

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIIS SEMENDUM EST OPTIMUM. - J. C.

[12.64 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE]

No. 11

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1860.

[Vol 27.]

Agriculture in Schools.

Every district school, particularly during the winter session, should have a class in Agricultural Science. We would not propose a full and complete course of Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and all other sciences which combine to make this great practical science. It is not to be expected that a complete course can be attained here, but the first principles should not be neglected, any more than the first rules of arithmetic should be dispensed with because the higher branches of mathematics are not expected to be taught them. The district school is a starting place—the first round of the ladder—and if there is anything in which the farmers' boys and girls too, should be started right it is in knowledge of the composition of the soil and its products.

Warnings' Elements of Agriculture is the best elementary work we know of to introduce into schools and we would venture to predict that in any district where this will be used, the increase of crops that would naturally follow the first and every succeeding year would more than pay the expenses of the school.—*Life Illustrated.*

GRASS—How to Use It.—The Potato is the highest-priced and best guaranteed purpose so far as has yet been proved, but whether that or any other can be used should never be mixed with anything else. The lumps should be broken fine and sown in the same way as sowing or plaster. It is best with profit upon all crops. Grass has been damaged by a dressing of one or two pounds of guano per acre. But the most profitable dressing is to use upon the ground, ready prepared for small grains at the rate of one bushel per acre, mixing it with the soil by a small plow, or cultivator, or harrow, if no better tool can be had—there is no worse one. With the grain cover or grass seed should always be sown for the growth of that is half of the profit of the guano. If we were applying guano to land for corn, potatoes or any other crop, we should prefer to do it by sowing broadcast and lightly plowing in. If applied as a top dressing, it is hardly advisable—always apply it, if possible, before rain, or when snow is on the ground and if on arable land, harrow, hoe, or scuffle immediately after the operation.

There is no benefit in mixing guano with anything, unless it be water, to be used for garden purposes. In that case it should be made a very weak solution, or it will kill all it comes in contact with whether seeds or plants.

Lastly, it is only profitable to use guano upon poor land. As soon as land is rich enough it should be made to grow its own manure ever applied is a crop of clover. With guano you can start that upon any soil.

TYING UP CATTLE.—Tanworth, in the *St. Andrews*, condemns the practice of tying up cattle, and says animals that are much confined, besides their poor health for want of exercise, have more porous coarse flesh, with comparatively relaxed and therefore light weighing muscular fibre; and much of the space which should be filled with muscle, or lean meat is supplied with loose, light weighing fat. Size increases, not a sure index of proportionate extra weight; for many middle size animals of compact form and hardy constitution are really much heavier bulk for bulk, than larger animals.

From the *Quincy (Ill.) Herald*, we learn that a most terrible calamity, rivaling that of the Pemberton Mills, occurred on Thursday last, near the town of Hawley, Illinois, on the Illinois river, and about twenty-five miles above Alton. Fifty school children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out upon the ice to play. The ice gave way, and with one exception, all were lost. Our informant was unable to give further particulars, but he represents that the village was a scene of universal mourning almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

A singular accident, resulting in a most narrow escape from death, occurred at about midnight, on Wednesday, in Somerville. A party of two ladies and two gentlemen were returning from Water-town to Charlestown, when upon reaching the Mill Row station where the railroad bridge crosses the street the driver perceived that the hollow under the bridge was filled with water. Supposing it to be but slight depth, he concluded to drive through it, the two gentlemen first getting out of the carriage. The water directly under the bridge proved to be ten feet deep! One of the horses was soon drowned; but the driver managed to save the other. As the two ladies, forcing their heads into the part of the horse and through the carriage window, showed for help, their cries brought Mr. Benjamin Randall to their aid. Facing the latter upon a log in the water, he succeeded in pulling the carriage up to the shore, and the party were saved.

drawing them both out of the water and so rescuing them from the perilous condition—a condition made doubly awful by the surrounding darkness.—*(Boston Journal.)*

THE VALUE OF RIFLEMEN.

