

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1840.

Number 16.

THE
SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. SMITH
At his Office in Saint Andrews,
NEW BRUNSWICK.

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AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Mr. S. Connick,
St. Andrews, Mr. W. Campbell,
St. Andrews, James Albee Esq.,
St. Andrews, Trist. Moore Esq.,
St. Andrews, Jas. Brown Esq.,
St. Andrews, Mrs. Giddery,
St. Andrews, Mr. David Turner,
St. Andrews, Mr. Wm. Brant,
St. Andrews, Mr. D. Gilmore,
St. Andrews, Joshua Knight Esq.,
St. Andrews, Wilford Fisher Esq.,
St. Andrews, D. M. Miller Esq.,
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St. Andrews, Jas. Cain Esq.,

The following is published by order of the
Grand Jury.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.—To their
Worships the Justices of Charlotte County
assembled in General Session, April 1840.
The Grand Inquest here leave most respect-
fully to call your Worships attention to the
following brief remarks and suggestions, which
they feel it their duty to make.

Having carefully looked over the accounts
past and paid, for one year up to April 1839,
as well as those for the past year up to the
present time, so far as they have been exhib-
ited to them, they leave to observe, that they
view with alarm the continual increase of the
ordinary expenses of the County. They re-
gret to state, that little or no attention seems
to have been paid to the suggestions of former
Grand Juries, where extravagant charges were
exhibited, and pointed out by them, and
while they are most anxious to assist the Jus-
tices, in protecting the revenues of the County,
and upholding the laws of the country by
exposing every species of abuse within their
knowledge, they feel compelled to remark,
that their best exertions are but labor in vain,
unless your Worships shall see fit to exercise
the high authority which you alone possess, to
remedy—so far as in your power, the griev-
ances complained of. They would take the li-
berty to point out to your Worships, that the
salaries and fees charged by the County officers,
(the Treasurer alone excepted) have been for
some time increasing, and do now amount
to an extravagant sum, without any refer-
ence to their legal fees. They are sur-
prised to see, that the County has been char-
ged more than compound interest by the
Charlotte County Bank for moneys borrowed
from that institution, they would express a
hope that the credit of the County ought to
enable their Worships to borrow money, for
simple interest. They would further observe,
that the large sum charged for drawing an
agreement with the Contractor for building
the new Court House is saddled on the coun-
ty alone, instead of being divided between
the contracting parties, as is usual in such
cases. The charges exhibited by constables
from different parts of the county, and in some
instances recommended by Magistrates, are
very extravagant, and in some instances high-
ly reprehensible, paying no attention to the
fees imposed by Law, and therefore having a
tendency to increase the burdens of the coun-
ty, by increasing exorbitant charges, amount-
ing in more than one instance to ten shillings
per day, exclusive of expenses, and horse-hire,
thus showing no regard for economy, or the
public burdens of the country, the Grand Jury
trust that the remarks made by them on the
face of some of the accounts referred to, will
not be lost sight of by your Worships.

The Grand Jury have paid particular at-
tention to the Licence list, as well as the regu-
lations made by your Worships, for the better
government of Tavern Keepers, and they feel
bound to remark that those regulations, how-
ever salutary in their effect if properly observ-
ed, are in many instances frustrated from the
circumstance of your Worships granting Ta-
vern Licences to Shop Keepers, thereby set-
ting aside the law of the land, and your own
regulations. The increasing evil of intem-
perance, in this County in particular, calls loud-
ly for reform, and the Grand Jury regret to
say, that many persons seem to set the law at
defiance, from the circumstance, that respect-
able persons are not in the habit of frequent-
ing their receptacles of vice, and that those
who do, will not give such testimony as will
lead to their conviction, the Grand Jury there-
fore entreat your Worships, to take such steps
as will be likely to put a check to this alarm-

ing vice. The Grand Jury would take the
liberty to recommend (if not inconsistent with
the law of the Province,) that collectors of
Rates in different Parishes should be ordered
to proceed against transient persons who may
refuse to pay, (or to give security through
their employers) within a given time after
they receive their warrants, or to be held per-
sonally responsible, if they neglect this duty.
Finally, the Grand Jury would most respect-
fully suggest, that if your Worships would
name a committee from the bench early in the
week, of each April Session to audit the ac-
counts, in conjunction with a committee from
the Grand Jury, much time would be saved to
both Court and Jury, a mutual good under-
standing would be likely to exist, and much
benefit accrue to the County at large.

