THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 6. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1839. *Number* 16.

ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN
MAIL STAGE.
RUNS both ways, three times each week, leaving St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and Carleton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in one day.—Fare each way TWENTY FIVE Shillings.

WAY FARES.
From St. Andrews to Magaguadavic, 7s. 6d
From Magaguadavic to New River, 6 3
From New River to Musquash.....6 3
From Musquash to Carleton.....6 3
Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews at Mrs. M'Leavy's, and in St. John at the Hotel.
Careful and experienced drivers have been engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.

FARMING AFFAIRS.

Agriculture as a profession, strengthens the mind and contributes to the health and energy of the human constitution; and when attended to as a science, it is a boundless source of rational amusement, wealth and happiness.

We resume the insertion of articles connected with the farming interests, and altho' we have copious sources to draw from on our shelves, we yet solicit the favors of Correspondents, especially those which are the results of experiment.

Preparing Seed Wheat.—We have occasionally published articles showing the great importance of preparing seed wheat so as to prevent smut and we have also published various methods of preparing seed which have proved an effectual remedy against this injury.—We would now urge the importance of properly preparing seed wheat as the cost is trifling, and without this little attention a great loss may be sustained.

A great many methods of preparing seed in order to prevent smut have been tried, a good number of which have proved successful. We consider the following a very easy and convenient method; it is practised extensively and with good success, and the preparation is useful to the wheat as it serves as a manure. One great advantage in this mode is that if prepared or partially prepared, it may remain some time before sowed without injury.

Put about half a bushel of wheat into a tub and add water, then wash it thoroughly, stirring it violently with a rough stick that it may have a good scrubbing. Then turn in water, stir it and turn off the water, repeating this process several times that all the light stuff may be turned off. Wash another lot, and so proceed until it is all washed.

Then add to the wheat strong salt water, no matter if it be as strong as it can be made, allowing the water to rise above the wheat, and stir it well. The oats, if any, and the light grains of wheat, will rise to the top and should be removed. Let the wheat soak a day two or three days would be better, and if not convenient to sow, let it remain a week or more. Then drain off the water and add slaked lime till the wheat will separate so that it may be sowed conveniently.

We have known cases of grain remaining a week or two in strong salt & water without injury. One case was related to us in which the wheat lay in strong salt water a fortnight, the pickle was then drained off, but the wheat remained wet a week longer; then it was dried and kept till the next year, when it was sown and grew well.

Some cases have been published in which wheat remained a long time after being limed before it was sown, and it grew well.

Advice of a Farmer to his Boys.

Come boys, let us see if we can't farm a little better this season than we did last. I think we can if we make an effort, and if every succeeding year we outstrip the proceeding one, I think in a few years you will be able to set up for yourselves. We have already sown our grass seed this spring thicker than heretofore, which there is reason to believe will amply repay us for the additional seed, as we have heretofore always had more or less bald places in our grass fields, or had them filled up with weeds. We have some seed oats which weigh ten or twelve pounds a bushel more than the common kind we have usually sown; this cannot fail to be an advantage of at least 25 per cent over the light stuff we have had in former years, and if it is found to become lighter by being resowed, we must change our seed again at a future time. We must increase our potatoe crop, and raise an acre of ruta-baga, for winter food for our cattle and sheep; the attention to these root crops is light work, besides, I intend to buy neighbor Jones' old still, I think he will sell it cheap, as it sickens his heart to think of a still, since the prostration of all his prospects for the advancement of his once fine boys. We can fix his up so as to steam our roots and grain for the hogs and cattle, and hay for it is said they go much further and feed better by being cut and steamed. Let us turn to tomorrow morning right early, and drive on our work vigorously during the season, and with the blessing of Providence on our united exertions we shall find ourselves blessed in basket and in store, even beyond our deserts.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.—Lord Ebrington comes to Ireland with the strongest possible testimonials of capability and fitness.—He has been abused by Lord Lyndhurst—sneered at by Lord Brougham—snarled at by Lord Westmeath—and groaned at by Lord Roden. This augurs well for the popularity of the noble lord. The vituperation of the Tory peers will be regarded by the people of Ireland as the best and surest proofs of Lord Ebrington's honesty and uprightness of character. It assures them at once of his impartiality, and impartiality is all they seek for or demand at the hands of the Viceroy. The Tory Peers, however, are not the only persons who have furnished his lordship with letters of recommendation; as if to render his popularity doubly sure he has been blackguarded by the *Times*, lampooned by the *Post*, and slandered by the *Standard*.—*Freeman's Journal.*

