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Vol 32

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31. 1864.

No. 35

RADWAY'S PILLS.

THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
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THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.
NO GRIPPING.
NO TENDRUM.
NO PILES.

USE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

A BRISK AND THOROUGH

ATION FROM THE FOWELS

IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Discovered Principles in Purgatives

say, Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the

world, and have been so for centuries.

PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS,

BBS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, PRE-

PARIED IN VACUO.

rain of the extract of the medicinal prop-

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than a thousand of the other pills in use. These

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THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Will hold a Ploughing Match, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October next, at 10 50 A. M., at or near the Post Office, on the Bay Side, in the Parish of St. Andrews; and the annual CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR of the Society, will take place the following day in the Society's Field, at the same place, at 11 A. M., when the following Premiums will be offered, subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned:—

On Ploughing Match.
To be performed with Horses—First Class 1st premium \$5—2nd do \$4—3rd do \$3. Second Class—Ploughmen under 25 years of age—1st premium \$4—2d do \$3—3d do \$2. To be performed with Oxen, open to all competitors:—1st premium \$5—2d do \$4—3rd do \$3.

Cattle and Stock.
Entire Horses above 3 years old. 1st premium \$3; 2nd do \$2; 3rd do \$1. Brood Mares with Spring Colts. 1st premium \$3; 2nd do \$2; 3rd do \$1. Colts, Geldings or Fillies, under 3, and above 2 years old. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50; 3d do \$1. Colts under 2 and above 1 year old. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50; 3d do \$1. Spring Colts. 1st premium \$1 50; 2d do \$1; 3d do 50cts.

Farm Horses.
1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1. **Bulls** over 2 years old. 1st premium \$3; 2d do \$2.

Working Oxen over 5 years old. 1st premium \$3; 2d do \$1 50; 3d do \$1. Working Steers under 4 years old. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50; 3d do \$1.

Cows.
1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50; 3d do \$1. Heifers under 3 years old. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50.

Heifers under 2 years old. 1st premium \$1 50; 2d do \$1. **Spring Calves.** 1st premium \$1 50; 2d do \$1; 3d do 50cts.

Rams under 4 years old. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50; 3d do \$1. **Ewes.** 1st premium \$1 50; 2d do \$1.

Ram Lambs. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts. **Ewe Lambs.** 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts.

Boars not less than 6 months old. 1st premium \$1 50; 2d do \$1. **Grains.** Roots and Seeds in samples not less than one bushel each.

WHEAT. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50. **BARLEY.** 1st premium \$1 50; 2d do \$1.

OATS. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts. **Rough Buckwheat.** 1st premium 50cts; 2d do 25cts.

Indian Corn not less than 6 ears. 1st premium 75cts; 2d do 50cts; 3d do 25. **Bush Beans** unmixed. 1st premium \$1 50; 2d do \$1.

Peas. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts. **Vetches.** 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts.

Roots. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts. **Potatoes—Carters or Jackson Whites.** 1st premium \$1.

White Bluesones. 1st premium \$1. **Peach Blows.** 1st premium \$1.

For the two next best samples unmixed. One dollar each. **Mangold Wurtzel.** 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts.

Paranips. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts. **Squashes, best half dozen.** 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts.

Onions, half peck. 1st premium 50cts; 2d do 25cts.

Cloth. In samples not less than 15 yards. Dyed Woolen Cloth, with or without cotton selvage. 1st premium \$2 50; 2nd do \$2.

Cotton and Wool Sattinets. 1st premium \$1 50; 2nd do \$1.

Cotton and Wool dyed. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50.

Flannel, all wool. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50.

Twill Flannel, cotton and wool. 1st premium \$1 50; 2d do \$1.

Woolen Socks, 2 pairs. 1st premium 50cts; 2d do 25cts.

Woolen Mitts, 2 pairs. 1st premium 50 cents; 2d do 25cts.

