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## THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

He who seeks on earth repose  
Is hereof of common sense;  
Soon the day of truth will close  
In the night of indolence.  
Mind hath much to learn below;  
Knowledge hourly must be sought;  
Ever seeking truth to know,  
Wisdom comes with work and thought.  
He is not the friend of man,  
Nor his own—that cannot be—  
Who pursues a selfish plan,  
Basking 'neath his own fig tree.  
He's a noble man, who seeks  
Mid the world's love, toil and strife,  
Right; and giveth, as he speaks,  
Thought to thought, and life to life.  
Ever, in his onward way,  
Beauty, grandeur, he desires,  
Or in Summer's azure day,  
Or in Winter's stormy skies.  
Blest the mind to which is shown,  
That there is—on earth, in heaven—  
Ever something to be known;  
'Tis the greatest blessing given.  
Ever must mind employ,  
Ever must receive and give;  
Still to learn is to enjoy,  
And enjoying is to live.  
Nature is an ancient college,  
Free to all its open portal;  
Make thyself a man by knowledge,  
And then hope to be immortal.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold a Ploughing Match on  
THURSDAY, 12th OCTOBER, at 10.50 A. M.  
THOMAS HILL'S FARM, Hill's Point, St. David.  
And the Annual Cattle Show and Fair will take  
place on Friday, 13th of October, in the So-  
ciety's Field at Bay Side, at 11 a. m., when the  
following Premiums will be offered subject to  
the Regulations hereinafter mentioned:—  
Intending competitors are requested to  
carefully read the rules and regulations.

### ON PLOUGHING MATCH.

Prizes.—1st, 2nd, 3rd  
1. To be performed with horses,  
ploughmen above 25 years of age, \$4.00; 3.00; 2.00  
2. To be performed with oxen,  
ploughmen above 25 years of age, 4; 3; 2.  
3. To be performed with either  
horses or oxen, open to all com-  
petitors under 25 years, 4; 3; 2.  
Entire Horses above 4 years old, 3; 2; 1.  
Brood Mares above 4 years old, 3; 2; 1.  
COLTS.  
Colts 3 years old, 3; 2; 1.  
" 2 " 2; 1; 50.  
" 1 " 1; 50; 1.25;  
Spring, 1.25; 1; 50.  
FARM HORSES.  
Farm horses, 3; 2; 1.  
PUREBRED BULLS.  
Ayrshire, 4; 3; 2.  
Durham, 4; 3; 2.  
Jersey, 4; 3; 2.  
Pure Bred Bulls under two years.  
Ayrshire, 2; 1.50; 1.  
Durham, 2; 1.50; 1.  
Jersey, 2; 1.50; 1.  
Pure Bred Bull Calves.  
Ayrshire, 1.50; 1; .75.  
Durham, 1.50; 1; .75.  
Jersey, 1.50; 1; .75.  
PURE BRED COWS.  
Ayrshire, 3; 2; 1.  
Durham, 3; 2; 1.  
Jersey, 3; 2; 1.  
Pure Bred Heifers 2 years old.  
Ayrshire, 3; 2; 1.  
Durham, 3; 2; 1.  
Jersey, 3; 2; 1.  
Pure Bred Heifers 1 year old.  
Ayrshire, 2; 1.50; 1.  
Durham, 2; 1.50; 1.  
Jersey, 2; 1.50; 1.  
Pure Bred Heifer Calves.  
Ayrshire, 1.50; 1; .75.  
Durham, 1.50; 1; .75.  
Jersey, 1.50; 1; .75.  
GRADE OR NATIVE STOCK.  
Cows, 3; 2; 1.50.  
Heifers, 2 years old, 2; 1.50; 1.  
" yearling, 1.25; 1; .75.  
" calf, 1; .75; .50.

