Volume 11

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Number 15

Price 15s. in Town] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1844. [15s. sent by Mail.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Apr. 10, 1844.

SPRING WORK.

We copy from the *Cultivator* the following judicious remarks, which are well worth the attention of all who are engaged in Agricultural pursuits:—

There is no season of the year in which energy, activity, and good calculations are more requisite than the present. Animals of all kinds, young and old, and particularly those intended for labour, demand increased care and attention. March is one of the most trying months for animals, as they are, as the saying is, "between hay and grass;" and too often the supply of either they can obtain, is barely sufficient to support life. If farmers would consider the much greater quantity of milk a cow would yield in a season, that is in good condition in the spring, than one that has "been on lift" through March or April, we are confident there would not be so many skeleton cows on our farms as there now are. If they would for one moment reflect that a large part of an animal's power of draft lies in his weight, and that where this is wanting, and the whole is thrown on muscular exertion, the animal must soon give way, they would feel the necessity of having their working stock, horses or cattle, at this season, in good heart, their flesh sound and durable; and we should be spared the mortification of seeing so many poor and miserable teams in the field, at a time when all should be life and activity. To work well, an animal must be kept well; and the work, in nine cases out of ten, will be found best done, where the teams are in the best condition. You might as well expect that an Asiatic team, of a jackass and a woman yoked together, would break up the ground to the proper depth, as that a pair of scarecrow horses or oxen can do it. Never undertake to see on how little food your teams can subsist. No better criterian is needed of the nature of a man's cultivation of his grounds, than is afforded by his animals; and he who starves them, will soon find his land will starve him. At this season of the year sheep require much attention, and will well repay it. Sheep are among our most profitable animals, and on the whole, require less care than most others, if the little they demand is given at the proper time. Look out for the lambs and the weak ones of the flock, and do not suffer a drove of hardy wethers to pick over and trample upon the fodder, before the ewes and lambs can get a taste.

It is an important point in commencing work in the spring, that every implement necessary should be at hand, and in first rate condition, when wanted. The good farmer has his house for his farm implements, as well as for himself or his stock; and is careful that all shall be put in their place, as fast as the season throws them out of use. In the winter, all are carefully examined, and the necessary repairs are made. The farmer who permits this work to pass until the implements are wanted in the field, will find he must loose many valuable hours, if not days, at a time when one, if lost, is with difficulty overtaken.

There is a very great fault among farmers, and we feel justified in reprobating it in strong terms, because we have been sometimes guilty of it ourselves, and that is, laying out more work than can be done by the force on the farm, timely and properly; and experience has convinced us that if work cannot be done as it should be, it is better not to meddle with it at all. Never is this fault more observable, or more injurious than in putting in the crops of the season. There are some cultivated plants, which we may be certain will not mature unless the seeds are in the ground at about such a time—a time, it is true, varying in different latitudes, but generally well understood at any given place; yet we find some farmers so negligent, and what is worse, making an assumed trust in Providence an excuse for their laziness, as to be weeks behind the proper time of getting in the seed. Indian corn may serve as an example of such plants. As a general rule too, spring wheat, barley or oats, if the sowing of them from any cause is delayed beyond the proper time, although by chance a pretty fair crop so far as regards bushels, may be produced, yet the quality will be found inferior, the grain light, and the danger from blight or rust greatly increased.

Do not entertain the idea that your farm work can go on successfully, unless you give it your personal supervision. The merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, must attend to their business personally, or all will go wrong, and it is not less so with the farmer. Poor Richard never drew from his stores of wisdom a better maxim than that "he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." Labourers may be faithful and careful, but they cannot enter fully into all the intentions and plans of the farmer; and he must be the guiding and directing head of the whole, or much ill-directed effort will take place. The good farmer will be in the field with his labourers. He never says to them go, but come; and he knows that in the management of a farm, example is far better than precept.

The introduction and the propagation of good fruit, is one of the many things that must not be overlooked in any estimate of the spring labours. The man who neglects to plant fruit trees, when he has a rod of ground to plant them on, avows his intention of becoming a nusiance to his neighbours; for depend upon it, the man who is too lazy to plant, will not be too proud to beg, or above allowing his children to steal the fruit of his more industrious and careful neighbor. Every man who has cultivated a fruit garden is well aware of this state of things; and has found that fruit, instead of adding to his enjoyment as it should, has only served as a signal of gathering, to these ill-omened plunderers.—The only remedy is for every farmer to endeavor to make the best fruits abundant; to plant enough for himself, and some to spare. —*Cultivator.*

Charcoal for Manure.—Charcoal is recommended as a manure, because it is an absorbent of ammonia, and it is supposed that by spreading it on the soil, it will absorb the ammonia from the atmosphere, and transmit it to the growing plants as they require. That it is an absorbent of ammonia, may be known from its taking away the effluvia from tainted meat or fish. So completely will it do this, that we have known meat that had considerably taken hurt, made good and free from any disagreeable taste or smell, by being repacked with charcoal between each layer. It is called an excellent manure for onions, and it is particularly valuable for stiff, sour soils.

