

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1859.

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[Vol 25]

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Agreeable to appointment, the Charlotte Teachers met on the 3d inst., to form a Teachers' Institute. Mr. Robert Clark having been appointed to the Chair, the Constitution and Bye-Laws prepared by the Committee were submitted to the Meeting, and unanimously adopted. Upon this, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Committee; and the following Officers were elected:—

Henry Fisher, Esq., Chief Superintendent, President (ex officio).  
Messrs. Bow and Glen, Vice-Presidents.  
Messrs. Devitt and Gaffray, Secretaries.  
Mr. R. Clark, Treasurer.

Messrs. McGarrigle, King, Gilley, Brown, and Morrison, Standing Committee.  
A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the Meeting adjourned till the afternoon. During the interval, the Board of Management met, and decided that the next Meeting should take place at St. Stephen on the last Thursday of December.

In the afternoon, when the Members of the Institute had again assembled, a brief address was made by the senior Vice-President. After thanking the Teachers for the honor they had conferred on him and his colleagues, he reminded them that, his object, like the old man's bundle of rods, they had taken one by one, broken, trampled on, and abused; but now they were united—'Union is Strength.' They had now an opportunity, if true to themselves, of asserting their rights; but the certain method of obtaining these, was by striving to become useful members of society in every sense of the term. In their hands were placed the boys and girls who would yet guide the destinies of New Brunswick. It came then and him to use every effort to qualify themselves for the important task which Providence had imposed upon them; that the real object of the Institute was to promote the interests of education, and that the proper business of the Society would begin, that being, to discuss for mutual improvement, the most approved methods of teaching.

Throughout the afternoon, a discussion was held upon the best methods of teaching the young idea how to shoot. In conclusion, thirty Teachers subscribed to the Constitution, &c., and during the whole proceedings, the greatest harmony prevailed.

## Bestow Something on your Land.

As an exploration of the above, I would state that an Irish gentleman, in making a tour in this country, called on me some twelve years ago. I found him very conversant on agriculture, and of course felt interested in him. After I had showed him all our growing crops, (what nearly ripe) he said, 'I wish this heavy grateful land.' I asked him what he meant by that. He said, 'I mean you must see it recompenses you abundantly for what you bestow upon it, and it surprises me that other farmers don't bestow as liberally upon their lands, for surely where nothing is bestowed little can be taken from it.'

Could I only write like a Webster, a Clay, or a Calhoun, I am sure I could convince farmers that it would be greatly to their profit to bestow more upon their lands. It would recompense them abundantly to bestow more upon them. I suppose polished writers would say apply ammonia, but every farmer understands what dung is and many either don't know what ammonia is, or don't know that fermented dung produces it.

It is a fact, that good wheat crops cannot be raised on poor lands here, unless dung is liberally applied. Bestow more labour upon the land, and it will recompense you abundantly. Land requires more labour now than it did when we had a virgin soil to till. It must be better or more thoroughly pulverized to make it produce good crops. Bestow lime upon the land, where it can be got at a reasonable rate. Bestow gypsum (plaster) liberally; it costs only a trifle: makes grass grow abundantly; makes cattle and sheep relish it, the grass or hay, better and I have no doubt makes it more nutritious. Bestow salt to your growing wheat and barley. It makes a stiffer straw and a better sample of grain, and more of it; but first of all, bestow dung where needed.

At the same time you commence bestowing upon the land begin bestowing upon your cattle and sheep. They will recompense you abundantly for what you bestow upon them. Bestow good feed, good shelter in winter, plenty of water, dry yards, and plenty of litter, and they will pay you abundantly. Bestow meal liberally to your fattening cattle and sheep. Bestow more or less meal to your store cattle and sheep through winter, according to the quality of your fodder, and they will pay you abundantly—your sheep two or three times over—1st, in wool; 2d, in the carcass; 3d, in the additional number and better quality of lambs raised. Bestow liberally on your stock. In that way

you are preparing to supply your land liberally with the food it needs and must have to make it grateful. This I have practiced for a long, long time, and I know I am right in advocating it. I advocate nothing but what I have practiced and found profitable. Mind to cultivate your corn when very young; when it gets older it will take care of itself. But I write as if every farmer occupied a clay soil like mine; but bestowing thorough cultivation on other soils I think don't hurt them, neither will the bestowing of dung.

—[Correspondence of Cultivator.]

