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SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

Vol 29

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Sept. 8.
Court of inquiry into the course of the recent retrograde movement countermanded.
Inhabitants of Fredericksburg were armed within two hours after Burnside evacuated the place.
Gen. Hill arrived at Gainesville on Friday with 35,000 men.
Lee, Hill and Stuart in command of the Confederate forces moving into Maryland. They advance in solid column. Inhabitants contribute largely to their subsistence.
Lee is reported confident of Washington within a week.
One object is supposed to be the cutting off of the Pennsylvania Western Central Railroad, with ulterior designs on Baltimore and Washington.
Jackson's force at Frederick estimated at 40,000.
Yesterday eight immense bodies of Federal troops in motion for Upper Potomac. Military movement continued yesterday.
Nearly all Confederate troops apparently withdrawn from the front.

Sept. 9.
A paroled prisoner arrived at Washington yesterday, reports about one hundred and fifty thousand Confederates having passed into Maryland. Their main body is on the Monocacy. He passed through their lines, counting twenty seven batteries. Military men credit the report.
Gov. Bradford calls citizens of Maryland to organize for defence.

Confederates are reported entering Pennsylvania in force near Hagerstown, undoubtedly to cut Northern Central Railroad. They are expected at Hagerstown, Md.
Rumored that enemy are gathering at Westminster, 22 miles from Baltimore.
No front attack expected on Cincinnati, supposed enemy may attempt to cross above and below the city.

Correspondent of New York Post writing from Frederick Junction on Sunday says that the Federal force are moving rapidly on the enemy.
Yanktown Indian tribe reported about raising upon the whites.

Persons from Rockville reported the Confederates in force on the Western Bank of the Seneca River, 25 miles above Washington, on a line 10 miles long.
Gen Banks has command of Washington defenses, while McClellan has gone to the vicinity of Fredericks City.

Ex-Governor Lowe has assumed the Confederate Provisional Government of Maryland, and issued a Proclamation.
The Confederates are in considerable force at Hagerstown.

Some think Jackson is en route for Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, while others assert he has marched to Westminster to march on Baltimore in that direction.
The New York Times reports McDowell under arrest on charge of treason. He has written the President a frank and manly letter asking a thorough investigation.

The Court of Inquiry is not countermanded but is suspended a week.
Rosenbergs (Federal) is reported to have been repulsed at Tupelo and Federal are reported victorious in North Carolina.

Sept 10.
On Monday afternoon a skirmish occurred at Poolesville, Md., dispersing a Regiment of Confederate cavalry.
Confederates are not at Hagerstown.
Confederate pickets extend four miles from Frederick towards Hagerstown.

Confederate prevail at Harrisburg, Pa., of ability to prevent serious raid into State.
Two Confederate bridges reported nine miles from Covington, Ky.

Bragg's army reported crossing the Cumberland.
Clarksville, Tenn., again in Federal possession.
Kentucky is full of Guerilla parties.

Guerillas raided into Kansas capturing fifty recruits.
Powerful bands in Indiana threatening Northern Nebraska Settlements.
Hostilities apprehended in Dacotah and Upper Missouri.

President Davis proclaims fasting and thanksgiving for Richmond and Manassas victories.
Pope's report of recent battles severely censures Gen. Porter, attributing Saturday's defeat to the bad conduct of Porter, and McClellan's failure to send supplies; the highly vaunted McDowell and others.

Burnside, with 40,000, reported on the trail of the Confederates.
McClellan, with another large force, also after them.

Various reports from the South represent the absence of the Confederate soldiers, all supposed gone to swell the army invading the North.
Cavalry force under McClellan captured

ed Bainsboro, near Newmarket, Md., yesterday.
The National Intelligencer says the Confederates have fallen back from McClellan's front, which has advanced within six miles of Poolesville.

No signs of the Confederate approach towards Westminster. They are reported entrenching on Monocacy.
Large Confederate force undoubtedly between Drainsville and Leesburg.

Sept. 11.
Reports are much confused of Confederate movements in Maryland. It is supposed that Jackson is moving towards Hagerstown.
Confederate soldiers told farmers that Cumberland Valley is their destination. Their condition is ragged.

Pennsylvania people are organizing by thousands to resist invasion.
16,000 Confederates are within five miles of Covington, Kentucky. Battle expected immediately.
Business is again suspended in Cincinnati. Three thousand laborers in the trenches.

