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SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862.

Vol 2

Arrival of the "Anglo Saxon."

SAINT JOHN, N. F., Nov. 19th, 1862.

"Anglo Saxon" off Cape Race Wednesday morning, left Liverpool 10.30 morning 6th, Derry, 7th; last boat of the season to Quebec.

"Daily News" remarks as to stopping English merchants supplying arms and ammunition to North or South, the thing is impossible, but it quotes authorities to show that fitting or equipping such ships as the "Alabama" is a breach not only of international but of a statute law. "Morning Post" traces the inaction of McClellan to success of Democrats in the State Elections. McClellan is a consistent Democrat, is a universal favorite with his soldiers, and well known not to be unwilling to see the war terminated. The "Post" thinks if elections go on increasing the Democratic element in Congress the probability of speedy peace would be so much enhanced as to make any attempt to invade Virginia not only useless but criminal.

The appointment of Sir Charles Trevelyan as member of Council of India is approved by the Queen; he succeeds Laing at financial department.

FRANCE.

Advance in rate of discount by Bank of France was anticipated on the day. Steamer sailed. Reported dissensions in French Cabinet regarding Roman question were worse than ever. It is added that the majority of ministers are quite disposed to resign unless Emperor resolves to give Rome to Italians.

GREECE.

Stated Bessan Government intend to invoke fulfillment of Treaty stipulation regarding succession to the Throne of Greece to Hellenic Dynasty. New Provisional Government is favorable to monarchy, but a powerful Republican party wishes to establish a Federal State by a Union with adjacent Turkish Provinces of Egypt, Thebais and Macedonia. Russian journals favor the latter scheme.

Asserted France and England warned the Provisional Government not to raise a European question and to respect the Ottoman territory.

RUSSIA.

Count Victor Panin, Minister of J. Affairs, has been dismissed. Senator Zamatini is his successor. An Imperial decree repeals certain taxes in Poland hitherto paid by Jews only.

TURKEY.

Slight Albanian revolt has taken place in the district of Scutari; leaders all arrested.

MONEY MARKET.

Funds continue heavy. Consols fractionally lower; money in moderate demand; supply abundant. American Railway shares still advancing, owing to continued absorption for export to New York.

Melbourne telegrams mentions stoppage of President Institute Victoria deposit bank liabilities two hundred and sixty thousand sterling.

LATEST.

London 7th.—Spanish Government demanded punishment of Americans who violate the Spanish flag. American Minister and audience with the Queen; assured her American Government not authorized acts of Captain of Montgomery.

Mediation rumors again current in Paris. Bank of France advanced rate discount to four.

Cotton buoyant; advanced 1/4 for American 1/2 for Surats; 1/2 for Egyptian. Broadcloth quiet, steady; provisions dull. Consols 91 1/2. Bullion in Bank of England decreased 291,000.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Nov. 17. A special dispatch says question of destruction of Blanche in Cuba waters referred to Madrid, and Admiral Farragut direct to investigate Com. Hamel's action. The Spanish Minister is somewhat indignant with Secretary Seward for postponing satisfactory settlement, instead of ordering Com. Hunter home and making immediate reparation.

Burnside is reported to have submitted plan of campaign to authorities at Washington. As soon as response is received the army will move.

The U. S. Steamer Kersey, at Gibraltar 25th, from Madeira, reports she chased a side-wheel steamer sixteen hours later escaped, throwing over cargo in boxes and bales.

Schr. Reinal Leaman, on the 6th ult. captured English schr. Dart off Sabine Pass. The steamer Kensington recently captured English schr. Adventure attempting to run the Texas blockade.

Nov 18. The New York Express Washington correspondence reports, on alleged reliable authority, that the base of operations are to be changed and that the army is to move on

Richmond by line of Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg.

Another despatch says the Confederates evacuate Snicker's Gap on Friday, and now appear before Chester and Manassas Gaps.

Harper's Ferry Sunday letter says that Jackson's main force was at Stevenson's Station, fifteen miles this side of Winchester, variously estimated at from forty to seventy thousand.

Rumors of Federal disaster at Harper's Ferry, by which they lost three thousand as prisoners and millions of dollars worth of commissary stores.

