

A NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT IN  
THE HAMMONTCH TRACT OF  
LAND IN NEW JERSEY

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## Poetry.

### WISHING.

BY JOHN G. SANE.

Of all the amusements of the mind,  
From logic down to fishing,  
There is not one that you can find,  
So very cheap as "Wishing."  
A very choice diversion too,  
If we but rightly use it,  
And not, as we are apt to do,  
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish indeed—  
My purse was something fatter,  
That I might cheer the child of need,  
And not my pride to flatter.  
That I might make oppression reel  
As gold can only make it,  
And break the tyrant's rod of steel  
As gold can only break it.

I wish—that sympathy and love,  
And every human passion,  
That has its origin above,  
Would come and keep in fashion;  
That scorn, and jealousy, and hate,  
And every base emotion,  
Were buried deep in fathoms deep  
Beneath the waves of ocean.

I wish—that friends were always true,  
And motives always pure;  
I wish the good were not so few,  
I wish the bad were fewer;  
I wish that persons never forgot  
To heed their piety teaching;  
I wish that practicing was not  
So different from preaching.

I wish—that modest worth might be  
Appraised with truth and candor;  
I wish that innocence were free  
From treachery and slander;  
I wish that men their vows would mind,  
That women never were ravers;  
I wish that wives were always kind,  
And husbands always lovers.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth  
And every good ideal,  
May come erewhile throughout the earth  
To be the glorious real;  
I wish that all who ever breathe  
With his supremest blessing,  
And hope be lost in happiness,  
And wishing be possession.

## Miscellany.

### CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Sir Asley Cooper was one day called to see a Mr. Blight, of Deptford, who had been mortally wounded by a pistol shot, in the year 1806; and he inquired from an examination of the localities, that the shot must have been fired by a left-handed man. The only left-handed man near the premises at the time was a Mr. Patch, a particular friend of the deceased, who was not to be least suspected. The man was afterwards tried and convicted of crime, and he made a full confession of his guilt before execution. Yet medical evidence is not always borne out by the fact. A man was stabbed by another in the face. A knife, with the blade entire, was brought forward as evidence against the prisoner at the trial, the surgeon having declared that the wound must have been caused by this knife; the wounded person recovered, but a year afterward a fistula formed in the face, and the broken point of the real weapon was discharged from the sinus; the wound could not, therefore, have been produced by the knife brought forward against the prisoner at the trial.

We may reasonably conclude that marks, mistaken for blood-stains, found on the clothes of persons, suspected of murder, have often been taken as conclusive evidence against them; but the noble science of chemistry can ascertain when the marks are vegetable stains, however closely resembling those of blood. By an ingenious process suggested by M. Taidie, of Florence, human blood can be distinguished from animal, and the blood of various animals from that of each other. The microscope, in the hands of a competent person, is eminently useful in discovering the distinction. The benefit resulting from chemistry may be appreciated, when we consider what the fate of many innocent persons would have been without its aid.

In March, 1840, a person was murdered at Islington; a man was taken up on suspicion; a sack found in his possession, having upon it many red stains, supposed to be blood. Pringle and Graham examined them, and found them to be from red paint, containing particles of iron, and it was proved that the sack had been worn as an apron by a boy who had been ap-

prentice to a paper-stainer; the accused had received it a few days before, wrapped round a parcel.

A farmer's lad was taken up on a suspicion of murder. His blue blouse and trousers were marked with red and brown stains, apparently blood, and it appeared as if blood-stained fingers had been wiped on them. The articles were chemically examined, and the marks found to have been caused by vegetable juice. The boy, on being questioned, said that he had the day before he was taken up, gathered a quantity of red poppies, which had been bruised by his treading on them—he took them home in his blouse. If the poor boy had not been borne out in his statement by the chemical process, his little spot of life might have been cut short.

Nothing, indeed, is more common than stains resembling blood; and there are many on whose persons or instruments such have been found, who would have met the fate of murderers had they not been living in times of so-called discovery.

A man was accused of having murdered his uncle, to whom he was heir. The knife which was found on him was brought against him. It was stained with dark spots declared to be blood. It was discovered that it had been used a short time before by a person cutting a lemon, and as it had not been wiped, the acid acting on the metal had caused the appearance.

A few years since a man was arrested on suspicion of murder. The collar and upper part of his shirt were stained with large spots of a deep pinkish color, which appeared like blood that had been attempted to be washed out; but as none of the color was discolored by the application of water, and being turned by a light crim on ammonia, it was proved not to be blood, and the stain was accounted for what it was found that the man had worn a red handkerchief tied round his neck one week, while taking violent exercise.

