

**Hery, &c**  
describes an assort  
RY, CUTLERY,  
&c. which will be

spring CLOCK  
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r, and commo-  
German ditto,  
Watch Guards,  
and Fancy Set  
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Jas. Gold and  
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d Rifle Powder  
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Jewellery, &c,  
Quadrants, Com-  
adjusted, Casl  
r,  
STICKNEY.

occupied by Mr. W.  
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attached. Apply to  
Mr. D. McCallum  
this Paper.  
JEL TURNER,  
-Fredericton.

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**MAS HARDY**  
1849.

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lent Woodland, front  
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nd moderate terms.  
Also—A good Horse  
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**R. SMART.**

**SWICK  
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Raw Linseed Oil,  
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from Boston.  
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**MES W. STREET**

**The Standard,**  
is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
**A. W. Smith.**  
At his Office, Water-Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.  
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**The Standard,**  
**OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.**

**No 51 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1851. [Vol. 18]**

**LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS**  
Subscribers who do not give express  
notice to the contrary, are considered as  
wishing to continue their subscriptions:  
If Subscribers order the discontinuance  
of their papers, the publisher may continue  
to send them till all arrears are paid.  
If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take  
their papers from the office to which they are  
directed, they are held responsible till they  
have settled their Bills, and ordered their  
papers to be discontinued.  
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without informing the publisher, and the  
paper is sent to the former direction, they  
are held responsible.

**Charlotte County Agricultural Society.**

**Report of Proceedings, &c.**  
At the Annual Meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society,  
held at the Town Hall, St. Andrews, 14th January, 1851, the President  
submitted the Report of the Directors, which was adopted.  
The Committee upon the Treasurer's accounts, reported the same correct  
and satisfactory.  
The Committee upon Grain and Domestic Manufactures, submitted their  
Report, which was accepted.  
Resolved, That 200 copies of the Reports and Proceedings be published  
for distribution.  
The Society then proceeded to elect Officers for the ensuing year, and  
the following were declared duly elected:—

**H. HATCH, President;**  
**J. WALTON, Vice-Presidents;**  
**D. MOWAT, Do.**  
**W. HATCH, Treasurer;**  
**A. T. PAUL, Secretary.**

**COMMITTEE**  
Robert Stevenson, James Stevenson,  
Samuel Getty, John Lechary,  
John McDonald, Henry O'Neill,  
M. J. C. Andrews, Robert Johnston,  
D. W. Mowat.

**Extract from the Minutes.**  
**ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary.**

**THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.**

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The Directors of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, offer  
to this Meeting the *Thirty-first Annual Report* of the Society.—  
Every year that passes impresses upon the minds of the Directors,  
the vital importance of bestowing all care and diligence upon the  
objects of this Society. That agricultural improvements should be  
brought under the consideration of the public, in every possible way,  
stimulating to exertion all persons by example, by precept, the dis-  
tribution of improved treasures upon agriculture, and by creating  
a taste for reading them; for it is a fact which must be admitted by  
all, that our only permanent resources lie in the proper cultivation  
of the soil, and this evinces itself more strongly year after year, as  
time advances.

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction, and with a deep  
sense of gratitude to Him who sends all things, that the Directors  
have to state, that the past season has yielded an ample supply of  
the products of the earth for all purposes; and those complaints which  
have hitherto assailed our ears, have been hushed by thanks for a  
propitious season. The Potatoe crop is the only failure, and as the  
disease which has hitherto affected that root, is evidently upon the  
decline, it is to be hoped that its further progress will be arrested.

It has been an object with the Directors to improve the Grasses,  
and for this purpose a quantity of grass seed was purchased at the  
Harvey Settlement, and was sold at cost and charges to Members,  
which has given satisfaction. A further supply has been contracted  
for at the same place, for the next season. The Society has also im-  
ported a quantity of the best Northern Red Clover Seed. A  
quantity of Potatoe Oats; also, of black sea and red Russia Wheat;  
also of two rowed Barly, and purple topped Swedish and yellow  
Aberdeen Turnip Seed, which has been sold during the last year  
to farmers.

The Directors have been induced to dispose of at public auction,  
the Boar of the Essex breed, and the Boar and Sow of the Suffolk  
breed, mentioned in the last Report as being imported, upon condi-  
tion that they should be kept in the County for two years. By this  
arrangement the object of improving this kind of stock is secured,  
and the great expense of feeding these animals saved to the Society.

