

The Standard

FOR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1845.

[15c. sent by Mail.]

AGRICULTURE.

ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO THE SOIL.
At a recent meeting of the Triag Agricultural Association, the Chairman gave the following account of a new and hitherto unexpected agent in fertilizing the soil:—

In Morayshire he met with a gentleman who communicated to him many agricultural facts, and informed him, that he had recently seen on the farm of Fiddrassie a plot of land which seemed to have barley and clover— if they were growing on a dung-hill; and that that effect was produced by singular means, but easily to be comprehended by persons versed in science. Perhaps when he mentioned it they would call him a "wire-worm"; and perhaps they would be astonished if he told them that the most successful agriculturalists might be the "poachers," for who would deny that they will know how to lay down wires? (Laughter.) He came among them armed only with a pole or poles eleven feet long, a coil of common wire, and a compass; and with these weapons he trusted he should in a few minutes convince them that he could wield an agricultural power not to be despised. But to proceed. He wrote to the proprietor of the farm at Fiddrassie, near Egan, (Dr. Forster, not *Foster*), to open with a lecture on the subject, a large portion of which he had built for agricultural purposes in the county of Aberdeen. Dr. Forster, however, was not able to do so; but with a practical liberality which marked him as a true agriculturist, he was kind enough to write an account of the subject, which was the novel and surprising use of the influence of electricity and galvanism on the growth of plants as applicable to agriculture. Many years since Dr. Forster read in the *Gardener's Gazette* the account of an experiment made by a lady, which mainly consisted in causing a constant flow or supply of electricity (to be afforded by a common electrical machine) to proceed from a summer or garden-house, and which was diffused by wire to a fixed portion of the surrounding ground; and the effect was that vegetation did not cease in the winter on the spot under the influence of this wonderful power; and that what snow fell during the continuance of the experiment never remained, as it did on the rest of the garden around. This impressed Dr. Forster very much, and induced him to place a small galvanic battery in action on a grass plot, and through the power from it was very small, still the effect produced fully confirmed the lady's experiment. This and other facts which Dr. Forster collected, led him to think that the electricity of the atmosphere (a constant current of which was found to proceed from east to west over the whole of the earth's surface) might by some arrangement be usefully employed in agriculture. For Mr. Croxson of Taunton had long since proved that the free electricity of the air might be easily collected by wire suspended on poles of wood at many feet from the earth's surface, the direction of the wire being due north and south by the compass, and many very interesting and important facts and experiments had been recorded by Mr. Croxson, and mainly collected from a careful observation of the electricity proceeding from the suspended wire.

Dr. Forster next placed two poles four feet high in his front lawn, which had been recently laid down with cheviot barley and grass, and over draining and subsoil-ploughing it; and over those poles, which were due north and south of each other, he stretched a common piece of iron wire, fixed the two ends of it to stout wooden pins, driven in close to the earth; and on the edge of the plot of eight English poles, and around the edges, which were straight lines, he sunk a-hout two or three inches beneath the earth two wires of equal length, the ends of which were fixed and in contact with the two ends of the suspended wire, which were meant not to be too tight, for its contraction in cold nights would break it in two, or pull away the fixtures, and thus defeat the object. Dr. Forster formed two of these plots for experiment, measuring eight square poles each, and then proceeded to cultivate his work; and to do it accurately sought the aid of *Noad's Popular Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism*; and almost the first half hour's perusal showed him that there was such an error in one part of his plan as would effectually defeat his intention. This was, that the point of a blade of grass or young corn plant has the most extraordinary facility or power of attracting or appropriating to itself all the free electricity present, at four times the distance that the finest point of metal would or could. So that when the points of the barley-plants should reach one foot high, all the electricity that the suspended wire might before that have collected and conveyed through the buried wire to the roots of the plants, would be abstracted by the points of the barley; and thus, the suspended wire getting nothing from the air, could not, of course, supply anything; by which all the induced electrical influence would cease. Dr. Forster,

therefore, next day placed poles eleven feet high above the surface with wires &c., exactly the same, except that the space surrounded by the buried wire was twenty four poles English measure. All the results are yet imperfectly known, but these were evident.

THE PRINTER.—I pay the printer, said my uncle Toby.

He's a poor creature! joined Trim. How so? said my uncle. Because, in the first place, continued the Corporal, looking full upon my uncle because he must endeavor to please every body in a moment, perhaps every small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor, it is inserted, and he is ruined to all intents and purposes.

Too much the case, Trim, said my uncle with a deep sigh. Too—much—the case.

And please your honor, continued Trim elevating his voice, and striking into an important attitude, "this is not the whole."

Go on, Trim, said my uncle, feelingly.

The printer, sometimes, pursued the Corporal, hits upon a piece that pleases him; and he thinks that it cannot but go down with his subscribers. But, alas! sir, who can calculate the human mind. He inserts it, and all is over with him: They forgive others, but they cannot forgive the printer.— He has a host to print for, and every one a critic. The pretty Miss exclaims, why don't you give us more poetry, marriages, and *bon mots*, away with these state things. The politician claps his specs over his nose, and reads it over in search of a violent invective; he finds none, takes his specs off, folds them, sticks them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn.

Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet, after all this complaint, would you believe it sir, said the Corporal, claps his hand benevolently, would you believe sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay! Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that!

Never! said my uncle Toby, emphatically.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.
There lived in the east of Scotland, a pious clergyman, who had presided, for a number of years over a small but respectable congregation. In the midst of his active career of usefulness, he was suddenly removed by death, leaving behind him a wife, and a number of helpless children.