Confederates threaten New Orleans—Gambate and land force deemed able to hold it.
Morgan occupies Lexington.
Rumored that a force from Lexington, Lebanon, Ky., yesterday.

Beauregard has assumed command in the South.
President reported adopted Gen. Hunter's policy of organizing negro regiments at Hill-top Head.

Yellow fever annihilating crews of French fleet at Vera Cruz.

HOW THEY READ THE NEWSPAPERS.
It is a proof of the great variety of human development to notice persons reading a newspaper.

Mr. General Intelligence glances at the telegraph then at the editorial, and then he goes into the correspondence.
Mr. Sharper opens with the stocks and markets, and ends with the advertisements for wants; hoping to find a victim.

Ann Surkey first reads the stories; then looks to see who is married.
Mrs. Prim looks at the marriage first, and then reads the stories.
Miss. Marvellous curious to see the list of accidents, murders, and the like.

Uncle Wilkhufts up a funny thing, and laughs with a will.
Madam Gossip turns to the local departments for her thunder, and having obtained that, throws the paper aside.

Mr. Friendly reads the first tear of sympathy over the deaths, and then over the marriages; for says he, one's as bad as the other.

Mr. Politician dashes in the telegraph, and from that into the editorial, ending with the speeches alluded to.

Our literary friend is eager for a nice composition from the editor, or some kind correspondent. After analyzing the rhetoric, grammar and logic of the production, he turns a careless glance at the news department, and takes to his Greek perfectly satisfied.

The pleasure-seeker examines the programmes of public entertainments, and decides which will afford him the highest amount of amusement.
The laborer searches among the wants for a better opening in his business, but enough; an extension of this list is useless. There is just as much difference in readers as in anything.

But the worst is yet to come. If each does not find a column or more of his peculiar liking, the paper is good for nothing.

A REFRESHING SCENE.—A good old farmer from an adjoining town came into our office the other day and paid for the Patriot, from a spacious leather bag he deposited the shining half and quarter dollars, we looked on with astonishment, not having seen so much silver coin in a long time. He mistook our astonishment for suspicion.

"They're good, ain't they?" "O yes," said we. "You looked as if the war's 't; but I know them the real fellers. Had 'em in my trunk morn'n ten years. I don't believe in your pesky rag currency. I'm a Jackson man; and if the General was alive, he'd sweep the rebels altogether—Good mornin'."

WANT ANNOUCE.—The brig Norfolk, Captain Benjamin Lancer, from Turks Island, laden with salt, went ashore near Wilson's Beach, Campobello, on Friday morning of last week. The fog was dense, and in passing about the brig missed ways.

The captain and most of the crew were sick with fever and ague.
A portion of the salt was removed from the brig in boats during Friday forenoon, and at high water, she was floated off by the

tide and taken to Welch' Pool.—[Eastport Sentinel.]

NEW BRUNSWICK & CANADA RAILWAY & LAND COMPANY.

The following is the report submitted at the half yearly meeting of the Company on the 21st August, which was omitted in the brief notice of the proceedings, published on Wednesday last:—

"Your Directors have the satisfaction to report that the Railway was opened on the 10th July last to the Woodstock Terminus, a distance of 88 miles.
"Some of the works are at present necessarily only of a temporary character, but they are in the course of being replaced by permanent constructions.

"In addition to the ordinary Statement of Account and official Balance Sheet, your Directors present the results of the occasional traffic worked during the six months ending on 30th June last.

Sixty-five miles only were then in work. For ten weeks the line was completely closed up by the severity of the weather; and the want of engines also materially affected the receipts, as well as increased the difficulty of keeping the Line open.

The return for the current half year will, it is believed, show a very different result.
The entire Line having been now opened for public traffic, your directors believe that the proper time has arrived for considering the financial position of the Company, and of adopting means to meet the outstanding liabilities, and, with this view they will submit a resolution to the Proprietors.

It is also necessary to draw their attention to the inadequate amount of rolling stock now on your Line. But comparatively little traffic can be worked with five engines, three of which are but of small power, and the number of wagons and carriages is also much below the requirements of the Line.

It is estimated that £30,000 will be required for this purpose.
Your directors have made the necessary application to the Provincial Government for a grant of the remaining quantity of land to which the Company is entitled under the several Facility Acts.

