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COOKING

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The Standard.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
S. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.
12s 6d per annum—if paid in advance.
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Inserted according to written orders, or continued
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Each repetition of Ditto 1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line
Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEB.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MARCH	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
APRIL	27	28	29	30	31		
MAY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUNE	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JULY	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AUGUST	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SEPT.	31						
OCT.							
NOV.							
DEC.							

Watches, Jewellery, &c.
Received and for sale by the Subscribers, at the
of W. A. C. JEWELLERY, CUTLERY,
and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be
sold low for Cash.

One 14 day French spring CLOCK
Patent Lever and Vertical Watches
Gold, Plated, Silver, and commo-
Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto,
Suk, and India Rubber Watch Guards,
Ladies and Gents, Gold, and Fancy Set
Brooches and Rings, Gold, Silver, and
German Silver, Pencil Cases, Gold and
Plated Earings, Ladies' Companion
Silk and Leather Purses, Pocket and Need-
Books, Card Cases, Tablets, Paper Mach-
Portfolios and Fine Screens; Hat, Hair,
Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes, Silver
mounted and Plain Bohemian Glass Seent
Bottles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Thero-
meters, Britannia Metal and Brass Can-
dlesicks, Snuffers and Trays, Razors and
Razor Straps, Key Rings, Tea Bells, Pocket
Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Silver
Blue Steel, and German Silver moun-
Specacles, Cigarette and Pencil Cases, Cigs,
Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives,
Butcher's Dito, Nail, Pocket, and Tail-
Scissors; 1 Set Fine Irons, Hot Water
Jugs, Percussion Guns, Sea Tea Trays,
Minary, Shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap,
Hill & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder
with a variety of other articles

CLOCK, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.
Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Com-
passes, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash
paid for old Gold and Silver.

GEORGE STICKNEY.
TO LET
THAT Stand now occupied by Mr. W.
Anderson, and used as a shop by Saint
Andrews, with the FARMER'S STORE. Apply to
Mr. Pomeroy on the premises, Mr. D. McCallum
Highway, or at the Office of this Paper
RACHAEL TURNER.
Feb. 27, 1850.

The Standard. OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E caris sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 31 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850. [Vol. 17]

[From the North British Agriculturist, June 27.]

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.

At a recent meeting of the East of Berwickshire Farmers' Club, Professor Johnston, recently returned from America, at the request of his friend Mr. Milne, of Milne Garden, delivered the following address, which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers. I shall briefly refer to some points which came under my observation in that part of the country which I visited. First of all, as to the state of Agriculture in the northern parts of America, in our own provinces, in New England, with which we are ourselves more familiar, when I tell you generally that the state of agriculture in those parts of America is what the state of agriculture in Scotland was 120 years ago, you will have an idea of the state of agriculture in North America. The system of agriculture is no farther forward—it is exceedingly far behind. They are not even acquainted with the improved methods of farming, or the improved implements which are now in common use in this country; while the increased facilities with which Mr. Milne would still farther introduce have never been heard of by them. Now in regard to this state of things in the whole of the northern part of America, go as far west as you like, and as far south as you like, the same general description applies to the whole state of things been brought about? You are probably not all so well acquainted with the state of agriculture in this country 100 or 120 years ago as I have found it my duty to make myself, and at the same time to which I refer, I allude not only to the state of ignorance in regard to the cultivation of the soil, but to the state of exhaustion in the soil itself. In regard to the cultivation of land in America, in its condition arises from a variety of causes, and a very few considerations will enable you to understand how it has come about. If you ask yourselves to what class does the majority of emigrants belong, you will have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. Look at the great crowds of people, who go from Ireland, from the Highlands of Scotland, and the hundreds of thousands proceeding from the great towns of England and Scotland—ask yourselves of what class they consist—what amount of intelligence and agricultural knowledge they possess;—and in the answer to this you will at once find the key to the state of the land in the whole of the northern part of America. The people who first settled in America knew nothing of agriculture; and their descendants have generally copied the habits of their predecessors. Thus it came that their sons knew nothing—out of the way of books—out of the way of agriculture, supposing them even to have read books which gave instruction, they would have made very little progress; but we must suppose them not to have had an opportunity of gaining knowledge—and therefore instead of advancing they have retrograded in agricultural knowledge and practice. Now what has been their procedure—by what kind of procedure have they brought about the state of exhaustion to which the soil has been reduced? Of course, in speaking of the exhausted soil, I do not refer to the virgin soil which has never received the plough or the spade, but to the soil under their cultivation, and which they are now exhausting. When I tell you how the land is cultivated, you will understand how this exhaustion has been produced. The forest is in the first place cut down and burnt, and when the ashes are scattered, and a crop of wheat and oats is sown. When this crop is cut down, another is sown; but they do not always remove the straw—they do not trouble themselves about any manure. The second year they sow it again and harrow it; and generally take three crops in succession. When they can take no more out of it, they either sow it in grass, or as frequently allow it to seed itself. They will then sometimes cut hay for 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20 years in succession, in fact as long as they can get half a ton an acre from it. And you may suppose what is the natural fertility of the land when they are able to obtain as much as three or four tons an acre at first, and go on cutting it for 12 years. They will probably have two tons an acre during all that time. The land is then broken up and the crop of oats taken—then potatoes—then a crop of wheat—and then hay for twelve years again, and so the same course is repeated. Now this is the way in which the land is treated—this is the way in which the exhaustion is brought about. This exhaustion exists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, in Upper Canada, to a considerable extent, over the whole of New England, and extends even into the State of New York. The next inquiry which you will make is, what steps are they taking to remedy this state of things. Are they doing anything to bring back the land to a productive condition, and in order to do this, are they taking steps to put any knowledge into the hands of those who cultivate it. Now on these points I am happy to say I can speak very favorably. They possess the spirit of