There are few who have not met with cases where the most overwhelming circumstantial evidence might have been brought forward to criminate, had not light been fortunately thrown on the facts.

Accidental injuries may be attributed to design, if sufficient motive for such can be proved. It is recorded that two persons who had been laughing during the day slept together at night. One of them was renewing the chase in his dreams, and imagining himself present at the death of the stag, cried out, "I'll kill him, I'll kill him!" The other, awakened by the noise, got out of bed, and by the light of the moon beheld the sleeper give several deadly stabs with a knife on that part of the bed which his companion had just quitted. Suppose a later given in his hand, and the two men had been shown to have quarrelled previously to retiring to rest?

Perhaps there cannot be found a more curious case than one which occurred a few years since at the British Museum, by which a gentleman might have been made liable for a disgraceful transaction. He requested the attendant who was with him to let him see a particular coin; he opened the drawers of coins, and pointing it out, observed that it was the only coin of that stamp. The gentleman asked if he was sure of that, and was answered that it was a fact. The visitor requested leave to take it in his hand, and on being told it was against rule, drew a written order from his pocket, which he had procured from one of the members. The coin was then placed in his hand, and he examined it closely for a few minutes, and then returned it to the drawer, which the man closed, and took his leave. Before he had time to reach the street, the man rushed after him, demanding the coin. The gentleman said he had placed it in the drawer. It was positively declared not to be there. After a sharp altercation on both sides, the man declared that he must search the gentleman; this he protested he would not allow, and insisted on his going looking into the drawer—the coin could not be found. The police were called and told to search the gentleman. He insisted vehemently that he would allow no such thing, and desired the attendant to go back and look better in the drawer. In a few minutes he returned with many apologies, and the coin in his hand; it had slipped into a chink in the drawer, where fortunately it was at last found. Having heard that there was one of the same stamp in the British Museum, he had gone for the purpose of examining it and comparing it with his own. The other coin—which was believed to be the only one in existence—was thus found on the gentleman's hand, and thus found on the stain upon his character.

There is a case recorded where the accused escaped the fate which every one believed he deserved. About fifty years since a man was brought to trial for the murder of a fellow laborer. The evidence against him was very strong. They had been digging together in the field where the murder took place. The victim was found lying dead upon the ground—the fatal wound was inflicted by the stroke of a spade, which was found lying beside him, the edge covered with hair and blood. His companion was not in the field, but his was the

spade which had given the death blow—it was marked with his name. In further evidence it came out that they had a violent dispute the night before, about the divisions of the sum to be paid for the digging of the field.

To the surprise of every one who attended the trial, the jury could not agree; there was one who refused to join in a verdict of guilty. They were taken to the usual confab, and there dismissed. The man was liberated, but though he had escaped with life, he was looked on as a murderer. It was not, for many years after that his character was cleared. The person who had put the poor man to death was a sporting gentleman, who had gone out hunting early in the morning. Some of the hounds had bounded over the hedge, and the gentleman followed them. One man was in the field alone, the other having gone to light his pipe at the nearest cabin. He spoke insolently to the game-keeper, as he came forward to order him out of the field. The gentleman, in an angry, went to a friend and told what had happened. Acting on his advice, he immediately took ship and went abroad. On finding shortly after that poor man was arrested for murder, the friend of the gentleman managed to have his name on the panel, for the purpose of saving the man; he was the juror who refused to affix his name to the verdict of guilty.

Last Words of Celebrated Persons.

