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AGRICULTURAL.

Gypsum or Sulphate of Lime.

The use of plaster in agriculture, as such is not old, although it was doubtless used by the Roman farmers, and early inhabitants of Britain, as well as by the Lombards. It was not much applied in modern times until some years after its first discovery as a manure by Mr. Meyer, a clergyman of Germany, in 1768. Its use spread after this date in that country, and penetrated France, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the United States, where it has been successfully employed, without interruption, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, ever since the year 1772. And it may be worthy of repeating that, when Dr. Franklin wished to introduce the use of this fertilizer into America, in order to convince his countrymen of its efficacy, he sowed in large letters, upon a cleared field, in the city of Washington, in powdered gypsum, the following phrase:—

"THIS HAS BEEN PLASTERED."

Theoretically, gypsum attracts ammonia from the atmosphere, and retains it for use of vegetation. Its action, as a manure, is twofold. In the first place, it serves directly for the food of several cultivated plants, and secondly, it fixes and retains certain soluble substances in the soil which are necessary to their growth and nutrition. Nor is this all. To the same property is due its action, its action of fixing ammonia, which is carried over stable floors, dunghills, manure tanks, &c., by absorbing it and therefore preventing its escape.

From its property of being rather soluble in water, gypsum generally passes into the plants in an efficient state. In its application it is frequently shown over the young growing crops, and farmers like it still better, for the plants are yet wet from dew, as it will then act as a better stimulus upon the leaves. Still, experience has shown that it will produce the same effect if it is washed off the leaves by rain water; nay, it has been found in most cases, it will improve the growth of clover hay, if it be strewn over the field before winter, and harrowed in with the seed. This phenomenon is easily explained by the gypsum sooner finding in the soil the water required for its solution; and, it being now distributed over the whole surface, it can enter by the roots of the plants. The favorite mode of manuring with gypsum depends, not on other circumstances. It will act beneficially only in wet, warm seasons, as in this case the water will not only convey it to the plants, but the heat will assist the solution of the sulphuric acid contained in it; that is, the leaves will only oxidize the sulphuric acid by the assistance of the solar rays whereby they oxidize the oxygen and retain sulphur for the formation of albumen, gluten &c. That this process actually takes place in leaves, is to be seen by the gypsum acting very little in the dark, wet weather, and that being strewn over clover, growing in the shade, it will not exert any influence upon it at all.

Gypsum, like lime and manure, requires to be applied with discretion, and alternately with other manures. Without attention in this respect, it will not always succeed. It has generally been found more useful when applied to clover, lucern, sainfoin, beans, peas, vetches, and several of the grasses than in the cultivation of grain, turnips, and other green crops. In France, its effects have been extolled, when applied to the roots of orange-trees, the olive, mulberries, and the vine. In America, it is employed with success in the cultivation of Indian corn, buckwheat, and rye; and in some instances it has given much activity to the growth of hemp.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.

Manures for fruit trees should always be cool carbonaceous matters, with an excess of alkali. Thus much decomposed by salt and lime, before being applied, may be used with safety, and an addition of lime, or ashes, as many be most desirable, added. The surface of the ground around fruit trees should always be top dressed to a moderate extent, with charcoal dust or gypsum, which would assist to render the muck available to the roots, by the assistance of the ammonia which would be arrested by these ingredients from the atmosphere, and carried to the under manures by rains, dew, &c. Such treatment would materially lessen the attack of insects on fruit trees.

MOWING LANDS.

As fields should now be looked to, should be removed, and if the surface should be rendered rough by the action of the roller, it should be smoothed with the roller. If the land is of light texture, this implement will tend to consolidate and render it more retentive of moisture, and give the roots of the grasses a better and more reliable hold upon the soil. In cases, however, where the soil is of a clayey texture, the application of the roller is not to be recommended, as the effect of it is to render the soil too compact, and to cause it to bake, which is an injury to the crop. Before rolling your upland grass fields, apply two or three bushels of finely pulverized gypsum per statute acre. The best season, probably for applying this fertilizer is early in the spring, before the snow has gone; but if you have neglected it, you will do well to attend to the business now. Sowed any time before the first of June, gypsum will be found eminently serviceable in promoting the growth of cultivated grasses.

shall take the oath of allegiance. Count Montemolin and brother would be reinstated as Princes of the Royal family. Prince Alexander, of Hesse, is nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian armies in Italy.