It was resolved, that the Cattle Show should be discontinued  
this year, and the money appropriated in the importation of stock;  
that attention should be called to the improvement of this branch of  
agriculture, by the introduction of a better breed of cattle; and it  
was further resolved, that Sheep and four Heifers of the most  
improved breed should be imported, and the means for that purpose  
have been transmitted to Mr. J. McDonald, a member of the Society,  
now in Great Britain, and these cattle will be sent out early in the  
Spring, which, with two Ayrshire Bulls now in possession of the  
Society, will enable the Society to offer the farmers an opportunity  
of turning their attention to this subject, and upon the improvement  
a greater competition will be created at any future Cattle Show, and  
premiums more legitimately awarded.

In the last year's Report, the Directors, among other things,  
brought under the consideration of the Society the great importance of  
effectually ploughing the land. It has been their great desire to in-  
troduce improved plows for this purpose, as important improve-  
ments in this useful implement have been made, adapted to the  
different kinds of work to be performed. It is well ascertained, that  
sod and stubble plowing cannot both be properly done with the  
same plow. Under the conviction that plows of the above de-  
scription would be advantageous to our farmers, they imported, dur-  
ing the last season, two plows from the manufactory of Ruggles,  
Nourse, Mason & Co., of Boston. They have been strongly re-  
commended by Mr. F. Holbrook, a scientific and practical farmer  
residing in Brattleboro, and, although from the lateness of their arri-  
val last fall, a thorough trial could not be made, yet these plows bid  
fair to give great satisfaction in the performance of their work, com-  
bining qualities of real worth. They have one recommendation  
which is important—cheapness with reference to plows imported from  
the Mother country, or made in this, enabling the farmer to purchase  
two for the usual price of one. To illustrate the foregoing, we  
think it would be useful to subjoin a part of Mr. Holbrook's remarks  
upon these plows, taken from the *Cultivator* for September, 1850:—

"The mould-board of the stubble-plow is of a considerably shorter  
construction, and is wider at the heel in proportion to its length,  
than that of any good sod plow; and this gives it great turning power,  
enabling it to take up its loose furrow-slice, throw it all over to the de-  
sired place, completely inverting as well as pulverizing it, and leaving  
a clean channel behind for the reception of the next furrow. The  
castings, both of the mould-board and land side, are considerably higher  
than is usual in plows, which prevents stones and clods of earth  
from falling over and down between them, and thus aiding to fill up  
the furrow channel. The beam, immediately forward of the standard-  
bolt of the castings, is high and arching, giving a clear space of eighteen  
inches between the beam and the sole of the castings. When the  
plow is at work in the furrow, the extra space left between the surface  
of the ground and the plow-beam, in consequence, of the increased  
height of the latter, effectually prevents the wedging up of stubble,  
care manure, or other impediments, immediately forward of the

standard; and thus are avoided those vexatious so frequently experi-  
enced when plows of the common construction are used. In June  
last, for the express purpose of testing this plow in regard to its ability  
to keep itself clear from clogging, I spread a dressing of coarse manure  
over an acre of corn stubble land, and set the plow at work in fur-  
rows 8 inches deep. The acre was plowed, and the manure all cov-  
ered, without once stopping the plow to clear it, and without any ef-  
fort on my part to prevent its clogging. With this implement, the  
plowman may choose any furrow he pleases from twelve to five inches  
deep. The small size of the stubble-plow is intended to meet  
the wants of those farmers who work their stubble lands with high-  
teams. The largest size is easily drawn in sandy or gravelly loams  
by a pair of stout horses or oxen, if the furrow is not more than eight  
inches deep.

The green sward plow is of quite a different construction from that  
of the stubble plow. Its point is long, rising very gradually toward  
the standard, with a share gradually widening to its full breadth and  
cut. The plow enters the ground in the form, so to speak, of a long  
sperling wedge, lifting the furrow-slice in an easy manner, laying  
it smoothly over into its proper place, with an easy draught by the  
team, and with little assistance from the plowman. It has also a  
space of eighteen inches between the beam and the sole of the castings  
which prevents all clogging. The roller is attached to the side of the  
beam, instead of being placed under it, and consequently, it can be  
made ten to twelve inches in diameter, thus avoiding that constant  
groaning and laboring upon the axis, which is liable to occur where  
small rollers are used. The dial clevis and draft-rod, by which the  
team is attached to the plow, is an improvement, I think, upon the  
common clevis. Besides these being more durable attachments, it  
enables one to set his plow with entire accuracy in any desired furrow,  
from the shallowest and narrowest to the deepest and widest, that it is  
capable of taking."

