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To Make Farming Profitable.

Every beginner in farming, by securing the following essentials, will succeed:

1. Buy no more land than there is capital to pay for, with one-third more surplus—for a small farm, free of debt, with plenty of means to stock it, enrich it, and carry on its work, will yield more than a larger one, encumbered with debt, conducted feebly in every part, with bad fences, poor implements, heavy animals, weedy fields, and thin crops.

2. Lay out the fields in best order—as to admit a systematic rotation, and to give ready access to every field at all times without passing through other fields.

3. Provide good fences and necessary gates—and valuable time will not be lost in driving out intruding animals, nor crops lost by their depredations.

4. Furnish good farm buildings to secure properly the crops, and to afford shelter to animals.

5. Select the best animals and the best implements that can be secured for a reasonable price.

6. Bring the soil into good condition by manuring and draining, and keep it so by a judicious rotation.

7. Effect a clear systematic arrangement of all the work, so that there shall be no clashing or confusion.

8. Employ diligence and energy, and adopt careful management.

WATERING STOCK IN WINTER.—A foreign writer makes the following remarks on watering stock in winter:

Farmers know well that water is diminished in quantity in grass when the summer has departed, and there is an absence of heat and light, and most people know the evil result when animals consume green food with frost upon it or when very wet from rains. Nature has indicated that we should make hay while the sun shines, as a provision for winter, and that the grass having lost 65 per cent of water by drying, we must make up for the deficiency by providing our animals with drinking water. Nature has taught them the proper quantity to take, and a wise farmer would in cold weather take care that the temperature of the water should be warm, and thus our live stock would fatten with a smaller quantity of food. Farm or other horses would much less often die from gripes and inflammation, if when they come in heated from their work they were allowed to drink warm water instead of being walked into a horse pond, or allowed to drink water many degrees below the temperature of the stomach.

Working and Thinking. It is no less a fatal error to despise labour when regulated by intellect, than to value it for its own sake. We are always in these days trying to separate the two—we want one man to be always thinking, and another to be always working, and we call one a gentleman and the other an operative; whereas, the working man ought to be always thinking, and the thinker often to be the workman; and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying, the other despising his brother, and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. Now it is only by labor that thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity. All professions should be liberal and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement.

Dissolving the Union. The Knickerbocker Magazine has the following, which is not bad, either as a story or a speech.

During the exciting campaign of 1850, in Illinois, a prominent politician made a disunion speech at Quincy.

After he was through, and before the crowd had dispersed, a man who styled himself "The foresaid M. D." was called for. He was lifted upon the platform, so "elevated" that he could not stand without holding on to something. He said:

"Gentlemen and ladies you're talkin' of dissolvin' the Union; you can't do it. That's that are flag a wavin' up there, called the Star Spangled Banner; how are ye a goin' to divide that, ha? Are ye a goin' to give the stars to the North and the stripes to the South? No sir-ree: the t'ing can't be did. (Cheers.)

"And thar's the good old toon that the hand's a-plavin' out thar, called 'Yankee Doodle'; how are ye a goin' to divide that, eh? Are ye a goin' to give the Yankee to the North and the Doodle to the South? I say boldly the t'ing can't be did. (Cheers.)

"And thar's that stream of water a runnin' down thar, called the 'Father o' Waters'; how are ye a goin' to divide that, eh? Are ye a goin' to dam it up with Mason and Dixon's line? I say you can't do that thing wal you can't. (Cheers.)

"And thar's the railroad layin' out thar; how are ye a goin' to divide that, eh? Are ye a goin' to tie it up with Mason and Dixon's line? you can't do it! (Cheers.)

"And thar's all the fast horses standin' round here; how are ye a goin' to divide them? old horses! Are ye a goin' to run 'em South, and run 'em East, and run 'em West?

"And thar's all the handsome wimmen round here; how are ye a goin' to give the old ones to the North, and the young ones to the South? Waal, you don't! If you go to thander you can't do it! (Cheers.)

Our reporter could hear no more, for the roar of laughter which ensued, as the "Doctor" caved in and fell from the platform, was immense.

