

The Standard,
is published every Wednesday, by
A. W. Smith.
At his Office, Market Square, Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum if paid in advance.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under 4s.
Each repetition of Ditto 1s. 4d.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 4d. per line.
Each repetition of Ditto 1d. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD,

No 18

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855.

[Vol. 22]

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for the cost of their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

Agriculture.

Spring Work.

Although we have now all around us, and the north wind pipes shrill and cold over the hills, and freezes up at night all the thawing that has been done during the day, it is time to begin the work of spring. The sun is on the return track, and every hour brings him nearer to us, and with him advances the season of ploughing and planting—the season for preparation and hope—preparation for depositing the seed in the earth, and hope for its final consummation, in the form of a beautiful harvest in the fulness of the season.

It is now incumbent upon the cultivator to see to his implements, and get them into order for active use. Our seed time is so short that it is a double loss to lose an hour or a day in making or repairing implements which we need in the midst of planting or sowing, if it might have been done as well, or better, before the actual cares of the season demand its use.

It will be prudent then, to review the whole of your agricultural armory and see that all the apparatus is in good order for action.

It will also be a good plan to look over the seed magazine and ascertain if you are well supplied in this respect. The seed bill is no mean item in the expenses of a farmer or gardener, and it is of the utmost importance that he be well supplied, both as to quantity and quality, with what he desires to plant.

In gardening, as we are situated pretty well north, it is quite an object to hasten the germination and growth of many plants by artificial means, so that they will be of sufficient size to transplant by the time the ground is sufficiently warm to push them forward in their growth.

To accomplish this, a common hot bed is very necessary, it may not be amiss to turn your attention at this time to the principles of its construction and management, so that you can get one ready by the time that it should be put into operation. For this purpose you want a few boards and nails, some sashes well glazed and some coarse lung manure.

Forcing is the art of accelerating the growth of plants, by the warmth afforded by certain fermenting substances, so as to obtain vegetables at unusual seasons of the year. The practice appears to be as old as the time of the Romans. We consider its chief value to be in raising young plants for removal to the open ground in the spring.

In American gardens, forcing under glass is generally conducted in frames and pits. There are several substances employed in obtaining this artificial heat, such as tanner's bark, leaves and grass, but the fresh dung of well fed animals is generally preferred.

The first object is to get rid of the violent heat and rank vapour produced when fermentation is most powerful. For this purpose, a certain degree of moisture and air is necessary; and, therefore, it will be the gardener's business to place the dung in a conical shaped heap near the place where wanted for use; to turn it over about once a week, shake it well together so that all parts may be equally exposed to the atmosphere; and to apply water when the materials are at all dry. In cold, wet or boisterous weather, the heap ought to be covered to a moderate depth, with coarse stable litter. There is considerable difference of opinion, with regard to the time that stable dung shall be permitted to lie thus in the heap. Care must be taken that the process is not carried too far, as in that case there will not be sufficient heat left for the seed, and the plants will be rendered small and sickly. Perhaps it is a good rule, to wait until the greater part of the straw assumes a dark brown color.

The hot bed should be in a place free from the shade of trees or buildings, and having an aspect rather a point eastward of the south. Shelter on the north west is particularly necessary. The next labor will be to mark out the dimensions of the bed, which, on all sides, ought to be at least ten inches larger than the frame, and a stake should be driven down at each corner as a guide for keeping the edges perfectly straight.

The general rules of management are:—to keep the sashes covered with boards, mats, straw, during cold nights and severe storms; to admit air freely in pleasant weather, by sliding down the sashes for an inch or two, by raising them up with wedges at the back part of the frame; and occasionally to apply water in moderate quantities, after it has been kept in the frame for at least twelve hours.

The air within the frame should be frequently renewed, or the plants will become spindling, with a sickly, yellowish color.

As soon as the heat is found to decline, "linings," as they are called, should be applied. The litter having been first removed, the edges of the bed are to be cut down by a

spade close to the frame. It may, perhaps, be best to take only one side at a time, by which means the heat will be rendered more regular and permanent. Several hoarses are to be opened in the manure by a crowbar or a large stake, and a bank, or lining, of fresh dung, is to take the place of that which has just been removed. The width of this lining will vary from ten to twenty inches, according to the coldness of season; and it should not be carried up higher than the bed, lest the violent heat escape directly into the mould, and thereby injure the roots of the plants.

To prevent the heat being wasted in the air, it will be necessary to cover the lining with a few inches of earth. This process may be repeated once or twice, until the maturity of the crop, or the increasing warmth of spring, shall render it useless. —Maine Farmer.

Adventures of a Whaling Crew.

