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## A Railway Monarch.

In the infancy of the railway system, the chief, indeed the sole object was to facilitate and expedite intercourse between large towns; and by the connection of lines, to establish a throughfare for passengers throughout England.

The affairs of these huge companies were ostensibly administered by the directors; but it invariably happens that, when a trust of this kind is committed to some ten or twelve gentlemen, the majority are little more than cyphers, and the real management devolves upon one or three, who act under the influence of the chairman, and are in fact his cabinet ministers. As a vast responsibility rested on the shoulders of the chairman, so was he allowed vast discretionary powers. To dispute his fiat was petty treason—to interfere with his negotiations was tantamount to absolute rebellion. The common purse was at his disposal. He had a controlling power in the allocation of shares. Such in the days of which I speak, was the Railway Monarch, of whom there were several in England; that country being, for railway purposes, again resolved into a heptarchy.

Not the least powerful and imperious of those autocrats was Mr. Richard Beaton, whose mercantile experience, ready resources, and reputation for sagacity, had raised him to so enviable a position. It was understood that he had made a large fortune before he embarked in railway enterprise. He stood well with the Ministry, by whom he was regarded as a financial authority, was a respected member in the House, and held a good position in society. Still there was about him—at least those who knew him intimately—verged some certain taint of that arrogance which we often find in men who have been successful in the attainment of wealth;—a subdued boastfulness which makes itself rather felt than audible, but which is manifested by inflexibility of opinion, and a disregard, almost amounting to contempt, of the suggestions of others. His weak point was vanity. He liked adulation; though, if such a charge had been openly preferred, he would doubtless have denied it. Nevertheless, an adroit master of the art could always gain his ear by following the method through which Decius Brutus boasted that he could overawe the haughty Cæsar.

"But when I tell him he has flattered," He says he does; being then most flattered."

Hence he had favorites, connected with the railways—low, fawning fellows, who often misled, and, I fear, sometimes betrayed him; and they by ministering, of rather passing, to his vanity, induced him to dash headlong into schemes which, in a prudential view, were dangerous, and, in a moral one, even reprehensible.

Being in possession of the power, more potent than patronage of dispensing fortune to others, it is not surprising that Mr. Beaton's acquaintance should have been sedulously courted by a whole swarm of persons who, neglecting the scriptural caution, were in exceeding haste to become rich. Selfishness is of no rank; neither, I must admit, is servility. Rich and poor, high and low, can when it suits their turn, become both selfish and servile. Diligent men sell their votes to the highest bidder; peers of the realm forsake the traditions of their house for the wretched gerdon of a ribbon. Nay, have not we seen, within a limited space of time, a king debase himself so far as to act the part of jackal to an emperor, and yield to the imperial tyrant, not a portion of the territory which they had jointly conquered, but the most ancient province of his own hereditary dominions? So runs the world. I regard it not scuffling, like a Menippus—I weep not, with Heraclitus, for the frailty of mankind. There is the picture. Turn it over in your own mind. Consult the record of all ages—Jew, Pagan, and Christian—and you will find that the love of gain is the grand motive power. But that was not according to the law of the inspired Jewish dispensation, or the philosophic glimmering of the speculative Greek, or the distinct enunciation of the Gospel. Just fancy a sermon preached to a Lombard-street congregation on the text—"Lay not up for yourselves treasure upon the earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal!" Would not the majority of the audience be inclined to rely on the non oxidation of sovereigns, the impassibility of their safes for moths and the scrutinity of its detective police? I fear they would; and yet they would have God's judgment pronounced against those who esteem the mere acquisition of wealth, and the indulgence which it can afford, the main objects of our existence.

## DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL FLEET FROM QUEBEC.

From the Quebec *Chronicle* we learn that about 10 o'clock on Monday, the 26th ult.,

the vessels comprising the Royal Squadron took their departure from that port. The weather was exceedingly fine and thousands of persons were assembled to witness the departure. The enthusiasm displayed by all classes as the vessels steamed majestically out of the harbour, bore testimony to the esteem in which the gallant naval officers were held, while the cordial responses of the latter showed that they fully appreciated the high opinion which had been formed of them. The *Hero* fired a salute, the bands playing as the ships got under weigh. At eleven they were out of sight. They proceeded direct to Portland, Maine, to meet H. R. H. at that port.