Spanking the Prince of Wales. Some 12 or 14 years ago her Majesty, accompanied by the prince consort and the royal children, visited Scotland in the royal yacht, and called at Aberdeen, and of course the loyal inhabitants of that city turned out in large numbers. A guard of honor formed and in all the glory of black broadcloth and white kids paraded on the edge of the dock, while thousands were assembled a little farther back to gaze on the spectacle of an anointed queen. Her Majesty good naturedly remained on deck to gratify the curiosity of the bonny Scots, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, then a child of five or six years old. The Prince, like other boys of his age, being of a destructive turn, began to pull the tassels of a splendid sofa on the deck, in a manner that threatened to detach it. His mother observed the act, and ordered the boy to desist. He did so, but as soon as her back was turned, seized the tassel again and gave it another jerk. In an instant the queen turned, and seizing the luckless heir-apparent of England by the scruff of the neck, elevated one of her feet upon the sofa, and gave the youngster over her knee a good spanking. The prince, who was not used to such a position, was much startled, but he submitted to the punishment quite as lustily as children of a lower birth. The amazed silence with which the spectators witnessed the example of royal discipline was suddenly broken by a tremendous roar of laughter, which could not be suppressed by any thought of decorum, respect for the queen, sympathy for the victim of her displeasure. The explosion called the royal mother to a sense of her position, and having turned toward the crowd for a moment, a face suffused with crimson, she hastily descended into the cabin, and was seen no more by the expectant population.

THE FEDERAL DEFENSES SEIZED AT THE SOUTH. Fort Barrancas and the Pensacola Navy Yard were seized on Saturday by the Alabama and Florida troops. Thirteen military posts, five United States arsenals, one navy yard, and one revenue cutter are now in possession of the rebels. We append a chronological table of the dates of these seizures, together with the attack on the Star of the West and the theft of the Marion—the whole forming a list of the treasonable acts of the secessionists:

December 27—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, at Charleston, seized.

December 27—Revenue cutter William Aiken surrendered by her commander, and taken possession of by South Carolina.

December 30—United States Arsenal, at Charleston seized.

January 2—Forts Pulaski and Jackson and the United States Arsenal, at Savannah, seized by Georgia troops.

January 2—Fort Macon and the United States Arsenal, at Fayetteville, seized by North Carolina.

January 4—Morgan and the United States Arsenal at Mobile, seized by Alabama.

January 8—Forts Johnson and Caswell, at Smithville, seized by North Carolina.

January 9—The Star of the West, bearing reinforcements for Major Anderson, fired at in Charleston harbor.

January 10—Fort M'Kee, at Pensacola, seized by Florida.

January 10—The steamer Marion seized by South Carolina; restored on the 11th.

January 11—The United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Pike, St. Philip and Jackson seized by Louisiana.

January 12—Fort Aarrancas and Navy Yard at Pensacola, seized by Florida.

According to the Army Lists, the thirteen forts thus seized are pierced for an aggregate of 1099 guns.

The war garrisons required at these posts amount to upwards of five thousand men, although, as in the case of Fort Sumpter, they may be held with far less than the regulation. The aggregate cost of the public property thus seized is not far from six millions of dollars, to say nothing of the navy

yards, the arsenals and the revenue cutter Aiken.

Communication. To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR,—Although I am not a "Merchant," nor in any manner connected with the Railway, nor am I desirous of rushing into a newspaper discussion, still I claim the privilege, with your permission, of occupying a small space in your paper, in replying to a "Merchant" whose letter appeared in last week's issue. The free discussion of matters affecting the public, in the newspapers is productive of good; and I have long known that you have been an unflinching friend and warm advocate of the Railway; I consequently rely upon your love of fair play to publish "the other side."

"A Merchant" commences his effusion with a little bit of satire, whipping "the Company's agents" over your shoulders, and proceeds to ask questions, which he supposes cannot be answered; I will make the attempt to remove the film from his visual organs.

The new manager has made no changes, as far as I can learn, prejudicial to the interests of the Company nor the Public. The Railway Board have dispensed with the services of several of its servants, from motives of economy, as they were justified in doing; it is true that two of these officers are natives of this Province, but I deny that their "claims on the Company for past services" should alone have been sufficient to secure their being retained. Their offices have been abolished, I think wisely. And I admit that one of them had claims on the old company for past services, but none whatever on the present company.

The trains ran as regularly as ever they did, until the late heavy, I may say unprecedented falls of snow, which have caused irregularity and in some cases stoppages on older and much better equipped railroads than ours. A large quantity of freight has however passed up and down the Line.