Jackson never left the Valley, but kept moving down on the West side of Blue Ridge, while the Federal army advanced along the East side, skirmishing at the Gaps. Finding that Federals had no intention to enter Valley, Jackson retreated his steps. His advance is at Bath, his cavalry has occupied Martinsburg, and his headquarters is at Bunker Hill.

Nov. 19.

The War Department has resolved to adopt stringent measures to compel officers to attend to their duties, and prevent struggling at home and desertion among non-commissioned officers and privates, which has become a serious evil.

All quiet at Harper's Ferry. Rumors respecting trouble there imaginary. Jackson is reported falling back towards Front Royal.

Gen. Rousseau and his command are within twelve (12) miles of Nashville. Without an army is at Trillobenia. It is not supposed that Confederates will make a stand this side of Chattanooga. Confederates are extensively manufacturing at Knoxville for their army.

Internal revenue estimated at not over one hundred and seventy five millions instead of over three hundred millions, as variously stated.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC GALT SEASON.

Sung by innumerable poets, painted by legions of artists, the glory of the American Autumn is still an unexhausted subject. Neither "word painting" nor the pigments of the pallet can do justice to its sylvan beauty. The first breath of the early frost, that mingles the fumes of evanescent silver and powders the fields with pearl-dust, kindles the forest. The charm is not yet fully wrought; but the leaves of the maple are already changed to the semblance of gorgeous butterflies decked with scarlet, and pale green and gold; the oaks are donning their coats of many colors; the swamp ash is a flash with a tint like the glow on the cheek of a quondam; the dog-wood is crimsoning, and the fragrant hickory is draped in amber raiment. Every tree is a cinderella, arrayed for the autumn gala—alas, that their radiant robes, like here should drop from their limbs at the leave-taking hour.

THE STEAMER NEW BRUNSWICK IN A GALE.

We learn from the Boston "Journal," on Monday, that the "New Brunswick" arrived at Boston on Sunday at four o'clock, P. M., after having experienced the full force of the gale which had raged for the previous four days. The "New Brunswick" left Portland at four o'clock Friday morning and made Cape Ann in due time. She held that point in view about twenty minutes, when a thick snow storm shut down and obscured the land, compelling her to buffet the gale, which Capt. Winchester pronounces the most severe he has ever experienced. The steamer bravely braved the waves, which threatened to engulf her and all on board, only sustaining a loss of about thirty feet of her fender guard on the port side, and having her starboard guard started, and other trifling damage done. On Saturday evening the steamer put into Gloucester, and remained there until Sunday noon when she ran to Boston. The passengers on board captived in a complimentary testimonial to Capt. Winchester, his officers and ship.—[Globe]

In an interior town in old Connecticut, lives an old character named Ben Hyden. Ben has some good points; but he will run his face when and where he can, and never pay. In the same town lives Mr. Jacob Bond, who keeps the store at the corner. Ben had a score there, but to get his pay was more than M. B. was equal to. One day Ben made his appearance with a bag and wheelbarrow. "Mr. Bond I want to buy two bushels of corn, and I want to pay you the cash for it," "Very well," said B.—"And so they both go up stairs, and B. puts up the corn, and Ben takes it down while Mr. B. stops to close up his windows. When he got down he saw old Ben some ways from the door, making for home. "Halloo Ben! You said that you wanted to pay the cash for that corn." Old Ben sat down on one handle of his barrow, and cocked his head on one side, said, "That's all true, Mr. B. I do want to pay the cash for the corn, but I can't."

THE STANDARD.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for October, has been received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., the enterprising American publishers. The contents of the number before us, which we have had only time to glance at are interesting, and are as follows:—

Essays and Reviews; Dr. Lushington's Judgment.

The British Sea Fisheries.

Railways: their Cost and Profits.

Gibraltar.

The Encyclopedia Britannica.

Ideas Napoleoniennes: the Second Empire.

The Religious Difficulties of India.

The Slave Power.

Contemporary Literature.

Price \$3 a year.—Price of Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews, \$5; the four Reviews and Blackwood, \$10.

Will our friends the Publishers send us the August number which was not received.

"The Voice."

It is when contemplating the intonations, the modulations, and the compass of the voice, as well as the structure of those organs by which it is, as it were, breathed forth, that we more especially experience its wonderful nature, and the variety of the feelings expressed in this observation.