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S CAUTIONS.—We submit the following cautions to consideration in case of suspended animation if apparently drowned:—1. Lose not an instant in sending for medical assistance. 2 In the mean time avoid every kind of rough usage. 3. Do not hold the body up by the feet. 4. Nor roll the body on casks. 5. Nor rub the body with salt or spirits. 6. Nor inject tobacco smoke or infusion of tobacco. Restorative means:—1. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. 2. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it up in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber. 3. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. 4. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine; put bladders, or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet; foment the body with hot flannels, but, if possible, immerse the body in a hot bath, as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means of restoring warmth. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time. 5. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows into one nostril carefully closing the other and mouth; at the same time drawing downwards, and pushing gently backwards, the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more admission of air; blow the bellows gently in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears. 6. Electricity to be employed early by a medical assistant. 7. Inject into the stomach by means of an elastic tube or syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water. 8. Apply sal volatile of hartshorn to the nostrils. On restoration to life, a tea-spoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine, or weak brandy and warm water; the patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged. The above treatment recommended by the Royal Humane Society, to be persevered in for three or four hours

Tait's Magazine. Tait presents his readers with a very happy selection of articles this month. In politics, the two most prominent questions of the day,—one foreign, the other domestic,—are discussed in a manner quite characteristic of our influential friend,—honest, clear, and energetic "Wat" in India" gives the writer occasion to direct attention to the system of mis-government in that quarter, the internal disaffection towards British authority arising from this, and the serious consequences, in case of attempted invasion, which might ensue from this doubtful and main dependence upon native feeling. The food-tax.—the all-absorbing domestic question,—has received able sifting treatment from the writer of "British Commerce *versus* British Corn Laws" Plain spoken and forcible, he arrives at the conclusion that "the abolition, the total and immediate abolition, is demanded as an act of justice, and as a measure of proved necessity." Turning from matters political, we have two agreeable papers of literary gossip, one on Mrs Jameson's Canadian Rambles, the other a portion of the Opium Eater's Lake Reminescences. The gist of Mrs Jameson's delightful book is better given here than in any analysis we have seen. Notwithstanding that the Opium Eater has the sin of *spinning* over fine laid to his account, we have yet a curious hankering towards the reminiscences of the old man. It is not in human nature to resist the proferred peep, close and microscopic, at such men as Wordsworth and Coleridge. In an interesting glance at Wordsworth's early life, this month, we are let into the amusing particular that the most staid, plain, and temperate man of his times, no less than assumed the dandy: with silk stockings and powdered hair, at the commencement of his college career at Cambridge, and more, which is not the least strange part, he, by way of doing homage to the temperate Milton, celebrated his visit to the rooms once occupied by him at Christ's College, by actually getting "*fuzzy*." It was the first and last time, however, remarks De Quincey, and he would be a churl, he adds, who could frown on it. The following elegant contribution (and truthful as elegant,) from the pen of Dr. Bowring will be much and justly admired:—

'The men whose minds move faster than their age
And faster than society's dull flight,
Must hear the ribald railings and the rage
Of those who lag behind it. As the light
Plays on the horizon's verge before it's might
Can penetrate life's dark and murky stage,
As the tired Hadji on his pilgrimage
Hears, ere he sees, the fountain bubbling bright:
As the sweet smiles of infants promise youth,
And martyr-sufferings herald sacred truth,—
So Thought flung forward is the prophecy
Of Truth's majestic march, and shews the way
Where future time shall lead the proud array
Of peace, of power, and love of liberty.

Baron Cuvier. in his eloge on Sir Joseph Banks, bears the following just and noble testimony to the national efforts of Great Britain.

'The philosophers of England,' says he, 'have taken an equally glorious part in those intellectual labors common to all civilized nations. They have confronted the enternal frosts of either pole.—They have not left a corner of the two oceans unvisited. They have increased tenfold the catalogue of nature. They have peopled the heavens with planets, satellites, and phenomena hitherto unknown—we may almost say that they have counted the stars of the milky way. If chemistry has assumed a new aspect, the facts they have furnished have essentially contributed to the metamorphosis. Inflammable air, phlogistic air, are due to them. They have discovered the decomposition of water, and a number of new metals have been produced by their analyses. The nature of fixed alkalies has also been domonstrated by them—mechanism at their voice has given birth to miracles, and elevated their country above all others in almost every species of manufacture.