EMIGRATION.—The only colonies which at present promote emigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds and through the instrumentality of the Emigration Commissioners, are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal. The system on which assistance is afforded varies in each colony. To Tasmania there is no free emigration; the assisted emigration is carried on by means of "bounty tickets," which are procurable only in the colony; the holders of these tickets (payable in the colony) are left to make their own arrangements for passages with any private shipowner who will take the tickets in part payment.

A family ticket, including a man and his wife with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation, costs £15; a ticket for a single woman, £5 for a single man £10; all children of 12 years of age and upwards at embarkation are to be considered as adults, and must each have a separate single ticket. Emigrants for three of the provinces of New Zealand, viz., Auckland, Otago, and Canterbury, are selected by agent appointed by and acting for those provinces respectively. The Emigration Commissioners in no way interfere in the emigration to this colony, except in seeing, through their officers, that the provision of the Passenger Act are duly carried out in the vessels in which the emigrants sail.—[Times.]

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN HALLECK AND McCLELLAN.—The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows from Fortress Monroe:
"Rumour asserts that a disagreement has arisen between McClellan and Gen. Halleck, from whom he receives his orders. That a difference has arisen between them as to the policy of evacuating the Peninsula, is quite certain. Gen. McClellan believed he could yet go to Richmond by the route he had travelled the last five months, and asked the privilege of making another trial. Gen. Halleck replied that General McClellan had his orders, and was expected to obey them. It is not improbable that Gen. Halleck thinks that Gen. McClellan has taken more time in executing the order to evacuate the Peninsula than was necessary. The order bears date very early in August, and nearly or quite twenty days have been consumed in carrying it into effect. The last thing that Gen. McClellan did was to protest against it, and receive a spirited reiteration of the order. Three days after, his entire force and all the

property of the army were this side of the Chickahominy.

Benefits of Autumn Plowing.

The tillage and drainage of the soil are very closely related to each other. So indeed are tillage and manuring the soil. And these, not merely as cause and effect are related—though drainage does enable tillage, and tillage does alter composition—but as being operations of the same class and kind.

And thus Mr. Bailey Denton, though engaged in a lecture upon land drainage, could not help referring to the steam plow—as the great tillage implement of the future. And we had from him, too, the striking fact bearing on the composition of a fertile soil, that in a state of perfect tillth one-quarter of its bulk is air.

Another author says that in all clay soils containing the mineral elements of grain, perfect tillth dispenses with the need of manure; and there can be no doubt that a deep and thorough tillage enables soil to draw immensely on the stores of vegetable food contained in air and rain. Messrs. Hardy again say that perfect tillth dispenses with the need of drainage, and there can be but little doubt that deep and thorough tillage facilitates the operation of whatever drainage may exist, whether it be natural or artificial.

In both these cases the useful lesson is well taught, that is true economy rather than put the cheap and copious storehouse of Nature's agencies to its fullest use, than by laborious and costly artificial means to imitate expensively their operation.

Such a lesson applies, beyond the *adventages* of tillage to the methods by which tillage is obtained. Among the earliest suggestions of cultivation by steam power was that of reducing by its means the soil to tillth at once. The land was to be torn down as the deal is torn down at the saw-mill; though before the machine it may have been as hard and firm as wood, behind the tool as it advanced at work it was to lie as light and fine as sawdust. But it has at length been found that it is better because cheaper, and more perfect, too, to leave this last refinement of the tillage process to the weather, which does it without cost. The land is now torn—smashed up—or moved and thrown about by plow or grubber in great clouds and lumps. This is best done in dry autumn weather, and thus it lies till spring. Certainly no climate is better adapted for cheap tillage than the English—the rains and frosts of winter following a dry September and October must penetrate and thrust asunder the clumps and hardened parts of the soil. No two particles shall again adhering to each other, if you only give room and opportunity to the cheapest and most perfect natural disintegrator in the world. No rasp, or saw, or mill will reduce the indurated land to soft and wholesome tillth, so perfectly as a winter's frost. And all that you need attain its perfect operation is, first to provide an outlet for the water when it comes—by an efficient drainage of the subsoil and then to move the land while dry and break it up into clouds and fragments, no matter how large they be, and leave them for alternative rain, and drought, and frost, and thaw to do their utmost. [London Agricultural Gazette.]

