permeable to the roots of growing plants. To consider in detail all the circumstances which promote decomposition, would require more space than we have at disposal; it may however be remarked that air, heat, and moisture, are essential requisites. But in the case under consideration, it is necessary in the first place, that the vegetable substances in the soil be placed in such a situation as to check life, else their growth will be promoted by the very principles which would otherwise produce decomposition. A complete subversion of the sod is therefore the first requisite, and this should be done in a manner most favorable to its decomposition; and the benefit of the crop to be put on the land.

It is obvious that a narrow furrow, lightly laid over, would more perfectly than a wide one, divide the soil and adapt it to the support of a crop. It is not many months how ever, since we heard a farmer remark that he would not care if a six or seven inches of field be intended to plow, could he be completely turned over at once. Few would probably attempt to defend this proposition, and of the practice of many is so much in accordance with it, they possibly can, but in some cases they attempt to cover with the furrow sheet, which is not even loosened by the plow.

On the relative advantages of flat and angular furrows, we are aware that much diversity of opinion prevails. For very loose and porous soils, flat furrows may be equally as good, if not better, than those laid at any angle; but excepting for such, we should decidedly prefer furrows laid in such a manner as would admit a space for air underneath. As to the proper depth of plowing, good farmers also differ. Since the introduction of the subsoil-plow, however, we think the question more easily settled, as the loosening of the sub-stratum by that implement, at once secures all the advantages of deep tillage, while it allows a surface furrow so shallow as to be liable to none of the objections urged against deep plowing.

BUSY BODIES.

There is a class of individuals in every community—generally made up of people of weak brains—who are ever on the alert to make themselves notorious. At the concert (taking their cue perhaps from some experienced amateur present) they are the foremost to show their satisfaction with the performance or loudest to condemn, where the audience show signs of dissatisfaction; at the ball, they make themselves prominent by dictating as to the figure of the dancer, or thrusting their counsel upon the masters of ceremony, in all the arrangements—at the singing party, they discover their superior abilities by dictating as to the pieces to be sung, or deciding on all points where there is question as to time and taste. Their perceptive faculties, they would have you suppose, are quick as lightning, and wherever there is occasion for speaking or action, they are sure to put themselves foremost in the matter—whatever a question or argument arises, they are ready with a solution. Sir Oracles as they are, who give their opinions with an emphasis, which seems to say, I have said it, and from me there is no appeal.

These people are mighty characters in their own estimation, but where they are known, they are not generally esteemed at all. Your man of sound sense, clear perceptions, and good taste, will seldom seek occasion to put himself forward, unless invited so to do, he is under in the expression of his opinions, and gives argument instead of assurance in support of whatever he has to argue.

The true art of being agreeable, is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may have not much learning, nor any wit; but if he has common sense, and something friendly in his behaviour, it compensates for his want of more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn compares to old age, he is sure to be treated with respect, and when a man of such a turn compares to old age, he is sure to be treated with respect.

may be very agreeable, strictly concurring with truth and sincerity, by a prudent reserve where he cannot concur, and a pleasing dissent where he can. Now and then, please, that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him; this disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a cultivated and cultivated mind.—The Spectator.

The bodily eye is capable of perceiving natural objects, and of thereby conveying to the mind a continual accession of ideas; but how could it perform this office, unless there were light to render these objects visible? The mental eye in like manner, is capable of discerning "spiritual" truths; but to what purpose would it possess this faculty, if these truths were rendered discernible, by a sufficiency of light to bring them to view, and whence can this light issue, but from the source of spiritual illumination?—By which cases, the natural objects and the spiritual truths have, indeed, their existence, independently of our perception of them; but so far as the natural light in the one case, and the light of revelation in the other, cast upon them they are to us as if they did not exist. As well, therefore, might we as firm that the eye can see in darkness, as that reason can discover spiritual truths without the light of revelation.—VAN MILDRETT.

The Circulation of the Blood.—That the blood passes from the heart to the several parts of the body was discovered about 1628, by Harvey. The heart is a powerful muscle, which by its action, contracting and dilating, sends forward the blood with extraordinary speed to all the extremities of the body. The vessels which receive it from the heart, and convey it to its destination, are called arteries; and those which receive it from the extremities, and convey it back to the heart, are called veins. The arteries are very large, and they are more than they divide into branches, so that altogether they would appear like trees, with a great trunk and small branches. After the arteries have divided the blood to the feet, the hands, the head, the whole surface and substance of the body, the business of this vessel is to bring it back again. They receive it from the arteries and convey it to the heart; and, being small at the extremities, they unite their streams like rivers, and finally flow back to the heart in a large and copious current. They have very curious valves, or internal flaps of caps, which allow the blood to come from the extremities towards the heart, but should any circumstance incline the blood to go back to the extremities, the valves close like doors, and prevent it. Sometimes these valves are out of order, and the veins then can scarcely perform their office. The blood which returns from the feet to the heart has a long way to travel, and the valves prevent the blood in the higher parts of the trunk from pressing on the lower parts, but if the valves cannot close, some veins in the leg suffer by it, and swell, and sometimes burst.

You may perceive by this account that there is a continual exchange of blood throughout the body; it is no sooner emptied in the arteries, than it is filled again from the veins; and this contraction & dilation succeed each other with great rapidity. It is supposed that the quantity of blood contained in the body amounts to between twenty and thirty-five pounds, and that about two ounces pass on from the heart at each pulsation. Hence the whole quantity of blood will pass through the circulation in three or four minutes. Dr. Hunter dissected a whale, and he related that the aorta, which is the principal artery of the body, measured a foot in diameter, and that ten or fifteen gallons of blood are thrown out of the heart at a stroke. The lungs are very largely supplied with blood vessels, of which some appear to be destined for the nourishment of the lungs, but by far the principal part convey the blood from the right side of the heart, in order that it may, after minute division and diffusion over the air-cells, be exposed to the influence of the external air, drawn in by breathing and be carried back to the heart in a proper state for a circulating the body. The blood which passes from the heart into the lungs is of a dark red colour; after circulating through the lungs, it becomes of a fluid red, and is rich in a substance called oxygen. It has been supposed by men learned in these subjects, that part of the oxygen which exists in the air is absorbed by the blood in the act of breathing, and gives it a fluid red colour.

The fashion of the colors for December is now mostly of a sombre hue, as well as the

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