Head of the army—Napoleon.  
I must sleep now—Byron.  
Let the light enter—Goethe.  
I thank God I have done my duty—Nelson.  
It is well—Washington.  
Give Dyonise a chair—Chesterfield.  
It matters little how the head lies—Raleigh.  
I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying—Thackeray.  
God preserve the Emperor—Haydn.  
Beligious—Grotius.  
The artery closes to beat—Haller.  
What is there no bringing death?—Cardinal Beaufort.  
I have loved God, my father and liberty—Steele.  
Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave—Burns.  
A dying man can do nothing easy—Franklin.  
Let me die to the sound delicious music—Mirabeau.  
We are all going to heaven, and Van Dyke is of the company—Gainsborough.  
Is this fidelity?—Nero.  
A king should be standing—Augustus.  
Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die—Alfred.  
All my possessions for a moment of time—Queen Elizabeth.  
I resign my soul to God, my daughter to my country—Jefferson.  
It is the last of death—J. Q. Adams.  
Lord, make haste—H. Hammond.  
Precious salvation—Sir J. Stowehouse.  
I shall be happy—Archbishop Sharpe.  
God's will be done—Bishop Kerr.  
Amen—Bishop Bull.  
I have peace—Perkins.  
Come, Lord Jesus—Burkitt.  
Cease, now, Lady Masbabe was reading the names—Locke.  
I thank God, I was brought up in the Church—Bishop Gunning.  
O Lord, forgive me, especially my sins of omission—Usher.  
Lord, receive my spirit—Drummer, Hooper, G. Herbert.  
Thy will be done—Doane.  
This day let me see the Lord Jesus—Jewell.  
In te speravi, ne confundas me—Bishop Abbott.  
God will save my soul—Burgley.  
And is this death?—George IV.  
Lord, take my spirit—Edward VI.  
What I do they run already?—Then I die happy—Wolfe.  
God bless you, my dear, (Miss Morris)—Dr. Johnson.  
Then I am safe—Cromwell.  
Let the earth be filled with his glory—Bishop Croughton.  
My days are as a past shadow that returns not—R. Hooker.  
Let me hear once more those notes so long my joy and delight—Mozart.

DISCOVERY OF THE SILK PLANT IN PERU.  
The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lima, Peru, that an important discovery has been made in Peru recently of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is enclosed in a pod, of which each point gives a good number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial. The seeds are small and easily separated from the fibre. The stems of the plants produce a long

and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been worn in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy are said to be unsurpassed.—[Am. paper.]

LETTER FROM COL. ANDERSON.  
(To the Editor of the Globe.)  
FREDERICTON, 25th July 1867.

Sir,—In my last letter there were sundry typographical errors which must be changed against my indolent hand writing. With your permission I will mention three which somewhat obscure my meaning. In line 8th for "contribute" read "convoit," line 34th for "have" read "leave," and last line of all for "and a half" read "and help."

One paragraph, however, being correctly printed and in plain English, I fancied could not be misinterpreted. I stated that the permanent Militia Staff, as enumerated, had drawn amongst them \$4,173.48 exclusive of various allowances, and although some of them had held office for a very small portion of the year. Absurdly enough, I find that I am supposed to be one of those officials, and that my pay is included in the above sum. I, with several others, was only "an outsider taken on for the job." Besides the pay of the permanent Staff, as above mentioned, the following supernumeraries were paid by the Province—

Retired Officers,	\$1720 80
Royal Artillery,	119 30
15th Foot,	674 40
22nd do.,	159 00
Sundry extra drills, Corps not specified,	572 13
Particular Service,	492 52
Total,	\$3727 67

The subject of pay, my own among the rest, will, I trust, be investigated some time or other, and I will only mention here that the Governor did me honor to give me nearly "carte blanche" in the matter of expenditure and I trust I was economical. I have stated in a former letter that I repudiate the accounts as published, and I am confident that the District Paymaster never disbursed a cent with out my knowledge. The first troops I called out were placed by me on the same rate of pay as that granted at the Camp of Instruction as I thought it sufficient for men who were really only defending their own homes. How the pay of a private was subsequently raised from 50 cents \$1.07 per diem is curious enough, but too long to enter into at present.

Only two Militia Staff Officers served on the Frontier to my knowledge, in their Staff capacities. The whole of the correspondence connected with the Frontier was either in Mr. Gordon's own writing or in that of Capt. Hallowes. The Quartermaster General must have found his duties very much increased, but I do not see that he got more than his annual \$100.

With reference to the \$35,000 which are considered necessary by the R-reporter for the last eight months' expenses, I can only say what expenditure has been requisite in addition to the usual routine. Extra barracks accommodation seems a strange charge, when the troops leave not only not been augmented, but have been certainly diminished before long. The fact that every Volunteer with the same ideal as it does from your correspondence "Fiat Justitia." The Province paid last year for clothing alone \$18,476, and as the number of Volunteers had not increased; and a soldier's tunic which he wears every day and which is made of very inferior cloth lasts two years, it is a matter of legitimate surprise why any large outlay should be made at present, especially as no one knows how the Militia are to be uniformed. This remark equally applies to the large purchase of stores which is an unneeded necessity. Many thousands of dollars were expended last year on stores, and from the amount which appears to be needed to take care of them, they ought not to be nearly exhausted yet. That care is taken of them, I know, as the Victoria Rifles were sent on service a dreary journey in a snow storm without a single blanket, great coat or knapsack, some even without uniforms.

