

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

8 VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic.

[12: 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE]

No 31.]

SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862

No 129

## THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold a PLOUGHING MATCH.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 10.50 A. M., at or near the Post Office, on the Bay-Side, in the Parish of St. Andrews, and the Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the Society, will take place the following day in the Society's field at the same place at 11 A. M., when the following Premiums will be offered subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

On Ploughing Match—to be performed with horses—First Class, 1st premium \$5—2nd do \$4—3rd do \$3. Second Class—Ploughmen under 25 years of age—1st premium—\$4 2nd do—\$3 3rd do \$2.

To be performed with Oxen open to all competitors: 1st premium—\$3 2nd do—2.50 3rd do \$2. CATTLE and STOCK.

ENTIRE HORSES above 3 years old. 1st premium \$4; 2nd do \$3; 3rd do \$2. BROOD MARES with their SPRING COLTS. 1st premium \$4; 2nd do \$3; 3rd do \$2. COLTS, GELDINGS or FILLIES under 3 yrs old 1st premium \$2.50; 2nd do \$2; 3rd do \$1.50.

SPRING COLTS. 1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50 3rd do \$1.

BEST HORSE FOR GENERAL FARMING USE 1st premium \$2 00 2nd \$1.00.

BULLS over two years old. 1st premium \$3; 2nd do \$2.

WORKING OXEN under 5 years old. 1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50 3rd do \$1.

Working Steers under 5 years old. 1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50.

Working Steers under 3 years old 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

Cows. 1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50; 3rd do \$1.

Heifers under 3 years old. 1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50.

Heifers under 2 years old. 1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.

SPRING CALVES. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1; 3rd do \$0.50.

Rams under 4 years old. 1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50; 3rd do \$1.

Ewes.—1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1. Boars not less than 6 months old. 1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50.

GRAINS, ROOTS and SEEDS IN SAMPLES. NOT LESS THAN ONE BUSHEL EACH. WHEAT.—1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50. OATS.—1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.

BARLEY.—1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1. Rough Blackwheat. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

Rush Beans unmix'd. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

PEAS.—1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

VEGETABLES SEED UNMIXED. 1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.

CARROTS.—1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.

WHITE JACKSON POTATOES. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

OTHER POTATOES unmix'd. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

BEANS.—1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

MANGOLD WURTZEL. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

PARSNIPS.—1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.

Squashes best assortment, not less than six. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

BUTTER, in samples not less than 30 lbs. 1st premium \$2; 2nd do \$1.50; 3rd do \$1.

CLOTH. In samples not less than 15 yards. Dyed Woolen Cloth, with or without cotton selvage.—1st premium \$2.50; 2nd do \$2.

Cotton and Wool Fainets: 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

Cotton and wool twilled and dyed. 1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.

Flannel, all wool. 1st premium \$2.00 2nd do \$1.50.

Twilled Flannel cotton and wool. 1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.00.

Woolen Socks two pairs. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

Woolen mittens, two pairs. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.

Woolen Gloves, 2 pairs. 1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.

Dyed Woolen yarns 3 lbs. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.00.

Undyed Woolen yarn 3 lbs. 1st premium \$1.50; 2nd do \$1.00.

Undyed yarn sheeps gray 3 lbs. 1st premium \$1.50 2nd do \$1.00.

Best Churn 1st premium \$1.00 2nd do \$0.50.

Regulations for the Ploughing Match.

1. Each Competitor shall plough three ridges of land 12 feet in width, and about 15 rods in length, as staked off; the ridges to be gathered.

2. The furrows to be 2 inches wide and 6 inches deep.

3. The Lots to be ploughed will be assigned to each competitor by lot.

4. One of the horses in each team must be the property of the person entering the

same, and owned in this County, and the Ploughmen must be inhabitants of the County.

5. Each Ploughman must drive his own horses.

6. Ox teams entered must be the property of the person entering them, and teamsters will be allowed to ox teams.

7. The competitors will be required to start at 11 A. M., by signal.

8. The ploughing to be finished in four hours, after which the Judges will be called in to inspect the work done; any ploughman who has not finished his work at that time, will forfeit his right to any premium.

9. The Secretary will be at the field (of the situation of which due notice will be given) at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive entries from intending competitors who have not previously entered their names; all persons intending to compete must pay an entrance fee of 5s. each unless paid up members of the Society, and no entries will be received at 10 50 A. M.

For Cattle Show.