The small stipend allowed him by his congregation, had been barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of his family; and at his death no visible means were left for their support. The death of her husband preyed deeply upon the heart of the poor afflicted widow, while the dark prospect which the future presented, filled her mind with the most gloomy apprehensions. By her lonely bedside she sat—the morning after her sad bereavement—lamenting her forlorn and destitute condition, when her little son, a boy of five years of age, entered the room. Seeing the deep distress of his mother, he stole softly to her side, and placing his little hand in hers, looked wistfully into her face, and said: "Mother, mother, is God dead?"

Soft as the gentle whisper of an angel, did the simple accent of the dear boy fall upon the ear of the disconsolate, and almost broken-hearted mother. A gleam of heavenly radiance lighted up for a moment, her pale features. Then snatching up her little boy, and pressing him fondly to her bosom, she exclaimed: "No, no, my son, God is not dead. He lives, and has promised to be a father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow. His promises are sure and steadfast, and upon them I will firmly and implicitly rely." Her tears were dried, and her murmurings for ever hushed.—The event proved that her confidence was not misplaced. The congregation over whom her husband had worthily presided, generously settled upon her a handsome annuity, by which she was enabled to support her family, not only comfortably but even generously. The talents of her son, as they advanced in years, soon brought them into notice, and finally procured them high and honorable stations in society.—*Herald of Religious Station.*

THE PRAYING BOY.

A gentleman was not long since called upon to visit a dying female. On entering the humble cottage where she dwelt, he heard, in an adjoining room, an infant voice. He listened, and found that it was the child of the poor dying woman engaged in prayer. "O Lord bless, bless my poor mother," cried the little boy, "and prepare her to die!" O God, I thank thee that I have been sent to a Sunday School, and there have been taught to read my Bible; and there I learn that "when my father and mother forsake me thou wilt take me up!" This comforts me now as my poor mother is going to leave me; may it comfort her, and

may she go to heaven—and may I go there too! O Lord Jesus, pity a poor child! and pity my poor dear mother; and help me to say, Thy will be done." He ceased; and the visitor, opened the door, approached the bedside of the poor woman. "Your child has been praying with you," said he, "I have listened to his prayer." "Yes," said she, making an effort to rise, "he is a dear child. I thank God he has been sent to a Sunday School. I cannot read myself, but he can; and he has read the Bible to me, and I hope I have reason to bless God for it. Yes, I have learned from him that I am a sinner; I have heard from him of Jesus Christ; and I do, yes, I do, as a poor sinner, put my trust in him. I hope he will preserve me. I hope he has forgiven me—I am going to die, but I am not afraid; my dear child has been the means of saving my soul. O how thankful am I that he was sent to a Sunday School!"

POETRY.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBER'S SOLOILOQUY.

Yes, it is so! two years have flown,
Since first I took my paper;
Time scarcely comes ere it is gone,
Like transient breeze of taper.

Could I keep pace with his career—
(Though 'er so transient),
And pay my printer's bill, each year,
'Twere not so sad a story.

But now near twice three months, I find
The printers have been drifting,
And dunning negligence like mine,
And I've not paid a shilling.

The bill is now twelve dollars—near—
It grieves me much to think it;
When I have spent twice that each year
For many a useless trinket.

Alas! how could I wrong the man,
Who long has sent me weekly
So rich a treasure! and who can
Endure such treatment meekly!

Of late I've suffered much from fever,
And mental perturbation,
Lest I should see my name appear
In black list publication!

But thanks to Providence most kind,
And printers' long forbearance,
I will now ease my troubled mind,
By paying off my clearance.

My negligence in time that's past,
I hope he'll not think hard on;
For I will pay him well at last,
And humbly beg his pardon.

Curious Nautical Anecdote.—Old Shaw a well known eccentric skipper of a Jamaica ship on entering the channel, at dusk, observed a suspicious looking sail edging down toward him. His vessel was pierced for eight or ten or twenty guns, but had only a few manned. To remedy the deficiency so far as show could do, the old seaman very deliberately ordered the carpenter to draw up the pumps, without delay saw them into lengths, so as to represent guns, and place the pieces in readiness to be run out of the port holes when he gave directions. To give effect to this scheme, he directed a light in a lantern to be suspended over each port, and a man stationed at each in readiness to make the display at the same moment. Thus prepared, when the darkness set in, he ran his ship close alongside the Frenchman, a cavalry of twenty two guns, hauled up the hanging ports showed his formidable row of teeth illuminated by his battle-lights; discharged a musket (which would not be a tell tale, as one of his pop-guns would have been) over the enemy, and through his great war-trumpet roared out, "Strike, or I'll sink you!" The unexpected boldness of the Manureira had its effect; extraordinary as it may appear, the astonished Frenchman instantly complied, without even an effort to escape. In a few hours our old tar and his prize were safely anchored in King road. Perhaps in the anecdotal detail of maritime warfare there is scarcely one to be found more laughably quaint than this; and it is said that the odium of the character who performed it was upon a parallel.—*Nautical Magazine.*

An Honor to Ireland.—An Englishman, Sir John Hawkins, in 1526, was the first of his countrymen who sent ships to the African coast to catch negroes. He was followed by many other British merchants, who amassed great wealth in the trade, and in 1793, the mania spreading into Ireland a meeting was called at Belfast, to organize a Company for prosecuting the trade. After the meeting had matured its plans, and just as the writings were about to be signed one of the number who had hitherto been a silent spectator stood up, and in a tone of solemn decision, and with the strongest emphasis, said—

"may the hand that first signs papers for this infernal traffic, be blasted by the God of justice—the God of the black as well as the white man." The meeting dispersed, without signing the papers, and never assembled again.