The Alta California contains an interesting account of the adventures of the officers and crew of the whaleship Ganton, of New Bedford, which was wrecked upon a reef in the Pacific Ocean about a year since. The Ganton sailed from Oahu on the 3d of January, 1844, on a whaling cruise on the line. On the night of the 4th of March, when jogging slowly along under shortened sail, the look out, a careless fellow probably, suddenly saw white water close under the bows, and before the wheel could be got hard up, the ship struck upon a reef, and came broadside to the surf on her beam ends, the breakers making a clean sweep over her. All hands clung to the wreck until daylight, when, by means of ropes, and a boat, they succeeded in reaching the shore without the loss of a single life. The reef upon which they struck was in latitude 20° 45' South, and longitude 173° West, and is said not to be laid down in any chart. The crew were almost destitute of covering when they reached the reef, but fortunately one of the first articles washed ashore was a cask of clothing, from which they procured an abundant supply. They erected a sail tent, and remained upon the barren island four weeks, repairing the boats and waiting for the ship to break up, so that they might procure provisions and water. During this time the thermometer upon the reef in the daytime, in the best shade which they could procure, indicated a temperature of 185°, and in the night time 95°.

At length, having procured a limited supply of food and water, they started, in four boats, for the King's Mill group of islands, 800 miles distant. All hands were put upon an allowance of half a pint of water and half a biscuit per day. The boats were kept together at night, and in the day time separated as much as possible to look out for land or a sail. They encountered some severe weather, and missed the King's Mill Islands which they sought. Keeping on their course they reached on the forty-fifth day, Sypan, one of the Ladrone Islands, in so exhausted a condition that not one of them could stand upright. Here they caught birds and fish, and ate some cocoa nuts, and at length, being unable to procure water there, started anew for Tinian, thirty miles distant. The commander of this island taking them for pirates, called his soldiers together to fire into them if they should attempt to land. After ascertaining, however, their character and distressed condition, he supplied them with water, fruit and bread, and in four days more they arrived safely at Guam, after having passed 49 days in open boats and performed a voyage of more than 3,500 miles. From Guam the captain, first mate and two of the crew, soon found their way to San Francisco, by the way of Hong Kong and Honolulu, and the seamen who were left behind, probably found no difficulty in procuring berths on board of the whale ships which frequently stop at Guam to procure supplies.

The Prohibitory Liquor Bill has now been signed by the Governor of the State of New York, and it has consequently become a law to commence its operation on the 4th of July next.

A Prohibitory Liquor Law has been passed by the Legislatures of Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut and New York.

The anti-Maine law men of Poland complained grievously of the way in which the election of Mayor was conducted, and assert that several hundred good votes were rejected by the presiding Aldermen, who are all ardent admirers of Neal Dow.

A boy in Terre Haute, Ia., has recovered \$500 damages from a liquor dealer, who sold his father a glass of liquor on the day he was drowned.

The General Election for Nova Scotia takes place some time during the ensuing summer. The Conservatives have already commenced embryo operations.

The following extracts are from a letter published in the Portland Transcript and Eclectic. It is severe but none the less true, and may touch a charitable chord in the hard hearts of the

SPECULATORS.

Mr. Editor—The dreary months of winter have at length passed away, and spring-time has once more returned, to bless us who have survived the dead. And although the earth is still shrouded in its mantle of white, and we have now and then a little snow storm, and the cold northern wind plays rather roughly with our ears, still there are many hearts that throb more lightly at its approach, especially the sons and daughters of poverty and affliction. To them it whispers hope, (not very loud, for Heaven only knows what is still in the future for them to contend with.) This much they do know, that unless there is a change in the laws of nature, they shall have less of cold to endure, and they hope less of hunger, but of that they are by no means certain. They rejoice in the glad tidings from a far country, that the Lord in His own good way and time, has removed one dreadful scourge from the face of the earth; but they tremble and their hearts sick within them, as they remember how many and how much worse characters still remain in our very midst, in the awful shape of speculators. These monsters in human form, are worse than pestilence or fever. They have caused more actual and intense suffering in our own country, than any and every thing else combined, not only by inducing cold and hunger to the body, but by extreme mental agony. The mind, the very soul, has been tortured as on the rack, by their avaricious cruelty. They may tell us that war has taken the very bread out of our mouths, and caused the hard labouring man, with his wife and little ones, to go thinly clad and poorly fed. Let them say again, if they will, that war in Europe has wrought bitter, burning tears from the widow's eyes, as she has toiled early and late to keep her poor little helpless children from starvation on the poor house. Who believes it? It would be useless for them to pretend that there is lack of the staff of life in our own country. Neither have we heard or read of any scarcity in other parts of the world, not in California, even. Therefore we have no faith whatever in their assertions. We believe it possible that the war may have had some slight effect in the prices of bread, perhaps a dollar or two on a barrel of flour, but when it comes to advance, as it has done, through the entire year, until it has reached its present price, which is thirteen dollars per barrel, we begin to ask the question, what has become of the corn and grain, which the good Lord permitted the earth to bring forth so abundantly the last year, notwithstanding the husbandman (of weak faith) went about with his head bowed down, like a bullrush, because of the drought. Echo says: "where?" Common sense answers, it is some where hoarded up by men who are determined to fill their own coffers, although they may have to wade through the blood and tears of the poor and needy to accomplish their end. Shall we, because sentence is not executed speedily against evil doers, presume that justice will slumber forever? If we do we shall find ourselves wretchedly mistaken, for the Lord of Hosts hath said, that he will hear the poor and needy cry, and oh what a volley of such cries are at this moment going up from breaking hearts.