Steers, 1 year old, 1.25; .75; .50.  
" 2 " 2; 1.50; 1.  
" 3 " 2.50; 2; 1.50.  
SHEEP.  
Rams under 4 years, 1.50; 1; .75.  
Ewes, 1.25; 1; .50.  
Ram Lambs, 1; .50; .25.  
Ewe Lambs, 1; .50; .25.  
Best pen of five Lambs, 1.50; 1; .75.

Sheep and Lambs with Best Wool  
Must be entered especially for  
this competition, and cannot  
take a premium in any other  
class.

Sheep, 1; .75; .50.  
Lamb, .75; .50; .25.  
SWINE.  
Boars not less than 6 months old, 1.50; 1.

GRAINS.  
Wheat, 1 bushel, 2; 1.50; 1.  
Barley, 1 " 1; .75; .50.  
Oats, 1 " .75; .50; .25.  
Indian Corn, not less than 12 ears, 40; 30; 20.  
Rush Beans 1 bushel unmixed, 1; .75; .50.  
Peas, 1 " .75; .50; .25.  
Buckwheat, 1 " 60; 40; 20.  
Barrel of Flour—manufactured  
from wheat grown in the County  
of Charlotte. A certificate must  
be produced signed by the Miller  
who ground it. Barrel of Flour, 3; 2; 1.

### ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES.—1 BUSHEL EACH.  
Carters or Jackson, Cts. 60, 40, 20.  
White Bluesides, 60, 40, 20.  
Early Rose, 60, 40, 20.  
Scotch Blows, 60, 40, 20.  
Peach Drums, 60, 40, 20.  
Next 2 samples of any other kind not  
mixed, 60, 40, 20.  
Field Beets, 60, 40, 20.  
Carrots, 60, 40, 20.  
Parsnips, 60, 40, 20.  
Mangold Wurtzel, 60, 40, 20.  
Turnips, 1 dozen, 60, 40, 20.  
Cabbages, 1 " 60, 40, 20.  
Celery, 1 " 40, 30, 20.  
Onions, 1 peck, 80, 60, 40.  
Squashes, 3 of one variety, 60, 40, 20.  
Honey in Comb, 75, 50, 25.

### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Woolen Socks, 2 pairs, 60, 40, 20.  
Woolen Mitts, 2 " 60, 40, 20.  
Dyed Woolen Yarn, 3 lbs., 80, 40, 25.  
White " " 3 " 80, 40, 25.  
Sheeps Grey " 3 " 80, 40, 25.  
Domestic Hearth Rugs, 80, 40, 25.  
Patchwork Quilts, 80, 40, 25.

### BUTTER.

Best 6 samples not less than 30 lbs., \$1 each.

### FRUITS.

Best assortment, \$1; .75; .50.  
FOWLS.  
Pen of Geese, not less than 6, .75; .50; .25.  
" Ducks, " 6, .75; .50; .25.  
" purebred fowls, " 6, 1.50; 1; .75.  
" fowls, mixed, " 6, 1.25; 1; .75.  
" young Turkeys, " 6, 1.25; 1; .75.

### REGULATIONS FOR THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

1. Each competitor shall plough two  
ridges of land 12 feet in width, and about  
15 rods in length, as staked off; the ridges  
to be gathered.  
2. The furrows to be 9 inches wide and  
5 inches deep.  
3. The lots to be ploughed will be assign-  
ed to each competitor by lot.  
4. One of the horses in each team must  
be the property of the person entering the  
same, and owned in this County, and the  
ploughmen must be inhabitants of the  
County.  
5. Each ploughman to drive his own  
horses.  
6. Ox teams entered must be the prop-  
erty of person entering them, and teamsters  
will be allowed to ox teams.  
7. The competitors will be required to  
start at 11 A. M. by signal.  
8. The ploughing to be finished in four  
hours, after which the Judges will be called  
upon to inspect the work done; any plough-  
man who has not finished the work at that  
time, will forfeit his right to any premium.  
9. The Secretary will be at the field on  
Mr. Thomas Hill's farm, Hill's Point, Saint  
David, at 9 A. M. to receive entries from  
intending competitors who have not pre-  
viously entered their names; all persons  
intending compete must pay an entrance  
fee of \$1 each, unless paid up members of  
the Society, and no entries will be received  
at 10.50 A. M.