GRUBS IN SHEEP.—A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer communicates to that journal what he says is a perfect cure for grubs in the head of sheep:

'Take one quart of whiskey, and two ounces of yellow snuff, mix and warm to blood heat. Let one man hold the sheep, and another take a small syringe and discharge a teaspoonful of the mixture into each nostril. It is a certain cure. My father met with quite a loss in his flock; he tried this remedy, found it satisfactory, and never lost another sheep.'

## A TERRIBLE CONFLICT AT SEA.

From the Overland Bombay Standard, Sept. 10.

The Ararat is a bark of 200 tons, owned by Hajee Saleh Mahomed Arbee, of Bombay, and commanded by Capt. J. A. Correya. On the 30th of January last she left Bombay with convicts for Penang and Singapore. Having landed the men, and disposed of his cargo, the captain tendered and was accepted for convicts for Bombay, 12 of whom were ready for deportation from Singapore, and as many from Penang. Just as the vessel was ready to leave, Capt. Correya was informed that he might have a batch of pirates, the Esk having brought them in. With these 50 Chinese pirates on board, 12 Indian convicts, a guard of 15 European Madras artillerymen, and 8 Sepoys of the Marine battalion, the Ararat left Singapore on the 19th June, and arrived at Penang on the evening of the 24th. 12 convicts were here added to the gang, making 74 in all.

The Ararat left Penang on the evening of the 25th, a junk leaving at the same time, and doing her best to keep up with the ship. Capt. Correya not liking the appearance of things, dropped his satellite, and finally lost sight of the craft on the evening of the 27th. A few hours later, the Ararat was some 60 miles from Penang. The 28th broke gloomily, very dark, and sharp gusts of wind. At 2:40 the Captain ordered the mate to set topgallant sails if the weather should clear, and lay down again on the poop. His rest was of short duration. Ten minutes later he was aroused by a noise, such an one as awakens a man broadly in an instant. The noise, a crash as of something giving way, followed by a shout, startled the mate also as he was standing by the break of the poop. There was no doubt as to the cause—the convicts had broken loose. Quick as thought the Capt. leaped to the deck and brought his arms, a revolver and two pistols, from the cabin. The mate as instantly aroused the guard, at the same time hailing the sentry forward, but received no reply. He remained by the night-guard muskets until the guard turned out, before which the captain's revolver spoke from the poop. The captain, it seems on reaching the deck could not discern that the convicts were making away. They had advanced as far as the stern of the longboat when he fired into them. Still they came on, a tumultuous rush, yelling like fiends, having before them blocks, handspikes, hollystones, firewood, curry staff grinders—anything, in fact, they could lay hands on. Capt. Correya was severely struck by some of these missiles, as were also several of the guard, who had by this time joined the captain (the crew, Lascares and Spaniards, being altogether without arms, having made their way into the rigging) on the poop. The gallant party had no thought, however, of acting on the defensive, but jumping to the quarter deck, commenced a hand-to-hand fight with the scoundrels. Both the captain and the guard fired into them as fast as they could load, using also their cutlasses and bayonets to keep them at bay. They had desperate men to deal with. No sooner was a musket fired than a rush was made upon it before it could be reloaded, but in no instance did they succeed in wrenching it from the grip that held it for life or death. One bayonet was their only spoil. During the whole time they kept up a shower of the missiles described above, and it is only wonderful that more mischief was not done by them. Inch by inch, however, the captain and his party gained ground, advancing purposely with caution, lest from behind the water-casks a rush might be made upon them, and their arms—their salvation—be seized. And here we have to record an instance of courage as rare as heroic. Some ten minutes or so after the outbreak, and an hour or so of hell let loose, arising from men who were

thirsting for blood, the captain's wife took her part in the fray, by loading and continuing to reload her husband's pistols, and passing them up from the cuddy skylight. As each hatch was gained, it was seized by the guard and fastened down. After an hour's hand fighting, the convicts were driven on to the topgallant forecastle, where they were charged with the bayonet and several run through or driven over the bows. Two or three were seen to lay hold of the foretop-gallant studding sail, which was lying on the forecastle and jump overboard with it. They were shot from the poop and quarter deck, as far as the darkness permitted their being made out.