Of the two great functions of the human voice, song and speech, we cannot hesitate to pronounce the latter far the more important, whether we regard its utility or its influence, since it is more precise, more deliberate, more easily understood, and more readily used. By the first the poet excites our imagination, heightens our fancy, and carries us beyond everything mundane; by the latter the philosopher, the statesman, and the business man remind us of our moral, political and social duties,—the unpoetical realities of life. In it is uttered the stern word of command, and the grave admonition; in it the heat of anger and the scorn of indignation find scope; when pouring forth as a torrent too strong for the limits of any verse. Not the least is fitted for the softer feelings of grateful acknowledgement, of approbation, or of cheering encouragement. In it we tender the most soothing consolation, or gently whisper the words of affection. Surely the voice of prayer is heard with more appropriate feelings, when uttered in low and earnest tones of speech, than when chanted in loud and swelling notes, accompanied by the sonorous organ, thus drawing the attention to the artistic display.

Still it must be conceded, that in many ways song possesses a great superiority over speech whether we wish to laud the deeds performed by our countrymen, the Country itself; or, with nobler purpose, to render devotional praise to our Creator. Indeed, deep emotions of praise towards any object naturally seek to give vent to themselves in song.

If then we find so much to admire in each division of the voice, how much more should we wonder at these when combined, as God has been pleased to implant them in us; thus, more than by any other outward means, raising the human species above any other, and bringing it nearer his own image.

READING AND WRITING.

These accomplishments are the most excellent and most worthy of cultivation which contribute most largely to the happiness of others. I place that of reading well before every one of the arts which are usually so designated; and certainly had I the fairy's power to bestow on those I love the gift which should most endear them to others—not of course including good principle, good sense and good temper—I would give them the power of delighting their own family circle by reading and talking well. The former art is special is cultivated far too little for the health as well as the happiness of young women; so much is it neglected, that probably twenty can sing pleasingly for every one that can read agreeably. Yet we cannot doubt that a voice for singing is comparatively rare, and almost any one who chooses to do so, can read so as to give pleasure. Perhaps there are two seasons for the neglect of this charming accomplishment. In the first place, we are far too apt to cultivate most carefully that which is to please in society and to neglect those arts which can contribute to domestic happiness; we sing for our acquaintances to excite their admiration, often it may be, the envy of people who see it but seldom, and would not greatly care if they never saw us again. But in being able to read well a book or a paper, we are only likely to give pleasure to an invalid father or brother or perhaps a group of younger brothers or sisters. But to increase the happiness of but one of our

home circle ought to be a source of far more satisfaction to us, than the applause of any stranger whatever. To what away the dreary hours of pain and sickness—to charm a group of young listeners into forgetfulness of the rain or snow that is preventing them from enjoying their usual sports—these are objects we can easily attain, and from which we can derive such real happiness, that they are worth a little effort.

THE RISE IN PRICES.—The prices of all articles produced or manufactured abroad, or manufactured here from foreign products, are rising in our markets and may continue to rise for a long time before they reach their maximum. This upward movement, as the phrase is, is generally attributed to the increased duties laid upon the foreign goods by the new revenue law; but the tariff has less to do with it than most people suppose. The main cause is the difference between the medium with which our merchants pay for their imported articles and the medium for which they sell them. They can purchase only for gold or its equivalent in bills of exchange; they may sell for paper worth less than three-fourths of the value of gold, and they are therefore compelled to add the amount of the difference against them to the price of their imported merchandise, or to do business at a ruinous loss. It is the opinion of shrewd financiers that should the war continue for another year gold will be at a premium of at least fifty per cent in the American market. In that case the yard of silk that was worth one dollar when bank bills were exchangeable for specie at par, will be worth (without adding the difference between the old duty and new one dollar and fifty cents of the existing currency. A rise in the price of foreign goods somewhat correspondent with the increase in the premium paid for gold is inevitable, and we may as well be prepared for it.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A most shocking accident occurred on the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway at Winchburgh, about twelve miles from Edinburgh, by a collision between two fast passenger trains—the 5 p. m. train from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and the 6 p. m. train from Edinburgh to Sterling, Perth and the North of Scotland. The accident occurred through the mistake of a pointsman. At least seventeen lives are lost and about one hundred persons are injured. The accident occurred in a deep cutting, where the up rails are being renewed and the down line only available for traffic. On the trains approaching each other efforts were it is believed, made by the drivers to slacken speed, but the trains met with a fearful crash, which it is said could be heard three miles off. The engines were thrown back upon each train, and the shattered carriages and engines were piled up together in horrible confusion. The scene which followed the collision is described by the passengers who have escaped as one of the most distressing and heartrending that could possibly be conceived. The cries and groans of the wounded and the dying, and the shrieks of those passengers who had escaped with comparatively slight injuries arising from the concussion, are described as the most agonizing and the horrors of the scene were greatly aggravated by the darkness of the night. Subsequently huge fires were lighted with the splintered carriages, and the scene was terrible to look upon as illuminated by their lurid glare.—[Ibid.]