While upon this subject, we are desirous of bringing under con-  
sideration, some remarks taken from the *Cultivator*, with reference to  
the Wilkie Scotch Plow, the kind most generally used in this County,  
and which does not seem altogether adapted to the different kinds of  
plowing of this country. It is by comparison and observation, that  
the relative defects and capabilities of any implement are made ap-  
parent:—

"A Fleck's Wilkie's Scotch Plow performed work in a handsome  
manner; the furrows were high set, and their form was well adapted to  
cover the seed with a friable soil after it had passed under the action of  
the harrow. The materials of the implement were of the best quality, being  
wholly of iron, and all the portions of it, except those opposed to the abrasion  
of the furrow-slice, appeared almost indestructible. In our opinion it is  
liable to the following objections: 1st. Its draught is heavy. 2d. Its  
weight makes it too laborious for the plowman to handle, particularly where  
the furrows are short, and the turnings are consequently frequent. 3d. Its  
price is too great for the means of ordinary farmers. 4th. It requires a more  
thorough training on the part of the plowman than is ordinarily attained by  
the farmers of this country. 5th. The bottom of the furrow is left uneven,  
that portion of the bottom contiguous to the land-side, being deeper than the  
portion nearest the furrow side. It is evident that this cut gives less friable  
earth adapted to the exigencies of the crop than if it were level at the bot-  
tom."

The Directors being deeply impressed with the importance of  
draining land, would recommend that pieces of land should be se-  
lected in some locality, to be drained according to the improved sys-  
tem, as far as the means in our power can be used, and that suitable  
premiums should be offered. At present it is not thought expedient  
to import a machine for making tiles, by the aid of which land can  
be drained cheaper and more effectually than with the common stones  
of the country; yet productive cultivation depends so much upon this  
branch of agriculture, that the using machine cannot much longer be  
dispensed with; it will press its own importance. It is also in  
contemplation to offer premiums for the best method of making Ma-  
cures, whereby a stimulus will be created, its importance and effects  
be brought under consideration, and its usefulness more prominently  
illustrated.

The subject of housing Cattle is now brought under your con-  
sideration. The necessity of keeping Cattle warm in winter, might  
reasonably be supposed to occupy the attention of every farmer, but  
on the contrary we find baros quite open and cattle exposed to the  
inclemency of the wind and weather. If it were rightly understood  
how much more it costs to winter cattle in a cold barn than in a warm  
one, and that they cannot be made to thrive so well upon the same  
quantity of food, farmers would strive to obviate this defect. It is  
said, "That the animal body acts as a furnace, which must be  
supplied with fuel, and the greater the exposure to cold, the more fuel  
there must be to keep up the heat."

The Directors have to acknowledge the receipt from the office  
of the Provincial Secretary, of twenty copies of Professor Johnston's  
Report upon the Agricultural Capabilities of this Province, from the  
New-Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Manu-  
factures, and Commerce; a number of copies of their Reports; and  
also thirty copies from the Saint John Agricultural Society, of their  
Annual Report and Proceedings, for which they return thanks. A  
subscription in aid of the objects of the former Society has been made  
in this County.

An Agricultural Society has been formed in the Parish of Saint  
Patrick, and has held its first Annual Meeting and Cattle Show.—  
The spirit evinced upon the occasion, in exhibiting domestic manu-  
factures, grain, and cattle, was highly laudable.

