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E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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HINTS TO FARMERS.

The Use of Lime.

The experience of agriculturists, for centuries proved that the use of lime has been of advantage on every variety of soil. Lime being an essential constituent of the pabulum of plants, is constantly being drawn from the soil; hence the necessity of applying it in some form to prevent their exhaustion. All know this, but how few practise upon their knowledge. Judicial application of lime, or other alkalies, is necessary to the farmer's success.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Lime on Cattle.

Four modes of removing them are practised. 1. Feed the cattle on sulphur; mix it with their salt. The remedy is said to be complete. 2. Make an infusion of tobacco, and rub the infested parts with the liquor. 3. Rub currier's oil on the parts. 4. Apply mercurial ointment where the vermin are. The first of these remedies is probably best as a preventive. The others may be used as cures.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A New Glass.

Mr. Jacob Ott, of Billoxi, Mississippi, in a letter to the Commissioners of Patents, speaks of a new kind of grass, called the rescue grass. He has cultivated it for the last two years, and it beats anything he has ever seen. He sows it in September and pastures it all Winter. It grows in the coolest weather, and after the cattle are taken off it runs up to seed, and is in less than two months fit to harvest. It afterwards gives a second crop.

THE BULK OF THE MANURE on a farm should ever be bestowed upon those crops designed for the support of the live stock, by which measure, and the use of the hoe or cultivator, these fallows, as they are very properly termed, will be in a most rich and elegant order for the after production of corn or grain of any kind.—*Maine Farmer.*

Sowing Grass Seed.

Something must and will grow upon the land; and if you do not sow plenty of grass seed, weeds will take the place of it; and being by nature stronger and more vigorous than annual plants are at first more vigorous than biennials—they will choke out and supplant much of the grass.

Wounds in Sheep.

Take the leaves of the elder tree, and make a strong decoction, and wash the parts affected two or three times a day, and you will not be troubled with flies or worms. It also removes fever from the wound, and is healing.—*Maine Farmer.*

Touching Incident.

We have never read a more touchingly beautiful incident than the following, which occurred a short time since, in one of our French courts. The natural nobility of the brother, and the affectionate faith of the sister, are examples worthy to be followed by the unfortunate youth of our own, or any other country, as an evidence that, however dark the day, an honest heart and a firm resolve will overcome the greatest obstacles.

A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl with blue eyes and black hair, poorly but neatly clad was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction, under the charge of vagrancy.

"Does any one claim you?" asked the magistrate.

"Ah! my good sir," she said, "I have no longer any friends; my father and mother are dead—I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. Oh, sir! what can he do for me?"

"Here I am, sister—here I am, do not fear," cried a childish voice from the other end of the court. And at the same instant, a little boy with a lively countenance started forth amidst the crowd, and stood before the Judge.

"Who are you?" said he.

"James Rome, the brother of this poor little girl."

"Your age?"

"Thirteen."

"And what do you want?"

"I come to claim my Lucille."

"But have you the means of providing for her?"

"Yesterday I had none but now I have.—Don't be afraid."

"Oh, how good you are, James!"

"Well let us see, my boy," said the magistrate, "the court is disposed to do all that it can for your sister. But you must give some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago, sir," continued the boy, "my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself, I will be an artisan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a shoemaker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she

slept on my bed, while I slept on the floor. But it appears that she had not enough to eat. One day she begged on the Boulevard and was taken up. When I heard that, I said to myself, come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better. I soon found a good place where I am lodged and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman who, for these twenty francs, will take care of Lucille, and teach her needle-work. I claim my sister."

"My boy," said the Judge, your conduct is very honorable. However your sister cannot be set at liberty till tomorrow."

"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy, "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then turning to the magistrate, he said, "I may kiss her may I not, sir?"

He then threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept warm tears of affection.

"Keep to the Right!"

What a text for a sermon! What a sermon of itself! I wonder if the painter of those few words upon that rough board knew that he was going to be a street preacher; and that he was going to strengthen weak hearts; and to the wandering, wayward soul point the way. "All men are preachers," says a German proverb, "for ever pointing to others the way, but never walking therein themselves." Every man who paints upon a board, "Keep to the Right!" is a preacher, whatever his life may be. If this command stood alone in the book called holy, it would be sufficient to guide to Heaven.