their forefathers, and having become conscious of the state in which agriculture really is they are endeavouring to improve it. But you will ask, what inducements have they to make these exertions. They grow corn enough—they have no want of agricultural produce as we have; but when I tell you what is the condition of New England in reference to the western States you will understand. All the new States—all the virgin land, when it is cultivated, yields a crop for little or nothing—but it cannot yield by any means a large crop. In the State of Michigan, between Lakes Superior and Erie, the average produce is not 12 bushels an acre, but it is got for nothing. In New Brunswick, which is very thinly populated, I was told that 10 bushels an acre paid well; but the produce is not large. In the western States they are able to produce it very cheaply.

Mr. Hay.—What was the value of a bushel of wheat?
Professor Johnston.—At the time I was there, the price varied from 60 to 80 cents, a bushel, i. e. 100 cents being 4s 9d. In the extensive western states, and part of New York, where it is shipped to England, the price varies according to the distance. Now the condition of things in the western States in reference to England is precisely the same as the condition of England in reference to the wheat producing countries of the Baltic. The condition of the farmers is exceedingly bad, and in Maine I was informed that they were all in a state of bankruptcy. The land is all mortgaged, which hangs like a millstone round their necks, and is worse even than the state of the farmers in this country. They are thus unable to compete with the western parts of New York or Lake Ontario. You have all heard of the famous wheat of Genesee, where the land is more fertile than in any part of Great Britain, and I learned there that they are laying the land down to grass, because they cannot afford to grow wheat. As a remedy for this state of things, they are establishing agricultural societies in the different States, and the Legislature is providing funds to support these societies, and for the diffusion of knowledge. The central society is in Albany, and to it the different branches send reports. The Legislature publishes these in one thick volume, and circulate 20,000 copies gratuitously throughout the States. This central society asked me to give their annual address at Syracuse, and a course of lectures before the Legislature at Albany. These lectures are to form part of this year's report; and the Legislature have resolved to print an additional 20,000 copies, making 40,000 altogether, and to circulate them gratuitously through the different states. Let us now come to another point of great importance, and to which you would perhaps like me to advert, viz. what will be the effect of an improved condition of agriculture in America upon us—what influence will the growth or what in the States have upon us, or what influence is the progress in agriculture, consequent on this great desire for improvement, likely to have upon the state of agriculture in Great Britain? In New Brunswick, New England, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York, the growth of wheat has almost ceased; and it is now gradually receding farther and farther westward. Now, when I tell you this you will see that what I believe to be the case is really the case—that it will not be very long before America will be unable to supply the United States are unable now to supply us with wheat in any large quantity. If we could bring Indian corn into general use we might get plenty of it; but I do not think that the United States need be a very big boghead to you—I believe the great source of competition you will have to contend with is the Baltic, and the countries on the borders of the Black Sea. Now, in regard to the other point, viz. what effect will the desire for improvement in agriculture have upon the agriculture of this country—it ought to stimulate us to still greater exertions. Sure I am, that with proper exertion we will always keep ahead of them.—There is as good blood in this country as ever went out of it. I hope English and Scotch heads and hearts will not become languid and dull on a matter of such moment as this, but that we will continue to beat them, as I am sure from what I have seen that we are able. What the Americans can do well, we ought to be able to do better. (The learned Professor, as usual, amid great applause.)