1. All animals must have been the bona fide property of the person entering the same, and have been kept in this County not less than six months.

2. All crops, dairy produce, domestic manufactures, &c., must be bona fide the property of the person entering the same, and the growth and production of this County.

3. Persons desirous of competing at the Cattle Show must hand a list of their stock or articles entered to the Secretary before 11 A. M., on the day of the Show, and if not paid up members of the Society must pay an entrance fee of 5s. each. No entries will be received after the hours above specified. Members of the Society will be allowed to pay their subscription for the current year at any time previous to the Ploughing Match.

4. No persons shall receive more than once Premium on the same kind of live stock nor on the same kind of any other article exhibited by him.

5. Cattle and Horses competing must be provided with suitable halters, and with other stock must be placed in the field according to their respective classes and ages, and pigs must be ringed.

6. No premium shall be awarded or paid on any grain, which has been subjected to any other process than the ordinary methods of changing it.

7. No Stock or article entered for competition, shall be removed from the Show ground or building, until after the premium list has been read and amounts awarded.

8. Any person refusing to comply with the requisition of the Committee of Arrangements will be debarred from receiving any premium.

9. No Judge on any description of articles entered, to enter an article of same kind for competition.

10. Judges have the right of rejecting any or all of the articles entered, should they think them unworthy of premiums; and the Judges are particularly requested to strictly enforce this rule.

11. A bushel measure has been provided for measuring grain, root crops, &c., and their relative values will be adjudged, according to the weight per bushel.

12. In future all persons receiving Premiums from this Society, and who may be found to have accepted them in violation of the Rules of the Society, will be prosecuted by the Society to recover back the amounts received by them.

13. The Oxen and steers exhibited will be tested with reference to their working capabilities.

Refreshments will be provided in the neighborhood of the Show, at reasonable rates, for those who wish to attend.

Messrs J. Russell, Robert Eastman, and Robert C. Mowatt, Committee of Arrangements.

A. T. PAUL, Secretary.

St. Andrews, July 24, 1862.

WHAT IS HEAT LIGHTNING? The flashes of lightning often observed on a summer evening, unaccompanied by thunder, and popularly known as "heat lightning," are merely the light from discharges of electricity from an ordinary thunder cloud beneath the horizon of the observer, reflected from clouds or perhaps from the air itself, as in the case of twilight. Professor Henry says that Mr. Brooks, one of the directors of the telegraph line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, on one occasion, to satisfy himself on this point asked for information from a distant operator during the appearance of flashes of this kind in the distant horizon, and learned that they proceeded from a thunder storm then raging two hundred and fifty miles eastward of his place of observation.

REDUCING A GOVERNOR'S SALARY.—Late Australian papers say that the Legislature of that Colony has passed a law to reduce the

Governor's salary from £10,000 per annum, with £5,000 a year of allowances and a house worth £3,000, to £7,000 without allowances, but with the house.

The Necessity of Ventilation.

We had intended to write an appeal for more fresh air in our churches, and public halls. Incidentally however, the following capital advice upon the subject, written by one, who has himself been a "gasper" turned up, and we give it in preference to offering any remarks of our own. Although the orthography is not exactly Johnsonian, yet it is intelligible, and may we not hope, that the advice will be taken—and let us have more fresh air, in our public assemblies.

A APPEAL FOR AIR TO THE SEXTANT

BY A GASPER.

O sextant of the meekness, which sweeps And dusts, or is supposed to find makes fiers And lites the gas, and sometimes leaves a screw loose in which case it smells awful—worse than lamp-glass.

And rings the bell and toles it when men dyes to the grief of surviving partners, and sweeps pathes And for the services gits \$100 per annum, With them that think aces, let em try it; Gettin up before star-lite in all weathers and Kindlin fiers when the weather is as cold As zero, as like as not green wood for kindlers I would not be hired to do it for no some—

But o sextant there was 1 kermoddy With more than gold, which doest not nothin, Worth more than anything exsep the Sole of Mann I mean power are, sextant, I mean power are! O it is plenty out of dores so plenty it deant no What on airth to dew, with itself, but fies about Scattering leaves and bloin of men's hats; In short, its jest "fie as are" out d'res.

But o sextant, in our church 'tis as free as piety scarce as bank bills wen agints beg for mischuns Which some sees is purty often (taint nothin to me) Wat I give aint nothin to nobody; but o sextant a shet up 500 men women and children, Specially the latter, up in a d'ce place, Some has had brethas, none aint 2 sweete, Some is fevry, some is scrofulous, some has had teeth,

And some haint none and some aint over clean; But every one on em breathe in and out and in & in. Say 50 d'ces a minit, or one million and a half breaths an hour.