## New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Association, Limited. Capital, £20,000, in 20,000 Shares of £1 Each, Deposit 5s. per Share.

The object of this Association is to provide a medium of communication between the Governments, Public Bodies, Landowners, Farmers, and Settlers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, and the Merchants, Capitalists, Traders, and Industrial Classes of the United Kingdom and of Europe, with a view to promotion of Emigration, and investment of moneys in those provinces.

To carry out the objects contemplated, local Boards will be formed in Saint John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., to whom all applications must first be submitted, and approved by them, before transmission to the head establishment in London.

There is no portion of our colonial empire where the public credit stands higher or more deservedly so than in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; their 6 per cent. Government Debentures bear a premium ranging from 6 to 15 per cent. on the London Stock Exchange; their public debt is very small, and has mainly, within the last few years, in the construction of railways; their taxes are exceedingly moderate.

Professor Johnston, who went out specially to New Brunswick, to report upon its agricultural capabilities, este that it is not surpassed by any other portion of the North-American continent. Prince Edward's Island was called the granary of North America even so early as when the French held Louisbourg and Quebec.

The coal area of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is just equal in extent to that of the whole of Europe, and the natural facilities for shipment and exportation unequalled. The deposits of iron-ore are rich in quality and inexhaustible in quantity.

The tenure of land is both clear and simple, all being held, either by grant or purchase from the Crown.

No portion of the people on the North-American continent can more legitimately borrow money, their liabilities are so small their permanent resources so great, with a healthy climate, advantageously geographical position, and an accessible seaboard unequalled in the world.

The Earl of Derby, in speaking of these provinces in the House of Lords, on the 11 February, 1851, said:

"The lower provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from their naval and military capacities, from the resources they afford in time of war, and the advantages they are able to offer in time of peace—he was not sure if he would not say these lower provinces, infinitely less extensive as they were, were not of much greater importance to Great Britain than all our Canadian and other North-American dependencies."

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada with upwards of £850,000 invested in Canadian Securities, paid a dividend of 8½ per cent. for the last year, and carried a sum to the reserve fund equivalent to 1½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital. The Canada Agency Association, which has not been more than eighteen months in existence, have invested through their agency, upwards of £400,000 in Canadian Securities; and have left a profit to the Association upon their paid-up Capital of 25 per cent.

It is understood that in contemplation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales retaining his majority, which he will do upon the 9th of November, 1862, to give a general brevet to both army and navy, taking in captains of 1856.

We have in our household (writes a friend from Hartford), a youngster of three years, who not infrequently is the author of some knotty questions, but who, nevertheless, is always ready with reasons for his interrogations, as may be seen from the subjoined colloquy. Sitting by his mother's side, one evening last week, he quietly broke forth with—

"Mother, did father ask you to marry?" Receiving an affirmative answer, he continued:

"Well, what did he say?"  
"Oh, I have almost forgotten," replied his mother; "but why do you ask?"  
"Because said he, I want to know what to say, when I'm a man."  
I think this was preparing to "pop the question" early—*Kaiserbocker*.

## DAMASCUS.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have been crumpled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates; Damascus still remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel—an island of verdure in a desert—a predestined capital, with martial and sacred associations, extending through more than thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun;" the street which is called "Strait, in which it was said 'he praved'" still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there are still the sheik, the ass and the waterwheel, the merchants of Ephrates and of the Mediterranean still occupy these with the multitude of their waters. The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height and was afraid to enter, because it is given to man to lay but one paradise and for his part he resolved not to have it in this world; to this day what Justin called "the eye of the East," as it was in the time of Ishak, "the head of Syria."

From Damascus came the damson, our blue plum, and the delicious apricot of Portugal, called damask; damask, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground and the damask rose introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII; the Damascus olive, famous the world over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Napoleon laid waste the artists and factories and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and gold, a kind of Mosaic engraving and sculpture united, called Damasc-keeping, with which boxes, bureaus, swords and guns are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the "rivers of Damascus," the "rivers of gold" still emanate and sparkle in the wilderness of Syrian gardens.

SYRIA.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writing from Beirut, gives the following account of matters in Syria:—

"Ferdinand's last administrative acts in Damascus have, report says, brought him into trouble. The people of Damascus were re- indignantly thrown into a great amazement and indignation at an order from the Commissioner Extraordinary in Syria, requiring them to evacuate three quarters of the city for the benefit of the seven or eight thousand Christians who are still unprovoked for."