Woolen Gloves, 2 pairs. 1st premium 50cts; 2d do 25cts.

Dyed Woolen Yarn, 3lbs. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts.

Undyed Woolen Yarn, 3lbs. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts.

Sheep's Gray Yarn, 3lbs. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts.

Woolen Shawls. 1st premium 50cts; 2d do 25cts.

Pair Blankets. 1st premium \$1; 2d do 50cts.

Butter. In samples not less than 30lbs. 1st premium \$2; 2d do \$1 50; 3d do \$1.

Regulations for the Ploughing Match: 1. Each Competitor shall plough three 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 6 inches deep.

3. The Loos to be ploughed will be assigned 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 must drive his own horses.

6. Ox teams entered must be the property of the 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 in to inspect the work done; any ploughman who has not finished his work at that time, will forfeit his right to any premium.

9. The Secretary will be at the field (of the situation of which due notice will be given) at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive entries from intending competitors who have not previously entered their names; all persons intending to compete must pay an entrance fee of 5c. 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 competition unless he has been advertised and used exclusively for breeding purposes during 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 bona fide property of the person entering the same, and the growth and production of this 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 5c. each. No entries will be received after the hours above specified.

Members of the society will be allowed to pay their subscription for the current year at any time previous to the Ploughing Match.

5. No persons shall receive more than one Premium on the same kind of live stock 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 according to their respective classes and ages, and pigs must be ringed.

7. No premium shall be awarded or paid on any grain, which has been subjected to any other process than the ordinary methods of cleaning it.

8. No Stock or article entered for competition, shall be removed from the Show ground or building, until after the premium list has been read and amounts awarded.

9. And person refusing to comply with

the requisition of the Committee of Arrangements will be debarred from receiving any premium.

10. No Judge on any description of articles entered, to enter an article of same kind for competition.

11. Judges have the right of rejecting any or all of the articles entered, should they think them unworthy of premiums; and the Judges are particularly requested to strictly enforce this rule.

12. A bushel measure has been provided for measuring grain, root crops, &c., and their relative values will be adjudged, according to the weight per bushel.

13. In future all persons receiving Premiums from this Society, and who may be found to have accepted them in violation of the Rules of the Society, will be prosecuted by the Society to recover back the amounts received by them.

14. The Oxen and steers exhibited will be tested with reference to their working capabilities.

Refreshments will be provided in the neighborhood of the Show, at reasonable rates, for those who wish to attend.

The sum of \$5.00 will be appropriated to be paid in Premiums on such articles not already enumerated as the Committee may think deserving of special notice.

A Committee of Arrangements will be appointed for the Match and Show.

ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy.

St. Andrews, Aug. 20th, 1864.

Poetry.

CARVING A NAME.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

I wrote my name upon the sand,
And trusted it would stand for aye,
But soon, alas! the refulgent sea
Had washed my feeble lines away.

I carved my name upon the wood,
And after years returned again;
I missed the shadow of the tree
That stretched of old upon the plain.

To tell marble next my name
I gave as a perpetual trust—
An earthquake rent it to its base,
And now it lays o'erlaid with dust.

All these have failed. In wisest mood
I turn and ask myself, "What then?
If I would have my name endure,
I'll write it on the hearts of men."

In characters of living light,
Of kindly deeds and actions wrought,
And these, beyond the touch of Time,
Shall live, immortal as my thoughts.

Miscellany.

Education of Working Men.