An Agricultural Society has also been formed in the upper  
Parishes of this County, and it is hoped that its operations may be  
highly beneficial to those engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

Quarterly Meetings of the Committee have been held as usual.  
At the last meeting a committee was appointed to examine and re-  
port upon the Treasurer's accounts; which report you will have  
before you.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that several new  
names have been added to the list of members, and that an opinion is  
daily gaining ground, that improvement upon the present system of  
cultivating the land, is an object that should engage the attention of  
every Farmer. It is evident that a great change has of late come  
over the minds of men, with regard to the cultivation of the soil. It is  
cheering and encouraging, and if the Farmers can be brought fully to  
realize the advantage of raising their own wheat, flour, meal, and other  
products, in support of their families, it will give an increased stimu-  
lus to an onward course, and progressively this Province will give  
in importance, and the whole mass of the people feel the influence of  
prosperity and independence; the permanent reward of the improved  
system of Agriculture of the day.

Respectfully submitted,  
**A. T. PAUL, Secretary.** **H. HATCH, President.**  
St. Andrews, January 14, 1851.

**APPENDIX.**  
**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAIN AND  
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**

ON WHEAT.		
1st premium,	60 lbs. per bushel,	J. Walton, 15 0
2d premium,	60 lbs. per bushel,	J. Stevenson, 12 6
3d premium,	59 lbs. per bushel,	H. O'Neill, 10 0
ON BARLEY.		
1st premium,	58 lbs. per bushel,	S. M'Curdy, 12 6
2d premium,	56 1/2 lbs. per bushel,	D. Mowat, 10 0
3d premium,	56 lbs. per bushel,	J. Walton, 8 0
ON OATS.		
1st premium,	41 lbs. per bushel,	C. Carson, 12 6
2d premium,	42 lbs. per bushel,	H. O'Neill, 10 0
3d premium,	41 1/2 lbs. per bushel,	D. Mowat, 8 0
ON RYE WHEAT.		
1st premium,	49 1/2 lbs. per bushel,	J. Stevenson, 12 6
2d premium,	46 lbs. per bushel,	S. M'Curdy, 10 0
3d premium,	44 1/2 lbs. per bushel,	D. Mowat, 8 0
ON BESS SEED.		
1st premium,	49 lbs. per bushel,	J. M'Farlane, 15 0
2d premium,	33 lbs. per bushel,	J. Stevenson, 12 6
ON DYED WOOLLEN CLOTH.		
1st premium,		S. M'Farlane, 1 6 0
2d premium,		J. M'Farlane, 17 6
3d premium,		J. Linton, 12 6
ON COTTON AND WOOL SATINETTS.		
1st premium,		John Baldwin, 15 0
2d premium,		H. O'Neill, 12 6
3d premium,		D. Mowat, 10 0
COTTON AND WOOL FLAIN CLOTH.		
1st premium,		R. Stevenson, 12 6
2d premium,		Wm. Hyslop, 10 0
3d premium,		S. M'Curdy, 8 0
TWEED AND COTTON WOOL.		
1st premium,		J. Baldwin, 15 0
2d premium,		J. Walton, 12 6
3d premium,		R. Johnston, 10 0

The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's account  
with the Society, have attended to that duty, and beg leave to Report  
that the accounts as submitted with the Vouchers are correct; and  
the Committee append the following abstracts:—  
Amount expended during the Year 1850, for pre-  
miums, implements, stock imported, and to be  
imported, £294 4 11  
Balance now in Treasurer's hands, £162 14 11 1/2  
Amount due the Society on notes now held by them, 115 11 10  
Grain, Implements, and seeds, valued at, 30 3 10  
Amount in Agent's hands for sales in 1850, 31 4 9  
£339 15 4 1/2  
**DAVID MOWAT, ROBT. STEVENSON, Committee.**  
St. Andrews, 5th Jan. 1851.

**STRANGE AND ROMANTIC LAW-  
SUIT.**

Paris is certainly the greatest place, in the  
world for curious affairs in every department  
of life. The following curious incident, of  
recent occurrence, would do credit to the  
inventive genius of Alexander Dumas, and will  
remind our readers of the Greek Girl in the  
Count of Monte Christo:

Some years ago, one of the most distin-  
guished savans of the Palais de l'Institut who  
was devoted to scientific travel nearly the  
whole of his life, on returning from one of  
these distant voyages, brought with him to  
Paris a young Greek girl, about 11 or 12  
years of age. Being a Frenchman, the mali-  
cious of that day laughed at the savant as a  
Joseph, accusing him of having whiled away  
his heavier hours abroad by "les débauches  
de la paternité."—This however was false;  
the fair Albanian was his by no other title  
than a regular bill of sale.