It is an old saying that "comparisons are odious," and one whom I know, might well exclaim—"save me from my friends." It is not true that there have been so many accidents, nor so fatal, under the new as under the old management; and it is unworthy any honorable man to make such comparisons, before the present officer has had time to adjust the harness, develop his policy, and show his capacity for conducting the important and large business under his control. The community know little about his capabilities, but that little is favorable, and I can heretofore without fear of contradiction, that his urbanity and willingness to accommodate the public, is quite refreshing.

I learn from a reliable source, that the contractors have not been ballasting since the first snow covered the ground this winter, and that according to the provisions of the contract they are entitled to the use of two engines. The present manager could not without violating the contract deprive them of their use.

The vessels awaiting cargoes, were in the harbour before the lumber was hauled out to the line, and since then the road has been so frequently blocked up by a succession of snow storms that it was impossible to bring it down. "A Merchant" himself, cannot control the elements; why then does he find fault with the railway people for not doing impossibilities?

I suppose that ere this your correspondent is aware that the men have been paid, and he is satisfied—having received his share.

I have thus briefly replied to a "merchant," and assure him, that I am as independent of the present manager as I was of his predecessor in office. A word to a "merchant" before I close. Would it not be much better friend, for you and I to mind our own affairs, and leave fault-finding to those fond of meddling with matters with which they have no concern. Not having the honor of being a Merchant, I beg to subscribe myself

Yours truly,

JAN. 1861.

AN INHABITANT.

Iouis Bonaparte having at first pleaded ill health as an excuse for declining the throne of Holland, and, having urged that the eli-

mate of this country would infallibly prove his death—"What matter?" replied Napoleon, provided you die on the throne.

Diamond cut Diamond.

The other day a gentleman who had occasion to cross New York, found, on alighting from the omnibus that he had no change in his pocket. The only shop at hand was a cigar store, in which were some three or four fellows, besides the proprietor, pulling the villainous weed.

The gentleman entered, requesting the cabman to follow him, and handing a five dollar bill to the "Yorker," asked him to change it. The cigar vender handed him a three dollar bill and the balance in silver, out of which the cabman was paid and went on his way rejoicing.

But a moment afterwards the gentleman looking at the bill, found it to be a very suspicious looking document, purporting to be a promissory note of the Dogtown lumber and mining company, or some such ambiguous and apocryphal institution. Finding he had been shamed, he asked the cigar vender if that was a good bill.

"A good bill! yes? I wish I had a thousand of 'em," was the answer. "Bill," (winking to a villainous looking 'boy'), 'isn't that 'ere a good bill?'

"Good as wheat?" said the 'boy; and good, good, was echoed round the shop.

"Very well," said the gentleman, I asked for information. You seem to have no doubt of the genuineness of the note, and as you were kind enough to accommodate me, I think the best thing I can do is to break it at your counter. Gentlemen try another cigar a piece at my expense."

The cigar-man was regularly taken in and done for—caught in his own trap. With great reluctance he changed the spurious note, and the operation cost the intended victim but about a shilling.

As he was leaving the store, one of the 'b'hoys' touched him on the shoulder:

"You're one of 'em," said he, and I'll bet high that you're a Yankee."

"I ain't anything else," replied the gentleman, "and while I'm in this small village, I mean to keep my eyes open."—N. Y. Sun.

AN UNREASONABLE REQUEST.—When the United States army started for Utah, there was a scarcity of transportation, or, in other words, there were too few baggage wagons. Now every soldier knows how like the apple of one's eye are these baggage wagons, drawn as they are, by six mules, on the long marches across the plains.

A colonel of dragoons, who had command of one of the columns, restricted the officers very much in their allowance of baggage, and was most bitter if any one tried to exceed the just amount.

One morning the colonel met one of his captains (a dragoon of course,) when he burst out as follows:

"Captain, do you know what these artillery officers want to take across the plains?"

"No, colonel, I do not," said the captain, with an inquiring look.

"Well," said he, "if you'll believe me there's one of 'em wants to take across a box of books."

"Books!" exclaimed the captain; "what next, I wonder? Now, colonel, I have but little to take across myself—nothing, in fact but a barrel of whiskey."

"Of course, captain of course; anything in reason, anything in reason; but the idea of carry a parcel of books across that stretch is a little more than I can stand."

HOTEL LIFE.—Halls "Journal of Health" has a short article on this bane of American society, which were the custom as prevalent here as in the States, we could not omit. As it is a will give extracts from it.

