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The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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Counting-House ALMANAC, 1850.

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POETRY.

COURAGE! FAINT HEART.

Work'st thou weary, soon and late?
Think not thine own the worst estate,
Nor be thy heart disconsolate.

Lov'st thou in sadness and despair?
Deem not thy lot extreme or rare,
Nor hope to be exempt from care.

Hast thou the sense of constant pain,
From fallen hopes, oft reared in vain?
Take courage, friend, and build again.

Is all thy pleasant youth departing,
And after years of strife and smarting,
Thou art just where thou wast at starting!

Think thou hast gained some wholesome lore,
Something thou didst not know before
Which may be used in quest of more.

If thou canst not see the light,
Take comfort in the gloom of night,
And wrench from darkness some delight.

Thou knowest not the face of joy!
Bethink thee, he was ever coy,
To show himself to girl or boy.

And wouldst thou dream that he will be
Content to take pastime with thee,
And deck thy manhood gracefully?

Consider all the weary days,
Wasted in fruitless, vain delays,
To welcome pleasure to thy gaze—

Who never came, who has not come;
Whom, should'st thou linger for till doom,
Thou must at last walk lonely home.

Work out thy fate with manly pride,
Bear well whate'er may thee betide,
And patiently the and abide.

FACTS IN POTATO RAISING.

This being the season for planting potatoes throughout the Northern States, and the agricultural community, no doubt, thinking much of the rot, and the probabilities of its affecting the crop about being planted, I have thought best to record an interesting fact in regard to that apparently incurable disease.

In the spring of 1847, I turned under a sod on clay ground, and planted it with merino potatoes early in May. They grew well and yielded a heavy crop for the first season.—About the first of October I commenced digging, intending to bury them mostly in pits, on the field where they grew. I dug about fifty bushels, and buried them lightly in a round shallow hole, when we were hindered from digging more at that time by a heavy rain storm, and the ground was completely saturated by water. Those dug at this time presented no appearance of rot in any way, and I congratulated myself on having a sound crop of potatoes *once more*. After about two weeks had elapsed, and the ground became fit to work, I began digging again; but lo, the rot had appeared! Small white specks covered the skin of very many of the potatoes and some few were already rotten. I knew they were *not to be saved*, and put them in small pits of twenty or thirty bushels each intending to handle them over, sort them, and feed them up to the hogs and cattle as fast as possible. They rotted so fast that I lost over one fourth of the crop in two or three weeks, before I could feed them up to my animals; and had they been left in the pit, I believe they would have all rotted before winter came; yet they had only a covering of rye straw, and about two inches of dirt.—After I had disposed of these last small pits, I turned to examine the larger one dug and buried before the rain. I opened it about the middle of November, six weeks after it had been made, and to my surprise found but very few rotten. I handled them over, and buried them again, depending on them for seed the following year. They came out in the spring fine, and were very good for eating, being all that were left of about eight hundred bushels that grew on the same field of four acres.

Last fall, I dug early, and secured my crop before they were exposed to the heavy fall rains, and have lost very few by rot, scarcely any; and I conclude that early planting and early gathering are the best guards against the potato disease.

I have been confirmed in this opinion of late, by seeing a paragraph going the rounds in the newspapers, relating the success of the same management in some particular case; and I thought it worth while to give the above to the readers of the Dollar Newspaper. I have been sorely perplexed by this potato rot and have never been able to find any other preventive than the simple one above mentioned. I shall try it again. B. L.

[Dollar Newspaper.

A TOUGH STORY.

In a small town down East, there lived a butcher, a Jack-at-all trades, and more particularly noted for his experiments in animal magnetism. A half witted fellow, who lived entirely upon the charity of the town, imagining one day that he was quite ill, made application to the butcher to relieve him from the pains in his stomach. The thought flash upon the mind of the butcher that he was a fit subject for experiment, and accordingly he mesmerised him into a profound sleep. He then made an incision into his stomach, and took out the inwards to wash them; after which he laid them down, and went into the house to get a needle and thread to sew up the incision.—But on returning to his astonishment, he beheld an old sow just leaving the place, having eaten them. In this dilemma he seized a sheep, and removed its entrails to the body of the man, then closing up the orifice, he awakened the slumbering subject, who was forthwith 'discharging cured'—Meeting the individual some days after the butcher having some curiosity as to the success of the operation, asked the chap how he got along.