It is stated that 40 or 50 vessels have gone out to bring Guano from the rocky islands on the west coast of Africa. If it be true that guano only dispenses its virtues where there is little or no rain, the speculation is like to be a losing one.—*London paper.*

Dreadful Explosion!—On Friday morning, says the Petersburgh (Virginia) Intelligencer, a locomotive with a train of thirty-two burden cars, left the depot of the Petersburgh and Roanoke road at about nine o' clock. After passing the first curve, it was discovered that one of the cars had got off the track, and the engine was of course immediately stopped, the engineer getting down to see what was the nature of the difficulty. As soon as the car had been placed on the track, the engineer returned to his post, and put the engine in motion.—No sooner had he done so, than the boiler burst, tearing the engine to atoms, and the engineer literally to pieces, at the same time killing a coloured fireman, and very severely injuring another. One piece of the boiler, weighing at least 200 pounds, was blown more than two hundred yards.

Mexico.—By the way of Havanna, we have received intelligence from Vera Cruz, to the 2nd ult. Little of importance has occurred. Mr Bankhead, the new English minister, had not yet arrived; but an English steam packet was in sight, and it was believed to be the Inconstant, with the Minister on board.—Nothing positive is known of the relations between England and Mexico.

The Intelligence from Mexico is about fourteen days later. The republic was represented to be quiet and slowly recovering from the evils of the late internal commotions. Santa Anna had arrived in the capital, assumed the reins of government, and received in state the felicitations of the foreign representatives near that republic. The French minister being the senior of the diplomatic corps present, acted as spokesman on the occasion.

The most flattering accounts were received daily from emigrants lately gone to the Californias; and preparations were making to accommodate the increased numbers intending to emigrate thither in the ensuing spring.

The Mexican papers continue to comment with much warmth on the idea of Texas being annexed to the U. States.

Havana.—A private correspondent furnishes us with the subjoining intelligence.

'The Slave trade is carried on with great activity, in consequence of the interested tolerance of the Captain General.'

Growth of New York.—From the report of the City Inspectors made to the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening, we learn that the number of buildings erected in the City during the year 1843, was 1,273 of which 842 are brick dwelling houses. The number of buildings erected in the city in 1842, was 912, showing an increase the last year of 361.

The Kirk.—The missionary on the behalf of the Free Church of Scotland is very successful among his American brethren. In Baltimore one sermon produced $2000, in Philadelphia more than $2000. In the church in Wall street, in New York, a collection was also made, probably not less than either of the others. The ladies of one Scotch Presbyterian family of New York forwarded in a letter nearly $2500.

POETRY.

For the Standard.

THE PROPHECY OF BAALAM.

Amid the distant rounds of time,
A dazzling Star appears;
Whose cloud—dispelling rays shall shine,
Through all revolving years.

What though now dark and dim it seems,
To Judahs chosen race;
Yet soon shall its enliv'ning beams,
Both doubt and darkness chase.

And doubt and darkness now do flee,
Before the Savour's voice;
How might the Nations all do see,
And in his strength rejoice.

For he the Mighty hath laid low,
And raised the Poor on high;
The humble he hath filled full,
The proud before him fly.

April, 1844. C.

New-Brunswick, Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the Journals.

27th March.

Mr. Brown moved for leave to present a Petition from John Wilson, Wm. Babcock, and 33 others, Merchants and Shipowners of St Andrews, praying that measures may be adopted for allowing Foreign Products, acquiring a Colonial character by manufacture, to have admission into the United Kingdom, as the growth and produce of this Province.

And the Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

The Committee to whom were referred sundry Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, recommend that there be granted:—

"To Isabella Coulter, the sum of £8 6s 8d. for having taught a School in the Parish of St. David's, in 1840.

To Theodore Winchester, Grand Manan, the sum of £8 6s 8d. October 1842.

To Cecilia A Turner, Parish of St. George the sum of £8 March 1842.

To Michael Griffin, St. Stephen, the sum of £10, April 1842.

To George Fitzgerald, St. Stephen, the sum of £20, July 1843.

To Henry Coulter, St. Stephen, the sum of £10, October 1841.

To Flora M'Kenzie, St. Stephen, the sum of £10, December 1842.

To Samuel McCurdy, St. Andrews, the sum of £20, September 1843.

In reference to the Petition of Timothy F. Harley, Your Committee would recommend the usual Grant to the Managing Committee of the Roman Catholic School in the Town of St. Andrews be continued, but cannot recognize any interference between the Managing Committee and the Teachers.