PLUM TREES.

See that the soil is removed from around your plum trees to the depth of three or four inches, and through a circumference equal to two-thirds the lateral extension of the branches. Sprinkle salt over the exposed surface—say two quarts to every tree, if of medium size—and fill in with dirt excavated. A mulching of straw, saw dust, or spent tan should then be placed around each tree to prevent evaporation, and retain the moisture of the soil for the benefit of the roots. In transplanting fruit trees of all kinds, at this season, it is of the very first importance to see that the work is thoroughly and scientifically performed, and that a good and efficient mulching of some material is applied. If the trees are large, let the excavations for their reception be proportionally large and deep; let there be no extending of the roots, no doubling up of the terminal fibres, but give them sufficient room and a fair chance for a vigorous start. A tree rightly taken up and skillfully transplanted—provided the soil into which it is introduced, be of good quality and congenial to its nature, will exhibit but little diminution of vigor, and but little retardation in its development and growth. We should plant more trees, both for ornament and profit.

SMUT ON WHEAT.

The following preventive against smut has long been used, and with good effect:—Mix quick lime with boiling water, to about the same consistency as used by masons for lime wash. Pour this mixture boiling hot on the wheat, and turn over the mass rapidly with a shovel, so that each grain may get a slight coating.

This operation should be performed at least three weeks before sowing the wheat, it is then immediately buried beneath the soil, the smut will not be prevented.—*Hoching Farmer.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Europa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 15th.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons, that England had made a proposition to America relative to the settlement of the San Juan question, which was rejected. Another despatch had been sent out, to which General Cass's reply was looked for shortly, and further steps would depend on the nature of this reply.

The reform Bill passed a second reading in the House of Commons without a division.

Lord John Russell declared that the China expedition would be delayed till Lord Elgin's arrival out. On the contrary, operations will be pressed forward.

The continued advance of Breadstuffs in France will put in operation the sliding scale, which will cause a suspension of the exports of corn to England.

The bill modifying the tariff on wools, cotton, and other raw materials, has been approved of by the legislative body, 219 against 4.

M. Thiers issued a dispatch showing that the annexation of the neutralized districts of Savoy will not change the situation of Switzerland. It is reported that the new French tariff will probably go in operation on May the 7th.

The Bourse was animated and higher, at 71½, 35c.

The King of Sardinia was at Bologna. He received an enthusiastic reception.

The Lyndes presents £100,000 of francs as a voluntary contribution. John and Anthony Blackie, lawyers, Aberdeen, have failed. The senior partner absconded. Liabilities estimated at £400,000. It is said to be under circumstances of the gravest kind. Many families will suffer.

The Earl of Dundonald is ill. The Archbishop of York is dead. Pullinger, the defaulting Cashier of the Union Bank, has pleaded guilty. His accomplice, Littleton, was acquitted.

There were rumors of a renewed insurrection in the interior of Sicily, but nothing authentic was known.

Arrests continued at Messina.

Naples was tranquil.

Garibaldi has not gone to Sicily. Caroué dissuaded him from going.

A general amnesty is proclaimed in Spain, the only condition being that the recipients

shall take the oath of allegiance. Count Montemolin and brother would be reinstated as Princes of the Royal family.

Prince Alexander, of Hesse, is nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian armies in Italy.

The new Governor-General of Hungary is said to be giving great offence to the Hungarians, by the arrogance of his conduct.

It is reported that General Kappeler is in full correspondence with all parts of Hungary.

Belgium had offered Turkey forty million francs for the island of Cyprus.

England and France has sent an energetic note to the Porte, demanding three million francs indemnity for the Jewish massacre.

INDIA.

