

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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## Provincial Parliament.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 12.  
Soon after 2 o'clock to-day, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down, attended by a large staff of the officers of troops in Garrison, Engineers, Military Train, &c. His Excellency was arrayed in the suit of Lincoln Green of Lieut Governor and wore the star of the order of St. Michael and St. George, and opened the Session with the following Speech:—  
Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You are already aware of the great calamity which has befallen the loyal Family and the Nation. I feel confident that all hearts in this loyal Province have shared the grief which has been so deeply felt and so loudly expressed throughout the empire on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and whilst in common with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects you deplore the irreparable loss with the Queen has sustained, a sentiment of a yet more personal nature will lead you to mourn the bereavement of the young Prince who have so lately visited the Province.

You will have learnt with satisfaction that the Government of the United States has acquiesced in the just demands of Great Britain for the extradition of certain individuals formerly taken from under the protection of the British flag.

You will gratefully appreciate the promptitude and energy with which troops were despatched from England for the defence of this Province, at a time when it appeared likely to become the scene of active hostilities.

It is a just and pleasant pleasure that I have witnessed the manner in which Her Majesty's troops have been welcomed by all classes of the population, the readiness which has been shown to contribute to their comfort and convenience, and the warmest acknowledgments. Nor can I omit to notice in a special manner the loyal and generous spirit manifested by the Corporation and Citizens of Fredericton, in providing accommodation for the troops in their families, although I entertain no doubt that similar exertions and sacrifices would have been cheerfully made in other parts of the Province had a similar opportunity been afforded.

The services thus willingly rendered, and so fully appreciated by the Major General commanding Her Majesty's forces in this Province, and by the troops under his orders.

I desire to call your attention to the peaceful condition of the Province, which, since some distress has passed since that time, has been tranquil and untroubled, and a confident belief has prevailed that the peace of this Province would not again be disturbed by foreign aggression. The recent events have shown that such expectations cannot easily be indulged with security, and whilst large bodies of men are under arms in the neighboring States, it is inexpedient to permit this Province to remain in a wholly defenceless condition. Two distinguished officers have been despatched from England to assist in the reorganization of the militia force. I have directed the report which, in conformity with my desire, they have prepared, to be communicated to you, and I entertain no doubt that its recommendations will receive your most attentive consideration.

The condition of the Province is on the whole satisfactory. The harvest was abundant, the fisheries have been productive, and the export of lumber has exceeded that of the previous year.

I regret, however, to add that the Civil War in the United States has most injuriously affected the general commercial interests of the Province, and can I venture to entertain a hope that the depression under which they now labour, can be materially alleviated, whilst the causes which have produced it continue to exist.

You will learn with satisfaction that the Imperial Government has agreed to sanction any well-considered arrangement for facilitating the commercial intercourse between the different Provinces of British North America. I have no doubt this liberal concession will be thankfully received, and that the measures which may be found necessary to secure to New Brunswick the full advantages to be derived therefrom will accordingly be adopted by you.

I am of opinion that both measures, if wisely framed and judiciously carried into execution, will be attended with great and lasting benefit to the Province. I have directed the correspondence which has passed on this subject to be laid before you. It was deemed expedient after conference with the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia, to dispatch a member of my Executive Council to England to co-operate with Delegates from these Provinces in urging upon the Imperial Government the consideration of proposals for the completion of an Intercolonial Railway.

I regard the proposal made as one of the adoption of which is likely to be attended with the utmost advantage to British America, and to prove of no small utility to the Empire at large. When the correspondence still pending on the subject is terminated, the whole of the papers will immediately be laid before you.

I have directed papers to be laid before you from which you will perceive that the new copper coinage for this Province has been completed, and will shortly be put in circulation. The silver coinage is also in a forward state, and will, I hope, be available for use at a very early period.

The returns of the Census taken in the last year are now almost completed. You will be gratified to learn that the increase in the population of the Province considerably exceeds previous anticipations.

During the past year there has been a considerable increase in the number of immigrants. The disturbed condition of the United States has induced a very large number of persons from that country alone to settle in this Province.

A Commissioner was appointed last summer to proceed to Great Britain for the purpose of pointing out the many advantages offered by this Province to those intending to immigrate. The accounts which reach me lead me to hope that this mission will be attended with successful results.