Degradation and Sufferings of the Women of India.—The birth of a son is regarded with inordinate pleasure and satisfaction, but that of a daughter is esteemed a misfortune and disgrace; and this cruel and unjust distinction is adhered to in all, even the most trivial, circumstances of life. The boy is caressed, indulged, educated, and loved; but the girl is despised, depressed, and neglected—a slave in her father's, and afterwards in her husband's, house; employed only to minister to the wants and pleasures of the other sex. If she has sons, she is the object of their unrestrained abuse and tyranny; if she has none, she is despised by all for not being so fortunate; and compelled to give place to a second, and, perhaps, a third wife. And when she becomes a widow, her head is immediately shaved; her ornaments are laid aside for ever: her dress must be of the meanest and coarsest kind: she must sleep upon the bare floor; repeat daily a tedious round of mantras, or prayers; eat only once a day, and then only about as much as a child of seven or eight years is allowed; and suffer many other privations which do not now occur to my mind.—From the circumstance of their being bethrothed about eight or nine years of age, and no second marriage being allowed to a Hindoo female, the number of widows among them is almost incredible.—Mrs. Sewells narrative.

Will Potatoes make a Milch Cow Poor?—It is a very prevalent notion that milch cows will not gain flesh on potatoes:—many think they grow poor by eating them. Does any one doubt that cows will be poorer in the spring for being milked through the winter, instead of going dry for four months? Yet we milk them.

There is much difference in cows in this respect. Some will convert but a part of it, and the rest goes to sustain, or to fatten the cow. But suppose that all cows become poorer for eating potatoes while in milk, it by no means follows that we suffer a loss by giving them potatoes.

The celebration of Capt. Tyler's Birth day was celebrated in New York by a couple of hundred office holders and office beggars;—though many of the former were taken suddenly sick, and like "spirits in the vastly deep," they "couldn't come." It is said to have been quite an amusing spectacle to look at the difference in the appearance of those who want office; and also to witness their efforts to outdo each other in glorifying Capt. Tyler! What a world of humbug this is!

This District of Columbia seems to be overrun with burglaries and incendaries. An attempt was made fire the African meeting house in Georgetown, the benches and carpets having been heaped together in the middle of the house, and set fire to, but was fortunately discovered in time to be extinguished. The National Intelligencer says, on Sunday night an unsuccessful attempt was made, by probably the same burglars, to rob the house of Mr. C. Rittenhouse, situated on the heights of Georgetown.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,

In the Province of New Brunswick, in British North America, SS.

In the matter of Joseph Pratt, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provision of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province aforesaid, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Joseph Pratt, of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Lumberer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris Hatch, of St Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the eleventh day of January next, all such sum or sums of money debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession power or custody, any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said eleventh day of January next, and I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held at my office, in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the second day of April next, at noon of that day, at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate at which Meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the eleventh day of December, 1843.

H. HATCH

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY,

In the Province of New-Brunswick, in British North America, SS.

In the matter of James Driscoll, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New-Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, James Driscoll, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Trader, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me.—Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 21st day of December next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the 21st day of December next. And I do further hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date thereof, to deliver in to the said Assignee, and to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the thirtieth day of March next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day at my said office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of allowing or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which Meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on Oath touching his said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews the 21st day of November 1843.

HARRIS HATCH

Commissioner of the Estates and Effects, of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In British North America, SS:

In the matter of Peter Goss, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of General Assembly of this Province intituled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," Peter Goss, of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been declared Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me: Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the authority to me given in and by the said Act, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of Saint Andrews, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt and all persons who have in their possession power or custody any property of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same to the said Assignee on or before the 16th day of December next;—and I do hereby require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province or in any other of Her Majestys North American Colonies or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America within three months from the date hereof, to deliver into the said Assignee and to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands whether the same be actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my Office in St. Andrews on Monday the eighth day of April next at noon of that day, at my said Office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews the tenth day of November, A. D. 1843.

H. HATCH

Commissioner of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts in the County of Charlotte.

TO LET FROM 1st MAY NEXT.

THE Store and premises occupied by Mrs. E. Flaherty.

ALSO.

The House and large Garden attached, occupied by the same.

For particulars enquire of

D. MOWAT.

St Andrews, 12th Feb. 1844.—nm.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Book Bindery and

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

Ludlow & Lefavor,

Union Street, Calais, Me.

HAVE for Sale an excellent assortment of SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

STATIONERY of all kinds and of the best quality, Paper of every kind and every size, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Wafers, Wax, Sealing &c. &c. a good assortment of Fancy Articles.

BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, manufactured of the best Stock, ruled and bound to any pattern. *Warranted.*

ALSO.—Writing Books of the best quality and very cheap.

BOOK BINDING of every description executed with neatness and despatch, Particular attention paid to binding Periodicals, Music, Newspapers, old Books, &c. &c.

A good supply of Periodicals, Cheap Publications and English Papers constantly on hand.

NEW WORKS received as soon as published, and any works not on hand, will be procured at the shortest notice.

Orders left with Mr. Thomas Turner will be promptly attended to.

August 9, 1843.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.