A PARTICIPATOR.

A COUNTRYMAN OUTRAGEOUSLY SWINDLED.—On Thursday night, at a late hour, Mr. Henry Kinney, a resident of Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., was on a tour among some of the upping shops of the 5th ward, when he was met by an individual who introduced himself as "Capt. Connelly," an old acquaintance. Kinney had never seen the Captain before, but the latter, by his persuasive airs, soon led him to believe that he was indeed an old acquaintance and friend. The Captain then persuaded him to accompany him to the oyster cellar of "Buffalo Bill," No. 104, Church street, where, after taking a few drinks, Kinney was persuaded to change coats with his friend, and also to place in his care for safe keeping, all the money he had, consisting of \$903 in bills, on the Steuben County Bank, N. Y., a check for \$400, and another for \$197. The Captain having received the above, soon left the place, and has not since been heard of. Kinney finding that he had been swindled, made a complaint against the Captain, and the police are now on the look out for him. —[N. Y. Paper.

VIOLENCE TO WOMEN.

The sentiment of Tobin, put into the mouth of the Duke of Arango, in the "Honey Moon," "He who would lay his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch." Whom "twice base flattery" to call a coward," has been echoed with applause by all the civilized world. Speaking of this passage, a certain actress

was once playing Juliana to the Duke Arango her husband, who was in the habit of beating her. The lady watched eagerly for her husband's delivery of the passage above quoted; wishing to hear the condemnation of his conduct from his own lips. But on coming to the sentence, he adroitly substituted the following reading:

"He who can lay his hand upon a woman, save in the way of chastisement, is a wretch. Whom it 'twice base flattery' to call a coward."

It is said that a Russian wife feels very seriously aggrieved if her husband neglects to beat her at least once a day, fancying he is growing indifferent if the dignified infliction is discontinued.

The scandalous Chronicle asserts that a blow was the cause of the separation between Bulwer and his wife. When he came home after his signal failure in Parliament, the lady, instead of sympathizing with his misfortune, upbraided him with his want of success. In a moment of passion, he raised his hand and struck her.

SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.—John M. Downing, a cooper by trade, was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery. The particulars of the case are as follow:—On the 27th ult., a draft for \$959 91 from the banking house of H. W. Conner, Charleston, S. C., in favor of John W. Downing, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was, by carelessness, misdirected, and found its way to this city. The postman had delivered letters to John M. Downing, at his residence, No. 19 Chestnut street, New York, and supposing this letter was intended for him, he left it at his house, Mr. Downing being absent. On his return home he opened the letter, and seeing the draft, was at a loss to account for it, and finally took the letter and draft to a lawyer in Wall street, whose name he gave, and asked advice as to what course he should pursue. The lawyer told him him to endorse the draft and draw the money, and he then endorsed it, signing his own name; but the teller of the bank refused to pay the draft until the indorser was identified, and this was effected by the lawyer. The money was then drawn, the teller not noticing the difference between the names on the face and back of the draft, and by advice of the lawyer was deposited with Mr. Biggs, banker, at 55 Wall street, for safe keeping. The draft was subsequently returned by the bank to Charleston, S. C., and the error discovered. Information was sent to the Chief of Police, and an officer was dispatched to hunt up Downing, and he was arrested and taken before Justice Osborn. He acknowledged the whole transaction, and returned the money to the bank, alleging that he had no fraudulent intent in pursuing the course he did.

He was acquitted by the Magistrate.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—THREE MEN SNOTHERED.

—We regret to learn that a serious and fatal accident occurred on Thursday 8th inst. in the township of Seymour, Weymouth, at Mr. Wm. Baker's Flouring Mill, by which three men were killed and others injured. The accident occurred by the buildings parting, which fell the just out of their sockets, when the weight of the wheat laying upon the floor (some 2000 or 3000 bushels) instantly fell upon those below, and in a few moments, before they could escape, four were buried beneath it, three of whom were smothered to death. The fourth, who was covered with the exception of his fingers, was rescued, but not until he was senseless. Three or four others were partially buried, some as deep as their waists, and had to be dug out. The names of those killed were: Jno. Landigan, a single man, from Ashpole; and Jeremiah Curran, married, from Ashpole, who leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death. —Littleville Intelligencer.

ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR NEWSPAPERS.

No subscriber worth retaining, will object to the pay-in-advance system. Those who went to hear Jenny Lind sing, had to pay in advance, and what were her divinest strains compared with those which flow from Editors' pens? You can't take a seat in a rickety mail-coach, or fly from the track-railroad car without paying in advance for the risk of being killed. If you would hear a concert, or literary lecture, or see Tom Thumb, or the Siamese twins, you must plank down your 25 cents, before it can pass the threshold. Nay if any one has so little regard for his own character as to want to read Barnum's autobiography, he must first pay for it. And yet men hesitate and cavil about paying in advance for a paper furnished at a price on the very brink and utmost verge of prime cost. —Cleveland Herald.

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.—In speaking of Barnum's Baby Exhibition, New York, the Mirror, of that city, says:—

"That half a dozen respectable young women should consent to have their names used

as a committee to sit on the babies, for the purpose of giving prizes to the mother of the fattest, or to her who yields the largest infant, is altogether the most extraordinary feature of the proposed exhibition. But if the Mayor continues to order all the depraved vagrants of the paws of Blackwell's Island, the coming 'show' is likely to be thinly attended."

The details of the inundations in Holland are dreadful. In North Brabant the dykes were broken down, villages were destroyed, and in one village over 20 houses were swept away. There had not been for 144 years so destructive a flood. However, the Maese at Rotterdam had been broken up by a powerful steamer, and the water stopped by ice in the river, was passing off.

A DUTCHMAN'S HORSE.

An old Dutchman, having lost his horse published the following advertisement: "wherever he ever found his horse is a mystery to this day; probably the old horse is still running."

Runaway, or stolen, or strayed, mine pig pluck Horse, about fourteen or fifteen hands and six inches high. He is get four pluck legs two behind, and two before, and is pluck all over his body except his face, and that is, pluck to. He trots, and gallops, and baces, and vawks, and ven he vawks his feet and legs all go one after another. He has two ears upon his head, both alike but ven 'tis blacker dan totter. He has got two eyes ven is put out, and totter is pon de side of his head, and ven you gon totter side he won't see you. Ven he gets much he has a pig belly, and he has a long dale ven hangs down behind, but I cut it short tude day and now it is not so long as it was before. He is shod all round, but his behind shoes comed off, and now he has only got shoes before.

He holds up his head and looks gaily, and ven he scalls he jumps about like everything in the world—he will rite mit a snail, or chase, or cart, or vill go py himself miton nobody put a bag on his back mit a boy, and he is not very old and ven he vawks or runs, his head comes before and his dale stays behind, only ven he gets mad and ven his dale comes first. Who ever vill bring him back shall pay five dollars reward, and if he bring pack de tref dat a ole him, he shall pay twenty dollars an ax no questions.

Arrival of the "Africa."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool with dates to the 14th inst., arrived at Halifax, on the evening of the 4th inst. S. 45. The S. Louis sailed from Southampton, on Thursday, the 12th; she was detained some 18 hours by a holiday at Liverpool. The Nouparril Packet Ship, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th, in 14 days from Philadelphia.

The Russian prize Sitka, arrived at the Downs on the 8th.

The American ship George Hurlbut was in contact with the line of battle ship Duke of Wellington; both received damage.

The ship Robert, for New Orleans put back to Liverpool, damaged in collision off Holyhead with the steamer North Carolina of Philadelphia for Liverpool; the steamer sunk in ten minutes; but the crew were saved.

The intelligence by St. Louis, via Southampton, is not important, and is not mentioned.

Vienna Conference.

The ninth Conference was held at Vienna on the afternoon of the 8th, and lasted but one hour. The Russian Plenipotentiaries had not received their instructions. Dr. von Del-Hays and Ali Pasha were present. Nothing whatever is known as to the chances of agreement. It is not known when the next meeting will be held.

It is rumored that the Western Plenipotentiaries are about to quit Vienna; but it is doubtful.

"Everything" at present seems at a stand still.

New complications are spoken of with Russia, but of what nature it is not mentioned.

It is said that Ali Pasha's instructions are to assent to the joint protectorate of the Great Powers over the Principality, but to express regret that the Sultan's sovereignty was not re-established.

The question relative to indemnity for the war is deferred.

The Russian agents at Vienna report a sanguinary engagement on the 26th March, but advices from the Crimea do not mention it.

The Russian organs say that the women and children, and the sick are being sent out of Sebastopol into the interior of the Crimea. Disturbances had occurred at Kaja from persons illuminating houses on the news of the death of the Czar Nicholas.