I have intruded too long on your valuable space, and shall not trouble you for sometime, unless some Militia or Volunteer Officer can assure me that the Militia generally has profited from the so called "better organization."

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
T. ANDERSON,  
late Capt. 78th Highlanders.

ABOUT RIGHT.—A dissatisfied young man who has away from home, and spent his summer in riotous living, resolved at last to return to the parental roof. His father was kind enough to forgive the young rascal for his wickedness, and rushing into the house, overcame with joy that the boy had returned, cried out to his wife, "Let us kill the prodigal; the calf has returned."

## ABOUT LONDON.

There are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburgh, more Irishmen than in Dublin, more Germans than in any town in Germany excepting Berlin, more Roman Catholics than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. In 1801 population of London 864,844. In 1811 1,099,544. In 1821 1,323,624. In 1831 1,875,069. In 1841 2,368,141. In 1851 2,803,034. If the eight cities of Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Pittsburgh, Newark, Providence, Portland, and Milwaukee had been taken up bodily in 1861, put on shipboards, conveyed across the Atlantic, and deposited on the fringe of the skirts of London, they with their united populations, would not have added to London so much as London quietly added to itself during the previous decennial period. Every 12 months a new city springs into being along the gloomy verges of London equal to the city of Cleveland.

## WHAT IS ECONOMY?

This is a subject which is now all the rage among our farmers, and it is amusing to see how well some of them understand it. Their economy and economizing is like that of the man who, seeing that his cider barrel was leaking at the spile, turned it over to tighten it, but did not notice that the bung-hole was open under.

Let me draw you a picture of some of our farmers who are economizing (and there are by far too many). He cannot apply any lime this year, because he must economize and can't afford it; or, in other words, cannot afford to spend one dollar now that it may produce ten in a year or two.

He cannot afford to hire a man and so his corn goes unharvested and the crop is materially shortened; his ground is only half ploughed because he has not time to do it well himself and thereby loses several dollars to save one.

He does not place his manure under shelter in the spring, because he cannot afford to hire a man to do it, and has not time to do it himself, and yet will tell you, if asked that one load of sheltered manure is worth two of that not so taken care of.

He discards his taking (if he ever did such a thing) an agricultural paper, and thus places his finger in the spile and leaves the bung-hole wide open with a vengeance.

He cannot afford to buy plaster for his clover and corn although he knows that it will do much to increase his crop; whereas if he was to apply plaster to his grass he would double or triple his money in a very short time, and the surplus might go toward hiring a hand.

The fact is that he begins his economy and economizing at the wrong end. He breaks up more ground, and spreads the same amount of labor—and less labor—over a larger surface, and lies under the impression that he is thereby obtaining larger crops whereas, if he would cultivate no more ground than he has manure and labor for, he would be richer for it.

The mainpring of economy in agriculture is increasing the amount of manure, this is the very item which our economizing farmers omit. Everything which will make manure should be thrown into a yard or pig pen; the manure of the compost heap should be increased; but have all the help you need, for that is or should be the last thing to decrease on the score of economy.

There are hundreds of ways in which farmers may economize if they will only go to it in the proper manner.

If there going to adopt a more rigid system of economy, I should hire an additional hand and make him pay his own and his fellow's wages even if he did nothing else but collect manure for the manure.

Our farmers are only just beginning to understand the meaning of these two words Economy and Economizing.—[Cor. Germania Town Telegraph.]

NOTICE.  
It has been ordered by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council, that on and after the first day of May next, all the Fees, Penalties, and other Revenues, (except the Commission added on Postage Stamps) delivered at any of the Post Offices in this Province, in connection with the duties thereof, shall be collected by the office in charge, and accounted for as belonging to the general Revenue of the Post Office, to the Head of the Department.

JOHN McILLAN,  
Post Office Department,  
Frederictown, N.B., 6th March, 1867.

Refined Petroleum.  
By Steam from Boston.  
B.S. No. 4 Petroleum Oil.  
J.W. STREET.

Dr. Parker.  
as removed to the Cottage in Queen street  
ing the Agency of the Commercial Bank  
nearly opposite to the Sheriff's.  
Andrews, July 13, 1866.

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Anthracite Coal.  
Tois Red Ash Egg Co.  
SALT  
20 Sacks Coarse Salt.  
J. W. STREET

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