Settling a Doubt.—The following story is told in a late French paper:—

A certain widow lady placed her child at nurse to one of the foundlings hospitals of Germany, and intended to leave it there until it should be old enough to attend, but being engaged on an education, paid the stipend, but being engaged about the same time a gentleman placed his child in the institution, and it was conveyed to the same nurse. The gentleman then made a voyage to South America where he had some business of importance, that needed his attention. At the end of the four years the lady returned to take away her child; and by a somewhat singular coincidence the gentleman arrived with the same object. But in his interim one of the children had died; and the nurse could not declare positively whether it was that of the widow or the other. The widow claimed the survivor as her own; the gentleman insisted as strongly that his was the living child. The dispute waxed warm and a resort to the legal tribunals was threatened on either side, when a worthy clergyman interposed, and with such effect that the disputants soon agreed to consolidate their claims to the surviving child by marriage.

[*] We have frequently met with anecdotes illustrative of the disposition to make being a prominent characteristic of Yankee land; but the following which we copy from the Boston Mail, caps the climax.

Sly Jack.—We have heard a story of two young ladies—both covered—amiable, and highly accomplished, offering to swap boxes, and the negotiation being carried on for some time without even a suspicion of the conspiracy by the parties most interested in the exchange. The best of the piece is, that one of the young ladies actually offered "about" rather than not have the bargain closed.

A fair lady to whom the poet Southey owed a sum of money, met him one day, and asked him why he did not visit her as frequently.

It is, said she, because you are in my debt!

No indeed, that is not what prevents me; but you yourself are the cause that you are not paid.

How so? said the lady.
It is, continued the poet, because when I see you I forget every thing else.

American papers insinuate that "British Agents" are secretly encouraging and abetting the Mexicans in their hostile attitude towards the United States and Texas. Fudge! When John Bull thinks it necessary for him to interfere for the sake of justice and fair play, he will do it like a man, and prescribe to Jonathan the length of his chain and the "thus far shall thou go."

The drunkard has no home—he has no place to lay his head—and every man who loves the very name of home sweet home, should fear to touch a drop of that which will rob him of the place he loves. The endeavours of home, and all who live there, urge men, to touch not the intoxicating bowl.

The Clergymen and the Skeptic.—If we are to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it, said a skeptic to a clergyman.

Why did you know that you were going to live in this world before you came here?" was the quick reply.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

We copy the following exhortation from the New York Evangelist and commend them to the special notice of those persons who have endeavored to screen their covetousness under the cloak of the poor old widower who cast the two mites into the treasury.

"I want to give the widow's mite," said an old lady worth her thousands, as she handed ten cents to give the bread of life to millions perishing in ignorance and sin.

Said a gentleman of a large income, "I suppose I must give my mite, as he very pertinaciously handed a dollar to one collecting funds to send the gospel to the destitute."

It is not uncommon for those who receive the offerings of the people for the Lord's treasury, to bear such attention to the poor widow whose benevolence is recorded in Mark xii. 41-44. The example is generally quoted with self-complacency, and as an apology for giving a "silly" small sum, far below the ability God has given. Is it pretended as a cloak for their covetousness or do they really think that the smaller the sum, the more acceptable it is to God? It was not the smallness of what she gave that drew forth the commendation of the Saviour, but the greatness of her benevolence. The rich

gave of their abundance, a part only of their surplus; she gave all she had, you call her living.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard

Ma. Smith,

Your Correspondent, "Fair Play," reminds me of a certain character, who was in the habit of answering one question, by asking another.

I certainly can have no objection to his having his own particular views, as to the Fish bounty, and am perfectly willing that he should enjoy them; but on that subject, I think the question may be fairly and fairly settled by the opinion of Fair Play, to the contrary, notwithstanding by the almost unanimous voice of the Country. When I sent my last communication to your office, it was not with a view to provoke discussion, on the merits or demerits of the Fish bounty, but solely to show the notorious absurdity of taxation for the protection of Domestic Manufactures in a country like this, which has nothing to export but lumber and Fish, and every thing to import, and in that I was surely consistent. "Fair Play," however, thinks differently, and instead of making any objections, to the doctrine advanced by myself, and that, backed by others of much higher authority, if any could be made, he is pleased to array against me my advocacy of the Fish Bounty, and thereby endeavor if possible, to create a prejudice against me by other interests, in the County, by attempting to show, who does and who does not pay duties, and further than any surplus of the Revenue ought to be applied for the benefit of Schools, Roads &c. Surely he does not mean to say that they have not been provided for; but Sir I see (by the way, it is not the matter but the Man) he would be at the only one among us that falls not within my net; I happen to be the humble instrument of doing good to my constituents, and it is a great bounty, that I had advocated, instead of the Fish Bounty, I should have been told by this same gentleman, that the latter was by far the most desirable object of the two, and for the reasons that I shall presently speak of, say to him however, what I think of the "Greek" Lyander, that while the "Greek" Lyander, he did it out with the Fish bounty.

Now Sir, a word or two on the subject of the Fish Bounty, it has its origin in petitions from every County in the Province, and every North-British County, who had his interest at heart, signed the petition, when and wherever presented to him. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in his opening speech at the last Session of the Assembly, strongly recommended encouragement to be given to the Fisheries, and at the closing of the same, to use his own words, he says, the encouragement which you have afforded by Bounty to the Fisheries of this Province, will revive an important branch of its resources, still forsooth, the sapient Mr. Fair Play, thinks himself a wiser man than all the rest, Oh "Fair Play" "Fair Play," the skin is too short.