'Oh, first rate,' said he, 'only I've got such an *infernal hankering after grass!*'

A SAFE BET FOR BOTH PARTIES.

Two bloods recently entered a tavern in New York where they had frequently resorted and calling for supper and two bottles of champagne, informed their host that they had ordered, and had agreed to refer the question to him. They hoped he would waite for his pay until the decision, and then charge his amount to the loser. The landlord assented, and they sat down to a hearty supper. When they had finished, mine host had the curiosity to ask what was the nature of the bet, and was not a little chagrined when he received for an answer that it originated in a dispute as to the direction the brick meeting-house steeple would take should it ever fall. The one bet it would fall east and the other west.

A VOLUME IN A LINE.—At a recent temperance celebration in Newmarket, U. S., a little lad appeared in the procession bearing a flag, on which was inscribed the following: 'All's Right, when Dady's Sober.'

Gallant conduct of Cumming.—A correspondent writes from the west coast of Africa: "Having read an account of the very creditable conduct of Commander Tarleton, of her Majesty's ship Vengeance, in saving the life of seamen Hayes, while at anchor at Genoa, I have little hesitation in giving publicity to the still more gallant conduct of Commander Cumming, of the Raider. Shortly after leaving Ascension, and when in lat. 5 min. S., long. 7 deg. E., at six o'clock p. m. as the hands were aloft reefing topsail, a second class boy, fell overboard. The Commander, who was on deck at the time, quickly observed the accident, and without a moment's deliberation he bounded over the stern, seized the boy as he passed under and with the aid of a few kroomen, who speedily followed so laudable an example, he supported the boy until a boat was manned and sent to his assistance. This act is the more commendable in consequence of the hazard incurred by the gallant commander; for the Raiter, at the time alluded to, was going at the rate of four knots through the water, and the sea in the locality abounds with sharks which are remarkable for their voracity. I understood that this is not the first occasion in which Commander Cumming has displayed his philanthropy; and if the past is taken as evidence of the future, it certainly augurs a brilliant career."

The First Spree.—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap in my hearing; "never do I mean to be again." The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs.—Several cart wheels were making evolutions in my brain, and at one time I fancied that my head was a large carving and turning establishment the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I could not conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill, and, what made it worse was, it seemed all the while to be growing higher, and threatened to pitch over upon me. Stop, stop, thought I, and I'll this old hill yet, or, at least it shant head me. So I turned round to go down, and get to the bottom, but hang me if the town didn't turn round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting a bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough the ground soon flew up and struck me on the forehead, and as soon as the stars cleared away I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was a big brick house coming full split round the corner! and I believe it ran over me, for I don't remember any more.

Free Trade with Canada.—Montreal 26th March, 1850. The ex-hon Mr. Cameron has returned from Washington, bringing assurances of the success of his mission; asserting that he has obtained pledges in favor of the Reciprocity Bill, from several of the most distinguished members of your federal legislature. He seems to entertain no doubt about the passage of the bill, and the friends of connexion are rejoicing at the prospect of the mouths of Annexationists being stopped by the good things which Uncle Sam is to pour into them. I had understood that the great difficulty in the way of the passing of this bill, was the unwillingness of Nova Scotia to cede the use of her fisheries as an equivalent for free trade with the United States. This difficulty has now been removed. Again our Legislature has refused to grant the Western States the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, unless this boon of reciprocity is granted us in return. We have endeavoured to show you how great a *quid* we give for your *quo*, by keeping in our own hands these gifts, and holding them out as a bait, until we gain what we demand of you. This measure is likely to put off the agitation for annexation for a time, but is perhaps the most certain way of bringing it about at last. It will bind us to you with the golden links of commerce; it will soon make us in all respects but that of our governmental head, one people. Our institutions must and will be borrowed from yours; republicanism will overspread the continent, and penetrate every nook and corner of it. We shall differ from you in nothing but our allegiance; and how long we shall differ in that, is by no means certain. If annexation be brought about by these means it will be one which will find few opponents, because when we have become identified in interests in feelings, and in institutions, by years of unrestrained intercourse, we shall come to you in a wedlock of mutual affections, not in a marriage for the purpose of obtaining a settlement.—[Cor. Journal of Commerce.