Our deck now being clear, lights were brought—many attempts had been made to get lights during the fight, but as soon as one appeared it was knocked over by the convicts, and the whole work was done in almost solid darkness. The sights which the lights revealed were of the horrid. Here a man with a gashed face, there another cut almost in two, there another riddled with the bayonet, there one—yes, yet living, with four bullets through him. The aspect of the place was that of a slaughter-house. Eight dead bodies were found on the forecastle and three on the main deck, including the European sentry and Portuguese cook. It was now apparent why the sentry had not answered the hail of the mate. The poor fellow was found to have been stabbed to the heart. There seems, unfortunately, to be no doubt that he had left his post below, and came on deck, where he is supposed to have fallen asleep, being stabbed without awakening even to fire his pistol, which was in his hand as he lay. Had he been at his post, or even awake on deck, alarm in all probability might have been given sufficiently early to have prevented the convicts gaining the deck at all. The poor cook was shot by accident, being mixed up with the convicts. The carpenter, and an Arab passenger, jumped overboard. The former fell into the light of the lee forecastle, got upon the fore-chains, and made his way at. The Arab was never seen again.

At daylight a man was found hanging on to the rudder. A rope being let down he was hauled up, and was found to have been shot through the leg. On search being made below, five more bodies were found of men who, on receiving enough, had gone below to die. It was found that the convicts had escaped by cutting through with a knife, of which they had some how gained possession, a bar of a prison-door forward, then partly cutting through the inside partition bar on the port side, which enabled them to burst the door in altogether. They then shouted to the rest in other cells, to follow them, which, with the exception of 14, whom the guard were enabled to keep down, they did. At six the convicts were mustered, when it was found that 28 were dead or missing—28 out of 60 who came on deck. The remaining 32, with the exception of three wounded, were treated to three dozen each. At half-past nine the sentries gave the alarm that some of the convicts had slipped their leg irons. The guard was called and secured them. On overhauling the remainder, it was found that two many of the irons were too large, and they were accordingly reduced. A welcome sight must Bombay have been to the Ararat, where she soon arrived.

Charles Lamb, sitting next some charitable woman at dinner, remarked that he didn't seem to be at all better for what she had been saying to him: to which he made the ill-mannered response, 'No, ma'am! but this gentleman on the other side of me must, for it all came into one ear and out at the other.'

DISTINCTIONS.—A French Abbe, once traveling in a stage, was asked by a silly clerk, but a would-be wit and atheist, if he knew what difference there was between a priest and an ass; and upon being answered in the negative, said that the priest carried the cross on his breast, and the ass on his back. After the laughter had subsided, the Abbe asked the clerk if he knew the difference between a clerk and an ass, and was answered in the negative. To which the Abbe rejoined, 'Nor I.'

An Englishman traveling through the county of Kilkenny, came to a ford, hired a boat to take him across. The water being rather more agitated than was agreeable to him, he asked the boatman if any one was ever lost in the passage, and was answered by Terrence as follows:—'Never. My brother was drowned here last week, but we found him again the next day.'

The only unpopular article of diet on board the ship, which arrived at Malta from England, was the pudding, and to the unprejudiced observer it did seem that there was some reason in the remark of an old man, who said: 'Well, I'm blowed if them plums is within hail of one another!'

## Four Days later from Europe.

Arrival of the North American.

Boston, Nov. 7.

The North American arrived yesterday. No political news of moment.

The strike of the London builders continued, and the families of the workmen were in great suffering, many of them perishing from want.

The Cunard steamers between Liverpool and Boston are hereafter to call at Queenstown.

Weather in England unusually severe; considerable snow had fallen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times in publishing Commodore Tatnall's despatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Peiho editorially eulogises it, and says if any defence were needed for the acts of the British minister and Admiral in those distant regions it would be found in the despatch which it has had the pleasure of printing.

Sir George Grey is understood to have been reappointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

There is nothing new in regard to the Great Eastern. The authorities of Bristol were making efforts to get her to come to that port after her projected trip to the Mediterranean.

The new Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father on the 3d of October died on the 24th.

Sir J. Dean Paul and Strahan, the London bankers, were released from prison after having undergone four years penal servitude.

The first battalion of the military train for China was under orders to depart overland.

The weather in England had been unusually severe for the season. Heavy frosts prevailed, and considerable quantity of snow had fallen.

Parliament is further prorogued to December 16.

FRANCE.

The Paris Constitutionnel in an article signed by the principal Editor in reply to the assertions of the English press that the policy of the Emperor has left a state of political uncertainty in Europe, states the aim proposed by the Emperor in the beginning of the war, and compares it with the advantages gained, and accuses the English journals of inconsistency.

The Paris correspondents of the English journals generally indulge in gloomy forebodings.

The writer for the Herald states plainly that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent. Several Provincial journals published simultaneously violent articles against England which are known to have been supplied by a Government official. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post asserts that negotiations were still going on between the Governments of England and France in order to complete arrangements for the joint expedition to China; while on the other hand the correspondent of London Herald repels his statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The Monteur de l'Armee states that the Chinese commander of the Peiho forts on the 24th June had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor, having been named Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and Mandarin of the highest class.