One day, while at Constantinople, passing  
by one of the slave bazars, he entered, by  
curiosity, in the midst of a group of women  
and children, exposed for sale; he saw a  
beautiful girl, whose youth and grace deeply  
interested him. His heart became so en-  
amored with the young creature, that he re-  
solved to rescue her from the fate which a  
waited her. He called upon the slave dealer  
and asked the price. As she was of the best  
race, and brilliant beauty, nothing less than  
two hundred sequins could purchase her.—  
This he paid, and in a few days embarked  
for France, with his rare young beauty.

Shortly after his arrival here, the young  
Albanian was placed in the celebrated female  
school of the ene de Verennes, the Convent of  
Sacre Cœur, where the best masters are em-  
ployed. Nothing was spared to render her  
education as brilliant and accomplished as  
possible. For six years the young girl re-  
mained under the Cours of the Convent, and  
so gifted was she by nature that in six years  
she became an accomplished Parisienne. Dur-  
ing all this time the savant had not been idle;  
his name had become justly celebrated; sev-  
eral kings had decorated him, and several ac-  
ademies had elected him their member. His  
cup of happiness was nearly full. There was  
wanting but one thing to crown it—a wife.—  
Naturally, his heart turned toward his young  
Albanian—his property—and on whom he  
had lavished so much money.  
Would not an alliance with an honorable fa-  
mily, a distinguished man, be another ben-  
efice to the poor slave? She was now eighteen  
years old. The savant took her from the con-  
vent to his house and told her of his plans,  
which she received as every well educated  
lady would, with a blush on her cheek and a  
tear in her eye, while her answer was such as

became a grateful heart. The savant was  
happy, and the wedding was appointed. At  
this time the savant received a mission from  
the government, which was to last but five or  
six weeks, and which he could not decline.

The young girl was sent to reside, during  
his absence, with a friend of his, a Countess,  
who lives during the summer in a magnifi-  
cent chateau on the banks of the Loire.—  
During the summer the Countess received a  
large number of visitors, to amuse whom she  
gave ball parties and fetes champetres every  
day. The young Albanian had great success  
amongst the lions, and was the object of their  
most devoted attentions. The savant, on his  
return, hastened to the chateau to meet his  
betrothed. The Countess was in consterna-  
tion, for the betrothed had disappeared, and  
no one knew whither. (Who shall recount  
the despair of the lover of fifty? The dan-  
dies of the chateau were desolated at this  
discovery of one of their virtues, and the savant  
of "la belle ville" as the Bussy Rabutin  
city Paris, were agonized not to see the de-  
but of the Grecian beauty.)

The Police were called in, but this was a  
useless expense, as in a short time, the be-  
loved savant learned that his protegee was  
the wife of M. Le Vicompte de la C., and  
that he will have the pleasure of presenting  
winter of seeing her the belle of Paris.—  
Alas, for the philosophy of the Institute, sa-  
vans are not always philosophers, at least in  
practice. The owner of the fair Vicompte  
furiously at the "talking, stealing and carrying  
away" of his slave, has brought on a suit  
against the Vicompte for the price of his  
wife and the costs and charges of her educa-  
tion, amounting to an alarming sum total.—  
The Vicompte has offered to compromise,  
or to refer the matter to arbitrators; but the  
savant will not agree to anything less than  
the original sum total. So, according to the  
wall-flowers, we are to have before the end  
this famous cause, for an amount which the  
Vicompte calls a real doctor's bill.

**VEGETABLE FERTILIZATION.**

W. Hillebrand remarks that it is by the agency  
of insects alone that the flowers of the most  
delicate plants can be fertilized, although the  
sexual parts of the flower are perfectly ex-  
posed. The finest of the flowers, the rose, the  
pale of delicate tints, which have no other  
non downwards; they have been compared  
well-known varieties of the monstrosity, but  
are the insect eagerly plunges, and, having  
satisfied its appetite, it makes an effort to get  
again, but in vain. It then remains a close  
prisoner, and buzzes to and fro, rubbing off the  
pollen from the anthers on to the stigma, and thus  
performing the object intended by its capture.  
The flowers then seem to relax; the petals com-  
pact, the hairs shrink, and the captive insect  
covers its liberty again.—People's Journal.