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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863.

Vol 30

## Four Days Later!

New York, May 17.  
The Steamship City of New York, from Liverpool 6th inst., and Queenstown 7th arrived at midnight.  
The Steamship Barataria arrived out on the 4th, and City of Baltimore and Hibernian on the 5th.  
**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
A deputation of Trades Unionists, headed by Mr. Bright presented an address adopted at late meeting sympathizing with the North to Mr. Adams. The latter made a speech in which he expressed great pleasure at the reception of the address. He admitted the difficulties of steering clear of collision between the two nations, but trusted that friendly relations would be maintained. He asserted that notwithstanding the tone of some American speakers and journals there is no nation for which America entertains greater regard than for England.  
The Times looks on Mr. Adams' speech most reasonably and timely, and looks forward without mistrust for mutual forbearance. It says England must expect some interruption to trade and Americans must tolerate some short comings in consideration of the difficulties of neutrals.  
In another article the Times argues that it behooves England to look leniently on the proceedings of Capt. Wilkes in view of the maintenance of her own rights when she becomes a belligerent.  
The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has received a note from the foreign Office in response to their memorial for the improvement of the foreign enlistment act stating that Government cannot see how any improvement is to be made.  
The Chamber adopted a resolution that if Alabama cases arise to show the inefficiency of the act, steps should be taken to remedy the evil.  
Mr. Lyard in the House of Commons, explained the landing down of the American flag at the Island of Sombrero, during the stay there of British men-of-war.  
Mr. Phaeton denied American jurisdiction and claimed that the Island had long been part of the British possessions in the Caribbean sea.  
**THE POLISH QUESTION.**  
The Russian reply to the powers on the Polish question has been published. She agrees to negotiate in a pacific manner on the basis of the treaty of 1815. The reply is not generally regarded as satisfactory.  
The insurgents continue active.  
**LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.**  
Steamship Bremen arrived out on the 7th. The Louisiana passed Queenstown on the 7th.  
Political news unimportant.  
**LIVERPOOL, May 7.**  
Cotton firm and tending upwards, but quotations are unchanged; sales on Wednesday and Thursday 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters.

**POLAND.**  
A Times despatch says Napoleon with his own hand has drawn up a rejoinder to the Russian reply, in which he lays stress upon the gravity of the situation. The proposed note is now in the hands of the Austrian government with an invitation to join.  
The Paris correspondent of the Times is of the opinion that Russia will do nothing unless England, France and Austria act in unity and put a great pressure on her.—France thinks the best results will follow from united action, with little or no cost in men or money.  
**CRACOW, May 7.**  
Numerous arrests, including many noblemen, have been made in the city and Province of Posen.—Ozenaki, after a successful encounter with the Russians on the 5th, occupied Donbrowe. The peasants in Podlachia are paying rents to revolutionary agents for the support of the insurrection.  
**MADRID, May 6.**  
A royal decree suspends the sitting of the Cortes. The rumors of a ministerial modification are unfounded.  
**ROOR CORPS.**—The raising of root crops forms an important feature in every good system of modern husbandry. To the stock farmer roots and green crops constitute his sheet anchor. Now, then, is the time to commence preparing land for turnips, mangolds, carrots, &c. For these crops we strongly urge our farmers to make good and timely preparation. If the land has been deeply ploughed in the fall, so much the better; but this circumstance will not make spring cultivation less necessary. It would be better to look to the thoroughness of preparing land for these kind of crops, than to the mere extent of culture. One well prepared acre will often produce as much as two inadequately treated. Liberal treatment of land for all kinds of crops will often

pay best in the long run, in case of roots this holds specially true.—[Amer. Agriculturist.]

## FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, May 19.  
Confederate defeat at Raymond said to have been disastrous.  
Grant burnt State House at Jackson.  
Heavy reinforcements hurrying forward to Confederate, stopping twelve miles east of Jackson, great battle imminent.  
Despatches from Somerset, Ky., say Confederate force in Wayne and Colinton counties increasing.  
Reported they have 17,000 men; twenty-four regiments reported at Morrinstown, East Tennessee.  
Richmond Ky., letter says Confederates crossed Cumberland and advancing on that place. Supposed intention to flank Rosecrans and oblige abandonment of Mumfreesboro.  
Governor Curtin reported offered 50,000 Volunteers to man Washington fortifications.  
General Banks organizing a Negro Corps. Confederates reported doing likewise.  
New country opened by Banks' campaign will furnish two or three divisions negro troops.  
May 20.  
Grant telegraphs from Raymond on the 14th that McPherson took his place on the 12th, after two hours fight. Federal 51 killed and 180 wounded. Confederate less much larger.  
Gen. Hurlbut telegraphs capture of Jackson, and says that from five to ten thousand mounted men are concentrated near Okolona ready to advance in the direction of Memphis railroad.  
A citizen reports that Confederates abandoned Vicksburg on Sunday, marching on north-west to Lexington, 20 miles north-west of Jackson.  
Situation of matters at Mumfreesboro unchanged.  
Extension of Confederate left to Williamsport; not weakened by heavy infantry force in front.  
The Louisville Despatch says that with the exception of 11 small regiments, Morgan is on South side of Cumberland river. Union men think contrary and that the despatches were designed to prevent the Federals reinforcing Rosecrans.  
May 20.  
The Tribune's Washington despatch says Government is disposed to credit reported evacuation of Vicksburg.  
Difference of opinion exists upon three hundred dollars exemption clause in Conscription Act. Some of Cabinet considering mandatory and others permissive. Evacuation determination of Government uncertain.  
Mobile Register 15th says Gen. Buckner has been assigned to command in East Tennessee.  
News from Mumfreesboro indicate arrivals of reinforcements for Bragg, but other reports say they went forward to Vicksburg.  
Two companies of colored troops were examined and mustered into service at Washington.  
Reports continue to be made and discredited of movements for the invasion of Kentucky.  
New Canadian Ministry will advocate for a fiscal term of years renewal of the American Reciprocity Act. Intercolonial Railway section to be dropped.  
May 21.  
Cincinnati despatch reports Grant evacuated Jackson; also rumor prevalent at Mumfreesboro that Bragg is cautiously withdrawing a portion of his troops from front and sending to Jackson. Possible have gone to Knoxville.  
Nashua letter says since March 11th, 26 steamers have made or attempted voyages to blockaded ports. Ten have been captured and one lost. Blockade running is less active.  
R. J. Walkers reported negotiations in Europe denied at Washington, neither he nor any one else having authority.  
Col. Clayton made a reconnaissance from Helena toward Little Rock, destroying 200,000 bushels of corn and other stores.—He had a severe skirmish with Confederates losing 45 killed.  
Federal raid from Corinth into Alabama brought back 400 prisoners and 600 horses.

**CIRCULAR.**  
**FLAX CULTURE.**  
The Provincial Board of Agriculture being desirous to hold out inducements for the more extensive culture of Flax, passed at the last annual Session of the Board, the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Board of Agriculture do offer two premiums of \$20 and \$10 for the 1st and 2d largest quantity of scutched flax water retted, raised by one individual, the weight to be proved by the affidavit of applicant, and two disinterested persons engaged in weighing same, in form to be furnished by the Secretary of the Board on application of any competitor; the mode of culture to be stated.  
**LOCAL SHOWS—PREMIUMS.**  
The Board also recommended the adoption of a more uniform system of Awarding Premiums at local Shows, and such as shall be a means of eliciting information from competitors, and encouraging same, so as to be a benefit to the whole farming community.  
In accordance with the recommendation, the Secretary has prepared forms to enable Societies to act as far as practicable on the suggestions of the Board. It is expected that Societies will have such a number of forms printed and on hand, so that intending competitors and exhibitors may be furnished with them, and by their use, gradually work into a better system. The forms for prizes on Grains and Root Crops, and for Live Stock will accompany this circular, and it is hoped that, wherever practicable, local societies will introduce them into use.  
**EMIGRATION;—**  
In view of the report of Hon. Mr. Brown being laid before the Legislature, and in expectation that Legislative action will be had on this important subject, the Board of Agriculture in the meantime recommend that the several Agricultural Societies should appoint local Emigrant Agents whose duties it shall be to collect information as to the number of farm and domestic servants that may be required in their respective localities, the number and description of farms for sale as well as any vacant Crown Lands available for settlement, and communicate such information to the Emigrant Agent at St. John. Such local agents to aid and assist the emigrants that may arrive in their several districts in getting to their places of destination; also that any necessary expenses that may be incurred in the performance of those duties should with the approval of the managing committee of the several Agricultural Societies be paid out of the funds of said Societies.  
It is expected that you will embrace the earliest opportunity of laying the above matters before your Society and adopting such measures as shall tend to carry out the suggestions of the Board.  
The forms which accompany this circular will guide you as to what is expected of competitors and exhibitors at local shows. They are so prepared as to make it an easy task to make the necessary statements, and although not compulsory on societies, it is hoped that the use of such forms will commend itself to your Society. Any special information obtained by above means ought to be embodied in the Report of your Society, so that it may be condensed in the Annual Report of the Board.  
JAS. G. STEVENS,  
St. Stephen, May 1, 1863. Sec. P. B. A.