Now how long will a churchful of are las, at that rate, I ask you, say 16 minit, and then is to be did? Why then they must breathe it all over agin, And then agin, and soon, till each has took it down At le. 10 times, and let it up, agin and wants more.

The same individdle dont have the privilege of breathein his own are, and no ones else; Each one must take what ever comes to him. O sextant, dont you no our lungs is bellusses. Why is the fire of life, and keep it from goin out, and how can the bellusses, blo without And aint wind are? I leave it to your consienas.

Are is the same to has as mikito babies. Or water is to fish, ore pedlums to elox, Or roots and airbuns into an Injun doctor Or little pils to an omeplat, Or boys to girls. Are is for us to breathe, Wat signifies who preches if I cant breathe?

Wat's Poll? Wat's Pollus, o senners who are ded? Ded for want of breth? why sextant wen wede its only coz we cant breathe no more—thats all And now o sextant, let me beg of you Wat a little age into our church. (Power are is wadin proper for the pews) And dew it weak days and Sundayes tw And aint much trouble—only making a hole And the are will cum in of itself (it laves to cum in where it can git warm); And o how it will rouse the people, And sperrit up the preacher, and stop garps, And yawns and figgits as effectual As wind on the dry Bones the Profit tells of.

Wouldnt BITE SUCH BAIT.—Our friend Jones has been doing heme to a pair of bright eyes, and talking tender things by moonlight lately. A few evenings since Jones resolved to "make his destiny sure."

Accordingly he fell on his knees before the fair dulcinea, and made his passion known. She refused him out flat. Jumping to his feet, he informed her in choice terms, that there was as good fish in the sea as ever was caught. Judge of the exasperation of our worthy swain when she coolly replied—

"Yes but they dont bite at toads!"—Jones has learned a lesson.—U. S. paper.

BIGAMY. A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"O, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well, sir since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care

you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy!"

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, July 22.

30,000 men—volunteers—are already enlisted. General Pope is in Washington awaiting Halleck's arrival.

Military matters in Virginia and the West have assumed a new aspect, and important changes are deemed necessary. Extraordinary meeting of Cabinet was held to-day. Several Generals were present. No result attained, President wishing to consult Halleck.

Confederates reported concentrating in considerable force between City Point and Richmond for the purpose of covering the flanks of the foris.

Several Federal gunboats and a company of Zouaves captured Hamilton, N. C. Latter took the Fort and town. Gunboats captured a steamer.

This achievement opens the road to Weldon. The Federals fought and badly whipped Guerrillas near Memphis.

Paraguay's entire fleet is below Vicksburg. July 23.

The President issues an order to Commanders in revolted States to use real or personal property as necessary; also to use labour of negroes, giving them reasonable wages.

Halleck arrived at Washington, also Burnside, and other Generals for consultation. Government issues order relative to aliens absolving them from taking oath of allegiance, but requiring respect to the Government when their personal liberty is affected; case will be turned over to State Department for consideration.

Morgan's Guerilla Band had been overtaken and scattered in Kentucky, and cannon, horses and other property, captured by them at Cynthiana, retaken.

Fifty Federal Cavalry captured near Booneville, Miss. Skirmish there daily.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th has the following concerning McClellan's army: "From gentleman lately down the river as far as Jordan's Point, we learn that over one hundred transports, vessels of war and gunboats, are at Harrison's Bar in James river, while the Northern bank from Heron creek to Westover, extending back from the river about three miles.

They are working day and night, displaying an energy in their defeat that we would much delight to see evinced by the confederates in the flush of victory. Six long wharves already facilitate the landing of supplies and reinforcements. Houses are being built for stores and hospitals; and every preparation which a permanent base of future operation would indicate already exist at Harrison's Bar. The enemy may not move at an early day, but they have not abandoned the idea of capturing Richmond, will be apparent to any men who may witness their operations at Harrison's Bar.

