

The St. Andrews Standard.

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No 21

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

[Vol 26.]

The County of Charlotte, To D. W. JACK, Co. Treasurer.

1858	DR.	
April 14	To Paid Jurors of Common Pleas,	£22 8 6
16	Revisors of Saint George for 1857,	12
19	B. R. Fitzgerald Esq., for Revisors and for taking Inquisition,	8
22	M. Cronan, for ringing Bell,	17 6
23	Assessors of Saint George for 1857,	1
24	Revisors of Saint Patrick,	9 3
28	Constables for services,	6
30	Patrick Clinch, Esq., for Advertising,	15 9
	James Hall witness fees,	2 5 6
	Robert Lee, do,	4 1 6
May 18	Geo. D. Street, Esq., Insurance on Court House,	5
June 16	Thomas McKewen Constable for services,	1 18 9
July 5	Harriet Law for Tea and Coffee supplied prisoners,	1 2 2
6	C. R. Hatheway, Esq., for services,	2 18 9
7	Wellington Hatch, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for services,	60 10 3
	Andrew Baldwin, witness fees,	1 16 0
26	Revisors of West Isles,	4
August 12	W. R. M. Law, Gaoler for services,	62 10
13	Jurors of Circuit Court,	61 15
24	C. E. O. Hatheway, articles for prisoners,	1 4 4
25	C. Cane, for cutting wood,	12 6
27	Mark Young, Deputy Sheriff, for services,	1 13 6
28	James Oliver, witness fees,	16 6
30	Revisors and Assessors of Saint James,	8 15
Sept 13	Nathaniel and Mary Harris, witness fees,	2 5
21	George Robinson, Constable for services,	14 6
	Assessors of Saint David, Sept. 1857,	1 5
	do do April 1858,	1
22	Jurors of Common Pleas,	20 13
29	A. W. Smith, for printing,	10 4 2
Oct 1	Revisors of Saint Stephen,	7 10
2	do Saint Andrews,	7 10
4	H. H. Hatch, for bland Record Book,	3 6 3
	Assessors of Pennfield,	1 5
	Revisors of Pennfield,	5
	Charles Kennedy, for work on Gaol and Court House,	2 10 4
	Dr. McStay, for medical attendance on a prisoner,	3 15
6	Harriet Law, for Tea and Coffee supplied prisoners,	4 9 4
	Thomas Berry, for work on Gaol and Court House,	8 1 4
	M. Cronan, for ringing bell,	10
7	Assessors of Rates, Saint Stephen, 1856	1 5
	do do 1757	1 5
	T. Jones, Esq., Sheriff, for services,	30
	M. Cronan, for ringing bell,	1 2 6
8	Dr. Gove, for services as Coroner,	4 8
	Wellington Hatch, Esq., Clerk of the Peace,	41 7 7
	Constables attending Supreme Court,	9
	do General Sessions,	6
9	Dr. Robert Thomson, serving as Coroner,	4 3 9
	C. Cane, for Housing Conf.,	12 6
	W. R. M. Law, Gaoler,	52 10
11	Revisors of Saint David,	4
	William Ker, Esq., for services,	2 11 9
	Assessors of West Isles,	1
15	W. T. Rose, Esq., serving as Coroner,	4 6
18	Donald Clark, for bread,	1 10 8
	do do	3 12 10
19	Charles Kennedy, for Coat of Arms,	30
	A. & J. Watson, for repairing stove,	1 10 6
22	John Shannon, for cutting wood,	1 17 6
26	Thomas Jones, Esq., Sheriff,	25 3 9
	Robert A. Moses, expenses of a Lunatic,	7 7 6
Nov 4	Dr. Robert Thomson, for services as Coroner	6 10 3
6	John Brownrigg, for cartage,	1 5
8	Charles Kennedy, for painting,	27 1
12	Assessors of Dumbarton,	1
	Revisors of do	4
19	J. W. Street, Esq., for wood,	8 12 6
20	do do	14
Dec 26	Assessors of Grandmannan,	1
	Revisors of do	4
28	Dennis Bradley, articles for prisoners,	6 12
29	Odell & Turner, for Stationary,	6 1 4
1859.		£809 7 6
Jan 6	Harriet Law, for provisions,	4 1 11
14	Donald Clark, for Bread,	6 4 2 2
26	William Henan, for conveying lunatic to Saint John,	5 8
28	Assessors of Rates, Campobello 1857 & 1858	2 5
April 2	Donald Clark, for Bread,	5 17 7
5	Harriet Law, for provisions supplied prisoners,	7
	J. W. Street, for wood,	2 10
	John Shannon, for sawing wood &c.,	1
9	John Brownrigg, for cartage,	20
	Salary for the past year,	93 11 10
	Balance in hand,	