From the St. John's "Colonial Watchman."

It will be observed that the *Carrier*, now the organ of the Executive, has officially contradicted the rumour so universally believed, that Mr. Hannington had pledged himself to withdraw from the Administration. This contradiction, through such a channel, is ominous of a determination in the present Members to adhere to each other, and to make an effort, notwithstanding the expression of popular opinion to the contrary, to patch up their staggering existence. It will not do, however. The change must be all but entire to satisfy the country. A Coalition Government never did well anywhere, and in this province has been a complete failure. On no great point of policy were they themselves agreed, consequently these were all of necessity left

open questions, on which the very members of the government might vote against each other.

The *Carrier* also contradicts the story of the Governor coming to meet and condole with Mr. Partelow after his defeat. We are pleased with this, as her Majesty's representative ought in all cases to stand in a neutral position. How the report originated we know not, but most likely from certain of Partelow's own friends, to give him importance in the eyes of the public.

By-the-bye, we learn that Mr. Partelow ascribes his defeat to anything but the true cause: for example, he says the Milling interests voted against him because Providence had given the country a bountiful harvest;—but he does not say, because Providence, through his instrumentality, passed a measure by which Canadian wheat flour comes into the Province free of duty. Query: Did the Canadians give a consideration, private or public, for the loan?

We understand that a large portion of the flour of Canada lately imported via the United States is found sour, and that orders are sent to ship no more of it. Canada wheat is too moist to keep long good either in the grain or the flour. Doing us great injury, we are not sorry at the lesson importers have received. Providence, if it urged Messrs. Partelow and Wilnot to take the duty off this flour, seems inclined to counteract its own work by making it unfit for importation.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

A PARODY.

'Tis sweet on a winter's night at home,
To sit by fire and tapers;
But ah! it is a wiser thing
By far, to read the papers!
You have all heard of the famous wheat
Of Genesee, where the land is more fertile than
In any part of Great Britain, and I learned
There that they are laying the land down to
grass, because they cannot afford to grow
wheat. As a remedy for this state of things,
they are establishing agricultural societies in
the different States, and the Legislature is
providing funds to support these societies, and
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Professor, as usual, amid great applause.)

THE STANDARD. RAILROAD MEETING AT SAINT STEPHEN.

The following notice of the Railroad meet-
ing at St. Stephen, was received on Wednes-
day last after our paper was published. We
give it publicity in our present number in
justice to our friends in Saint Stephen, to
show that they are desirous of co-operating
with the other Counties in the Province, in
furthering the cause of the projected Railroad
from Portland to Halifax, which will no doubt
be of incalculable benefit to that flourishing
section of this County:—

At a meeting held at St. Stephen, 23d July
1850, for the purpose of choosing delegates
to attend the Convention to meet at Portland
on the 31st inst., relative to the contemplated
Rail Road between Halifax and Portland.

Wm. Todd, junr. Esq., having been called
to the Chair, the following Resolutions were
unanimously adopted:—
1. Moved by the Hon' G. S. Hill, seconded
by C. Young, Esq.—

Resolved,—That this Meeting cordially ap-
prove of the contemplated Rail-Road from
Calais, in Maine, and St. Stephen, in New
Brunswick, round the head of the Bay of
Fundy, to Halifax inasmuch as it will, when
met by a Rail-Road from Portland to Calais,
afford an uninterrupted Rail-Road connection
at all times for transportation, and travel be-
tween Europe and the United States and Can-
ada.

2. Moved by J. G. Steven, Esq., and se-
conded by Wm. Pomer, Esq., M. P. P.
Resolved,—As the opinion of this Meeting,
that a project so intimately connected with
the prosperity of these Colonies, demands
and would receive their hearty concurrence
and support, as also the support of their res-
pective Legislatures.