It is not very long since it was the fashion to object to the education of the labouring poor, on which are now almost universally believed to be fallacious. "The poor do not need knowledge, therefore we ought to withhold it. History and science have nothing to do with the life of a ploughman or a carpenter, therefore it will be dangerous for him to learn them." Most wise men are now agreed that such knowledge. If he can get it is just as much a clear gain to him, as to the physician or merchant; and stands in just as close relation to the highest requirements of his life. Practically there are hindrances enough in the way of making labouring men students, or thinkers; there is no need to interpose theoretic objections. Our theory ought to be, that no knowledge, however high, can disqualify a man for any position, however low. The need of knowledge and of refinement is a human need. It has nothing to do with social position, or profession, or sex. It is greater in some circumstances than in others, but it is very great in all. The true test of the right to education is the receptive power of the individual, and not any fancies of ours as to what is needful or appropriate to the class to which he belongs. A cultivated lawyer who is specially fond of soothing his leisure with poetry, would think it an impertinence if any one were to point out to him that the business of his life, he ought to abandon the pursuit of it. Why is it less impertinent for him to complain of gardeners for studying algebra, or—for the census as in this respect analogy—to object to the study of logic or chemistry by his daughter, on the ground that these studies are out of harmony with the probable requirements of her future life?—[Victoria Magazine.]

We seldom learn the true want of what we have, till it is discovered that we can have it no more.

Effects of the Union Shells fired into Charleston.

A writer in the Cornhill Magazine (London) graphically describes his experience of a night in a Charleston hotel during a bombardment by the Union forces. He says:—

"On the 21st Aug., at half past one A. M., I was lying on my bed in the Charleston Hotel, unable to sleep from the excessive heat, and listening to the monotonous sound of the cannonade kept up on the enemy's position from the batteries on James Island. Restless and weary of the night, I had lighted a candle in defiance of the mosquitoes, and sought to pass away the time with a volume of *Les Miserables*. It happened to be the one containing the account of the battle of Waterloo; and while deeply interested in the description of the rushing squadrons of cuirassiers, I was startled by a noise that, from connection with my reading, resembled the whir of a phanton brigade of cavalry galloping in mid-air. My first feeling was that of utter astonishment; but a crash, succeeded by a deafening explosion in the very street on which my apartment was situated, brought me with a bound into the centre of the room. Looking from the window, I saw smoke and fire issuing from a house in which were stored the drugs of the medical purveyor. A watchman was running frantically down the street, and when he reached the corner just below me, commenced striking with his staff against the curb; a signal of alarm practiced among the Charleston police. At first I thought a meteor had fallen; but another awful rush and whirl right over the hotel, and another explosion beyond, settled any doubts I might have had—the city was being shelled. People are not given to laughing under such circumstances, but I will defy any one who witnessed what I witnessed on leaving my room, not to have given way to mirth in moderation. The hotel was crowded with speculators, who had been attracted to the city by the sale of some blockade cargoes, and the corridors were filled with these terrified gentlemen, rushing about in the scantiest of costumes and the wildest alarm. One perspiring individual, of portly dimensions, was trotting to and fro with one boot on and the other in his hand, and this was nearly all the dress he had to boast of. In his excitement and terror he had forgotten the number of his room, from which he had hastened at the first alarm, and his distress was ludicrous to behold. Another, in a semi-state of nudity, with a portion of his garments on his arm, barked the shins of every one in his efforts to drag an enormous trunk to the staircase. On reaching the hall I found a motley crowd, some of whom with biggest of words cursing the Federal commanders. "Whirl! came another shell over the roof, and down on their faces went every man of them, into tobacco juice and cigar ends, and clattering among the epitaphs. I need not say that this is a class of men from whom the Confederacy hopes nothing; on the contrary, by their extortion, practiced on a suffering people, they have made themselves execrated. If a shell could have fallen in their midst and exterminated the whole race of buccaners, it would have been of great benefit to the South.

The population was now aroused, the streets filled with women and children, making for the upper part of the city, where they would find comparative safety. The volunteer fire-brigades brought out their engines, and parties of the citizen reserves were organized rapidly and quietly to be in readiness to give assistance where required. The first engine that reached the house struck by the first shell, was one belonging to a negro company, and as it they went with a will, subduing the fire in a marvellous short time. At every successive whirl above them, the negroes shouted quaint invectives against the "cussed bobolionists," scattering for shelter until the danger was passed. Through the streets I went, and down to the Battery Promenade, meeting on my way sick and bedridden people carried from their homes on mattresses, and mothers with their infants in their arms running they knew not whither. Reaching the Promenade, I cast my eyes toward the Federal position, and presently, beyond James Island, across the marsh that separates it from Morris Island, came a flash, then a dull report, and after an interval of some seconds, a frightful rushing sound above me told the path the shell had taken; its flight must have been five miles."