### FOR CATTLE SHOW.

1. No entire horse to be entered for com-  
petition unless he has been advertised and  
used exclusively for breeding purposes dur-  
ing the season.  
2. All animals must have been the bona  
fide property of the person entering the  
same, and have been kept in this County  
not less than six months.  
3. All crops, dairy produce, domestic  
manufactures, &c., must be the bona fide  
property of the person entering the same,  
and grown, produced or manufactured by  
them within the County.  
4. Persons desirous of competing at the  
Cattle Show must hand a list of their stock  
or articles entered to the Secretary before  
11 A. M., on the day of the Show—and if  
not paid up members of the Society, must  
pay an entrance fee of \$1 each. No entries  
will be received after the above speci-  
fied time. Members of the Society will be al-  
lowed to pay their subscription for the cur-  
rent year at any time previous.  
5. No person shall receive more than one  
premium on the same kind of live stock ex-  
cept sheep, nor on the same kind of any  
other article exhibited by him.  
6. Cattle and horses competing must be  
provided with suitable halters, and with  
other stock must be placed in the field ac-  
cording to their respective classes and  
ages, and pigs must be ringed. A place in  
the field will be specially set apart for pure  
bred stock, the pedigree of which must  
be handed to the Field Committee, when  
entering the field. No prize will be award-  
ed unless pedigree is produced.  
7. No premium shall be awarded or paid  
on any grain, which has been subjected to  
any other process than the ordinary meth-  
od of cleaning it, or on any grain not of  
this year's growth.  
8. No stock or articles entered for com-  
petition, shall be removed from the Show  
ground or building, until after the premi-  
um list has been read, and amounts award-  
ed.  
9. Any person refusing to comply with  
the regulations of the Committee of Ar-  
rangements will be debarred from receiv-  
ing any premium.  
10. No judge of any description of arti-  
cles entered, to enter an article of the  
same kind for competition.  
11. Judges shall only award second pre-  
mium in all cases where there is no com-  
petition, and reject any article they think  
unworthy of premiums. The enforcement  
of this rule by the judges is particularly  
requested.  
12. A bushel measure has been provided  
for measuring grain, root crops, &c., and  
their relative value will be judged, ac-  
cording to the weight per bushel.  
13. In future all persons receiving pre-  
miums of this Society, and who may be  
found to have accepted them in violation  
of the Society, will be prosecuted by the  
Society, to recover back the amount re-  
ceived by them.  
14. No premium shall be awarded by  
Judges upon any domestic manufactures,  
or other articles (live stock excepted)  
which have hitherto obtained a premium  
from the Society.  
15. One dollar will be deducted from all  
prizes whose prizes amount to two dollars  
and upwards, said dollar to be for their  
subscription another year.  
16. Constables under the direction of  
James Russell, Esq., J. P., will be in at-  
tendance to protect the property on exhibi-  
tion and to preserve order.  
17. All entries to be made on forms pro-  
vided by the Society, which can be obtained  
from the President, Secretary or Treasurer.

## A BACKWOODS EDITOR.

(For the benefit of those who have not heard  
it, or forgotten it, we will give the story of a  
backwoods editor.)

Years ago, when a certain Western State  
(which we shall not name) was a territory,  
and with few inhabitants, a young lawyer from  
one of the old States emigrated thither, and  
settled in the town of R—. He succeeded  
admirably in his profession, and rose rapidly  
in popular favor. He had been there nearly  
two years, when he induced a printer to print  
a weekly paper, of which he was editor and  
proprietor. Squire S. was much pleased for a  
while with editing a paper. He was a man of  
very low stature, but he used the editorial  
"we," as frequently as if there were a dozen of  
him, and each as big as Daniel Lambert.  
Strange to say, there were at that time men  
in office who were not a particle more honest  
than they should be; a thing which probably  
never happened before and never will again.  
Squire S. felt all the patriotism of a son of '76,  
and poured out grape and canister against pub-  
lic abuses. This soon stirred up a hornet's  
nest about his ears; but as there was no other  
paper in the territory, there was no reply, and  
he enjoyed his warlike propensities in security.  
At length he published an article more se-  
vere and cutting, against malfeasance in office,  
than any that had preceded it. In fact, though  
pointed at no one individual in particular, it  
was a "scorching."