That that Branch of our Provincial Industry has received notwithstanding the vapouring of your correspondent, about Fishermen paying no duties, Smuggling, and catching Fish for the American, is beyond a doubt, and is fully proved by the number of men, vessels and boats employed in that particular Branch for the past season, and doubly proven, by the amount of Bounties obtained, even should it amount to two thousand pounds. Supposing all the Fish caught in our waters, were carried to the United States, and that they amounted as your correspondent says to \$120,000 it is not so much more Capital brought into the County, and obtained from a people, who are not very willing to part with the Dollars, as they can pay in any thing else, or even suppose that a part of it came back, in articles of necessary consumption, is not so much money saved from going out of the Province, and is not such a valuable article to export worthy of encouragement! Oh Sir, your *skin is too short*, it is the man he is making fault with, it cannot surely be the measure. But Sir, I would ask him, does not the encouragement held out to Fishermen do more? I answer it does. Is it not a success for a hardy race of seamen; who set our own course, frequently engaged in port with our own Fishermen, and are they not eagerly sought after, and are they not employed in preference to seamen from any other quarter of the Globe—they are; has not their been built, owned, and navigated by people in our Island Ports who were Fishermen, and is it not the case now that they will be encouraged, and I have no objection to say, that a respectable Fleet would not be equipped by the same men, who were Fishermen. How often I would like to see the man who writes "Fair Play" and who commended his career to your board, look to the McKennas, Colliers, Fishermen, Seamen, Ironers, Coopers, and a host of others, who have given

Division Store.
Nov. 5, May 1844.

EDWELL, respectfully announces, that he has opened an establishment of Provision &c. in the City, copied by Mr. B. R. Fitz-Roy Jones's Wheel, and now

four, Corn Meal, Beef, Pork, Molasses, Soap, Lard, Vinegar, Cheese, Flour, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, and all suitable for a retail trade.

Turpentine, Copal and all kind of Oils, Nails, Boots, Morocco Pumps, and a variety of Children's Toys, the smallest possible, and no second price.

BOND,
Flour—No. 3, barrels
Prime Beef, for ship
Sugar, for sale

Loaf Sugar,
& C.

Just received per the
k. from Live post:
St. George's Brandy, and
St. G. Gin.
Old Port Wine,
1 Peck,
No. 1 Paint.

and Starch,
Sugar,
Potatoes,
J. W. STREET.

McLEAN,
MERCHANT,
RY PUBLIC.

Y. estimates the
C. (to be in the State
J. B. BROWN, at the
A. Hart, where he
Public in the above

CONSIGNMENT,
our description,
and Office Notes,
r articles, which are
for Cash or ap-

8, 1844.

ICE.

herby give Notice that
the Estate of the Late
John Brown, of the
State of the above

KER, Trustees for
McLEAN, of the Estate

MOLASSES,
& C.

FINE FLOUR,
No. 1, do.
No. 2, do.
No. 3, do.
No. 4, do.
No. 5, do.
No. 6, do.
No. 7, do.
No. 8, do.
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No. 20, do.

RICE,
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ICE.

ring any demand
David Collins of
No. 1, do.
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NARD,
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No. 20, do.

Mr. John Collier
W. Campbell Esq
James Allen Esq
Trust, Moore Esq
Jas Brown Esq
Mr. J. Godfrey
Mr. Clarke Hancock
Mr. T. Constantine
Mr. D. Armstrong
W. H. Fisher Esq
Mr. Henry S. Dick

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

to the last account, and tell me if they were not a credit to their County.

Your correspondent "Fair Play," says that if £2000 was obtained as a bounty, that there must have been 40,000 quintals of Fish taken at fifteen shillings per quintal, I would ask what has the price of the Fish to do with the bounty, why just nothing at all; and as to the quantity, I have no doubt but that more than double that quantity has been taken, a great part of which never claimed the bounty at all, and this other part must be the green Fish spoken of by him, that found its way into another market. But Sir, I can tell your correspondent that more than half the bounty that has already been paid was taken on the skin which never claimed the bounty at all, and this other part must be the green Fish spoken of by him, that found its way into another market. But Sir, I can tell your correspondent that more than half the bounty that has already been paid was taken on the skin which never claimed the bounty at all, and this other part must be the green Fish spoken of by him, that found its way into another market.

Fair Play is guilty of a monstrous absurdity, when he says our Fishermen receive a Bounty for catching Fish for the Americans—in the name of common sense, would he compel those that receive the bounty, to sell all their Fish to British subjects, must they sell their Fish at ten shillings at home, when they can get twenty abroad, downright nonsense, let them sell them where they get the most money; that is the fair principle of Trade.

Now Sir, a few words on the subject of the frauds said to be committed by some of our Fishermen,—that there have been frauds, I have no doubt, that is, if my information be correct, but the amount cannot be great, and the fault as I am informed, lays with the parties who are appointed to carry the Law into effect, more than by the Fishermen themselves. I can assure "Fair Play," that strong an advocate as I was, and still am, for the encouragement of the Fisheries, I would be the first person to bring to punishment parties who would interfere upon the law, and have in fact—on this moment, an enquiry on foot to detect those, who I have been informed have been guilty.

The Officers appointed for carrying into operation the provisions of the Law attended properly to their duty, I defy the most ingenious Fishermen in the County of Charlotte, to commit a fraud to the value of sixpence; as to the non-payment of duties, by that class of persons denominated Fishermen, if your correspondent thinks it worth his while to reply to this, I will be prepared to shew him, and that from well authenticated returns that a very respectable amount of duties, have been collected at our Island Parishes, for a series of years, notwithstanding their proximity to the American shore. Charlotte has a large Water Frontier and it is as quite likely, that many other descriptions of persons pay no more duty than they can well avoid. I believe it is pretty well understood who does and who does not pay duties. Here again I see the skin is a little too short.

I shall now conclude by asking "Fair Play" one question, "how is it Sir, that it is so easy a matter for a Fisherman, as you say, to obtain the Bounty three or four times on the same Fish, it is a secret Sir worth knowing, and I have no doubt but that you might turn it to a very good account, for in all communities there are persons, to be found who will do such things if they only know how. I know of but one way and that is, if the Inspector Magistrate and Deputy Treasurer will combine with the Fisherman, it can be done, but in no other.