**PATERNAL ADVICE.**—"Ven you arriv at the dignity of saw'r wood, Lafayette, if you is elevated to that ere perfection, mind an' always sav'r the biggest fast, cause 'vy? you'll only have the little uns to sav'r ven you gets tuckered out. Ven you eats pi, as I s'p'ce you may, if you lives to be a man, eat th' crust fast—taint a good thing to top off with, if it's tough and thick as sole leather. Ven you piles up wood, always put the big uns at de bottom—always Lafayette, 'cause it's mighty hard exercise to lift 'em up to de top o' de pile. Dese air de results of hobser'vashun. Lafayette, en' may be depended on, an' it's for your good I says it." "Vy, father" says young hopeful, "vot a 'normous 'sperience you must hev had."  
**MONEY—HOW TO KEEP IT.**—The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with it possessor. But money that is inherited, or that in any way comes without a fair and just equivalent, is almost as certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few shillings, and thrifly increases his store—every coin being a representative of good solid work honestly and manfully done—stands a better chance to spend the last half of his life in affluence and comfort than he who, in his haste to be come rich, obtains money by cashing speculations, or the devious means which abound in the foggy region lying between fair deal-

ings and actual fraud. Among the wisest and most thrifty men of wealth the current proverb is "money goes as it comes." Let the young men make a note of this, and see that their money comes fairly, that it may abide with them.

**A MIGHTY RIVER.**—Rev. J. C. Fletcher, well known to many persons in Aroostock, lately delivered in New York a lecture on the River Amazon, in South America. He said of it that it watered 2,330,000 square miles, without counting any of the branches, or just twice the extent of the Mississippi valley. Its source was a lake in Peru, 4,990 miles from the ocean. For 3000 miles it was half a mile wide, and ships drawing 6ft. of water could proceed to that extent at all times of the year. For 2,000 miles it was two miles wide. Its branches extend to 4 degrees north and to 20 degrees south of the equator. There are 175 large islands 1000 miles from its mouth. The cities of the Amazon were next touched upon. Macapa, at the mouth of the river, upon the equator, was destined, the speaker thought, to be a port of magnitude, but Barra, further up, at the junction of the Rio Negro, would be at some time one of the great ports of the world.  
The land is marvelously fertile; stick a cotton seed in the earth, and it will grow three crops a year, rice produces a thousand fold, coffee reproduces itself year after year without culture, after once being planted; sugar, though elsewhere it must be planted yearly, there becomes perennial; and tobacco of the best kind grows spontaneously.—The climate in the interior is delicious, and one of the best for consumptives. In Para and Pernambuco the thermometer is never above 75 or 90; the atmosphere is balmy; the nights are pleasant, and the inhabitants sleep upon the street, or even upon the ground, without injury. Steamboats now ply upon the river, and there are no less than six great lines of railroad in Brazil.—The river is filled with every variety of fish cat fish fifteen feet long were frequently to be seen in the markets of Para, and turtle steaks were a common article of food. Butter was made of turtle eggs for which purpose five millions were annually used. The churning was performed by stamping with the feet. The speaker closed with an eloquent description of the Amazon valley. The trees did not grow in families, as at the North, but were found in great variety within a limited space. The Victoria Regia he had seen covering a lake in great profusion.

**MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.**  
How much trouble would be saved in this world if every one would remember to practice upon the old adage, "Mind your own business." Curiosity is a principle implanted in every human being, but it was never intended that it should degenerate to that mean, prying-into disposition which we discover everywhere about us. In every community there is a class of persons who well deserve the title of "busy bodies," for they spend much of their time in minding everybody's business but their own. Do a couple see fit to marry, every fact in the history of each is chronicled, and many are the wonders how they happened to choose each other—just as if that were anyone's business but their own. Did you ever hear of a match that suited everybody? I never did any but Lucifer Matches. Yet whose business is it, if people suit themselves—what should we care? Does a stranger make his appearance in town—then, who is he, where did he come from? what is he worth? are questions which give our "busy bodies" employment for some time. If a man should choose to give his children a thorough education, perhaps send the girls to a boarding school, and his sons to college—"busy body" wants to know where he gets the money to pay for them? as though it were any of his business. If a merchant obtains a large lot of goods, or a man improves his dwelling or do anything to improve his condition, "Paul Pry" wishes to know where the money is obtained for these purposes, and so on to the end of the chapter. Let a person do anything a little out of his line of conduct, and how quick it is noticed and commented upon just as if it were any one's business what anybody's business is.  
Finally, there is no character more despicable than these "busy bodies"—tattling, mischievous, slandering, "busy bodies";—how easy the ascent—how quick appears the green-eyed monster. What do they gain? Not the least thing; they are despised by everybody. If we would be learned, wealthy and respected, we must mind our own business. "Mind your own business" ought to be thumped into the head of a great many people in the world, for they are a disgrace to themselves, the community, and to the world.