It would seem that the enemy is projecting an attack upon us by the way of James river. A change of naval commanders in the James and a strengthening of the fleet would indicate an important part of the programme is to be borne by the navy. We should not wonder if the fleet is to form the centre of the hostile line, the right and left wing of which are to be formed of Mettelle's army, posted respectively on the North and South banks of the river. The effort will probably be to take our river batteries by flank attacks, and then remove the obstructions, so as to allow the fleet to come up to the city.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian says that two Federal gunboats attempted to ascend the Santee on the 7th inst., when they were attacked by a Confederate force and turned to go back again, but one of them got aground on a sand bar and was captured.—It was reported that one hundred Yankees were killed and wounded in this affair.—The object of the boats, it was supposed, was to destroy the north-eastern railroad bridges.

The Mobile Advertiser says the battle cry of the First Louisiana Regiment before Richmond was, "Remember Orleans, boys, and Butler the beast!"

REPORTS FROM JAMES RIVER.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "It is no longer doubtful that our lines are being brought closer to Richmond, but a large force has been left immediately in front of the enemy as an obstruction."

Gen. Stuart, last Monday with a few pieces of artillery, again made a circuit of McClellan's position, reaching the James River below h.m., and opened fire upon a large fleet of transports, sinking one and crippling several.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISPATCH.—A telegraphic despatch was received by a gentleman in this forenoon from New York, stating that the Irishman of that Empire City had held a mass meeting, at which it was resolved that no further enlistments should take place in consequence of the wounded of the Federal army being uncared for, and the non payment of the Northern soldiers engaged in the war. It is rumored that there will resistance to the projected conscription.—[Hallefax Express.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the New York Post says: "The law in reference to stamps meets with very general favor in this vicinity.—The post Office Department will issue a large amount of stamps for circulation. It is expected that they will be ready by the first of August at all the leading post offices, where for Treasury notes, any one can obtain a supply of three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty, forty-eight, sixty, and ninety cent, stamps. The small denominations are most needed. With fives and tens it will be easy to make change in all ordinary transactions. With stamps and pennies it is the expectation of the Government that the people will not suffer much inconvenience. The coinage of cents will be pushed to the exchange at par for Treasury notes there they must soon be about in the general circulation.

Slave property is worthless in this vicinity. A intelligent person who came up from Culpepper Court House a day or two ago, reports that such is the independence, or insolence, as he called it, of the slave population of that region, that the needs of the planters for labor are so great that the slaves have exacted wages from their masters.—The fact that the Federal troops are at Warrenton, Culpepper Court House, and even below the last named place, aims the rebel planters. They fear that the entire slave population will leave them and take up their march for freedom." I am assured on the best evidence that through Culpepper, Hancock and Fauquier counties terror is in every house, lest the slaves will break out into open insurrection. They are only prevented from doing so by unusually kind treatment and by the payment of days wages to the field hands."

Old Ira Thornton was a dreadfully mean man, and had difficulty sometimes in drawing his breath, because he begrudged the air necessary for that operation. One day the old fellow was at work upon the high beams of his barn, when he lost his balance and fell heavily to the floor, twenty feet below. He was taken up for dead, with a fractured skull and carried into the house. All efforts to bring him to consciousness were unavailing and the doctor was called. Finally the doctor, having trepanned him, turned and asked Mrs. Thornton for a silver dollar to put in where a piece of the skull was wanting. At this remark, Ira, who had been breathing heavily, turned in bed and groaned out, "Wouldn't a cent do as well?"

The Barque Walton, from Woolwick, is discharging Armstrong guns and munitions of war at Reed's Point. There are eight 40 pounder Armstrong guns for the fortifications in this neighborhood; 40 tons of powder, and about 70 tons of shot and shell.—[New Bkr.

Persons, a Chicago lawyer, was trying a case before a jury being counsel for the prisoner. The judge was very hard on him, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.—Persons moved for a new trial. The judge denied his motion and remarked—"The court and the jury think the prisoner a knave and a fool." Instantly the counsel replied—"The prisoner wishes me to say he is perfectly satisfied—he has been tried by a court and jury of his peers."

At a debating society, the other day, the subject was:—"Which is the sweetest production, a girl or a strawberry?" After continuing the argument for two nights, the meeting finally adjourned without coming to a conclusion—the old ones going for the strawberries, and the young ones for the girls.

A GREAT TRUTH.—An exchange says that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without courting, as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising.

DEATH.—A woman named Boyle, summoned to appear as a witness at the Portland Police Office, fainted as she reached the door. She was taken home and died about an hour after, never having spoken from the first.—[Freeman.

DEALS.—News has been received by way of New York that the cargo of deals of the "Living Age," from this port, has been sold in Liverpool at 27 1/4s. per standard.—B.