1858.	CR.	
April 12	By Balance in hand per Account renewed	83 7 6
13	Amount received from Daniel Lee Collector of Rates	89 16 3
	do Saint George, 1857,	1 6 3
	do Mark Hall, do do do	1 6 3
30	do Wellington Hatch, Esq., for entrance fees	15
May 26	Warrant on Treasury,	21 13 6
July 6	Amounts received from C. R. Hatheway, Esq., Fines	2 10
	for breach of Pilot Regulations,	73 16
7	do Wellington Hatch, Esq., for Licenses,	18
Aug 12	do Clerk of Circuit Court for entrance fees,	7 10
24	do C. R. Hatheway, Esq., Fines received by him,	125
Sept 29	do Wellington Hatch, Esq., for Licenses,	43 15
Oct 5	do Warrant on Treasury,	92 2
8	do Wellington Hatch, Esq., for Licenses	20 13
9	do Warrant on Treasury,	8 12 9
Nov 24	do D. A. Rose, Esq., for liquor Fines,	2 15 3
1859.	do Robert V. Hanson, Esq., liquor fines,	2
April 9	do J. H. Whitlock, Esq., County Tax as Auctioneer, 1858,	2
	Amount received on Account of Assessment for	
	1858, from the Parish Collectors of	
	Saint Andrews,	£43 18 4
	Saint Stephen,	61 13 8
	Saint James,	17 10
	Saint David,	18
	Saint Patrick,	17 10
	Dumbarton,	14 10
	Saint George,	80

Pennfield,
Lepreau,
West Isles,
Campobello,
Grandmannan,

14 15
15
16 10
18 3
19 5
316 15

£809 7 6

Saint Andrews, April 9th, 1859.
DAVID W. JACK,
County Treasurer.

Experiment in the Culture of the Potato.

ENDS. Co. GENT.—The best mode of the culture of the potato is a subject of much importance, and one that will bear much investigation and study and one that has attracted and is attracting the attention of the farming community to a considerable extent. I think that the farmers do not devote the care and attention to this crop that they ought, for the potato is valuable not only as a vegetable for family use but is very good to feed to stock through the winter and spring.

Our usual mode of raising potatoes is to plant on either sod or old ground, well manured, and used the largest and best for seed well cut with a suitable quantity of eyes to each piece, with two pieces in each hill, and planted in 3 1/2 by 4 feet, so that they will admit of being plowed each way saving a great amount of labor with the hoe. But the last season I that we would plant a small piece in a different manner. This was planted on sod ground turned in the spring—soil, a gravelly loam, with a slight decent to the southeast—and planted in drills 4 feet apart—drills made with the shovel-plow, as usual. The best potatoes were selected for seed and cut some three weeks before, planting in pieces with three eyes, to each piece, and as one passed along and dropped them one foot apart in the drill, another followed with a composite of manure, ashes, and droppings at about one-half pint to each piece. The kind of potatoes planted were the Irish 'Cap' and the White Melrose; and to determine whether the compost would have any effect on the yield or not, there was one row of each kind left without the compost.