Oh, "Fair Play," "Fair Play" if you have got a good situation, take care of it, you may be enabled to get along without an advocate, I only regret that my constituents have not an abler one than myself. Sir, if departed spirits were permitted to review this World, the shade of the Hon. Mr. W. would cause you to exclaim, "Oh that my hand had been nerveless; and I had attempted to meddle in matters with which I have no acquaintance." Take care and get a whole Skin in the next time you write, for all the patching with Fox on any other kind of skin will not hide you, if you do not think proper to come out under your own name, I would recommend a large horse Blanket, as the best covering that I know of, and then you would, as I verily believe you to be, a Wolf in Sheep's clothing.

I am Sir,
Yours &c.
JAMES BOYD.
St. Andrews, 4th Jan. 1845.

Tag Mails.—In order to facilitate the transmission of the West India and South American Mails destined for British America the Mails will, for the future, remain in Bermuda, but two days instead of four.

(From the St. John Chronicle.)

Provincial Secretaryship.—The filling up of the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Odell, as Provincial Secretary, has caused quite a sensation at the Seat of Government. We are not in possession of so much of the particulars as will guarantee us in going into the detail of the matter, but from what we do know on the subject, we are authorized in saying that the appointment has been productive of "all sorts" of "Hoydenings and distressing feelings" among the Members of the Executive Council. In short it has been to rattle the apple of discord, and is calculated to make such a breach in the "Harmony" as will take some time to repair. Mr. Wilnot, that political prophet we are informed, was the most vociferous of all the hungry expectants, has expressed his disapprobation in no measured terms, and has even threatened to deprive the Province of his valuable services as a Councillor. It is a difficult task to define "Responsible Government," as understood by those gentlemen, as to read the riddles of the Sphinx. At one time we hear "family compact" deprecated, and denounced, while at another where their personal interest "jumps with the juncture," the whole fabric, like fairy castles vanishes. We must confess that we think, that the families of old and tried servants to the Crown, (in which he is remembered, we do not number Mr. Wilnot, have been very cavalierly, and we may add unjustly dealt with in this instance. Yet when we consider that it is only carrying out the principle so furiously insisted upon by the Responsible (so called,) we think His Excellency (so far as they are concerned) perfectly justified in the step he has taken. It were a pity of course, that those who give themselves, as well as the community, so much trouble in attempting to introduce new fangled and Revolutionary measures in the government of this province, would not weigh well the effects likely to be produced before expending their breath with falacia, and occupying the valuable time of the Legislature, "When children play with edge tools, the presumption is, they will cut their fingers."

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
Alfred Reade, Esq., is appointed Provincial Secretary and Registrar.
William H. Odell, Esq., is appointed Clerk of the Executive Council.
By Order of the Lieut. Governor,
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1st January, 1845.

Saint John, Jan 3.
MORE VIOLENCE.—We regret to learn that the disposition to annoy passengers on the streets in the vicinity of York Point, yet prevails, and at times to an alarming extent. We understand that His Worship the Mayor and the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON who went thither on Wednesday for the purpose of persuading the parties engaged in their disgraceful transactions to disperse, were shamefully maltreated,—their authority set at defiance,—and a return to the more orderly parts of the city rendered advisable. The authorities above named unfortunately went to the spot unaccompanied by any of the Police force. In the evening a small force from the 33d Regiment, in this garrison, headed by Major Whingater, His Worship the Mayor, and several of the citizens marched through the disturbed district, and made the inhabitants acquainted with the fact, that more stringent measures would henceforth be used for the suppression of the disgraceful proceedings which had lately existed in that vicinity, to the annoyance and frequently to the imminent danger of the lives of many of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects. There was no gathering of any kind on the streets when the troops marched through. The step adopted on this occasion by His Worship will probably have the effect of dampening the riotous disposition for a time, but the more certain way of effecting a cure would be found in the establishment of a temporary Police force, to be stationed in the quarter sufficiently barbarous to require it, until such evidence should have been obtained as would convict some two or three of the ringleaders. This conviction followed up in a spirit of determination with the severest penalty allowed by law would, we think, be attended with eminent success.—The extra charge for the additional police should be levied on the city in manner similar to the Road Work, and should be collected at the same time. It is but just to say that the rioters are of the very lowest order of the inhabitants. Shams of the people who require to be watched by the Military.—Herald.

Thursday night the barque Clyde, laying at the Hon. John Robertson's wharf, was visited by some of those ruffians, who took from her a trunk, containing some clothes, a Quadrant, and other property, to the value of £25, belonging to a passenger in that vessel from Liverpool. Some of the things have been recovered by Officer McGaghey, in houses in Cooper's Alley, and on the Wharves. A suspected person has also been lodged in the Goal.—Our City is certainly in a pretty state—Riots, Murders, and Robberies, committed with impunity, and nothing done to prevent them.—Ibid.

Days of Closing the English Mail.
R. M. Steamers leave Halifax for Liverpool
3 Jan 1845 Thursday 26th Decr. 6 P. M.
3 Feb " " 25th Feby 3 " "
3 March " " " " " " "
3 April " " " " " " "
3 May " " " " " " "
3 June " " " " " " "
3 July " " " " " " "
3 Aug " " " " " " "
3 Sept " " " " " " "
3 Oct " " " " " " "
3 Nov " " " " " " "
3 Dec " " " " " " "

Mail closes at the Post Office
St. Andrews,
N. B.

People are tolerably quiet here, but the bad spirit continues, McPherson of Lancaster, (Glongary) Upper Canada, who was attacked near Lachine some days ago, is dead. He was a Scotch Highlander of good character, and they say a Catholic.

The weather has undergone a somewhat capricious change since yesterday morning. During the past week, the thermometer alternated from zero to 10 or 12 below that point. To-day it was as high as 39 above, with heavy rain. The streets are in an almost impassable state and the safety of foot passengers much endangered by the falling of snow from the roofs.