The number of Pastors issued by the French Bishops on the political situation of the Pope, amounted to 39; and it was supposed that the Archbishop of Bordeaux was about publishing Pastors on the occasion of his intended visit to Rome.

Accounts from the French manufacturing districts were generally unfavorable. The Paris Flour market was firm. Wheat heavy and sales difficult. The price of Brandy was on the rise throughout France. Recent inundations in the south of France had done much damage both to life and property.

The Times Paris correspondent gives a report that the French force to China originally fixed at 12,000 is reduced to 6,000, and will not be dispatched before February.

Gen. Bedeau and Dr. l'Ansedat had a violent themselves of the amnesty and returned to France.

The Emperor received the Board of Management of the Suez Canal, and some political significance was attached to the event.

The agent in London refused to be present. The House had been dull and lower; but on the 25th the decline was nearly recovered, and rents closed firm at 59 45.

PRUSSIA.

Great preparations were being made in Germany to celebrate the Schiller Festival. The Prussian Minister of Police refused to allow the projected torch light procession in

Berlin; democratic demonstrations being feared.

The Foreign Minister had received the Tuscan deputation, and virtually stated that the Prussian vote would not be opposed to the wishes of the Tuscan people.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Gazette announces that Baron Von Hubner, Minister of Police, had tendered his resignation, and the same had been accepted.

Baron Thierry, Ministerial Councillor in the Department of Foreign Affairs, succeeded to the Minister of Police. The new Minister summoned to his office the editors of the different papers, and notified them in a friendly manner that the Ministerial programme of August last had been modified.

The retirement of General Aid-de-Camp, Count Grienne is also announced.

On the 24th a report was current that Baron Von Bruck had retired from the Ministry of Finance and it caused some depression in the funds at Vienna. The Austrian Correspondence subsequently contradicted all rumors of retirement from the ministry, and denied that any difference existed in the Cabinet.

MOROCCO.

Late advices from Tangiers state, that Mr. George V. Brown, United States Consul, was preparing to leave for Gibraltar, taking with him all his baggage, horses, &c.

It was expected that the Spanish force would make an attack both by sea and land, and occupy Tetuan and Tangier.

The French expeditionary corps were ready to take the field. Indemnity for depredations done is to be claimed, and security for French colonists obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

It is stated that the French soldiers who were made prisoners on the 31st of August, had all been burnt alive by the Moors. The French troops were burning to take revenge for this act.

RUSSIA.

Reports of an intended interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria are pronounced unfounded.

ITALY.

It is reported at Turin that Gen. Dabormida would soon retire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and be succeeded by Cavour.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini, and other Priests had been imprisoned, and that the authorities at Pesaro had seen letters from emissaries, inciting to rebellion the Provinces now held in submission by Papal troops.

The reports of disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. The conflict between the troops and the people began on the 9th, and lasted till the 11th. At Bagheria, near Palermo, quiet had been restored, but Palermo was in a state of siege.

The interview between the Pope and the King of Naples had been adjourned.

Conferences had been held between the Pope and the French Ambassador, and it was stated that ordinances granting administrative reforms were ready, and would soon be published.

For the first time in the history of modern pear culture, the Bartlett has found a successful rival as regards excellence, productiveness and size. The crop of Flemish Beauty this year, in New England, has probably been quadrupled that of the Bartlett, and the quality superior, possessing all the abundant juice of the Bartlett, with a richer saccharine flavor.

The Lous Bonne de Jersey is also treading close upon the Bartlett and the Flemish Beauty. The Duchess of Angouleme, in some orchards, has borne better than in any former year.

TRIUMPHANT REPLY.—There is a great deal of latent intelligence in the world, which only needs a little awakening, to be fully brought out. Witness the following colloquy:

Amatty, my dear, what country is opposite to us on the globe?

Don't know, sir.

Well now, continued the perplexed teacher, if I were to bore a hole through the earth, and you were to go in at this end, where would you come out?

Out of the hole sir! replied the pupil, with an air of triumph at having solved the great question.

Archbishop Cullen of Dublin has issued a manifesto of extraordinary length, which has been read in all the Catholic Churches in Dublin. It touches upon all the old topics—national education, proselytising, and the perilous position of the Pope, and abuses the revolutionary party in Italy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the sleeping spirits of many mothers.