The following incident in the life of a Prussian soldier was related by a gentleman at a volunteer meeting in England a few weeks ago. It may be interesting to our newly formed Rifle Corps throughout the Province:

From 1813 or 1814, he belonged to a corps of 1000 men of all arms operating as a guard on the right bank of the Rhine, while the French were in the possession of the country on the left of the river. The season was early in autumn, when the weather was delightful and the harvest just gathered in. One afternoon the corps bivouacked near the river, for the advantage of water; and the place was considered perfectly safe from attack in the opposite bank was a vast plain of corn stubble, without a single defence save for the eye could reach; an advancing army, therefore could be more easily seen. The river was fordable and about 200 yards broad. The troops, therefore, considered themselves perfectly secure from attack and set about preparing their supper, and making themselves comfortable for the night, when a shot was heard from the opposite bank, and a cry from the bivouac, that a man was wounded.

Every soldier was instantly on his legs, looked across the river, but no one could see even the vestige of an enemy, which, greatly surprised all, as there was no covert, and the yellow stubble was especially well adapted to show the smallest object for a considerable distance from the river. While the corps were thus gazing, a puff of smoke was seen to rise about fifty yards from the bank of the stream, followed by the report of a rifle, and another soldier dropped, wounded. In a moment without the command of an officer, about 100 men rushed to the edge of the water, and commenced firing at the spot from whence the shot came, although nothing but the stubble was to be seen. Soon after there was another report, followed by the fall of another man, which so exasperated the whole force that nearly every soldier set about firing at the spot from which the puffs of smoke were seen to arise. By this time all were convinced the mischief was done by a single rifleman. More shots followed, and now men fell; so that the officer in command had serious thoughts of moving the encampment, but the feeling of shame that so strong a force as 1000 men should be driven off by one soldier, caused him to hesitate until eighteen shots had been fired by the riflemen, and seventeen men were killed or wounded, when to the great satisfaction of all, a man was seen to spring from the stubble, a lucky shot having killed him; but this did not take place till a thousand shots were fired at him. Here is an evidence of the power of the rifle. The man had lain down in a slight hollow, so small that it was not perceptible across the river, and there thought down seventeen men, while he lay in almost perfect safety having nearly killed a little army.

FORGETFULNESS.—Our friend Gramos, a member of the bar in eastern Virginia, has very little hair on his head, and is forced to conceal this mark of age by a wig. One day he had important business to transact some distance from home, which, detained him so late that he was obliged to pass the night at a friend's house. After making himself very agreeable to the ladies during the evening he was chosen to his chamber by a stupid negro boy. Gramos dismissed the boy before uncovering his head, and was soon in the enjoyment of a sound sleep. Awakening at an early hour, he concluded it was too soon to get up, and turned over again—fell into a sound sleep, from which he was startled by the boy entering the room. Conscious of having overslept himself, he sprang up in bed and asked, "How long before breakfast?"

The boy, without noticing the question, apostrophized, "High! I didn't know two white folks staid here last night; where's dat man what's got him hair on; is he gone away? and hab you ben and got your wool shabed off?"

THE WONDERFUL LEG.—Wedgwood had a cork leg, a wonderful imitation of the leg he lost. It is told of him, that on one occasion, when on discussing the effect of polling water on the nervous system, he laid a bet with one of his guests that he would hold his leg longer in boiling water than any man in the kingdom. Tubs were produced, watches drawn out, stockings pulled off, and legs dipped in. Wedgwood quietly set his cork leg in the smoking tubful. His guest followed his example. Wedgwood did not wince; his guest howled and wriggled, and his leg got redder. The potter looked on with a smile, and the company with him.

calm composure. At last the scalded leg was drawn out in agony, and Wedgwood remained master of the match. Five minutes, ten, a quarter of an hour, and still Mr. W. smiled and looked composed. "Feel it," he said, "do what you will with it," quoth he; "its the best leg I have, though only of cork."

Nothing but Water.

A Statesman, in seeking an illustration of the difference between price and value, very happily hit upon water, which cost nothing and yet is of inestimable worth. "Water, next to air, is the most indispensable of all the productions of nature. Unlike most good things, providentially supplied for our use, it is hardly capable of abuse. It would be difficult to find any well-authenticated case of fatal injury, short of drowning, from a too abundant employment of this essential of life. The more common danger to be feared is from too little, not too much, water. It can hardly, especially during the summer months, be too freely taken inside and out. The daily bath and the frequent draught are not only necessary to comfort, but essential to health."