The writer says:—"Of all the miserable ways of living, that of hotels and boardinghouses takes the lead. A life of this sort eats out domestic love; it creates a morbid desire for tinsel and show; it cultivates sham in morals, in dress, in personal deportment; it turns everything into pretence and hollow-ness. There is no depth in anything that is really useful or good. All is superficial, cold heartless."

He shows how when eating, sleeping, lounging and 'dilettanteing,' makes the daily routine—when the stomach is stimulated and weakened by all the refinements of cookery—kept longing for food from breakfast till five o'clock, and then so overfed, as to keep it laboring, or the greater part of the night—when there is little to do and still less to think of—boredom and ennui are the necessary results.

With reference to young married couples boarding in hotels, the *Journal* says: "Better a thousand times, socially, morally and physically, hire a two roomed shanty, live on bread and potatoes, and do the housework without the aid of menials, and continue to do these things, until means are accumulated to a step higher. Thus doing we would not see a tithe of the sick wives we now do nor a tithe of unhappy matches, the disgraceful divorces, and the early wreck of business prospects which leaves so many men disabled before they are thirty years of age; disabled for life from engaging in any handsomely profitable employment, in consequence of a load of indelible weakness which it would take a lifetime to liquidate."

"In view of these things, our advice to every young man of energy, high spirit and any respectable calling, marry before you are thirty, even if you have not five dollars ahead. Take a cabin of a single room, if you can't do better; live within your means whatever Mrs. Grundy may say, and with moderate perseverance, never rising faster than your gains, things will go well with you and three times out of four, in a race of twenty years, come out triumphantly ahead of those who had a small fortune to begin with—theirs having insensibly dwindled away, while yours is increasing with a steady and wholesome rapidity."

STANDING UP FOR ONE'S RIGHTS.—A young man returned home with a shattered wagon, on seeing which his father asked:

"How is it, John, that you bring the wagon home in such a condition?"

"I broke it driving over a stump."

"Where?"

"Back in the woods, half a mile or so."

"But why did you run against the stump? Couldn't you see how to drive straight?"

"I did drive straight, sir, and that was the very reason I drove over it. The stump was directly in the road."

Why then did you not go round it?

"Because, sir, that stump had no right in the middle of the road, and I had a right in it."

True, John, the stump ought not to have been in the road, but I wonder, that you were so foolish as not to consider that it was there, and that it was stronger than your wagon."

Why father, do you think that I am always going to yield up my rights? No! I am determined to stick up to them come what will.

But what is the use of standing up to rights when you only get a greater wrong by so doing?

I shall stand up for them at all hazards."

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SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday morning last Mrs. Vanwart, wife of Mr. Garrett Vanwart, of Hampstead, sat her breakfast in her usual good health, and soon after, while employed in her household duties, was suddenly seized with a violent pain in the back of her head. It increased rapidly, and in about four hours she was a corpse. How uncertain is life.—[Intelligenceur.

CONVENTIONS OF THE COTTON STATES. January will be an important month for secession conventions. The States which are expected to follow the lead of South Carolina, will hold their conventions on the following days: Florida, January 3; Alabama, January 7; Mississippi, January 7; Georgia, January 9; Louisiana, January 23; Texas, January 28.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17th.—Stock Market firm and money easy 6 to 9 per cent. Exchange on London firm, at 103 & 105. Flour dull. Extra State \$5 40 a \$5 15. The President has ordered Fort Sumpter to be defended.

The Governor of South Carolina has modified his tone, and expresses a desire to avoid hostilities.

Some reaction is reported in the Cotton States against the Secessionists.

The Free States tender Men and Money to sustain the laws.

Congress continues to debate a Compromise, but none yet adopted.

THE YAK.—This animal is found in Tartary, and in its wild state is somewhat dangerous. It has been domesticated, and is very valuable to the inhabitants. It is of the bovine species, and is used as a beast of burden, and is a capable of carrying great weight. The cows give large quantities of rich milk. They have a great quantity of hair, which is made into cloth for clothing and tents for the use of the inhabitants. The hair of the tail, which is great in amount, is long and fine. They upon the back rising above the shoulders, hangs like a mane almost to the ground. The yak is a small animal, has a down cast, heavy look, and in disposition is sullen and suspicious. It has sometimes been called the Asiatic ox.

Hester's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This Balsam compound is a genuine home preparation. Let all who suffer, and use it in vain, attempt to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.