

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 10, 1862.

Vol. 2.

## Arrival of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.  
The contributions are unprecedentedly large for the increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.  
Princess Clotilde enroute.  
The Emperor of Austria has anticipated all political offenders condemned.  
Denmark refuses Earl Russell's proposition respecting Schleswig question, saying it would imperil the existence of the monarchy.  
Disturbance at Patras, Greece, and 42 Polish Officers were condemned to run the gauntlet.  
Spanish papers hint that Mexico is intended for a French Canada.  
Remored that a plot against the Emperor on the inauguration of the new Boulevard discovered, and extra precautions taken.  
Movement in Greece in favor of Prince Alfred strengthening. Dinner given British fleet significant toast.  
The following was posted at Lloyd's 19th. Reported that a steamer was left Liverpool with a view of capturing and destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under Federal flag, another will shortly follow. Insinuations have been on foot for some time that two steamers recently built in the Mersey were intended for some such service as the above, but insinuations never exceeded mysterious whisperings.  
London Times, of 24th in City article, says the report that Seaward has addressed our Government in tone of defiance was at the aid alleged to have been given to Alabama in British ports, created for the time some little uneasiness in the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that no minister would be willing to put himself in such a position unless in the desperate hope of finding cause of external quarrel at any cost in order to arrest impending events at home.  
Latest—Derry, 21st.—Leading papers reiterate arguments that Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in case of Alabama. Federals having notoriously taken greatest advantage of opportunities offered. Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.  
Consols 93 1-2.

## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Dec. 2.  
Burden of President's Message is gradual compensated Emancipation policy which he desires should become permanent Constitutional Law. Without slavery the war would not have begun or continued. Its eradication would be a most economical mode of securing permanent peace. The assurance of this policy becoming permanent constitutional law would end the struggle with less reference to its merits than its supposed effect upon them, any complaint on the part of the American would be unavailing. The whole expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, will be five hundred and seventy millions of dollars. It recommends a financial scheme, authorizing Banking Associations, by well guarded Act of Congress to circulate notes furnished by Government on security of United States bonds.  
Confederates continue strengthening the works at Fredericksburg, nothing indicating an intention of falling back.  
Jackson, it is believed, reached Culpepper intention of joining Confederate force in front.  
Gen. Banks embarks to-day from New York, on board North Star.  
Conscription not relaxed in Middle Tennessee, and there is a regular organization in Lincoln County to resist it.  
In the Senate, Mr. Davis offered joint resolution recommending all the States to send delegates to a National Convention to consider condition of the country and the proper means of restoring Union. Laid over.  
Senator Powell offered joint resolution, declaring the arrest and discharge of persons without accusation or trial, an usurpation. Laid over.  
In the House, a resolution introduced instructing a military committee to inquire into expediency of increasing soldiers pay to fifteen dollars per month.  
EVENING.  
Expedition from Suffolk on Monday recaptured delinquent Pittsburg battery taken by Confederates, and drove enemy across Black water River at Franklin.  
The latter lost considerable in killed and prisoners.  
Petersburg Express reports large Federal reinforcements concentrating at Suffolk; that they number 33,000; an attack to be made on Weldon, to cut off Railroad communication.  
Holly Springs despatch says, Confederates evacuated Fallabace on Monday and believed in full retreat.  
Southern dispatch state a Federal gun-

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Colonist of the 10th says:  
The road to Esquimaux was lined from early hour yesterday morning until past noon, with men, horses and vehicles, bound for the steamer Sierra Nevada, and the throng of persons on Esquimaux was dense and the scene lively. The usual amount of drunkenness, petty squabbling and excitement was visible, but no fights occurred. Some 300 persons took their departure hence yesterday. About 200 of this number were returning Catalinotes not a few of whom, seeing looking customers though they were, logged heavy swags of dust abroad. About 40 merchants, bound below for new stocks, and an equal number of "sports" also left, on the steamer. The latter seemed in good spirits, in more ways than one, and generally expressed themselves as determined to return "next year" and give the miners another trial. The quantity of gold dust shipped is estimated at \$250,000. The steamer had in all about 600 passengers including the Salmon Riverites who came from Portland.  
The steamer Eliza Anderson and Enterprise arrived from Fraser River yesterday with 230 passengers and over \$250,000 in dust, principally in the hands of passengers. Many miners with heavy swags of dust in their possession were observed leaving the steamer, and several traders and packets with more or less treasure also arrived. There is nothing later to the diggings.  
Rich copper ore has been discovered on the Siachen River.  
The small post still flourishing vigorously among the Indians on Vancouver Island. Victoria City seems to be rapidly extending. The Colonist says that the number of brick and frame buildings now going up as to timber the most sanguine believers in the prosperity of Victoria. Much of the improvement is the work of emigrants from England.  
There are usual reports of robberies, drownings, and other crimes; of people found dead by the roadside, on the way to the mines; of women picked up in the woods with their throats cut; of travellers who were last seen at a certain place and "have not since been heard from," etc., etc.  
In Victoria a man named Mayers assaulted another man named Odell, "stone" in his head, broke three of his ribs, and otherwise injured him. The Attorney General was retained for the defence, and through his influence the case was withdrawn from Court—yet a proceeding of this kind excites no comment.—[Globe.]