The mails from Bombay are to April 11; Calcutta the 7th; Melbourne, March 17th. They go forward via Queenstown, per Europa. Calcutta exchanges were unaltered; but private telegrams say they had declined 2 per cent. The Bank of Bengal had reduced the rate of discount 1 per cent. Bombay markets firm: Exchange 2½. Freight lower.

Young Bahadur had been executed. It is reported that the shipment of troops from India to China is suspended, in anticipation of an amicable arrangement.

Trade at Melbourne was depressed and money scarce; several serious failures. The gold shipments of the month to England are £4,000,000. Wool firm; Trade at Sydney brisk. The new gold fields were very productive.

The principal Melbourne failures are W. M. Bell, Rae, Dickson & Co, Heneguez Bros, and Tickle.

LATEST.

The Paris Bourse on Saturday Evening was firm; Renten 71 3/8.

Mazzini has issued a proclamation to the Italians urging them to unite with Victor Emmanuel.

The export duty on oil from Naples has been increased to 2 ducats per cantaro, which is almost prohibitory.

The Paris Police says that no decision has yet been taken as to the execution of Roger.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Liverpool at 8.30 a.m. on the 14th, and the Persia at Queenstown, at 5 P.M. on the 14th.

The Patagonian Missionary schooner, Allen Gardner, had been captured by the natives, and all hands killed except one.

MARKETS.

Cotton steady and active, with authorities say an advance in inferior qualities.

Breadstuffs declining, the weather being very favorable for the crops. Provisions dull.

Consols, 95½, a 95½ for money, 95½ for account. Money market generally unchanged. Pork quiet. Coffee quiet. Tea firm full prices.

Timber Markets.—Deals £8 5s to £9. Yellow Pine Timber 16s to 20 per foot. Sailed from Liverpool, ship Harry Cook, St. John.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CHILDREN.—A primary regard is paid to moral and religious duties. They rise early, breakfast at eight, and dine at two. Their various occupations are allotted out with almost military exactness. One hour finds them engaged in the study of the ancient, another of the modern authors, their acquaintance with the languages being founded on a thorough knowledge of the grammatical construction, and afterwards familiarized and perfected by conversation. Next they are trained in those military exercises which give dignity and bearing. Another hour is agreeably filled up with the lighter accomplishments of music and dancing. Again the happy party assemble in the riding school, where they may be seen deeply interested in the various evolutions of the manege. Thence, while drawing and the further exercise of music and the lighter accomplishments, call for the attention of their sisters—the young princess proceed to busily engage themselves in a carpenter's shop, fitted expressly for them, at the wish of the royal consort, with a turning lathe and other tools essential to a thorough knowledge of the craft. A laboratory is occasionally brought into requisition at the instance also of their royal father, and the minds of the children are thus led from a contemplation of the curiosities of chemical science and the wonders of nature to an inquiry into their causes. This done, the young carpenters and students throw down their saws and axes, unbuckle their philosophy, and shoulder their miniature percussion guns, which they handle with the dexterity of practised sportsmen, for a shooting stroll through the royal gardens. The evening meal the preparation for the morning lessons, and brief religious instruction, close the day.—[Exchange.]

THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO MEN AT BRUNSWICK. THE MYSTERY SOLVED.—Our correspondent "Bovdoin" sends us the following in regard to the mysterious disappearance of two men at Brunswick, an account of which was published on Friday. The arrest of the other parties alleged to have given before:—

"The mystery in regard to the sudden disappearance of two men from the Tontine House, mentioned in my last letter, has been solved. They were a Mr. Boardman, of Lawrence, Mass., and his son. The arrived at Brunswick with their own team, but having driven their horse to death they were obliged to charter another at a stable, and with this one they arrived at Brunswick on Saturday night, the 21st inst.

Young Boardman's baggage contained some engraver's tools, which excited suspicion, and it has now been discovered that he is a forger. Parties were arrested in Boston a week since, charged with uttering notes forged by him. Mr. Boardman is a man of honor and integrity, but desirous to avoid the consequences of his son's actions. He was probably on his way to Canada when he stopped here.