Keep to the right in the highway. No matter whether poverty in rags, or wealth in ermine, meet you, if you move steadily on steadily to the right, there will be no collision or jostling. Keep to the right in life's highway. Never ask what saith law or custom; ask which is the right way and zealous walk therein. Keep to the right young man! Do not turn down to that brandy den; grief and woe, wretchedness and death are there. Your happy home is on the right. Your beautiful sister is pressing her face to the window pane watching for your coming. She loves you with all the ardor of her pure young soul; go to her, and learn wisdom and purity. Your mother awaits you. She has whispered your name in her sweet prayer—has asked good angels to lead you away from sin and temptation. Your good father, weary and worn, has gone to his dreams, saying, as he went,—"Would to heaven my child would keep to the right!"

Keep to the right, daughter of fashion! Avoid the path marked out to you by soulless men and weak-minded women; it leads through thorny ways to an early grave. Do not barter your inheritance for glitter and gold. Do not waste the wealth of your large soul in the whirlpool of folly. To the right you will find true, brave hearts to welcome you into the field of earnest labor. There will you learn life's great lesson—its holy mission.

Keep to the right, my frail, faltering sister! Let not the siren song of the seducer lure you into the crowded path on the left—it leads to degradation. Robbers are in the way who will steal your peace of soul, your angelic beauty, and your princess purity. True, the path at the right has few travelers; but the few are glorious souls. They have not bowed down to the golden gods of men's making; they have not borrowed the flimsy garb of virtue of the Lord nor the masks from sham Christianity to serve his majesty the devil in. They have asked the nearest way to heaven, and are clearing a road that way.

THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN.—The following anecdote is related of George the First.—Sometime after his Majesty's accession to the throne, he had a hunting party. The track of the game led him to ride over a gentleman's enclosure, who happened to be there walking. The gentleman with a commanding tone, accosted the King with "Stop, Sir! this is not a patent path."

The royal sportsman, not accustomed to such a mode of address, instantly replied, "Do you know whom you have addressed?"

"Yes," rejoined the other, "I know that I have the King of Great Britain talking to me, but I am King upon my own property."

With great presence of mind and frankness that did honor to royalty itself, the King, clapping his hand on the pommel of the saddle, exclaimed, with an air of exultation and pleasure: "I am the greatest King on earth; for, while other Monarchs rule over slaves, I reign over princes."

Rouchlin, an Austrian sage, was once detained in an inn when it was raining very heavily, and, of course had a book with him. The rain had driven into the common room a large number of persons, who were making a great noise. To quiet them, Rouchlin called for a piece of chalk, and drew with it a circle on the table before which he was sit-

ting. Within the ring he then drew a cross and also within it, on the right side of the cross, he placed with great solemnity, a cup of water, on the left he stuck a knife upright; then placing the book—a Hebrew one—within the mysterious circle, he began to read, and the spectators who had gathered around him, with their mouths agape, patiently waited for the end of the conjuration. The result was, that he finished the chapter he was reading without being distressed even by a whisper of disturbance.

COMMON SENSE.—There is frequently more truth in the common acceptance of general terms than in the more precise and rigorous definitions of science. Common sense gives to words their ordinary significations; and common sense is the genius of humanity.

Hearing a man say that political papers of all kinds "had become such liars, that for his part, he did not believe any of them," reminds us of the old story of the miller and his three sons. Coming to the mill, and finding a grist in the hopper, the old man "red out:—"Bill, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "Jim, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "Henry, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, sir." "You are all a pack of lying scoundrels," says the old man, "I don't believe a word of what you say—I'll toll it myself."

WOULD YOU?

BY ALFRED WARD.

Baby crowing on your knee,
While you sing some little ditty,
Pulls your hair or thumbs your "ee,"
Would you think it wasn't pretty?
Tell me, could you?

If you owned "the baby," would you?
Wife with arm about your neck,
Says you look just like the baby;
Wants some cash to make a "spec,"
And you would refuse her—may be?—
Could you, should you?