They would likewise observe, that no ac-
counts have been exhibited, showing the ap-
propriation of fines imposed by individual
Magistrates, in cases of assaults and batteries,
with the exception of a small sum in the Pa-
rish of Saint Andrews. All of which is res-
pectfully submitted.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Grand
Jury.

D. D. MORRISON,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,
April 18th, 1840.

THE BODEN INQUIRY.

Edinburgh Review.—The question placed
at issue by Lord Roden, is that of the princi-
ples on which Ireland should be governed;
and this is a question which becomes each
year, almost each day, of more importance.
The cry of "down with the Catholics!" is once
more sent forth, and there is the old storm
whistling in the wind in reply to it. But even
those who do not object to persecution on
principle, may well pause before they begin
the momentous struggle, and ask, "Can we
afford it?" Wholesale persecution has always
been an expensive amusement, and in Ireland
it will now be far more so than ever. Those
whom we persecute there have tried their
strength, and know by the experience of fifty
years that they can conquer with it, in spite of
the laws and armies which we can send against
them. When, therefore, the Orange party in
Ireland denounce the system of government
which a liberal ministry has pursued—when
they assert that it has led to unparalleled
crimes, and to the complete disorganization
of the country—and when, moreover, in call-
ing for legislative interference to change it,
they meet with ready assent from the House
of Lords; it is surely a duty for all who would
be guided by political prudence and a sense
of justice dispassionately to consider the evi-
dence adduced in favour of these charges, and
the arguments for a reversion to Tory prin-
ciples.

As regards the government of Ireland, we pray that
for England's own sake, she may never again suf-
fer to be conducted on the exclusive prin-
ciples, and with the bitter passions of a sect;
and that she may long continue to pursue the
free, paternal, and enlightened policy of that
government which has been so unjustly mis-
named. We say for her own sake, for the
Irish will now take care for themselves. In
vain will the rash bigots who are now clam-
ouring for the repeal of the Emancipation Act
attain to power. They may for a season hold
Ireland in military subjection; they will never
govern her; they will never tranquilize her;
they must always fear her, and they will end
by yielding to her.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD OF 800,000 MEN.

The New York Evening Star, contains the
following, in reference to the proceedings in
Congress,—as being under consideration in
that body.
A complete re-organization of the militia
system throughout the Union, and the forma-
tion of a National Guard of 800,000 men, ap-
portioned throughout the different States.
Activity and vigilance in all the departments
of Government, seem to be required at this
time, and by timely preparation for any event
that may occur, the evil which should be ap-
prehended by both nations may be avoided.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT AND CRIME.—
We learn from the annual report of the Sec-
retary of State in Massachusetts, that during
the year 1839, the whole number of persons
imprisoned was 5,563—of whom 4,693 were
imprisoned for crime, and nine hundred and
sixty for debt!—Of these, 555 were impris-
oned in Boston jail—and 142 in the New Bed-
ford House of correction. Of the whole num-
ber of persons imprisoned, it appears that 177
were temperate, 2,048 intemperate—and 2,539
not stated. The number imprisoned for
drunkenness, common drunkards, &c. is
1,521! There can be little doubt that the
prime agent in the commission of the other
crimes, which ended in imprisonment, was
intoxicating drinks.

NEW YORK, MARCH 28.

The Maine Boundary Question has a visi-
ble effect in Wall Street. Stocks have de-
clined. If to the already existing embarrass-
ment of the country are to be added the fears
of a war, there is but little hope for business.

AGRICULTURE.

USE OF LIME ON FARMS. A Pennsylvania
paper states that a Mr. Cadwell, of Valley
township, near Danville, raised 409 bushels
of wheat from a field of land, the past season.
Five years ago, the product of the same field
was but thirty bushels. In the meantime,
Mr. C. has spread fifteen hundred bushels of
lime on the said twelve acres of land. This
fact it is observed, discloses another of the
decided advantages of the iron region. It
may be added that the example is worth con-
sidering in other quarters. Lime is not every-
where to be had with the same ease, but, on
the other hand, it is not everywhere wanted.
What is wanted, is science enough, on the
farmer's part, to know when and where he has
occasion for it, and to what extent. The
Geological Reports are throwing great light
on these matters, and they are disclosing, at
the same time, numerous new locations of
valuable lime.