Now for the result of the experiment.—At the time of the potatoes coming up, those with the compost were full four days ahead of those without, and at the time of hoeing there was the same difference plainly to be seen. They continued to be more vigorous through the whole season, having a larger growth of tops, and of a darker color, than those with the compost. No methinks I hear my brother farmer inquire, was there any difference in the yield? We answer, yes; those with compost were much larger and more of them. I think that the difference in the yield more than paid for the extra expense of the compost, and labor applying the same. Although the yield was not exceedingly large, yet it was good, compared with the yield of potatoes in this vicinity, (which was small the past season,) for at the time that the potatoes were in the blow they were attacked by the potato bug, and stripped clean of their leaves, so that nothing but the bare stalk was left; but they again leaved out, and continued fresh and green up to the time of digging which was Oct. 26th and 27th, not having had frost enough on this piece to kill the vines, although we had frost enough to kill the corn on some fields. A Subscriber.—[Mantua, Ohio.]

The mail brings us advices of another terrible conflict on the Colorado, between the Indians and a party of forty men under Mr. Bishop, who were on their way to join Lieut. Beale's surveying expedition. This party, which left Fort Trefon some time previously, were proceeding along, as they supposed, in perfect security, having distributed considerable presents to the Indians on the route, and received their permission to pass through the country, when on arriving at the crossing of the Colorado, they were, on the 20th of March, suddenly attacked by a party of some 600 or 700 Indians of the Mohave, Yuma and Pahute tribes. A desperate fight ensued, which lasted for three hours, during which a large number of Indians were killed. Bishop had retired towards Fort Trefon, and sent thither to Col. Hoffman for assistance. The Col. was expected to reach the Mohave village about April 16, when he would make an attack upon them for the purpose of chastising them.

RETURNING HOME.—It is stated that many Italians in the United States, and principally in New York, are preparing to go home to enroll themselves under the banner of Victor Emmanuel. On the other side, a Cincinnati paper says that within a fortnight thirty young Germans, sympathizing with Austria, had left that city for Europe, and that these are the representatives of a large class.

How to Grow Early Potatoes.

MESSES. EDITORS.—I saw it recommended, not long since in the 'Country Gentleman,' to prepare hot beds to sprout or start potatoes in order to get them earlier, and doubtless it would be the best mode for large farmers where a great quantity of them are needed for such uses; but I would say to those who only require a few, to get them early for their own table, that if they will place them in some room where there is a fire kept daily, they will not only sprout quicker than in a hot-bed, but equally well, and sprouts grown in this way will bear the air and sun even if large enough to transplant, and continue to grow after being transplanted, while those grown in the cellar or in dark and damp places, generally die and start anew after being planted. I sprouted this way and planted some last season, on some of which the sprouts were six inches in length. I covered all but one row in the usual way and this one I transplanted, leaving the end of the sprouts some two inches exposed to sun and air. This row was about a week more forward at digging time than the others, though at the first hoeing there was no perceptible difference in the size or the forwardness of the vines. I generally hang a basket containing from half a bushel to three pecks of such as I wish for early purposes, in my kitchen, near the stove the first part of April, and by the time it is prudent to plant or transplant them, are sufficiently started for the purpose. They may be cut before sprouting or afterwards, or not at all according to the fancy of method of seeding chosen. For my own part I consider four eyes for a hill, and would not care to have more than this were they to be had gratis. E. ALLEN.—[Pomfret, Conn.]

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 25, 1859.

Edinburgh Review for April.