A Constable made an Earl.—A Liverpool Policeman, named James Tracey, has been elevated to the Irish Peerage, as Earl Tracy. His history is curious. He was born in a peasant's cot in King's county, Ireland.—There was a large family of little Tracy's, and a gentleman taking a fancy to the boy gave him a liberal education; he subsequently married a lady of beauty and considerable fortune; but reduced himself by prosecuting the peerage claim, until he was obliged to seek employment as a policeman. The claim has been decided in his favour, and he is now a peer. His story certainly contains in abundance the raw materials for a rich romance.

Education in Russia.—By an Imperial order published at St. Petersburg, it is declared that no person will be permitted to act as public or private tutor in that country who is not a member of some christian community, and provided with certificates to that effect, and also as the morality of his general conduct, from the establishment in which he was educated, and the authorities of his usual place of residence. If a foreigner, he must also have a favourable certificate from the Russian legation of the country of which he is a native. It is, moreover necessary that he should be a graduate of some university or college, or at least have a student's certificate.

From Texas.—Galveston papers to the 7th inst. have been received by an arrival at New York. The annual Message of President Houston to the Texan Congress was delivered on the 5th. The Message gives a favourable view of the internal affairs of the country. The finances are represented to be in a prosperous state, and the receipts likely to equal the expenses. The war with Mexico existed only in name. The captured prisoners had all been released with the exception of Joe Antonio Navarro. The reference to the subject of annexation is brief, it being stated that the relations with the United States remain in the same condition as at the date of the last annual Message, and that all attempts at entering into treaty stipulations have been negatived by the ratification power. The following passage gives the lie to the allegations which have been made of British interference to prevent the annexation.

"The governments of Great Britain and France still maintain towards us those sentiments of friendship and good feeling, which have ever marked their intercourse with us, and which it should continue to be our studious care, by every proper manifestation on our part to strengthen and reciprocate.—There is no ground to suspect that the late agitation of international questions between this Republic and that of the United States, has, in any degree, abated their desire for our continued prosperity and independence, or caused them to relax their good offices to bring about the speedy and honourable adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico. That they should evince anxiety for our separate existence, and permanent independence as a nation, is not only natural, but entirely commendable. They will never require of us, I am fully assured, any sacrifice of honour or interest; and if they did, we should be quite free, as I am certain we should be ready, to refuse it."

The Dominican Republic.—Two Commissioners from the Dominican Republic, arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, on their way to Washington, to obtain the recognition of their independence by our Government, and to negotiate a treaty of amity.—Boston Paper.

Over Stacked.—A Philadelphia paper says "There are near 400 lawyers, old and young, hanging about the Courts of Philadelphia, and actually not business enough for more than one-fourth of the number."



SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of Justice Wetmore, 11th Jan. Do Benjamin Milliken 12th April

To be Sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 11th day of Jan. 1845 between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. of the same day at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

All the right, title, and claim property & demand of Justice Wetmore, in and to the following properties situated in the Parish of St. George, viz. All that Tract of land containing 81-2 Acres, beginning at a stake on the W. line of lot No 31 on the south side of the Magdalenic lane, and bounded by land granted to Donald McDonald, and the Macarone road, &c.

ALSO. All that tract or parcel of land situate on the Western side of the Magdalenic river and at the first Falls, being part of the land granted to Aaron Hagarth, and formerly occupied by Robert V. Hanson, bounded by Carlton Street, and a Lot owned by A. Wetmore Esq.

ALSO. All that undivided moiety of a certain lot of land in the town of St. George, beginning at the North East corner of the House lot, now occupied by John Irvine, bounded by Carlton Street &c.

The same properties having been seized and taken under a writ of Fieri Facias, and directed to be sold under a writ of Vend. Ex. at the suit of the Crown, to satisfy a debt of £250 &c. &c.

Sheriff's Office, THOMAS JONES, 30th Sept. 1844. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be Sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th day of APRIL next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

All the Right, title, interest, claim and demand of Benjamin Milliken, to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate at the Lower Falls, in the parish of St. George, now in the occupation of the said Benjamin Milliken, with all and singular the buildings and erections thereon.

The said property has been seized and taken, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Sheriff's Office, in favor of James W. Street on or about the 31st March last, besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, 30th Sept. 1844.

HARDWARE, &c.

By the ship, Columbia, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received, 7 Casks, 1 Compounding very general Use, 1 assortment of Hardware, 1 Cask Bright Trace Chains, 12 Casks best Ox and Horse Nails, 18 Bags Wrought Nails, Assorted, 2 Suits 2 1/2 and 4 lb. Lead, 24 Bunches Sheet Iron, Camp Ovens, Covers, &c. &c. Which with his former Stock of hardware he will dispose of on reasonable terms. JAMES W. STREET, St. Andrews, June 25 1844.

ON SALE.

89 or 100 M. Merchants' BRICK, at the mouth of Hagarth's river, at a convenient place for shipping. Terms for Cash, or approved paper, 3 and 6 months. ALSO 600 M. Merchants' DEAL, split to GEORGE MCKENZIE, St. George, Nov. 12, 1844.

TO LET.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. THE HOUSE next adjoining M. J. B. Brown's residence, with a good Barn and Well of Water—will be let until May next, if applied for immediately. Apply at the STRAID OFFICE.

For Sale.

THREE several lots of WOODLAND, on the Island, for particulars and information apply at the office of R. M. ANDREWS.

Apprentice Wanted.

A BOY from 11 to 15 years of age at a good Christian, is wanted for an Apprenticeship to the Printing business. Apply to the STRAID OFFICE.

SUGAR.

7 Hds. 1 Pray quality SUGAR. For sale by J. W. STREET, St. Andrews, Nov 25, 1844.

Coach and Horses, HOTEL.

By B. DOUGLAS, St. George, N. E.