The rage of the students knew no bounds, and the Moslem women on seeing the Christian dogs' placed in possession of their fine houses, screamed and yelled as if going to execution. The followers of the prophet began to feel that their punishment was greater than they could bear, and when they saw files of soldiers in every street and all their young men seized and borne off to the castle as conscripts for the army, they became wild with excitement and gashed their teeth with uncontrollable rage.

Indignation meetings on the Oriental plain were everywhere held, and report declares that they determined to close their Mosques and announce Fadh Lasha as an enemy to the Muslim religion and no true believer. In order to prevent this, I learn from the same source, Fadh Lasha stationed soldiers at the door of every mosque with orders to cut down any Moslem who attempted to close the door. The shops are shut, and again the city has the appearance of a plague-stricken city. No one is seen in the street, save the officers of justice, and the silence is unbroken except by the wail of some Moslem widow or mother who has just discovered the absence of her husband and child who have become sadly against their will, soldiers to his L. M. the Sultan.

These are strong measures of Fadh Lasha. How could the pride of that city be brought low more completely than by hanging some of its leading Sheiks, shooting its native soldiers, enmeshing the aristocratic classes, and to give peace to the families of the victims, and the dragging of the flower of their youth for the degradation and drudgery of army life?—*Et*.

A late Boston paper says it is reported that the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway have notified the Provincial Government that they can no longer run unless they receive additional aid from the country.

## Arrival of the Canada.

The Steamship Canada was off Cape Race on Monday.

General news—unimportant.

Situation of Italian Affairs unchanged.—Papal army virtually disbanded.—Ancona besieged and blockaded.

Garibaldi preparing to advance against Capua. He had again declared that he will only proclaim the Kingdom Italy from Rome.

Paris Bourse had advanced a half.

Vague rumours of a very unsatisfactory nature of China news via Russia.

Markets generally unchanged. Cotton quiet with advancing tendency.

Manchester advices favorable.

Provisions quiet.

Bullion in Bank increased.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

The Elpa was advertised for Halifax and New York, on the 29th. The Canada takes the place of the Arabia, in consequence of the latter having damaged her wheels in docking.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen and Prince Albert were embarking at Gravesend for Antwerp the day the Canada left Liverpool.

Weather again unfavorable for the crops. On the 22d Garibaldi's movement had disembarked at the mouth of the Garigliano, and interrupted the communication of the Royal Troops between Capua and Gaeta.

Garibaldi has been to Palermo, and had published a fresh proclamation to the inhabitants, repeating that he will proclaim at Rome the Constitutional Kingdom, and will not accomplish annexation at present.

It was expected that on his return he will open against Capua, and an early capitulation of that place was anticipated.

Reported that Mazzini arrived at Naples.

Garibaldi has appointed Signor Sella pro- Dictator of Sicily.

SARDEGNA AND ROME.—Official Turin Gazette gives formal denial to the reports of certain letters having been received and answered by the King. The statement is un- veridical and substance of the King's reply to Garibaldi is given. The King wrote his reply without consulting his Ministers, as it concerns them personally. It completely saves the dignity of the Crown—he speaks in language of a Sovereign justly hurt at the arms of the people. As man and king he points out that he knows how to resist suggestions and influences of Foreign Powers, even when menacing and declared that he cannot comply with such strange pretensions coming from a man whose success seems to mislead him.

The Sardinian Government had notified the Foreign Powers of the blockade of Ancona. The principles of maritime rights agreed upon at the Paris Congress will be observed.

It was reported that the Papal army was virtually disbanded after the defeat of Lamoreira.

The London Times regards it as no longer in existence, and argues that four thousand men besieged in Ancona can have no motive for prolonging the resistance, and may already be received as prisoners.

General Pimolen died on the 19th. It is reported that the Sacred College was exerting their influence to induce the Pope to quit Rome for Spain or Austria.

Dublin Evening News published a letter from an Irish source stating that a great battle was fought outside Perugia, which resulted in the Pontifical troops being victorious, with the loss of the Piedmontese being over one thousand men—this was prior to the attack on Perugia.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress had returned from Algeria.

The Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent of Prussia will not be accompanied by Ministers to Warsaw. It was rumored that Napoleon had caused the Czar to be notified that he would have pleasure in joining the circle at Warsaw, and dispel by personal explanations the distrust entertained respecting the designs of France.