When Mr. B. was recognized here by Mr. Webb, he doubtless became alarmed, and the two left at once for Yarmouth Junction, where they took the morning train for Canada. Young Boardman has been guilty of forging his father's name, and other serious misdemeanors are charged upon him.—Boston Traveller.

NEW GAS FOR LIGHTING.—The obvious monopoly of the gas companies is likely to meet with a corrective agent in superheated steam, which, being charged with coal tar, produces with marvellous rapidity, and at an excessively low price, an quantity of very rich gas for lighting. Careful analysis has shown it to be composed of free oxygen, 1; oxide of carbon, 3; carbonic acid, 2; bi-carbonated hydrogen, 71-9.—Compared with ordinary coal gas, this artificial gas is found to contain nearly one-half less oxide of carbon, and twice as much bi-carbonated hydrogen; its intrinsic value is therefore twice as great. Besides, its composition proves that it is a very permanent mixture, or combination, which remains intact for any distance it may be conducted. After being kept for five months in gasometers it exhibited no change and left no deposit. A generator capable of furnishing in four hours the gas necessary to light a city of 30,000 souls, and to supply 3,000 burners, is now in course of construction, so that its practical utility will soon be fairly tested. The entire absence of sulphuretted hydrogen in this gas is not the least of its recommendations to careful trial.—[London Photographic News.]

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.—In the report of occupations of the members of the legislature, three are set down as gentlemen. This strikes the query. What goes to make up a gentleman? Is it plenty of tin? Plenty of brass? Nothing to do and nobody to help, good clothes to wear and a life of time to kill?—We sincerely hope, for the credit of the country, that there are more than three gentlemen in the legislature. We do not mean the sort whose dress is the fashion, and whose brains are the useful, but we mean gentlemen whose hearts are in the right place, who make right the rule of their lives, and exact as they give justice and from all. How grand is the character, how admirable and perfect the life of a sincere gentleman! He meets life boldly, he flinches from no trial, he carries himself in all, as one ever mindful of his own God given powers, as an accountable being. He is never ashamed to acknowledge his fault, if by any chance he has done wrong, and he can better pardon open acknowledgment of a fault, than a sneaking attempt to hide it.

The true gentleman makes the Golden Rule his law, and his life is full of blessed charities, of noble deeds, of conscientious actions. He lives, not to be praised by men, but merit the approbation of that just judge who rules his own soul. Let us hope we have many gentlemen in our State Legislature.—[Essex Banner.]

TRAVEL.—In the Convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, it was proposed that titles should be given to the high officers of the government; and the proposition met with favor. The discussion had gone on for some time, when Dr. Franklin arose, and with great apparent gravity, remarked, "that, as this matter seemed to be seriously entertained, and might be carried, he had to suggest one title which would be new and appropriate—it was a title for the Vice President—and it was, 'his most superfluous highness.' There was not much said about titles after this.

FROM HAVANA.—CAPTURE OF A SLAVER. New Orleans, May 12.—The United States steamer Mohawk, with the bark Wildfire, is below, waiting orders. The Wildfire was captured on the coast of Cuba, by United States steamer Mohawk and has 500 negroes on board.

The steamer Star of the West has arrived here with Havana dates to the 9th. The capture of the Wildfire by the U. S. steamer Mohawk, has caused great excitement at Havana.

The sugar market steady.

CHILDREN.—I look on a blooming, smiling child as I do on the earth in spring, when covered with verdure and flowers. I am delighted, and almost forget the uncertainties of the future in the beauty and joy of the present moment. But I soon recollect that the blossom is not the fruit; that there is nothing permanent in this gay scenery; that the harvest is at a distance; that the valuable qualities of the mind and heart ripen slowly almost insensibly; that they are exposed to a thousand adverse influences; that they must be guarded and cherished with tender care; and that after all, we reap but sparingly where we have sowed with a liberal hand.

The hardest heart melts at the sight of infancy. In every home, however cold, there ever glimmers something of motherly love and affection. Love—and that is the power of child.