From the River of Plate. We have advices from Buenos Ayres, by the Sutton at this port, to January 19, but they furnish no intelligence of interest. The previous reports of dullness of business, scarcity of freights, and redundance of vessels, are continued.

GOOD.—A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter, "be sure my dear, you never marry a poor man. But remember that the poorest man in the world is one that has money and nothing else."

DEATH OF MR. CALHOUN. Our telegraph report of yesterday, brought intelligence of the death of the great South Carolinian at Washington, at the age of 68. Mr. Calhoun entered public life during the Presidency of Mr. Madison—was an active supporter of the war of 1812—was Secretary of war under President Monroe, and was a candidate to succeed him, but his claims was withdrawn, and by consent of rival parties, he became Vice President for one term, upon the Jackson ticket, in the great contest of 1828, he was re elected for another four years. Since that time he has always been a statesman of South Carolina, and has been understood to have swayed the movements and politics of that state. His public life was straight-forward and fearless,—his private name was ever without reproach. [Boston Courier.

OFFICIAL.—The President has officially recognized James Grignor, Esq., as British Consul for the states of Maine and New Hampshire, to resite at Portland, Maine.—

FIRES.—At Detroit, on Thursday morning a fire broke out at the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold streets, which destroyed a considerable amount of property.

At Baltimore on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the tavern and boarding house of Andrew Humphrey, which was turned to the ground. A transient lodger named John Freeburgher, perished in the flames.

The Overland Rush to California. The rush to St. Louis from different points on the Ohio river is so great, that commanders of steamers at Cincinnati and Louisville have to force passengers from their boats.

MELROSE.—Not less than fifty houses will be erected this year in Melrose, some of them beautiful specimens of architecture. The carpenters there have more than they can do.—Since 1846 population has increased from about 600 to between 1300 and 1400, mostly from business men moving there from the city, as being only fifteen minutes ran in the cars from Haymarket depot. Melrose is nearer State street, in time, than many parts of Boston. The two Academies are well supported, and the new Town School House and Primary Schools are filled to overflowing. It may be more fashionable to walk to the Providence depot and pay ten to twenty cents a foot for lands in Brookline, Jamaica Plain &c. Business men, however, take into consideration the convenience of Haymarket Depot to State street, which with the reasonable price asked for lands in Melrose is the cause of its rapid growth.—[Boston Mail.

Inundated.—Owing to a break in the levee, on the Mississippi, a considerable portion of the lands on the Ouachita, Tenas, Little and Black Rivers, have been inundated. That portion has for several years escaped all the casualties that other portions of state have been or less affected with. It has enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, and generally produced the finest cotton crops in the state, neither high water nor any other cause interfering to prevent its fertile fields from yielding a rich harvest. But its turn has come, and from being the most favored, it has become the most afflicted portion of the state. [New Orleans Bee.

Later from Bermuda.—By the arrival at this port yesterday of the British brig May Flower, Capt. Cochran, 16 days from Bermuda, we learn that the British steamships Thames, Capt. Abbott, from the Gulf of Mexico, and Clyde, Capt. Moss, arrived at Bermuda on the 8th ult. from St. Thomas. The Thames had on freight two and a quarter millions of dollars from Mexico, ($900,000 of which are on account of Mexican dividends.) A whaling company has been established at Bermuda; and two harpooners and two steersmen had recently arrived there from the United States.

The 42d Royal Highlanders, it is thought, will be removed to New Brunswick early in the Spring, to relieve the Royals now stationed there.—[New York Tribune.

CANADA.

The Canadian Government appear determined to adopt retrenchment on an extensive scale. The Toronto journals state that the Governor General, in order to facilitate the movement, has promptly consented to a reduction in his salary of some £3000 per ann.

Toronto, March 27.—Parliament will meet on the 14th of May for the despatch of business.