THE Subscriber Respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of St. George, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, St. John, and Eastport, that he has taken the house owned by Messrs Vernon Esq., at the Lower Falls St. George, which has been fitted up in a comfortable manner &c.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. Boarders, both permanent and transient will meet with good accommodation, and Travellers will find every attention paid to their comfort. There is an excellent Stable connected with the Establishment, and a good Groom, always in attendance.

The Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal patronage he received, and also for the kind assistance rendered him since his property was destroyed by fire—and trusts the accommodation he can now offer to the public will induce them to give him a call.

BERWICK DOUGLAS, St. George, June 18, 1844.

GUNNISON'S

ST. ANDREWS, AND BOSTON EXPRESS, TWICE A WEEK.

LEAVING St. Andrews Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock P. M., returning leaving Boston Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock noon.

Garrison will attend to purchasing and forwarding Goods of any description, collecting and paying Notes and Drafts—and forwarding packages of every description. Any business entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to.

AGENTS—T. Sims St. Andrews, E. F. Noyes, N. 2, Union Wharf, Eastport, J. R. Hall, S. Court Street, Boston.

NEW STORE, AT ROBBINSON, N.E.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity, that he has opened a General Provision Store, at Robinson's New Store, where he will keep for Sale,

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork Groceries, West India, and Dry Goods.

and numerous other articles, Cheap to prompt payment. Persons requiring any of the above mentioned articles will do well to call and make for themselves.

Store on Bridge & Bowers's Wharf, Robinson, April 10, 1844—G. WHEELER SLAW.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connected, United States Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

This long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transcended its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness.

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire but takes no marine risks.

Applications for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day, Eliphalet Terry, President.

James G. Bales, Secy. The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks of every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIMS, St. Andrews, Jan 5, 1844.

Rye Flour, AND CORN MEAL.

A FURTHER Supply just landed by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the head of Justice's Wharf—to his usual low for Cash.

J. P. COLDWELL, St. Andrews, June 5, 1844.

FLOUR.

The Subscriber has received from New York 125 Barrels of FLOUR which will be sold low for Cash. DIMOCK & WILSON, St. Andrews, 12th April, 1844.

A CURE! FOR ALL!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE. 26 Holes on one Leg, and 14 on the Other, On Crutches! 2 1/2 Years Afflicted? The Lord Mayor of London affixed his Signature as Witness to the following Solemn Declaration made before him at the Mansion House this 14th day of November 1842.

DECLARATION!

I, JAMES STANLEY, Gentleman's Servant, residing at Long Ditton, Kingston-upon-Thames, do hereby solemnly declare that for the last Two Years and a half I was (in consequence of being terribly afflicted with Ulcerations in both Legs) quite incapable of getting my Living. I further declare that I sought relief of several Eminent Medical Men, both in Town and Country, both my case only got worse instead of better, under their Treatment. I further declare that in July about the beginning of June last I was admitted as a Patient at the North London Hospital, and there I remained for about Six Weeks. In that Institution cold lotions and cloths dipped in cold water were applied to the Ulcers—by these repelling means and the use of tight bandages, the Ulcerations were made to shrink tightly over, and I left the Hospital although at the time there was great pain and tenderness in my Legs, which almost immediately broke out in a far more dangerous state than before so that on my left Leg I had twenty six holes, and on my right I had fourteen indeed my Legs appeared a frightful mass of corruption.

I lastly declare, that I was in this state in the middle of September last, at which time I first considered the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, which in a very short time restored to health and soundness every one of the Wounds, and in consequence my Legs were as well and as Sound as ever they were in my Life, so much so that I was able to walk on the 11th instant, from Long Ditton to London and back, a distance of twenty-eight miles, without feeling in my Legs the least ill effect from the fatigue of the journey. I believe I had not been cured by those Extraordinary Medicines my Legs must have been amputated, as the only means of saving my Life. JAMES STANLEY. Declared at the Mansion House, in the city of London, this 14th day of November, 1842.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Steney and Ulcerated Cancri, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago, likewise in case of Piles, the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with the Ointment, as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of M. requies, Pains, Bites, Chancres, Yaws, and Cures by. Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, and Lips, also Blisters and soft Corns, will be speedily cured by the use of the Ointment. N.B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Box. J. M. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Druggist, Agent for St. Stephen N. B.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Mellish, one of his tenants, whose Ills Grace was pleased to send as a Remedy. Madam.—If Mr. Holloway will undertake to cure me perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £200. You may show him this letter (Welbeck Abbey, May 31) Scott Portland.

Copy of a letter from the Marquis of Westminster. Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his thanks. Essex Hall, Chesham, February 12 1842.

This Inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of Medicinal herbs, does not contain any cruel mineral or deleterious substance, being in the tender infant to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it searches out and removes Complaints of every character, and in every stage, how ever long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the 100,000 cured by its agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by preserving in its use) have been restored to health and strength after every other means failed.

All diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz. a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine which cleanses the stomach and bowels while it dissolves and clears the blood, gives tone and energy to the nerves and invigorates the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, altogether, and so one without any hope. Patients make a proper trial of the Mighty Powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be restored to the blessings of Health.

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases: Ague, Bilious Complaint, Female Irregularities, Retention of Urine, Dropsy, Dysentery, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Rheumatism, Stone & Gravel, Tertian Fever, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause.

These truly invaluable PILLS can be obtained at the establishment of Prof. Holloway, (near Temple Bar) London, and of Peters and Tilley, AGENTS No 2, King St. St. John, N. B. James F. Gale, Fredericton and J. M. Campbell, St. Stephen's. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box. Nov 7 1844.

Fall & Winter Goods.