The young woman of fashion, whose affections have been disgusted by false pleasures, becomes a new person as she educates her child in her arms. New tenderness fills her bosom; new solitudes are hope spring up. She learns to live in the happiness of this little dependent creature.—[Rev. Dr. W. G. Channing.]

A NEW RECIPE FOR SLEEPINESS.—Our friend the Thinker, also visited us, and he exclaims the non-appearance of his little son on the ground that he was asleep under his waterfall. I had almost omitted to mention the curious habit of the hill people, to which this phrase of the Thinker's relates. Whenever a woman wishes to put her child to sleep, she takes it to one of the numerous paths for this purpose—which are all over the mountain sides wherever there is water. They consist of a shed or sheds, in which there are stone troughs filled from the running stream; and from these troughs are little pipes made of reeds, or hollow stems of trees, which spout out water with a gentle trickling fall under which the child's head is placed at the distance of a few inches. The effect is almost instantaneous. The child closes its eyes and its mouth, and falls into a profound, sweet, and healthy sleep, which endures so long as it is left under the waterpots. I have seen dozens of children thus lying fast asleep; and as far as I could ascertain, no evil effect whatever can be attributed to the practice. It certainly seems an admirable preparation against falls in the head; and if a devoted mother would make the experiment in this country, and it were found successful, she would be regarded as a blessing to her species in introducing so delightful a custom, pleasant to children, and invaluable to parents.—My Diary in India.

A CHINESE DINNER.—Mr. Oliphant, in his "Narrative," says, we refrescoed ourselves at a Chinese restaurant, where I made my first experience in Chinese cookery; and in spite of the novelty of the implements, managed, by the aid of cheepsticks, to make a very satisfactory repast of eggs a year old, preserved in clay, shark's fins, and variously pared and boiled into a thick soup, *broccolini* or sea slugs, shrimps made into a paste with bamboo roots, and garlic, rendered pliant by the addition of soy and sundry pickles and condiments, and washed down with warm samshu in minute cups. Dishes and plates were all on the smallest scale, and pieces of square brown paper served the purpose of napkins.

ARRIVAL OF A DERELICT SHIP.—The barque Emerald Isle, recently reported abandoned at sea, and afterwards picked up by some Yarmouth men, was towed into port on Friday. The Emerald Isle is owned by McC. McCarty. She cleared from this port with a cargo of timber on the 31st March for Matanzas, and was abandoned in a heavy storm before she was out of the Bay.

The Annapolis River has abounded this season with salmon, bass, and shad, large quantities of which have been caught. Mr. Lawrence Hyl of that place, has exported 300 salmon this spring, the price paid by him being at the rate of 20 cents per pound.

Don't judge of moral character by the face. The frog is more innocent than many animals that has a much handsomer physiognomy.

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Best copy available

The Standard.

The weather since Friday last has undergone a decided change; from great heat and drought there have been copious rains, and the atmosphere has been cool;—so cool that ice formed a quarter of an inch in thickness on Sunday night. The grass fields

We, the subscribers, will build and construct a Railroad from Milford to Lincoln Centre, including grading, earth work, masonry, bridging, sleepers, rails, chairs, spikes, frogs, laying track, ballasting, small suitable depots, turn tables, water tanks, engineering and road signs, provided the Company will furnish in full, or, rails at fifty dollars per ton, chairs at fifty dollars per ton, and frogs at cost—(the Company also furnishing the right of way and the fence)—for twelve thousand and sixty dollars, per mile; the Company furnishing an engine or engines and

MORE INCENDIARISM.—Two houses and several out buildings were burned on Saturday morning in Indiantown, opposite Harrison's carriage factory. One of the houses was owned by Felix Hogan, and was insured to the extent of £250. The other, owned

Deer Island, 8th inst., Mrs. Ann Cummings aged 60 years.
At St. John on the 13th inst., Mr. Jacob Snider, aged 71 years.

DR. PARKER,
Has removed his residence, to Mr. Williams house, at the corner of Queen & Edward street near the Bank.
Office in the same place. (Jan 1

BOARD.
A Few respectable Bo
with comfortable
Subscriber's, in a pleas
Charges moderate.