Simple a thing, however, as it may be to quench the thirst from the running stream, or the mountain spring, there are but few people know how to drink. Most people, in the eagerness of thirst, swallow with such activity the welcome draught, that they deluge their stomachs without proportionately refreshing themselves. The sipping of a single goblet of water will do more to alleviate thirst than sudden gulping down of a gallon. It is more frequently the dryness of the mouth, during hot weather, than the want of the system, which calls for the supply of fluid. When larger quantities, moreover, are poured into the stomach than are required, that organ becomes oppressed mechanically by the distention, and the digestion is consequently weakened.

Water, reduced to the lowest possible temperature by the coldest ice, can be taken with perfect safety, at all times and under all circumstances, when imbibed gradually by long mouthfuls; but when swallowed in full, quick draughts, and in large quantities, it may produce a dangerous shock to the system. In the first instance, the fluid, however cold, is at once raised to the heat of the mouth, and absorbed; while in the second, it enters the stomach and reduces the temperature of that organ so suddenly as to interfere with its healthy action.

One powerful means by which nature adapts the human system to the transition from the extreme cold of winter to the extreme heat of summer, is by an increased perspiration. The surface of the body is kept cool by the free exhalation of fluid, which is constantly undergoing evaporation; and chemists tell us that evaporation is so powerful a means of cold, that ice can be formed by its means. Bolzoni's famous experiment of making water a solid, which so startled the Turkish Sultan, was no more than the application of this principle. In order, therefore, that the summer perspiration may be kept up, it is necessary that the pores of the skin, which are the organs through which this function is performed, should be kept free. To do this, it is necessary that the whole surface of the body should be often and thoroughly cleansed, for the incessant perspiration in summer tends so to clog the ducts, that without frequent ablution their action is suspended. A daily bath, during summer at any rate, is indispensable.

These are simple facts, but well worth attention; for you will hardly believe, until you try, how much of your daily comfort and health depend upon the proper use of nothing but water. The experiment is at least worthy a trial.

HANNIBAL.

Reed in the camp, the Carthaginian general possessed every quality necessary to gain the confidence of his men. His personal strength and activity were such, that he could handle their arms and perform their exercises, on foot or on horseback, more easily

than themselves. His endurance of heat and cold, of fatigue and hunger, exceeded that of the hardest soldier in the camp. He never required others to do what he could not do himself. To these bodily powers he added address as winning as that of Hannibal, his brother-in-law—talents for command fully as great as those of his father, Hamilcar. His frank manners and genial temper endeared him to his soldiers; his strong will swayed them like one man. The different nations who made his motley army—Africans and Spaniards, Gauls and Italians—looked upon him each as their own chief.

Polybius twice remarks, that amid the hardships which his mixed army underwent for sixteen years in a foreign land, there never was a mutiny in his camp. This admirable versatility of the man was seconded by all the qualities required to make the general. His quick perception and great sagacity led him to marvellously correct judgment of future events and distant countries, which in these days, when travellers were few and countries unknown, must have been a task of extraordinary difficulty. He formed his plans after patient enquiry, and kept them profoundly secret till it was necessary to make them known. But with this caution in designing was united marvellous promptness in execution. "He was never deceived himself," says Polybius, "but never failed to take advantage of the errors of his opponent."

Nor was he a mere soldier. In leisure hours he delighted to converse with learned Greeks on topics of intellectual interest. As a statesman, he displayed ability hardly inferior to that which he had displayed as a general.

Against these great qualities he was traditionally reported to have been cruel even to ferocity, and treacherous beyond the common measure of his country. But, even if we believe the bad faith of Carthage to have been greater than that which Rome showed towards foreigners yet we hear of no single occasion on which Hannibal broke faith with Rome. With regard to his cruelty, there can be no doubt that he was indifferent to human life when success could be gained by its sacrifice; and on several occasions we find him under the influence of passion, treating his prisoners with great barbarity. But though he had been trained to consider the Romans as his natural enemies, to be hunted down like wolves, we must remember that he forgot not to treat worthy foes, such as Marcellus, with the magnanimity of a noble nature. And after all, it is somewhat out of place to expect refined humanity from a leader of mercenaries who had been bred in the camp and had lived from his earliest boyhood in the midst of war. But whatever might be the ability, whatever the hardihood of the young general, he required it all for the great Italian enterprise which he achieved.