Some three or four days afterwards he was  
sitting alone in his editorial office, which was  
about a quarter of a mile from the printing es-  
tablishment; his pen was busy with a para-  
graph, when his door opened without much  
ceremony, and in stalked a man about six feet  
in his stockings. He asked, "Are you S., the  
proprietor of this paper?" Thinking he had  
found a new patron, the little man, with one  
of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirma-  
tive. The stranger deliberately drew the last  
number of the paper from his pocket, and  
pointing to the article against rogues in office,  
told the affrighted editor that it was intended  
for "him." It was in vain that S. protested he  
had never heard of him before. The wrath of  
the visitor rose to fever heat, and from being  
so long restrained, boiled over with double  
fury. He gave the editor his choice, either to  
publish a humble, a very humble recantation,  
or take a flogging on the spot. Either alterna-  
tive was wormwood; but what could he do?  
The enraged office-holder was twice his size,  
and at one blow would qualify him for an obit-  
uary notice. He agreed to retract; and as the  
visitor insisted upon writing the retraction  
himself, he sat down to his task. Squire S.  
made an excuse to walk to the printing office,  
with a promise that he would be back in time  
to sign it as soon as it was finished.

S. had hardly gone fifty rods, when he en-  
countered a man who inquired where Squire  
S.'s office was, and if he was at home. Suspec-  
ting that he, too, was on the same errand as  
the other visitor, he pointed to the office, and  
told him he would find the editor within, writ-  
ing a most abusive article about office-holders.  
This was enough. The eyes of the new comer  
flashed fire, he rushed into the office, and as-  
sailed the stranger with the epithets "liar,  
scoundrel, coward;" and told him he would  
teach him how to write. The gentleman, sup-  
posing it was some bully sent there by the  
editor, sprang to his feet, and a fight ensued.  
The table was upset and smashed into firewood,  
the contents of a large jug of ink stood in pudd-  
les on the floor, the chairs had their legs and  
backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to  
cure them. This seemed only to inspire the  
combatants with still greater fury. Blow fol-  
lowed blow with the rapidity of lightning. First  
one was kicking on the floor, then the other,  
each taking it in turn pretty equally. The ink  
on the floor found its way to their faces, till  
both of them cut the most ludicrous figure  
imaginable. The noise and uproar were tremen-  
dous. The neighbors ran to the door,  
and exclaimed with astonishment, that two  
negroes were fighting in Squire S.'s office. None  
dared separate them. At length, completely  
exhausted they ceased fighting. The circum-  
stance of the case became known, and the next  
day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads  
bound up, they started homeward, convinced  
that they had attained very little satisfaction  
from the attempt.

An Illinois editor has struck upon a  
novel idea. When he finds an item going  
around without credit and he wants to re-  
publish it, he gives credit to Shakespeare and  
goes ahead.  
An enthusiast who had been to hear  
Anna Dickinson lecture wrote her, saying  
"With you I could be happy in a desert."  
And she wrote back: "No man will ever  
have a chance to desert me."