I recommend to your consideration the existing state of the law with respect to Joint Stock Banks. If you should be of opinion that the defects by which they are at present regulated fail to afford a sufficient security for that due amount of public inspection and control over those institutions which has in all countries been deemed essential, you will doubtless proceed to apply a fitting remedy for an evil calculated so seriously to endanger the interests of the community at large.

During the past year extensive discoveries of Gold have been made in Nova Scotia. The geological formation of the country, not unreasonably, induces a belief that similar discoveries may, at no distant time, be made in New Brunswick. I recommend you to consider, what amendment may be needed in the existing laws relative to Mining operations, in order to meet the requirements of such a contingency.

Since the close of the last Session, several extensive tracts of Land have been surveyed through which roads have been partially opened, and portions of which have in many cases been purchased and occupied. The particulars of these transactions will be found in the Report of the Surveyor General, which will be immediately laid before you.

I regret to inform you that the receipt of the Provincial Railway fall short of their estimated amount, and the calamitous condition in the United States may be said to have deranged all financial calculations throughout North America.

I am informed that the Exhibition of the Natural Products and Industrial Manufactures of New Brunswick, which took place at Sussex, Vale previous to my arrival in this Province was one of a highly gratifying character. Four thousand dollars have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners appointed to procure articles illustrative of the industry and capabilities of this Province for transmission to the International Exhibition, to be held in London during the approaching summer. The articles so procured, together with others furnished by numerous private contributors, are now being forwarded.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the last year will be laid before you. The depression under which the commerce of this Province has laboured, has caused the Revenue to fall considerably short of the sum originally estimated. I am happy, however, to state that all demands upon the Treasury have been promptly met. The causes which led to the diminution of the anticipated income of the past year unhappily still continue in active operation. The Estimates which will be laid before you have accordingly been framed with as rigid an attention to economy as is consistent with a due regard to the exigencies of the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am grateful for the cordiality with which I have been received on arriving to assume the Government, nor can I, for the first time meet you, be emboldened without the expression of my earnest desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of this noble Province. With great natural resources, peopled by a hardy and industrious race, in the enjoyment of good laws, ably administered, I rejoice to believe that New Brunswick is happy and contented.

An ample measure of Self-Government has wisely been conceded to her people by the Sovereign and Imperial Parliament. Into your hands the destinies of the Province have been committed, and on the wisdom and prudence of your deliberations depends its future welfare or decay.

Secure in the strength of that Empire of which New Brunswick forms a part, you can look with pity and regret, but without alarm upon the convulsions which distract and desolate the neighboring Republic.

The future is full of cause for grave anxiety, but if laying aside all party animosities all selfish views, all personal jealousies, you apply yourselves in the spirit which I doubt not will animate your councils to the consideration of the public good, I rest assured that with the support of patriotic and united Legislature and a loyal and gallant people whatever trials may be yet impending will under God's blessing, unflinchingly be met and successfully be overcome.

## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Feb. 11.

Roskoke Island reported captured by Burnside after three days fighting. Three Rebel gunboats sunk, two captured remainder dispersed.

It is probable the Confederate force under Gov. Wise, defending position are taken prisoners.

The reported destruction of the Confederate steamer, "Calhoun" is incorrect; after being fired and abandoned the Federal gunboat "Yankee" boarded her and extinguished the fire. She had a valuable cargo of munitions of war.

Preparations for a decided blow in Missouri nearly completed.

Place reported as largely reinforced, and will fight.

Norfolk and Portsmouth reported panic stricken.

Preparation for further movement from Fort Henry progressing.

The fugitive Confederate army has taken refuge at Fort Donaldson, on Cumberland River.

Detachment of Illinois Regiment destroyed portion of the Railroad Bridge.

Allies occupy Vera Cruz—fifteen days each alternately—fifteen thousand allies there and fifteen thousand at Puebla.