Speaking of science, it has been lately stat-
ed of a distinguished agriculturist, that sev-
eral years ago, at his own expense, he had a
portion of soil in his neighbourhood examined,
with the view of testing what component part
it wanted, which rendered it so unpropitious
to the cultivation of the fine cotton. The ab-
sent ingredient was discovered, and further
examination found it in an adjacent and more
favored spot. Since that period, from this
discovery alone, lands in that vicinity have
been enhanced in value at least fifty per cent.

Soaking Seeds. Nearly all kinds of seeds
will vegetate sooner and more freely, if well
soaked before sowing; particularly if the seed
be of a hard dry nature, or the weather at all
dry. The frequent complaints which are
made of the failure of Mangel Wurtzel and
Sugar Beet seeds, usually arise from a neglect
of this preparation. The most extensive and
successful cultivators of these roots, always
soak the seeds three or four days before sow-
ing.

A FARMER'S LIFE AND DUTIES.—If we
were ever envious, it was of the farmer—the
intelligent, independent farmer, who owned
his land; his house and barns; who was free
from debt; whose family were growing up
prosperously around him, upon whom God
smiled and blessed. We have seen such a
farmer; and in truth, we know of no man so
happy, and no business so permanently profit-
able, none that makes the owner so independ-
ent. An independent farmer has his house
to live in it is his own, he has earned it by
the labor of his hands. He has his granaries
filled with the productions of his farm, his barns
with the stock reared, and the hay raised
upon his farm. His cellars are filled with the
necessaries and luxuries of life. Almost every
thing necessary to feed him and his family,
grows around him. He may raise his own
pork—fatten and kill his own sheep—eat his
own poultry, and his own eggs—live upon his
home-made bread—weave his own cloth—
raise his own wool—knit his own stockings,
through the agency of his wife and daughters
—make his own butter and cheese—in short,
live and dress comfortably without going off
his own homestead. This is no fiction, and
it is the fact that the farmer is the most in-
dependent man in the community.

But in order to be happy, and to make his
life useful as it ought to be, he must be intel-
ligent—in possession of the means of knowl-
edge—especially that kind of knowledge
which relates to his own profession. He must
use the means which God has given him, to
be happy himself, and contribute to the peace
and comfort of those around him. In justice
to himself he will employ his evenings in the
acquisition of knowledge. He will be a reader
of useful books and supporter of the public
press, which brings at his door the newspaper
which gives him the history of the world.

Such a farmer as this will fulfil his duties to
his God and his fellow man, and is the hap-
piest and the most independent among the
best of men.—*Proc. Journal.*

THE DRUNKARD'S HOUSE.

On the side of a bleak and barren hill, stands
a miserable house, or rather hovel. It at-
tracts the attention of a stranger, by its ruin-
ous condition, and the pale, sickly, wretched
children which sliver at the door. It is the
home of a drunkard! Did you ever con-
sider what it is to be seen, almost every night
inside that house? Come with me, and see.

"The door, hanging by a single hinge, opens
creakingly and the cold, empty, miserable
room, looks even more wretched than you had
expected. The sickly, worn out wife is lying
in vain, from former remnants, to make out
some food for herself and her half-starved child-
ren. They sit around the room, or hover
over the embers, in a half stupor. They do
not cry; the extreme of misery is silent; and
these wretched ones are beyond tears. The
mother is hurrying through her work to get
them away from an approaching danger;—
it is that danger which she does not dare to
think of. Why, their father is coming home.
If it was a storm of thunder and light-
ning, or if it was a midnight thief, she would
gather her children around her, and they
would feel safer and happier together. But
their father is coming home, and she sends

her children away. She hides her babe in the
most secret place she can find—a thin
shivering boy spreads over himself the scanty
covering which is all that is left, and draws
himself up as if he were trying to shrink
away from the cold;—and perhaps a girl, by
a choice of miseries, had pleaded for permis-
sion to stay with her mother.