If you owned "the woman," would you?
Little labor, little strife,
Little care and little cot.
Would you sigh for single life?

Would you murmur at your lot?
Tell me, should you?
If you owned "the cottage," would you?

Health and comfort, children fair,
Wife to meet you at the door,
Fond hearts throbbing for you there;
Tell me, would you ask for more?
Should you, could you?

If you owned "the babies," would you?
A Hint to Milkmen.

A Dutchman had made a handsome fortune in Philadelphia by selling milk. He started off for Holland, with two bags of gold pieces. When on board he counted one bag of his deartreasure. A mischievous monkey chanced to watch his operations. As soon as the counted bag had been replaced and tied up, Jocke seized it, and soon found his way to the mast head. He opened the bag, and after eyeing the brilliant gold, proceeded to drop one piece on the deck and another into the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his arms exclaiming—"Py jinkos, he must be de dyvel, for vat come from de water he gibs to the vator, and vat come from de milk he does gib to me."

Arrival of the NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, June 29.

Steamer Niagara, from Liverpool, arrived on Monday evening, at 8.20.

Steamers Columbia from New York and Anglo Saxon from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

Steamer Constitution left Southampton for New York on the 18th. In coming from Antwerp to Southampton, the Constitution was in collision with another vessel, but consequences were not serious.

Britain.

In the House of Lords the Commons Bill in relation to Ministers' money in Ireland, was brought up on Thursday.

Lord Granville said, the Bill enacted that all existing interests shall be provided for out of the means at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and would remove almost the only remaining cause of religious discord in Ireland. Lord Derby opposed the measure, but after a debate the Bill was ordered to a second reading by 101 to 96.

The House of Commons was mainly engaged on the Supply Bills; on a division on one of the appropriations, Government was left in a minority of 10.

Latest by Telegraph from London.—In the House of Commons on Friday, in an-

swer to Sir G. B. Petchell, Sir C. Wood said, it was the intention of the Government to increase the number of cruisers on the coast of Cuba for the suppression of the slave trade.

Lord Claude Hamilton asked what steps had been taken by Government to obtain compensation for British subjects residing at Greytown, whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854.

Lord Palmerston could not help characterizing the proceedings as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit on the Government who ordered, or the officer who executed the order. The question, however, had to be considered as one of international law, and if the law officers of the Crown decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no claim to compensation.

Lord Lorne remarked that the British Consul's house with the flag flying, was set on fire, and condemned the cowardly policy of England towards the strong power of the United States.

Mr. Roebuck ridiculed the explanation given by the noble Lord that it was not the duty of the country to protect Greytown from conquest, and to allow bombardment without interference. The conduct of the American Government was dishonest, and if the offending power had been China instead of America, they would have heard immediately of insult to the British flag and reparation would have been enforced.

Mr. Bentick observed that there had been for some time a want of determination to resent outrages committed by the American Government, and condemned that policy as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them.

The Attorney General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction for outrages by America had been given up by England, and expressed regret at the course which the Government had been compelled to take.

Mr. Disraeli considered the explanation of the Government most unsatisfactory, contending that it was a violation of international law to bombard an unfortified town.—The French Government had sought redress, though the English Government had failed to do so; but he believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to a different course being adopted.

Lord John Russell approved of the course taken by the Government in regard to the claim for compensation, but thought that explanation should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag.

The case of China had been referred to, but our conduct there had been most flagitious and so totally opposed to justice, that it was a precedent he hoped would never again be followed. The subject then dropped.

The Catholic members of Parliament generally are still in opposition to the pending Oaths' Bill. At an adjourned meeting of influential Catholics a Resolution was carried affirming that the Bill was practically a re-enactment of an oath which was allowed—even by Protestants to be insulting and offensive—and earnestly requesting all the Catholic members of both Houses of the Legislature to oppose the Bill at every stage.

The Cotton Supply Association had held another meeting at Heywood. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were in effect the same as at previous meetings. The Bank of England on Thursday reduced its rate of interest to 6 per cent., both for discount and loans on securities; but the movement created only very slight rise in the funds. The discount houses also lowered their rates half per cent.