THE MACHINERY OF THE HUMAN BODY. Very few mechanics are aware how much machinery there is, in constant action, in their own bodies. Not only are there hinges and joints in bones, but there are valves in the veins, a force pump in the heart, and curiastice in other parts of the body equally striking. One of the muscles forms an actual pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has

been ascertained, by calculations and experiments, to be the strongest for pillars and supporting columns—that of hollow cylinders.

MILK COWS.—If there is any animal which policy would dictate the good treatment of, it is a milk cow. It should be remembered that it is only the food she consumes, beyond what is required to support the natural waste of the system, that can afford a surplus in the way of milk. Hence, the food which would barely support two cows, and leave nothing for the owner, if eaten by one cow would enable her to return the value of one half of it in milk. So that the advice of a close observer to a dairyman, to sell one half of his cows to increase his produce of butter and cheese, had reason at the bottom of it. Cows should be well fed and sheltered; in fact, they should be kept in all respects in the condition that is well expressed by the word "comfortable."

ITEMS.
The art of life is to know how to enjoy a little, and to endure much.

The greatest proof of superiority is to bear with impertinence.

Those who can keep secrets have no curiosity.

Rice men have commonly more need to be taught contentment than the poor.

It is not all joy which produces laughter, the greatest enjoyments are serious. The pleasures of love, ambition, or avarice, make nobody laugh.

It is one of the conditions of life, that experience is not transmissible. No man learns from the sufferings of another, he must suffer himself; each must bear his own burden.

It is better to accomplish perfectly a very small amount of work than to "half-do" ten times as much.

Beware of idleness, the listless idleness that lounges and reads without the severity of study, the active idleness for ever busy about masters neither very difficult nor very valuable.

Mankind, in general, mistake difficulties for impossibilities. That is the difference between those who affect and those who do not.

We have little pity for others until we are in a situation to claim it ourselves.

Profane swearing never did any man any good. No man is the richer or happier or wiser for it. It commands no one to any society. It is disgusting to the refined; abominable to the good; insulting to those with whom we associate; degrading to the mind; unprofitable, needless, and injurious to society.

SOILS FOR POTTING.—Those who are novices in the cultivation of plants in pots, are often troubled when they see directions to use some particular soil or compost, given in the works on gardening. Various formulas for these composts are given, and some of their ingredients are mentioned by names that are little known in this country. These minute directions are frequently sufficient to deter those who think they are essential to success, from cultivating many plants. The fact is that most plants will grow in any good garden soil, by which we mean a light loam enriched with vegetable matter and well decayed manure. Soils from an old pasture stacked up and allowed to decay, will decompose into a compost which will suit the great majority of plants, and may be easily varied to suit particular ones by addition of sand for those requiring a poorer soil, and by the use of some top soil from the woods to suit those requiring more vegetable mould. The soils and surface soil of a rich pasture, with about one-fourth of well-decayed manure like that taken from an old hot bed, mixed together and left in a heap for some months, with an occasional forking over, will give a compost which will answer for all ordinary plants. Run it through a coarse screen to remove sticks and large lumps, and preserve under cover for use.

A lady in London recently recovered by law the value of a dress which she had damaged by the fresh paint on a shop-door, which she was entering. There was no written notice up that the paint was wet; the judge censured the defendant, who was bound to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea that the plain-tiff's crinoline was exceedingly large was bad.

An unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he lost his divinity. "Alas!" cried he, "I flattered her until she got too proud to speak to me."

Shakespeare says that "use strengthens habit." Somebody states he tried the experiment on a coat; but it did not answer at all.

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