The first article, 'Female Industry,' gives a sketch of the labors and emoluments of Females in Great Britain, from the days of King Alfred, when the surplus women and girls of England were sold into slavery in Ireland, down to the present time, when under the factory and other systems of labor, they are still scarcely less than slaves. Many excellent suggestions are made by the writer for the improvement of the condition of females dependent upon their labors for support, such as schools for a higher order of instruction in household duties and in the lighter mechanic arts, as watch-making, printing, telegraphing; also drawing and painting, and in the liberal professions, especially in medicine and surgery. In short, Education, in its broadest sense, is urged as the surest means to elevate the condition of women and place her in the position she was by nature designed to occupy. Barth's Discoveries in Africa is elaborately reviewed, and the author pronounced among the first, if not the very first of African travellers. 'Dr. Trench on English Dictionaries' forms the subject of an article favoring the proposed publication of a new Dictionary by the London Philological Society, and criticising, with some severity, Noah Webster and other distinguished Lexicographers. 'The West Indies as they were and are' gives a more hopeful view of the British W. I. Islands than is generally entertained, and professes to show by official documents, that 'Emancipation and Free Trade will ultimately produce results, proving the wisdom of those two great acts of British policy.

The article on 'Montenegro' gives a graphic account of that Mountain Country and its brave people who have so long withstood the attempts of the Turks to subjugate them, and urges the British government to extend their sympathy to nations which rely, not on foreign intervention, but on their own spirit and vigor to preserve and extend the

rights they possess. Rifled Guns and Modern Tactics' shows the giant strides which have recently been made in the improvement of implements of war—the Minié rifle carrying a ball with the greatest accuracy more than a mile and with as much effect as the old musket at twenty yards, and Armstrong's rifled cannon carrying an 18lb. ball with no larger bore than old 'four-pounder,' and with almost the accuracy of a rifle proper, to the incredible distance of more than five miles! 'Sir F. Palgrave's Normandy and England,' 'Major Hodson's Life' in India, and a very interesting article on the political relations of 'Austria, France, and Italy,' to which countries all eyes are now turned with the most intense anxiety, complete this very able number of the Review.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received from Messrs. L. Scott, & Co., the April number of the American Reprint of this able advocate of English Liberalism.—Contents—Yorkshire; The Morals of Trade; Weimar and its Celebrities; The Drama in Paris; The Italian Question; Adam Bede; DeLamennais, his Life and Writings; England's Political Position in Europe; Contemporary Literature. 'The Italian Question' is a candid disquisition on the merits of this now all important subject, while 'England's Political Position in Europe' will be read with deep interest by all who are desirous of informing themselves as to the part the Mother Country is likely to occupy in the impending struggle on the Continent.

Truth.

Never while we value our moral character should we suffer ourselves to entertain any other than the highest respect for the principles of truth; principles which should be instilled into the infant mind as early as it is capable of receiving impressions; principles which will ever after adorn and beautify the mind, and render their possessor justly entitled to the highest esteem no matter what position in life he may fill. How often has a single violation of these sacred principles been gradually followed by a long career of crime! How often has a disregard to them blasted the hopes of an otherwise promising future! While we know this should we not always cultivate them both by example and precept. Horace says "Hecate concedere veris," indeed, in all periods of history there are instances of the regard entertained for truth, and the rewards for the practice of it.

How low, indeed, must he be sunk whose face will not be mantled with the crimson of shame at the conviction of an untruth! yet how few apparently think of this, when for the most trifling purpose, and in the most wanton manner, they violate the truth.—Let us never fear to listen to the dictates of truth in any emergency; though as a stern monitor it should bid us face the angry flood of public opinion and persecution, for eventually, it will never fail to lead us to the placid waters of content, with the consciousness of having done our duty as a reward.

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A short time since a ewe, on the farm of Mr. Hair, Inverkip parish, brought forth two lambs, but refused to suckle them. She and her offspring were then brought to the farm and put into an outhouse, where were found dead next morning, having it is supposed, been killed by the mother. The latter was again turned out to graze, and shortly afterwards the herd came to his master and said that the ewe had two lambs following her, one white and the other black. The story was not believed, but it was discovered to be perfectly true, the ewe having actually dropped two additional lambs three days after she had given birth to the other.—[Greenock Advertiser.]

By our English items it will be seen that Major Gen. Sir F. W. Williams, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in upper Canada.