"All this is, however, the mere beginning,
—the preparation for the scene of real misery,
which is the return of the abandoned father
and husband to his home. He is a drunkard!
But here I must stop; for if I were but to
describe the scene just as it is actually ex-
hibited in thousands and ten thousands of fam-
ilies, all over England and America every
night, my readers would lay down the book
sick at heart, and the contemplation of the
guilt and misery of man."—*Abbott's Corner
Stone.*

SINGULAR TRADITION OF THE TARANTULA.

Music figured largely in the magical and
astrological therapeutics of the ancients.—
From them has been derived the fable of the
tarantula. All the old books treat very mi-
nutely on this subject. The tarantula, we may
remark, is a kind of spider, found only in Ita-
ly, and most commonly in Apulia. The name
of this insect seems to have been derived from
the city of Tarentum. It constructs a vertical
hole in the earth several inches in depth, and
places itself at the entrance for the purpose of
leaping upon such insects as may chance to
approach. These it drags to the bottom of
its habitation, and devours at its leisure. The
legs and belly are spotted with black and white
—the breast black and dark. The eye is cov-
ered with a moist and tender cornea, which
dries up after death, a peculiarity not found
in any of the other species. Another singu-
larity is, that its eyes are of a golden yellow
color, and sparkle in the dark like a cat's.—
So much for the animal, now for the disease.

Signor Baglivi, a celebrated Roman profes-
sor, has written a voluminous treatise on this
subject.—He brings forward a number of cases,
with the greatest gravity and good faith. A
woman, he says, who went down into a cel-
lar, was bitten by a tarantula. She did not
feel the bite at the moment, nor till some lit-
tle time afterwards. In the afternoon a small
swelling appeared on her leg, no larger than a
pea, accompanied with feebleness and diffi-
culty of breathing. She threw herself on a
bed, and began to shake so violently that two
strong men could hardly hold her down. A
physician was sent for, who opened the tumor,
and applied plasters. In spite of his remedies,
the patient grew worse, with a violent thirst,
nausea, loss of speech, and stricture of the
heart. Her parents, supposing that she had
been bitten by a tarantula, sent for musicians,
much against her wish, as she insisted that
the pains she felt in her hands and feet would
not admit of her dancing. When the men of
art came, they asked the patient what were
the size and color of the spider that bit her,
so that they might procure in the proper
key. The patient told them she did not know
whether she had been bitten by a tarantula or
a scorpion. The musicians thus left in the
dark, began several airs which produced no
effect on the patient but on the fourth trial
she began to listen attentively, to sigh, and to
fling out her feet. Soon she began to dance
with a violence that brought about a speedy
cure. Only, adds the professor, every year
afterwards, about the same time when she was
bitten, she had similar attacks, but slighter,
which were cured in the same way.

ANECDOTE. It is doubtless recollected
that Dean Swift, though a great favorite among
the ladies, was (no doubt for good and sub-
stantial reasons) nevertheless a bachelor.—
His opinion of the married state seemed to be
not much exalted. On one occasion he had
been called upon to marry a couple, and after
getting them properly arranged, commenced
as follows: "Man that is born of woman, hath
but a short time to live, and is full of mis-
ery," &c. "My dear sir," interrupted the
Bridegroom, "you are reading the burial ser-
vice, instead of the matrimonial." "Never
mind friend," whispered the Dean, "you had
better be buried than married!"

The Rev. Sydney Smith has shown, by a
long catalogue of names, that nearly all the
most celebrated men of literature, science,
arts and arms were never at the universities.

VALUE OF CHARACTER.—Col. Charles, who
was the notorious rascal in the world, and
who had by all sorts of crimes amassed im-
mense wealth sensible of the disadvantages of
a bad character, was once heard to say that,
"although he would not give one farthing for
virtue, he would give £10,000 for a character,
because he could get £1,000 by it."—Is it
possible then, that an honest man neglect
what a wise rogue would purchase so dear?

DESULTORY READING.

Every man has in his own life follies enough—in his own mind,
troubles enough in the performance of his du-
ties, deficiencies enough—in his own for-
tune, evils enough, without being curious
after the affairs of others.

CONUNDRUM.

What is it that stands and sets at the same
time? Give it up! A *Printer*. The above

is not original; we know not where we pick-
ed it up—nor do we care—faith we'll print it.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPEANS AT CANTON.