Arrived per barge, "Brothers" from Liverpool, FLANNELS, PLOT CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, MOLESKINS, Colored Sheetings, & Shirtings, Bleached and unbleached Printed Cottons, Paint Oil, boiled and unboiled. WM. BABCOCK & SON, Sept. 27, 1843.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

Just Received and for Sale, by the Subscriber: 9 HDS. Bright SUGAR, 6 Hds. High Proof RUM, ALSO, IN STORE, 20 Hds. good Retailing MOLASSES. J. W. STREET, June 18, 1844.

PIANO FORTES.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of Instruments from the celebrated Manufactory of F. Gilbert & Co, we are prepared to furnish them at Manufacturers prices.

Now on hand, One superior toned Instrument which can be examined at any time. BELLOW & LEFAVOR, Calais, May 29, 1844.

Crockeryware.

Just Received per "Lord Seaton" from Liverpool—and now opening. 5 Crates Crockeryware. Containing 25 sets of Blue, and Brown Porcelain Ware, 4 sets of iron stone do, Vegetable and Bakin' Dishes, with numerous other articles, all suitable for Country use. C. BRADLEY, September 18, 1844.—G.

New Provision Store. St. Andrews, May 1844.

J. P. COLDWELL, respectfully announces, that he has opened an Establishment for the sale of Provisions &c., in the Store recently occupied by Mr. B. R. Fougere, at the head of Justice's Wharf, and now has on Sale.

Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Best Pork, Ham, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Spices, Coffee, Cocoa, Vinegar, Cheese, Pineapples, Navy Bread, Tobacco, Cigars, snuff, and numerous other articles suitable for a retail Provision Store. Pitch, Tar, Spirits Turpentine, Copal and Bright Varnish, Spermac and Refined Oils, Nails, &c. &c. Men's Light and Strong Boots, Negroes Pumps, Ladies Kid Shoes, and a variety of Childrens Shoes, &c. &c. The Sales will be for Cash, and the smallest possible profit will be asked, and no second prices made.

IN BOND,

136 Barrels Superior Flour,—Also, 30 Barrels Clear and Moss Pork, and Prime Beef, for export use, or the use of the British Fisheries.

Brandy, Loaf Sugar Tea &c.

The Subscriber has just received per the barque Brunswick, from Liverpool: 11 HDS. best Cognac Brandy, and 11 Hds. Gin. 2 do. Superior Old Port Wine, 8 Cases Cognac Brandy, 61 Kegs Best Wrought Nails, 50 Boxes Y. Soap, 6 Boxes best Palmed Starch, 2 Hds. Refined Sugar, Biscuits, and 1-2 Bbls. Pot Stillies. J. W. STREET, April 30 1844.

WM. McLEAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has removed his Office to the Store recently occupied by J. B. BROWN, at the head of the Market Wharf, where he continues his services to the Public in the above business.

HE HAS ON CONSIGNMENT, 20 Pkgs of various descriptions, Franklin, Cooking and Office Stoves, with a variety of other articles, which are offered for sale very low for Cash or approved credit. St. Andrews, May 3, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers do hereby give Notice that the Accounts due to the Estate of the Late James Balfour remaining unsettled on the 31st day of August next, will be put into the hands of their attorney for collection. WILIAM KERR, Trustees for THOMAS TURNER, JOHN McLEAN, Solicitor at Law. June 15 1844.—G.

FLOUR, MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.

100 BLS. Superior FLOUR, 20 half Bbls. 12 Bbls. Genese Starch, 10 Bbls. Fine Middlings, 55 Bbls. Pot and Navy Bread, 50 Bags CRACKERS, GREENE, JAMS, RICE, SALERAUS, Logwood, Redwood, ground, Wine, Brandy and Gun, Sperm porpoise OIL, Window glass 8x8 10x10 and 10x12, &c. Also in Bond FLOUR, Best and Pork, 25 Hds. Cadenas MOLASSES, 2 Hds. Cienfuegos Sugar. For Sale by R. WALTON, July 17, 1844.—G.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the late David Collins of Saint David, are hereby notified to send in their claims duly attested within three months to ANNE COLLINS, Administratrix. St. David's, 10th August, 1844.

THE STANDARD, IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. SMITH.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B. TERMS. 10s. per annum, delivered in town or called for. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS. Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions. First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of Do, 1s. First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line. Advertising by the year may be agreed on. Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance. Blank, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice, and to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS. Mr. John Cotterell, W. Campbell Esq, James Allan Esq, Trust. Messrs Esq, Jas Brown Esq, Mr. J. Geddes, Mr. Charles Hume Esq, Mr. T. Cunningham, Mr. D. Gibson, Wilford Fraser Esq, Mr. Henry S. Beck.

Askes for West Roxbury corn last spring when it was sput about a pin hill; this season corn revived after the drought and piece some time finest we have seen consider The increased will be only a good effect of the production

Farmers Clubs. The we consider our ing and dissemin agricultural ing common in several have a country. The ly—weekly, con suits the conven of a practice these meetings, views in regard the relative different localities terent animala vation best ad here discussed, rice of cash the parison of the brought forward, sistent and reason perceived or assessed by one, s subjected to a it is shown to is general.

It seems to Libraries of the lent nuggets for the looks in such as would igation of the of the best syste cures where those proper places for the contents of constitute topic need these sign readers.—Alba

Farmers look to.—Mr. Edit communication spare and must word to our da seen, that it or fully prepared—my neighbor this evil is for t all due diligen ments on the w always however published on the Nothing is mo cattle exposed t er will suffer it. Cattle requir must be well f rkers. Stables, their comfort a them confound have a yard in selves whenever I hold as truth neglected in they should b —with water al sure—my stock greatly improve ciple two years Quarter gentlen in your market necessary in the regular interval supplied with s situation as to they do not con ing roots. My thrive on it—b a defined in the able flavor to the root itself, an u always imparte Now strange as detected in the and served at the sugar beet i in the Farmer about the same equally kind o cows, and I was the cream and ed as before, b greater, and my dairy inside up and the butter more of a ma committed a gr