## THE AUTHOR OF JOHN GILPIN.

To a reader of the story of John Gilpin,  
one utterly ignorant as to the name of its  
author, the latter, if it can hardly be doubted  
would at once be set down by the former  
as about the jolliest versifier that ever took  
pen in hand. It is indeed an entire piece  
of fun and merriment, intermixed with  
not a single thread of seriousness; with  
the exception, perhaps, (and that is affect-  
ed) of the gravity, bordering on solemnity,  
which characterizes the hero of the laugh-  
ter provoking narrative. And, from be-  
ginning to end, nothing whatever in the  
way of effort, on the author's part, is dis-  
cernable with the view of relieving, in the  
slightest degree, the utter absurdity which  
attaches to his hero—a fact which would  
seem to imply that he relished the poem as  
much as his readers. And yet the author  
of this comic piece, was none other than  
William Cowper, the most melancholic  
and hypochondriacal individual of modern  
times; and who, in the estimation of one  
distinguished critic, whom we have recent-  
ly been reading, Cowper stands a head tall-  
er as a poet than Pope. This criticism,  
however, we are not prepared to adopt—  
Our sole purpose now is to show that the  
most melancholy among writers are fre-  
quently those whose talent for the lad-  
icrous, at times, is irresistible; few could  
do it with more effect than Cowper.

These truly astonishing capabilities, so  
emphatically united in Cowper, and yet so  
diametrically opposite in their nature, are  
to be resolved, we suppose, into what are  
called the eccentricities of genius—a very  
convenient category, we should say, in  
which to dispose of the mental phenomena  
to which we refer. After reading John  
Gilpin till his risible faculties fully give  
way, and he is like to die with laughter,  
the enthusiastic lover of the ludicrous set-  
tles down (let us suppose) into a musing  
mood—and while under the latter's influ-  
ence, he thinks of certain other pro-  
ductions of Cowper, executed in a strain of  
sadness, melancholy, and grief, calculated  
to make "the very angels weep." His ex-  
quisite verses on the "Rose," for instance,  
have never been surpassed in tenderness  
and pathos, exhibiting in these respects,  
such a contrast to the rampant and bil-  
lions spirit betrayed in John Gilpin, as to  
render almost inconceivable the fact that  
the two productions proceeded from the  
same pen. We make an apology to the  
reader for affording him one more oppor-  
tunity of reading Cowper's most touching  
lines:

"The rose had been washed—just wash'd in a  
shower—  
Which Mary to Anna conveyed—  
The plentiful moisture encumber'd the flower  
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.  
I hastily said it unfit as it was,  
For a nosegay, so dripping and drow'd;  
And swinging it rudely—too rudely alas!  
I snapp'd it—it fell to the ground.  
I snapp'd it—I exclaim'd, is the pitiless part  
Some act by the delicate maid;  
Regardless of winking or breaking a heart  
Already to sorrow resign'd.  
This elegant rose, had I shaken it less,  
Might have bloom'd with its owner awhile,  
And the tear that is wip'd with a little address  
May be follow'd, perhaps, by a smile."

In private theatricals, the following  
extracts from a fair correspondent's letter  
will be found interesting:—"Of course, dear,  
no one would be the 'messenger' (what  
an awkward word would it be; so at last we had  
to impress one of the footmen into the  
service; but the stupid thing, instead of  
rushing on and shouting, 'My lord, Jeanne  
'd Arc has been executed, with fire and  
stake, in the market-place in Rouen!'  
walked on just as if he were announcing  
luncheon, and drawled out, 'M'lud, Johnnie  
Dark 'as bin hexecuted fryng steak in the  
market-place in ruins.'"

What is nothing? A footless stocking  
without a leg.  
Moving for a new trial—Courtting a sec-  
ond wife.

A Western Settler—The contents of a  
six-shooter.  
Winged Merchants—Bees, because they  
sell their honey.

The early risers nowadays are the ther-  
mometer and the house-fly.  
A debtor severely questioned as to the  
reason of his not paying a just debt, re-  
plied, "Solomon was a very wise man, and  
Sampson a very strong one, but neither of  
them could pay his debts without money."

If falsehood paralyzed the tongue, what  
a death-like silence would pervade society.  
Even during the heated term two of our  
Western contemporaries got into a gram-  
matical dispute. [Its singular how man  
could be in such a mood, while the heat is  
in tense.