The London Times publishes an article on Walker's career in Nicaragua, in which it calls upon the United States Government not to tolerate such brigandage in future, but to wait patiently until time adds the Central American States to the Union.

The alterations in the frigate Niagara were expected to be completed by Saturday the 20th, on which day she would leave Portsmouth for Liverpool to forthwith commence shipping the sub-marine cable. The officers of the Niagara were being hospitably entertained by the naval authorities at Portsmouth.

Amongst the presentations to the Queen at a levee on the 18th, were Messrs. Cornelius Grinnell and J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York, by the American Minister.

The weather in England continued very fine, and the crops were in the most promising condition.

The question of the abolition of the Irish Vice Royalty had created considerable stir in Dublin, and at a special meeting of the Corporation of Dublin a strong protest was entered against it.

France.

The election canvass continued very animated, but presented no new feature. The democratic party was still divided, and likely to continue so. It was supposed that none of their candidates if elected would

take the oath to the Government, although their organs refused to give any satisfaction in the matter.

The plenipotentiaries were to meet at the Foreign Embassy in Paris on the 19th, for the purpose of signing the Convention relative to the "Tarco-Russian" frontier.

The Siecle had received a third warning for an article in favour of the democratic candidates. The Moniteur says that on account of the election, the usual results in this case, a suspension of publication, will not be enforced.

There was a doubtful rumor afloat that Napoleon will shortly pay another visit to Queen Victoria.

The German-Danish Question.

The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says—that accounts have been received there from Copenhagen, which threaten to bring the German Danish question more rapidly to a solution, and for the time being to augment its complications; these accounts are to the effect that the King of Denmark had held a cabinet council, at which it was resolved that replies should be returned to the notes from Prussia and Austria, containing declaration of its being impossible for his Danish Majesty to assent to the demands of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, as implied in their note, that instructions have been forwarded to the Danish envoys at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, to lay copies of their reply before the Government to which they are accredited, and at the same time to propose that the question at issue be referred to an European congress in the event of the German Diet adopting, as no doubt it will adopt, the views of the two great courts. The same writer also mentions a rumor of a probable defensive and offensive alliance in the matter between Denmark and Sweden, and a supposition that Russia is disposed to befriend Denmark.

Belgium.

The Emancipation Bill states the Turkish officers on missions in Belgium have been suddenly recalled. This event is construed into a confirmation of the unsatisfactory relations said to be existing between the governments of the two countries. The Brussels Moniteur announces that an order had been issued for the disbanding of the Militia called to arms during the recent demonstrations.

Spain.

MADRID, June 12.—Notwithstanding the favorable weather for crops, wheat maintains its high price. In some of the Castilian markets, stocks are so small that scarcely any transactions occur, and those are at exorbitant rates. A bad account is given of the vineyards of Xerez. Nothing has transpired in relation to the dispute with Mexico.

Russia.

Some disturbances have taken place on the Gallician frontier: the peasants believing the world was coming to an end, committed some excesses, the troops had to be called out.

Turkey.

The question of the Principalities was growing in importance daily and becoming more a question of principle, the decision which will settle whether nationality shall be recognized in the Turkish Empire. The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes, that he has good reason to believe that the question is likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. A letter of a compromising nature, written by Ferhad Pasha to Mr. Rossie, the Austrian Consul at Rustchuk, has been seized.

Latest by Tel.—FRANCE.—The oath is still in suspense; the Government party attach great importance to it. The Moniteur publishes the official custom returns, from which it appears that there has been an increase of 3,429,710 francs over the corresponding month of last year. A Mayor who declared himself in favor of the opposition candidate, has been suspended.

PARIS, Friday night, 17th June, at 5, p. m.—The Plenipotentiaries representing the great Powers, assembled at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of signing the convention respecting the new frontier of Bessarabia.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, June 17.—At a conference of the members of the Cabinet it was decided that the despatch which refuses to accept the pretensions of the great German States on the question of the Duchies, will not be sent the day on which the Council of State are to assemble.

Russia.

Letters from St. Petersburg state, that Cholera, which is never totally extinct in that capital, is now raging violently; the number of deaths exceed seventy a day.