## A Leading Elephant.

There were two or three male elephants one of whom evidently acted as the pater familias to this portion of the emigrants or military speaking, as a general of division. This particular elephant was standing in a position of tittering the rest, but his shoulder, unfortunately, was partially hidden by two large calves, which the "jolly old patriarch" was busily caressing. A very slight change of attitude was all I required to, enable me to send him to the land of shades, and I waited in breathless anxiety for this opportunity. To my intense disappointment, however, the elephant at last once tossed his trunk on high, and, giving his sides two or three smart slaps with his monster ears, turning abruptly round and made off, instantly followed by the whole herd. But it would never do to allow them to escape thus. Springing therefore, to my feet, and advancing a few steps, I levelled and fired at the second in size of the males, just as he was disappearing from view. The bullet struck him, but very unsatisfactorily, for it glanced off and went hissing through the air. In a moment the retreating column turned right about, and made a furious and headlong charge all but over me. I had thrown myself flat on the ground, sheltered only by an insignificant shrub. A false move would have been death. After looking about them inquiringly, the patriarch made a second dash at the supposed foe, in which charge the enraged brute actually tore up by the roots and carried off a whole tree. I was thoroughly scared, and held my breath in dreadful and agonizing suspense. Not being able to discover any thing, he or he driver, accompanied by the rest of the troops, faced right about, and was soon lost to view in the jungle.—[And son's Okavango River.]

The Army and Navy Gazette says there is a heavy vote on the Prince of Wales's majority.

## TRUE GLORY.

If there be in glory aught of good  
It may by means far different be attained  
Without ambition, war, or violence:  
By deeds of peace, by wisdom eminent  
By patience, temperance.—Milton.  
When we survey the throng of those who have shed an imperishable lustre over their names, and at the same time reflected it on our country, no insignificant portion of it is composed of the poets of our view. But first among these stands Milton, wrapped in two-inspiring grandeur, dimming by that bright radiance all his fellows in the galaxy. Nor should we but heighten the effect, could we but for a moment place him side by side with the Snyrian bard, or the Mantuan swan, those idols of antiquity; or as Dryden has so forcibly expressed it:—  
Three poets in three distant ages born,  
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn,  
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,  
The next in majesty, in both the last,  
The force of Nature could no farther go,  
To make a third she joined the former two.  
His genius fills us with mild admiration  
And demands rather silent reverence than  
loud, deep, strains of praise, where it gives us  
such a noble sentiment as our extract contains. Where shall we look for a better illustration of its force, than to the immortal author himself, "by deeds of peace by wisdom eminent." And here the subject forces upon us its especial claims for attention.  
There seems to be implanted in the human breast an instinct, whose immediate effect is a desire to change our state; not merely for the sake of change, but in every case to advance it. Very varied, however, is the intensity with which it is developed in different minds, still more so are the paths in which it guides. Though it may exist in the most minute degree, yet we may think that a never-lived and as upon the earth, who would have been willing to pass his life as he had grown up, and die as his days had been spent. It is this instinct which in some men, creates that ambition which the poet has deprecated, and urges them to satisfy its cravings by "war or violence," while by it others are led to seek for glory in ways the most opposite. This it is, which fires the mind of the boy when at school to excite his classmates in their eager struggle; that in his more advanced studies, growing with his growth, excites him to exertion in a deeper strife, and for higher rewards; and later still, when battling with the world, it spurs him on in the great race of life, whether he has entered on the paths of the divine, the philosopher, or the statesman.  
What has been described as an instinct, is generally termed ambition; but if applied to all but the first instance, it cannot be understood as the poet uses it in our extract: there we may take it to mean the passion displayed by Julius Caesar towards his country in the several steps by which he obtained imperial power;—or that exhibited in the career of one more recent, and more threatening to the welfare of his race, Napoleon I. If such a glory as theirs only could be obtained in this world, (and only in the next) not offer great hopes for glory in the next) if the human breast were capable of no more worthy ambition than theirs, then might we in sadness ask, "if there be in glory aught of good?" How beautifully has the poet at once refuted this, and pointed out to us the way in which a glory may be attained far exceeding theirs, both in the real pleasure it confers on its possessor, and in the estimation of every well regulated mind; a glory accorded for having bestowed benefits on mankind, and not for having aggrandized our nation, at the expense of another's liberty and welfare!  
Milton has at the same time showed us how we may reach in the undiscovered land a glory far to be preferred to every other, and which should be our fervent wish that we may all inherit.