**JUDGE NOT FROM APPEARANCES.**—A few months since a party of ten or twelve clergy men went on excursion on south Bay, Long Island. They had been cooped up in the city during the year, and wisely thought a week or two of recreation would prepare them to work with more vigor. They dressed for the occasion with coarse clothing, thick boots and straw hats. They hired a sloop, and enjoyed themselves highly for a week, sailing up and down the bay. When Saturday night came the sloop was anchored near a small village. In some way a few of the inhabitants learned who they were, and the next morning a committee invited each of them to preach in one of the neighboring churches, which they accordingly did to the great gratification of the villagers.—On Monday one of the number, who was cook for the company, went ashore to buy some milk and eggs for breakfast. He stopped at a farm house and stated his errand. "I've no eggs nor milk so sell," said the lady of the house. She spoke quite short and with a scowl that seemed to say, "I don't want to deal with a suspicious man like you. The cows cost, somewhat blacked by cooking, the tattered straw hat, and sunburnt face certainly were not prepossessing. After a little parleying she asked, "Who are you in that boat?" "We are a good set of fellows having a little fun was the reply. "Humph, I should think so," said the lady. "Have you got any rum on board?" added she spitefully. "Why Madam, we are a company of ministers." "I guess you'll make me believe that" was the answer. "I believe you heard me preaching yesterday," quietly remarked the gentleman. "Why, is that you?" exclaimed the woman, throwing up both hands. "You shall have all the eggs, and all the milk and anything else you want." And after that there was nothing lacking in her hospitality. The clergyman gave her a gentle hint that clothing was not always a safe standard by which to judge a man, and left her, greatly amused by the incident.

Bob, Harry Smith has one of the greatest curiosities you ever saw!  
Don't say so—what is it?  
A tree that never sprouts, and which becomes smaller the older it grows.  
Well that is a curiosity. Where did he get it?  
From California.  
What is the name of it?  
Axletree? It once belonged to an omnibus.  
Scene closes by Bob throwing an inkstand at the half closed door.  
A Dutchman had two pigs—a large one and a small one. The smallest being the eldest, he was trying to explain to a customer, and did it in this wise: "The little pig is the pigdest." Upon which his wife, assuming to correct him, said, "You must excuse him, he no speak as good English as me—he no means the little pig is the pigdest, but the youngest pig is the oldest."  
SOME THINGS THAT I HAVE LEARNED.—I have learned that a farmer who leaves his legitimate business and embarks in merchantizing or any outside speculation, in no wise connected with his farming, is in danger of losing his farm. Nine-tenths of those who have lost their farms in the last five years in this country, may attribute their losses to the mistaken notion that they could make money easier and faster in some other way.  
I have learned that a man who is in the habit of trading at one store and another store, and did it at half a dozen stores during the season on credit and thinks in the fall he owes about fifty dollars, will be more likely to find it with the number 1 on the left hand side of it.  
A CLIMAX WITH A VENGEANCE. We can fancy the preacher's "fellings" in the case here mentioned.  
A clergyman in England, one Sunday, informed his hearers that he should divide his discourse in three parts—the first would be the terrible, the second the horrible, the third the terrible horrible. Assuming a dramatic tragic attitude, and wishing to bring the sulphurous lake vividly before the minds eye of the hearers, he swung his right arm wildly, and pointing to about the centre of the church with his eyes seemingly transfixed with horror, he exclaimed in startling, agonizing tones: "What is that I see there?" Still louder, "What is that I see there?" Louder yet with a wilder swing of the arm: "What is that I see there?" Here a little old woman in black cried out with a shrill treble tone: "It's nothing but my little black dog, he wost bite nobody!"  
Immorality wrecks more fortunes than adversity, and bad habits make more bankrupts than bad trade.

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