The following Resolutions are appended to a very copious Report by the Committee of the Assembly of Upper Canada, appointed to take into consideration that part of the Lieutenant Governor's opening speech relating to the

CLERGY RESERVES.

1. *Resolved.*—That the lands set apart from time to time as reserves for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands in this Province.

2. *Resolved,*—That the proceeds of past and future sales of any such lands be loaned to the Province at an interest of six per cent per annum, to be invested in debentures which may be authorized by the Legislature for the making and improving the Queen's public highways throughout this Province; the interest on such debentures to be secured by tolls on such highways—by a tax on the Districts within which the outlay shall take place, and by such other means as the Legislature may deem fitting and proper.

3. *Resolved,*—That the annual interest arising from such debentures be appropriated and divided under the authority and direction of the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, in manner following:

Not more than one-fourth to the Church of England.

Not more than one fourth to the Church of Scotland.

The residue to such other religious denominations as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall see fit, to be by them expended for the following purposes:

The maintenance of public Worship.

The erection of Churches or Chapels.

The education of persons for the Ministry.

4. *Resolved.*—That accounts of the expenditure of all sums granted, duly verified shall be, when required, rendered by the Churches or bodies of Christians receiving the same and that the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to withhold further aid from any Church or body of Christians until previous grants shall have been duly accounted for

5. *Resolved,*—That annual accounts of the receipt and expenditure be laid before each branch of the Legislature.

6 *Resolved,*—That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the passing such enactments as may be necessary for carrying the foregoing resolutions into full effect.

The New York American has published a long article on the disposition of England and the United States to maintain their present amicable relations, from which we have taken the following extracts:—

'The sensitiveness of commercial communities to every indication, however faint, of an interruption of ordinary peaceful intercourse, was never more strongly manifested than in the present condition of things in this city. Business on any large scale is almost at a stand. Prospective engagements, except for the shortest periods, are avoided on all hands, and there is that eager looking for "the latest news" which ever characterizes such period of suspense and apprehension.

Now it is just a similar operation of the same feelings in Great Britain, that we look to with some confidence, as likely to contribute to the event that all desire—that of continued honorable peace.

After the first explosion in London shall have passed off—and as Parliament will be in session when the intelligence reaches there of the Maine difficulties, and especially of the act of Congress, vesting the Executive with large discretionary powers in men and money—there will probably be a momentary outbreak. The closely united interests of the two countries, the extent to which each contributes to the benefit of the other, and the strong moral feeling against war, except as an inevitable alternative, that forms a part of the spirit of the age—will restrain the ebullitions of anger and of pride within safe and controllable limits.

Meanwhile, until the Great Western, of which the arrival may now be looked for, in about a fortnight, shall bring back the echo from Great Britain, of the closing scenes and acts of Congress on the Maine question, affairs will still be—stagnant.

Why is the first of May a festive holiday?

Because its customs hail the return of Spring, and chiefly taken from our conquerors, the Romans. Hence, these festivities are as old as any we have on record. On the 4th of the calends of May, the Romans held their *Floralia*, or festival in honour of *Flora*.

Mr. Borlase says: "May customs are nothing more than a gratulation of the Spring, to testify universal joy at the revival of vegetation." And Mr. Douce observes, "that there can be no doubt that the Queen of May is the legitimate representative of the goddess Flora, in the Roman festival."

It was anciently the custom for all ranks of people to go out a maying early on the first of May.—Bourne tells us that in the villages in the north of England, the juvenile part of both sexes were wont to rise a little after midnight on the morning of that day, and walk to some neighbouring wood, accompanied with music and the blowing of horns, where they broke down branches from the trees, and adorned them with nosegays and crowns of flowers. This done, they returned homewards with their booty, about the time of sun-rise, and made their doors and windows triumph in the flowery spoil.—"There was a time when this custom was observed by noble and royal personages, as well as the vulgar."—*Brand.*

Nine tailors make a man.—This term had its origin in the following manner: in 1743 an orphan beggar boy applied for alms at a fashionable tailor shop in London, in which nine journeymen were employed. They contributed nine shillings for the relief of the little sufferer. With this capital he purchased fruit, which he retailed at a profit, and eventually rose to wealth and distinction; and when he set up his carriage, had painted on the pannel, "Nine tailors make a man."

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