U. S. SOLDIERS ATTACKED BY BALTIMORE REBELS.—The Baltimore "Globe" tells this story of a new outrage by the ruffians of that city:

"Shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday night a street fight was indulged in on Lewis street, an equal to which has not disgraced our city in a long time. From the many reports concerning the affair we give the following as the most reliable:—

On the night in question several soldiers belonging to the New York Fifth (Zouave) regiment, while passing along Central Avenue, near Fayette street, were suddenly attacked with bricks by a crowd of about twenty persons. The soldiers not caring to be injured, drew their revolvers and fired several volleys at their assailants. The latter fled and were pursued by the soldiers into several houses on Lewis street, where the attack was renewed from the houses, bricks flying thick and fast, and revolvers popping from all directions. By this time fight had assumed a serious form, a number of females of bad assisting in the attack by throwing bricks at the soldiers, and the attacking party shooting at them from behind corners and windows. After a desperate struggle the police arrested several parties and succeeded in quelling the riot. One of the soldiers received a pistol shot in the left hand, whilst another was shot in the left leg. Several others were badly cut and bruised from bricks and other missiles. A female named Lucy Miller, was shot in the muscles of the right hand, while another female had her head badly cut up with a brick. The screams of the females and imprecations of the combatants, mingled with the rapid discharge of pistols, threw the neighborhood into the wildest state of excitement. A rigid examination by the military and civil authorities will be had and the guilty parties punished severely."

## American Consuls in Canada.

The federal spies who have been located in Quebec and Gaspe, under the title of American consuls, will very soon be permitted to return whence they came. It is reported, that the matter stated in Mr. Seward's communication to Congress, will form the subject of a diplomatic note between Lord Lyons and the American government. The latter will be requested to recall the *mouchards* from Canada, and if the request be not complied with, as a distinct assurance given that the appointees at Quebec and Gaspe will not transcend the duties and privileges of consuls as commercial agents, the

consular privileges will be denied to these gentry by our government, and they will be sent home. Secretary Seward has brought the Washington Cabinet into an awkward position. Mr. Seward cannot cut his own words, and deny the accuracy of the report he transmitted to Congress, and thus he stands convicted out of his own mouth. His reputation for honesty has been destroyed, by his own awkward admission of the spy system he employs. At one stroke, the "rebels" in Canada have been placed on their guard, and the British Government has been furnished with a ready-made cause for complaint."—*Kingston News*.

Cements for Porcelain, Marble, Albaster, Glass, &c.

Take of isinglass two drachms, wet it with water, and allow it to stand until softened, then add as much proof spirit as will rather more than cover it, and dissolve with a moderate heat. Take of gum mastic one drachm, dissolve it in two or three drachms of rectified spirit. Mix the two solutions, and stir in one drachm of gum ammoniacum in a fine powder, and rubbed down with a little water. Keep the cement in a bottle. When required for use place the bottle in warm water, and apply the cement with a stick or small hard brush to the china previously warmed. Compress the pieces firmly together until cold take care to make the contact perfect, and using a very thin layer of oil.

The white of eggs thickened with powdered quick lime is also used as a cement for broken china, marble and glass.

White resin and white beeswax melted and mixed with plaster of Paris make a good cement for mending alabaster and marble ornaments.

A transparent cement for glass is made by dissolving one part of india rubber in chloroform, and adding sixteen parts, by measure of gum mastic in powder. Digest for two days, and frequently shake the vessel in which these substances are contained. The cement is applied with a fine camel's hair brush.

The silicate of soda is about the best cement that can be used for mending broken crystal.

## The Comparative Economy of Steam and Water Power.

A correspondent writes from Wisconsin asking our opinion on the comparative cost of steam and water power.

A few years ago the proprietors of whale ships in New Bedford, seeing that their business was likely to be ruined by the manufacture of land oil, cast about them for some other investment by which they might keep up the prosperity of their town. Among the plans suggested was the erection of cotton manufacturing to be driven by steam; but the very obvious objection occurred that it would be impossible to run steam-mills in competition with those driven by water in which there was no current expense for power. At that time General James was receiving large pay for superintending the erection of cotton manufacturing, and on being consulted by some of the New Bedford capitalists, he wrote a plausible pamphlet to prove that steam was cheaper than water. This pamphlet was loaned by one of the schemers to Mr. Rhodes, a very clear headed business man of large wealth, who had not heard much of the discussion, having been absent on a tour through the West. When Mr. Rhodes returned the pamphlet, the lender asked him what he thought of it. He replied:—  
"Oh! it is conclusive. He makes out his case. By the way, did I tell you my experience in Cincinnati when I was there?"  
"No, Sir."