3. Moved by G. J. Thomson, Esq., and
seconded by J. Frink, Esq.
Resolved,—As the opinion of this Meeting,
that the said Rail-Road, whilst it advances
the material interests of the lower Colonies,
would soon become a profitable investment
to the Proprietors.

4. Moved by D. A. Rose, Esq., seconded
by S. Gilmer, Esq.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not express a wish to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher is not to be held responsible for the same. At subscribers' request, or refusal to take their papers from the office, which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have written saying "stop," and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, the publisher is held responsible.

Resolved.—That this Meeting will cordially unite with the people of Maine in any feasible plan for securing the construction of the said Rail-Road from Portland to Halifax, and further Resolved, that this Meeting do now proceed to appoint delegates to attend the Rail-Road Convention to be held at Portland on the 31st day of July instant.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously chosen delegates.

Hon. G. S. Hill,
James Brown, Esq.,
Ninian Lindsay,
G. J. Thomson,
G. W. Porter,
Neh. Marks.

Resolved.—That Wm. Todd, junr., Esq., and Samuel Gilmer, Esq., be a Committee to procure subscriptions to defray the expenses of the delegates attending the Convention. The Chairman having been requested to leave the Chair, and David Upton, Esq., requested to take the same, it was Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Todd for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

ROBERT WATSON, Secy.
The *Charlotte Gazette* will please copy.
R. W.

THE BAZAAR, at St. George, on Thursday last, was well attended, and passed off with great eclat. The Steamer *Norquest*, with large parties from St. Andrews, Eastport, Calais, and Robbinston, arrived at the village about noon. The articles exposed for sale were of the most inviting description, and exquisite finish, and met a ready sale—realizing a large amount. We understand that the numerous visitors expressed themselves much pleased with the excellent arrangements. We regret that business at St. John prevented our attending on the occasion.

European Intelligence.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, 21st July having grasped her way up the harbour through a dense fog. She was off Halifax the previous evening, and her guns were distinctly heard. She may therefore be said to have made the passage in 9 1/2 days, which is the quickest yet.

The *Asia* brings Liverpool dates to the 13th. Trade during the week, although steady, has not exhibited any new features.

The weather continues fine for the crops throughout the United Kingdom and on the Continent, consequently the Grain market is without much change in prices. At Liverpool Indian Corn was quoted at 25s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. for mixed and yellow, white 27s. to 27s. 6d. per quarter; West India Flour 15s. to 23s. per barrel, Canada 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d., Philadelphia 23s. 6d., sorgh 18s. to 20s.; Indian Corn Meal 15s. per barrel.

The Cotton market was brisk at advanced rates, and the sales of the week reached 85,610 bales. The Iron Trade is quiet, without material variation in prices.

The market for the English Funds has been exceedingly settled during the week, and although the transactions which have taken place were not large, still there has been little or no fluctuation in the quotations.

The Duke of Cambridge, uncle to the Queen, died on the 8th ult.

On Monday a Parliamentary document was issued, from which it appears that the expenditure for the maintenance and out-door relief in Ireland, for the half year ending the 31st March last was £357,834, whilst in the corresponding half year of 1849, it was as much as £629,677.

Freights have been dull during the week, and lower rates are taken, particularly for New York, than for several months past. Mr. Butt, Q. C., has taken the field as the candidate on Protectionist Principles for the County of Mayo.

The accounts in the Cork papers completely refute the report of an extensive failure of the potato crop in Kerry.

Lord Castlereagh has contradicted in strong language the alleged admission of his lady into the Roman Catholic Church.

Robert Pate, the fellow who made the attack upon the Queen, has been tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The Grand Jurors of the Counties of Clare and Limerick and the City of Limerick, have severally passed resolutions applying for the mitigation of the punishment inflicted on W. S. O'Brien at Maria Island.

The Board of Trinity College has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. O'Donovan, the professor of Irish in the Belfast Provincial College, as an acknowledgment for his eminent learning in Celtic literature.

A soldier of the 93rd regiment, under arrest, attempted last week to escape in the night from Edinburgh Castle, by descending the precipitous rocks on the south side. He missed his footing and fell on the public road below, where he was found in a dying state.