## A CHILD FORGETTING HIS MOTHER TONGUE.

TORONTO.—Some eight years ago, two poor German immigrants, on their way to the Western States, concluded to leave their child, only about two years of age, in one of the charitable institutions of this city. A few days, since, the mother returned to the city to reclaim her child, who, during her absence had grown into a fine intellectual lad of ten years of age, who could speak the French language with ease and accuracy, but could neither speak nor understand a word of either the English or German languages. Every word he spoke was wholly unintelligible to his mother, and every word she spoke was unintelligible to him. And thus, yesterday morning, they started off for their distant home in the Far West, neither mother nor son comprehending the language of the other.—[Montreal Commercial Advertiser.]

## ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

The ship Golden Rocket, Captain Pendleton, on her passage from Boston to San Francisco, had on board fifty-five passengers (twenty-five of whom were ladies) who intended to make California their future place of residence. Getting short of water Captain Pendleton decided to stop at Juan Fernandez for a supply and therefore shaped his course thither—the island being nearly in his track. At six p. m. March 24th, they doubled the eastern end of the Island, and at seven rounded to, off the bay of St. Joseph, at the head of which the inhabitants now remaining on the island are located. The Golden Rocket anchored on the opposite side from that upon which Selkirk lived, and there being a mountain to cross to reach that Robinson Crusoe abode, no one ventured to make the journey. The best landing is on the eastern side, but the water is twenty fathoms deep at the head of the bay, and in some places so bold is the shore, that a boat led to her painter and drifting to the limits, would be in seventy-five fathoms. The facilities for loading water at the Island Captain Pendleton represents to be not very good. The water is obtained from a number of never failing rivulets, trickling down over the rocks from the cloud-capped mountains. The cattle must be taken on shore and fished, rolled back into the water and parbuckled into the boat. While the crew were at their work, the passengers rambled off in different directions to make discoveries.  
The island is twenty-five miles long by about four in breadth. The land is very high rising in rugged, precipitous peaks, one of them called Tunkue three thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The peaks are generally over hung with clouds. The valleys are exceedingly fertile, the grass growing to the height of six or eight feet. Figs, strawberries, peaches and cherries abound in their season. The Golden Rocket was there in the season of peaches, and the valleys were full of trees and they were fasted down with delicious fruit. Captain Pendleton bought four barrels of the inhabitants, and the passengers about as many more. Strawberries flourish best in December and January. There are three remarkable caves in the side of the hill facing the harbor, about thirty feet in length, twenty-five in width and about the same in height. The inhabitants now number but fourteen, of whom Messrs. Day and Kirkaldie from Valparaiso, are the chiefs; sons; they have been appointed overseers of the island by the Chilean government—Formerly a penal colony, numbering fifty hundred was located here, and the caves above mentioned were used by them, but the project was found to be impracticable, and the convicts were taken back to the main land. An immense number of goats are running wild over the island, and an abundance of fish are taken on the coast.

## Elopement in High Life.

A good deal of gossip and some consternation prevailed in fashionable circles of the metropolis on Thursday, in consequence of the discovery of an elopement which took place on Saturday the 1st instant. On inquiry the following facts were ascertained:—It appears that the young lady is daughter of a gentleman of aristocratic position, of the island by the Chilean government—Formerly a penal colony, numbering fifty hundred was located here, and the caves above mentioned were used by them, but the project was found to be impracticable, and the convicts were taken back to the main land. An immense number of goats are running wild over the island, and an abundance of fish are taken on the coast.  
The young gentleman is twenty-four.—[Star.]

## REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.

Ninaveh was fourteen miles long, 8 miles wide and forty miles round, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 400 miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick, and 100 high, with 100 brass gates. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 feet on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 205. It employed 3330,000 men in building. The pyramid in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. The obelisk in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Cathage was 29 miles round, and was 36 miles round, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$30,000,000, and New Carthage was from 1100 to 1000 B.C. and the walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

## NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON.

To the editor of the Woolstock Journal.  
SIR.—I send you some pods of the New Brunswick Cotton which I observed being noticed in several of our Provincial newspapers. Previous to the present society of Cotton had observed and considered the produce of this plant as deserving attention, and, about the 7th inst., in a conversation with Mr. Boyd of the London House, St. John, undertook to procure him a specimen with the view of being sent to England for the lateness of the season was unfavorable for snow covered the ground on my return from St. John, which, when melted by rain, left the stalks and pods of the Cotton plant in a very wet condition. A sample was procured to be forwarded to St. John, although not in such a condition as if gathered in September, being now mostly lying on the ground, the stalks broken, pods saturated with rain or snow and the cotton thereby matted and discolored, but some were procured sufficiently good to show the quality, when gathered at the proper season. This plant is indigenous to the country, and with the wild grape vines, may be the remnants of vegetation peculiar thereto when enjoying a warmer climate. It is found along the tidal interval of the River St. John and its tributaries, and the present specimens were obtained between Mr. Fisher's farm, Woodbank, and the Upper Woodstock Landing. The roots are similar to those of the Canada Thistle, but larger and more plant, and spread greatly in the loose sandy loam, having many joints, from which spring sprouts shooting upwards like asparagus early in May.  
The stalks are from two to five feet long, with downy palmate leaves from three to six inches in length. The plant bears large clusters of small cup-shaped blossoms, lilac and purple colored, very fragrant. These flowers are succeeded by the pods enclosing in regular rows the seeds, over a hundred in number, which bear the cotton, a beautiful white filament from a half to an inch length of the pod in layers. The pods vary from three to four inches. The seed is shaped like parsnips, and, but thicker, and on growing only throws up a stalk about a foot high the first year, which lies down to the ground in the fall, and next year is succeeded by several stalks from the same root, which blossom and bear pods containing the cotton and seeds. The cotton has a glossy silky lustre, and would probably answer for nap for hats, unless the taste be lost in the manufacture. The leaves and stalks, from the time of appearing above ground, until out of blossom, exude a white milk on being broken, (hence the name milkweed), which is found to exude more freely, especially by a daily application for a week or upwards. Some roots throw up four or five stalks, and these stalks bear from three to five pods, containing the cotton. The plant can be grown on any of our intervals or spaces, on the river, planted in rows as to admit of weeding with a Cultivator or Horse hoe and with good cultivation would doubtless produce double the crop shown in its present wild state. The Cotton appears very fine, flexible and of a lighter color than is usually capable of being easily separated from the silky wool, which if found suitable for commercial purposes, can be grown in New Brunswick to an extent equal to the cotton requirements of the Province, and for exportation to other countries.  
Wishing the sample may equal our expectations, I remain Yours truly,  
DAVID MONROE,  
Upper Woodstock, Nov 25th, 1862.

## The Memory of a Mother.

When temptation appears, and we are almost persuaded to do wrong, how often a mother's warning word calls our mind rows that are rarely broken. Yes; the memory of a mother has saved many a poor, miserable wretch from going astray.—[Fall grace may be growing over the hollowed spot where all her earthly remains repose; the dying leaves of autumn may be withered over it, yet the spirit of her mother, when he walks in the night, appears, and gently, mournfully calls to him, when wandering into the path of error and sin.  
It is said that experiments with common corn husks showed that husks by work into an admirable lattice of paper. It could be queen it King Cotton should be withdrawn from India chief in the important office of diffusing intelligence over the earth.  
The Gloucester mentions the receipt of a letter from Bathurst announcing the death of Joseph Read, Esq. Deputy Assessor at Somerset. Mr. Read represented Gloucester in the last House of Assembly.  
The St. John's Standard mentions that the year 1862 exceeded that of 1861, by \$200,000.