CHINA.—A rumor was current in London of unfavorable news from China. Nothing authentic; it was supposed the advices may have been received via Russia.

Baron Bremier is to leave Naples on Thursday next.

Mr. Elliot will remain in that city.

FRANCE.—WASH FOR SHINGLES.—The following simple application will, no doubt, prove of great value. We quote from the *Atlas*:—*Kaiserbocker*:

"A was composed of lime, salt fine sand, or used by us, put upon the ordinary way of whitewashing, covering the roof fifty four, more safe against being fire from falling timbers or other causes, were in the vicinity. It 1859, the experiment had been made in its present application against the effect of the water, the older and more weatherbeaten the shingles, the more benefit

derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough and cracked; the application of the wash by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing the space between the shingles, and the lime and sand by filling up all the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevent it from warping for years, if not forever.

## HAND TO HAND STRUGGLE WITH A BEAR.

We copy the following from the experience and hair-breadth escapes of old "Grizzly Adams" in the wilds of California:—

"It was a beautiful morning in September and Sam had gone on his last days expedition, so that I was once more on the bear-trail alone. I had long wanted to have a Rocky Mountain grizzly, and to have it alive. I had killed several, but I wanted one to bring up and train. In this mood I started while walking along, the bark of two cubs in the brushwood. I stopped and listened. I could not be mistaken. Here was very opportunity before me for which I yearned. How providential! But no time was to be lost. So I crept carefully through the brush until I approached where they lay. Treading very softly that I might not excite their fears, I suddenly sprang upon them and nabbed them by the ears. They were very small, I deposited them for safe keeping in my bosom. The little writhes yelled and squaled though very viciously. They could not have behaved more ungratefully had I put them in a basket. However, I started off with a rapid step chucking over the singular case with which I had consummated my earnest wish, and only paused when I heard the mother bear, excited by the cry of her babes, bounding through the brush. It was clear that I was not to get off so cleverly as I expected. Here was another bear fight improvised for my attention, and fight it must be. I threw my rifle off my shoulder, and got ready for the emergency. I was down too quick for she leaped at me without warning. As she did, I fired; but I was just a little frightened at the moment; this made my hand unsteady, and instead of putting a bullet in her head, I put it where she expected to get some of my body, viz., in her stomach. She was upon me in an instant, roaring in her anger, and maned with her paws. The instant she had thrown me upon the earth, face downwards, as she planted her teeth in me, I turned, and taking my favorite hold with bears, I caught her by the gorge with one hand, and made my knife feel its way to her bosom with the other. She bit me severely in the back, arms and legs; but while she was lacerating my limbs, my weapon was letting out her life blood, and she soon fell over dead. In this struggle with the mother bear, one of the cubs in my bosom got crushed to death. The other one is here, in my collection; and to please a lively young actress whom I met in California (Miss Gougenheim), I named it, at her request, Fanny Joe."

## Always Room up Stairs.—A young man, who was thinking of studying law said to D. Webster:

"Mr. Webster, I understand the profession of law is quite full, and that there are more lawyers, than are needed. Do you think there is any chance for me?"

"There is always room up stairs," was the reply, and as truly as it was ingenious. Only a few persons reach the high places, and these are always in great demand.

"There is room enough up stairs," said first class farmers and mechanics, as well as physicians, lawyers, &c., always find plenty of room, plenty of work, and good pay. Whatever calling you choose, and it matters little if it be an honest one, resolve to go in to any story; but do not try to jump there by a single leap, or you may fall disabled. Rather begin at the bottom of the ladder and patiently step upon each round.

## The Prince of Wales.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—The Prince of Wales inaugurated the Western Academy of Arts yesterday afternoon, and was succeeded by the entire fire department in the evening. The royal party left this morning by a special train for Cincinnati, highly pleased with the views on the Mississippi river and to visit to St. Louis.

New York, Sept. 29.—Lord Renfrew dined with Moses H. Grinnell on Saturday next. Lady Franklin will be present.

The Prince of Wales gave a diamond scarf pin to Superintendent R. N. Rice of the Michigan Central Railroad, for handsome manner in which he provided for his (the Prince's) comfort and safety on the passage from Detroit to Chicago.

It is rumored in N. York, that in order to silence all scandal and settle the questions, who shall open the ball with the Prince? the Committee have in perly awarded that much honor to the oldest lady in the room.