"When I landed in Cincinnati the shops were all closed and I suppose at first that it must be on account of the funeral of some prominent citizen. But the days were going on, and the streets were going on, and everything seemed to be in activity, so that I was quite puzzled. Finally, I went into a large store, and found it brilliantly lighted with a great number of lamps, and ladies busy as possible buying goods. I asked the proprietor what it meant. He looked up and asked me what I referred to."

"Why," says I, "this closing your shops and lighting up your stores with lamps?"

He straightened up, and staring me in the face with the greatest astonishment, replied:—  
"My friend, is it possible that you have lived in this age, and don't know that lamp oil is cheaper than daylight?"

A pickpocket was recently arrested at a well known place of amusement in London, and on his person were found watches, purses, snuff boxes, and—queerest of all—a box of bugs. What possible disposition could be made of such an entomological possession was a question that puzzled everyone.

body. Subsequent developments show that this criminal prestidigitator would, unperceived, place one of his insect treasures upon the shawl or coat of a lady or gentleman, and then request permission to remove the disagreeable customer. While thus diverting their attention he would relieve them of their superfluous jewelry.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Observer quotes the article of the treaty for the mediation for Greece, signed July, 1824, by England, France and Russia, and traces the successive steps taken by the three powers with a view of re-establishing peace between Greece and Turkey—first offering the mediation of the three powers and the refusal of Turkey, which led to the battle of Navarino. The Observer suggests the expediency of a similar intervention by France and England, between the Federals and Confederates of North America. Such an act would be approved by the whole world. No Navarino would be necessary. The intervention would be gladly accepted by the Confederates and would give satisfaction to every man of the Northern States who has anything to lose. Our Government and that of France will be called upon therefore, to repeat what was done in the case of Greece. No one can doubt our power, or the beneficial effect of such an intervention.

## The Composition of Steel—French Chemist.

It was formerly supposed that steel was a combination of iron and carbon, in the proportion of about 1 lb. of carbon to 100 lbs. of iron. But the fact that certain substances containing nitrogen facilitated the conversion of iron into steel led to the supposition that nitrogen was also an essential ingredient of steel; and some time since ago an English chemist, Mr. U. Links, made a series of experiments to determine this point. He enclosed iron in porcelain tubes so that it could not receive nitrogen from the air, and kept it red hot in contact with carbon alone a sufficient length of time to convert it into steel; but it remained soft iron. He then introduced various other substances into the tube with the iron, and found that when the carbon and nitrogen were both present steel was produced, and not otherwise.

A full account of Mr. Links' experiments was published, and was received by chemists everywhere as a demonstration that steel is a combination of iron, carbon and nitrogen. This fact is now published in books on chemistry and is a portion of recorded chemical science. On another page will be found a statement of Links' experiments as given by Muspratt in his great work on chemistry.

After all this publicity, a French chemist, M. Fremy, has recently been reading papers before societies, and otherwise proclaiming that he has made the important discovery that nitrogen is an essential element in the constitution of steel. The French scientific journals generally publish accounts of M. Fremy's discovery, and we have got noticed in one of them a single allusion to Mr. Links. Scientific American.

## CANADA.

The total importations of Toronto, Canada, for the year 1861, was \$1,679,149. The duty levied was \$175,342. This shows an increase of over half a million dollars over the importations of 1860.

Dr. Russell.—This gentleman does not go to England, as was expected. We learn from the *Toronto Globe*, that he left there on the 1st for Quebec, and that he would return to Washington by the same route.

A private of the 106th regiment stationed at Old Fort, committed suicide by shooting, on receiving a letter from his father, intimating that he was going to "purchase his release."

All the Canadian papers contain accounts of the arrival of the troops there. The Rifle Brigade, as it deserves, is loudly lauded. On their banners are inscribed the names of twenty-one battles, including Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol.

Sir Allan McNab, apprehending war between the mother country and the United States, hastened from his English home to head the "loyal men of Gore," and arrived at New York in the Africa. He was happily disappointed. His friends contemplate giving him a right hearty welcome.

AN IMPERIAL APPOINTMENT FOR A COLONIST.—The *Montreal Chronicle* of the 1st inst. says:—"We understand that Alex. Light Esq., one of Woodstock, C. W. and late of Fredericton, New Brunswick, who went to England in connection with Imperial colonial matters has been appointed by the Imperial Government to be a port engineer in matters relating to the port of troops in British North America." Mr. Light passed up through Lewis a few days ago.