The Intercolonial Shooting Match at Truro, commences today. The Cup is valued at £60, was manufactured at Halifax, and is thus described:—

It consists of a solid silver cup—seventeen inches high, and weighing 56 ounces. The arms of Nova Scotia are engraved upon the front, while round the body of the cup some of the wild flowers of Nova Scotia, such as the Mayflower, Indian Cup, Pigeon Berry, Arrow Head, and White Pond Lily are elegantly chased. The cup is lined with gold and the top is surmounted with the figure of a rifleman with his rifle at the present, while at his side stands the bugler ready to blow the call.

The Richmond Whig of Sept. 1st contains a spicy editorial censuring Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet for the indiscreet appointment of clerks in the Departments of State, calling them (the clerks) Jews and Yankees, and accusing them of being spies and disloyal to the Confederacy. It comments this removal and the substitution of men of acknowledged loyalty, and that appointments be made unbiased by any political influence of favoritism.

Wilson's Knitting Machine—one of the Best Inventions of the Age.

An improved circular machine for knitting complete stockings without seams is now in operation at Gibbs Building, First street, Williamsburg, L. I., and several of the same class are in operation at Pittsburg, Mass.—It is the invention of James G. Wilson, No. 48 Pine Street this city. It has a small, rotating vertical cylinder, about four inches in diameter upon which the stockings are knitted and which has seventy-two spring-hooked needles secured in grooves. Twenty-five separate threads of worsted yarn are fed at once upon the needles, and twenty-five loops are made during the revolution of the cylinder. When driven at the usual speed of five hundred revolutions per minute it forms twelve thousand five hundred loops in the same space of time, and it knits a stocking in four minutes. It turns the heel and forms the toe, making in each stocking the precise shape of the foot. The twenty-five threads are fed to the needles by three series of horizontal feeders, and the yarn passes through eyes to the hooks. These yarn guides and feeders while they supply the threads for new loops also close the loops of the needles and deliver the loops which have been previously formed. The needles have an intermittent vertical and also a rotary motion in making and delivering loops. Two reciprocating pressers operate inside of the stocking cylinder, and obviate the use of a weight upon the stocking. One presser has an elastic face by which the loops are kept smoothly in place and also freely delivered. The form of the stocking is secured by a pattern wheel having inclined guides on its rim. As this wheel rotates, in conjunction with the cylinder, the inclined guides operate an arm that stops the cylinder when the attendant shifts the operation converting it into a reciprocating motion in forming the heel and also the toe; but the cylinder revolves when the leg and the middle part of the foot are being formed. When a thread breaks a stop motion throws the machine out of gear, and thus drop stitches in the stocking are prevented. This knitting machine is quite small, compact and simple, and is extensively employed in knitting superior army stockings.—Sci. Am.

PROFITABLE FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A letter in the British Columbian, from Lillooet says:
After reaching Pemberton I went up the Lillooet River a few miles to the farming district known as the Pemberton Meadows, which is a valley of considerable extent, more or less arable all the way up for 30 or 40 miles. The river is navigable for steamers 20 or 25 miles up. Near Pemberton the valley is settled, and has been under cultivation for a year or two past. One old man told me he had realized \$10,000 last season on his farming operations, and I am ready to believe it, seeing that he is now selling hay at from \$100 to \$200 a ton. There is a large extent of land under cultivation in the meadows this year, and the crops of barley, &c. are looking very well. When I arrived here I was astonished to find the crops so far forward. Peas were full, and in some gardens corn and potatoes were several inches above the ground. Indeed I think this is little behind Victoria, and I believe they can perfect crops here that cannot be matured at Victoria.

Two young men commenced the sail-making business in Philadelphia. They bought a lot of duck from Stephen Girard on credit, and a friend had engaged to endorse for them. Each caught up a roll, and was carrying it off, when Girard remarked:
"Had you not better get a dray?"
"No; it is not far and we can carry it ourselves."

"Tell you friend he need not endorse your note. I'll take it without."

The St. Catherine's Constitutionnel says:
"We understand that plans, &c., of a new vessel of war have been sent to the Home Government by G. F. Simpson Esq., of this town. The ship was invented by that gentleman, with the assistance of Mr. J. F. Tyrrell. We believe that this is the first war ship invented in Canada, and hope that the inventors may meet with every success."

The San Francisco papers state, that about \$5,000,000 per month in gold and silver are arriving from the mines in that city. The yield of gold this year will exceed that of any previous ones.

The grain crop too, is more than an average one, so that with the exception of the hay crop our harvest is abundant. Eastport Sentinel.

A RAILWAY has been built in New Zealand, and about 14 miles in length, rising in the distance 2,000.



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