The Ministers.—The most curious and painful reports are floating about town with respect to more than one member of the Administration. The state of Mr. Baldwin's mental and physical health is sufficiently well known; so also is the infirmity that has overtaken Mr. Whitehall. Rumor adds that another gentleman in the Ministry, whom we much esteem as a man, however we may object to his political career, is in a very frightful state as regards his mental faculties; it is stated, that he sits and smokes all day, and that it is impossible to procure from him a coherent answer on any matter of public business. Another, a newly appointed member of the Cabinet, was missing for several days, and was at last discovered in a tavern on the skirts of Toronto, laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. We give the rumours as they are about town. Comment is unnecessary.—[Montreal Courier.

From the New Brunswicker's Reports.

Monday, April 1st

Mr. Gilbert moved a Resolution for an address to His Excellency, praying him to dispense with the general inspection and one day's drill of the Militia during the present year, and to retain one day's drill of the different companies. Hon. Colonel McLeod moved an amendment to abolish both day's drill, and retain the general inspection. The amendment was lost by a vote of 15 to 10, and the original motion being then put, was carried, 18 to 10.

Hon. Mr Partelow laid before the House Professor Johnston's Report on the Agricultural capabilities of this Province.

Mr Ritchie said, he had been informed that a gentleman in St. John had proposed to print 10,000 copies of the Report at the small sum of 4d. a piece. He (Mr. R.) thought if such a proposal had been made, the government ought to avail themselves of it. The Report contained much valuable information, and that information ought to be as extensively diffused as possible. By getting a large number printed at 4d. a piece, they could be sold in Great Britain and Ireland at 6d. stg.; and be of great importance to persons disposed to emigrate to this country.—We have never knew the capabilities of this Province, and now that we have this scientific and agricultural information before us, it is our duty to disseminate it, as well on the other side of the water as amongst ourselves, so that a better and more intelligent class of people may be induced to settle in the Province. If we lock up the Report, the Professor's talent and labour will be thrown away, and all that has been already done will go for nothing. The address delivered in St. John by Professor Johnston has been circulated, and it has done much good.

A motion was made to print 1000 of the Report for the use of the Legislature and for circulation.

Mr Steves would congratulate the government on having brought in the Report at so early a period of the session; he thought too much money had been already spent for printing. He found that the public printing this year has already cost the enormous sum of £2,300, and one Bill of a local nature cost £40. One hundred pounds for this Bill and one hundred for that, was looked upon as a small sum; but taking all together, these sums swell to an enormous amount, and hon. members should take these facts into consideration.

Hon Mr. Hannington said, if the Report was worth printing, it was worth distributing for the benefit of the farmers. A large amount of valuable information was contained in the Report, and it was calculated to be of much service. He would vote for the printing of any number which would be sufficient for general circulation. Copies should be sent to Great Britain and to Ireland, for the information of the people there.

Mr. Barbarie said, when £100 was first voted for Professor Johnson to perform a running tour through the country, that sum was considered by some a large amount; he (Mr. B.) then considered if the Legislature would get off with £1000 or 1200 they would do very well. This was a large expense; but now as the work was printed, he would like to see the information extensively circulated in England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as in this country. It would hold out inducements for a respectable class of emigrants to settle in the country. He did not think it prudent to cavil now about a small sum on so important a matter.

Hon. L. A. Wilmot said, it was worthy of remark that among all the Bankrupts in the Province, not a single instance of a Bankrupt Farmer was to be found. Among all those Bankrupt speculations, the sober, honest and industrious farmer manfully stood his ground. From the well known abilities and character of Professor Johnston, no one could for a moment doubt the accuracy of the Report. He (hon. Attorney General) had read it, and he felt really delighted with it. It has been said that the climate was too cold, and that the soil was unfit for cultivation. But the fact is, we have been labouring in the dark, and we have never known the capabilities of our country. Professor Johnston is a gentleman of high scientific attainments, and he has come to certain conclusions, and these conclusions are entitled to every credit, and well worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature. If the House would not agree to print 10,000 copies of the Report it would be done by subscription; and and he was one that was quite willing to subscribe. The circulation of the Report ought not to be confined to this country. It should be sent to all parts of Britain and Ireland.

After some observations from Messrs. Woodward, Ritchie and Jordan, 1000 copies of the Report were ordered to be printed.

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