LARGE ROBBERY OF SUGAR AND JEWELRY in New York.—A few months since, Marshal Hynders of New York seized, on board one of the Guard steamers, a quantity of diamonds and other precious stones, valued at \$30,000 which were being smuggled on shore by two Spaniards, who claimed to be the owners of the jewels. By order of the Marshal, the property was stored with Messrs. McIntyre & Bixbie, No. 12, Broad Street, and a few days since, on examining the cases, it was found that they had been opened, and that their contents were missing. Suspicion fell on the foreman of the establishment, one Michael Murphy, who has been missing since last Friday, when as has since been ascertained, he took the train for Boston, from which city in all probability he sailed for England. Murphy is said to have been possessed of a considerable amount of property, which, before leaving New York he disposed of, and thus realized quite a large sum of money. Very little doubt is entertained that the jewels are in Murphy's possession and the pursuit of the fugitive has already commenced. Murphy is a married man and leaves his wife and two children behind him.

Mr. Daniel Faneuil of New York is one of the oldest and most successful printers in the country, died on Monday. He was the first to substitute galley for ink balls, and was also the first to introduce improved printing machinery.

Legislative Proceedings.

February 6, 1860. Mr. Kerr moved for a detailed statement of the returns of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers, &c.

Mr. Gray asked for full information respecting contracts, expenditures, &c., respecting Grand Falls bridge.

On both subjects Mr. Tilley said full information would be given without address.

Mr. McPherson asked what was done respecting the appointment of a Committee man in the place of Mr. Coddip.—The Speaker said no motion respecting it had been before the House.

Mr. Tilley's Bill amendment to Medical act first section passed; declares legality of Registrar not to affect the pending suit. Mr. Coddip proposed amendment to second section, recognizing distinctly the equal rights of Homeopaths with Allopaths practitioners—progress reported.

Mr. Tilley moved Supply. Mr. Gray opposed, and moved a resolution not to grant supply until report is in from Committee on Public Accounts. Complained of unsatisfactory returns from Deputy Treasurers, and absence of full information respecting Grand Falls bridge.

Mr. Tilley expressed the willingness of the Government for any delay not inconsistent with the public service.

Mr. Wilnot went elaborately into figures in connection with the financial statement and comparative state of the Province. Debts and House adjourned 4.30.

March 7th. Coddip asked to be excused serving on the railway committee, and he was excused, and Wright appointed.

The bill to amend the law respecting sea and river Fisheries agreed to. The bill gives authority to fishery wardens to act outside the counties for which they are appointed. There was a discussion upon the importance and protection of the fisheries, and opinions were expressed that Government should take the control and protection of them.

Wilnot moved the House into committee upon the Saint John Water Commissioners bill.

Tilley moved in amendment to take up the adjourned debate on Gray's resolution. The amendment was carried 19 to 17, and the debate upon Gray's resolution resumed. Several members spoke, Gray and Tilley at length, the resolution was lost 26 to 12. Yeas—Gray, McMillin, Lawrence, Williamson, Botsford, Allan, McPherson, Scott, Vail, Gilbert, Wilnot, McIntosh, Desbriay, Montgomery absent. The Committee of supply passed votes for Legislative expenses. Judicial expenses and collection and protection of revenue, without opposition.

THE HUNGARIAN.—The number of the crew of the Hungarian was 74. There has been a chest recovered belonging to Dr. Barrett, of New York, containing a considerable number of letters from his wife and daughter. Three trunks have been found belonging to Margaret Robertson Montreal; one to Robert Maize, Toronto; one to W. R. Crocker, Norwich, Connecticut.

The Montreal Pilot says, 6 letters have been received from J. M. Grant, Esq., Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway, dated 10th inst., two days after the Hungarian left. Mr. John Miller, of the firm of J. & J. Miller leather merchants, missed his passage per Hungarian by half an hour.

A despatch from Halifax says the wreck lies upon a reef about one mile from the shore in a depth of twelve feet of water. A considerable amount of her cargo, which strewn the shore for several miles will be saved. From the fact that the boat found on shore had the oars fastened to the davits there is no doubt that it was swept from the deck by the waves, before it could be launched by the unfortunate passengers. These waves must have crushed the unfortunate vessel to pieces in a few moments, as they were described by a person on the shore at the time as most high Boston Tides.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. It is to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in our columns, and you know it needs no commendation from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers.

To Render Shoes Water Proof.—Warm a little bees-wax and mutton suet until it is fluid, and rub some of it slightly over the tops of the shoes where the stitches are.