In all other parts of the East, Europeans
bear themselves so haughtily before the na-
tives and so transcend them in wealth, luxu-
ry, and intellect, that the contrast at Canton
is most striking. Here are generally about
three hundred foreigners, permanently resi-
dent, and often more, kept so completely un-
der, that they may neither bring their wives,
nor take native ladies, nor build, buy, ride,
row, or walk, without restrictions; wholly
forbidden to enter the gates of the city, and
cooped up in a spot which would be consid-
ered in Calcutta or Madras barely large enough
for one good dwelling and compound. The
foreign factories, or houses, are thirteen in
number, under the names of different nations,
but occupied somewhat promiscuously by the
merchants and shopkeepers. They form a
close front along the river, about three hun-
dred yards in length, with an open space to-
ward the water, which is here about a quar-
ter of a mile wide. The buildings extend to-
ward the rear about two hundred yards. Each
long is divided into several separate portions,
entered by a narrow alley which passes thro'
to the rear, and is thus made to consist of five
or six tenements, generally three stories high.
The heat, smoke, noise, and dreariness of the
interior of this mass of buildings, gives it, in no
small degree, the aspect of a prison. The
front rooms, however, are pleasant, and some
of them have fine promenades on the roof.—
An open space in front, about one hundred
yards long and fifty wide, serves both as a
wharf and a promenade. But the first of these
uses obstructs it for the other; to say nothing
of barbers, cooks, pedlars, clothes-meaders,
coolies, and boatmen, who crowd it most of
the day.—*Malcolm's travels.*

CANADA.

River du Loup, 6th April 1840.
"On Saturday morning last at 8 o'clock, on
the south side of the River Maskinonge, be-
ginning at about eight acres above the bridge,
the country for more than two miles above
caved into the river, in many places to the
breadth of twenty acres. Two houses with
several barns and other out-buildings are
buried in the ruins, and about forty animals,
such as horses, cows, sheep, &c. &c. No
human lives were lost. The whole body of
this earth (comprising several hundred acres)
did not move all at once but in the course of
about three hours. A sargay of 5000 fine
maple trees has wholly disappeared; men
were making sugar at the time, but had time-
ly notice; seeing the trees below moving
off into the river, they saved themselves by
flight.

"The sight of the place is awful in the ex-
treme; the river being filled with earth and
timber for more than two miles in length to
a height averaging over forty feet, has caused
the river below to be perfectly dry, and I am
just informed (6 p. m.) that the water, at the
Hon. Pothier's Mills, has risen 20 feet, being
within one foot of the roof, and his carding
and clothing mill has gone a drift. The wa-
ter has yet more than twenty feet to rise, to be
on a level with the earth below, and in all prob-
ability, this body of water will remain as a
lake for ever, the dam being formed of a
large portion of timber and stones. It is ruin
to the mills above referred to, and a number
of farmers who have lost their all; several
whole farms have moved off entire."

The Belleville Intelligencer gives the fol-
lowing extract of a letter from Watertown,
State of New York.

"There is nothing new here, only a band of
Counterfeiters were detected here on Satur-
day. Old Pendergrast and Way are amongst
them, and in jail, the Company are not all ex-
posed yet, the examination is expected to last
a fortnight. They are extended to French
Creek, Point Ontario, Henderson and Canada,
but what part I cannot say, but somewhere
between Belleville and Cobourg. The Coun-
terfeits are half dollars and Mexican dollars;
they are easily detected by putting Nitric acid
on them. Their composition is copper, ar-
senic, nickel and zinc. I would advise you
all to be on the look out, as many of them
have gone to Canada, and I suspect some peo-
ple from your quarter. The half dollars are
so well done, that the Bank here found among
their specie two or three thousand of them.—
They have been circulating ever since last
fall.

MARCH OF MIND.—A Rev. Clergyman dis-
cussing, last Sunday, on the propensity of
the present age to rapid progress in everything
moral or physical, somewhat quaintly, but so
truly remarked, that the march of mind, at
the present time, notwithstanding all that was
said of it, carried a great deal of luggage.

Hope is a prodigal young heir, and ex-
perience is his banker; but his drafts are sel-
dom honored, since there is often a heavy
balance against him because he draws large-
ly on a small capital, is not yet in possession
and if he were, would die.

All the energy of the hero, and all the
science of the philosopher, may find scope in
the cultivation of one's farm.