AN EDITOR KILLED BY A DUKE.

Mr. de Grammont, Cadet of the Jockey Club, who was not long ago prominent in some discreditable rows about a dance at the Vaudeville Theatre, is again before the public as having just killed, in a sword encounter, an Irish gentleman connected with the "Sport Journal," Mr. H. L. Dillon. The provocation is stated to be some statement about a horse that had broken down at Baden races. Dillon was a barrister and utterer unversed in handling a sword, the latter weapon was insisted upon by De Grammont and at the first lunge the victim was transpierced through the heart. The affair came off in the forest of St. Germain, and though Henry de Peue shortly alludes to it in "La France" this evening, he forbears to mention the names of those concerned either as principals or witnesses. The survivors have all taken flight across the frontier. The Duc d'Esling who was second originally to Grammont withdrew when that performer required swords instead of pistols. Mr. Dillon has been a resident here for the last ten years, but was a well known visitor on all the race grounds of the Continent.—[Irish Times.]

FRAUDS AT THE MANCHESTER BANK.

Mr. John Andrews Manager of the City Bank of Manchester was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of appropriating the property of the bank to his own use.

It is reported that his malpractices will involve a loss of about £120,000. The bank stopped payment last week.—[Ibid.]

WINTER IN THE POLAR REGION.

Winter begins about the middle of October. All life seems to expire. The heavens are cloudless, the atmosphere tranquil, and the animals which during the long summer days feed on the scanty herbage of the mossy desert have wandered to more Southern regions to seek that nourishment which the Polar Countries now refuse them. For nearly nine months the water is covered with ice, and the land with snow, and the temperature sinks so low, that spirits of wine and even quicksilver is frozen when exposed to the air. The air is so pure that two men at a distance of two English miles can converse together, and even the lightest whisper is audible. With the setting in of winter the days become shorter. In November their duration is only a few hours, and in December the sun is no more visible above the horizon. Winter now develops itself to its fullest extent. A deathlike stillness prevails far and near. It is the sleep of Nature! Stars, moon, snow and ice are the only objects. In vain the traveller listens for a friendly tone. No ringing of bells, barking of dogs, crowing of cocks, signify the neighborhood of a world with inhabitants. His own breathing and heartbeat is all that is perceptible to his ear. In such moments the solitude of Polar countries in oppressive and over-powering.

A VICTIM TO CHANCERY.

A lady named Mrs. Elizabeth Mobbs died in London a few days since from typhus fever induced by great prostration; although possessed of house property to the amount of £100,000, she had suffered extreme destitution. Her property was involved in Chancery.—[Ibid.]

THE PRESS REWARDED.—At Manchester

on Thursday week a meeting was held in the Mayor's parlour at the Town Hall, of gentlemen representing eleven hundred merchants, manufacturers, bankers, &c., of that city, who had subscribed to a testimonial expressive of sympathy with the proprietors of the "Manchester Guardian" in the adverse verdict of "Behrens vs Allen" and of admiration of their conduct in supporting commercial morality. Thomas Goodbody, Esq., Mayor of Manchester presided, and the most influential members of the committee were present. The Mayor presented the address in an appropriate speech, and then handed the proprietors of the "Guardian," Messrs. J. E. Taylor and P. Allen a cheque for £1437, the amount raised by the subscribers, 609 of whom were stated to be members of the Stock Exchange.—[Ibid.]

The rebels made a good haul in the way of horses and septies in their invasion of Kentucky. An Exchange says: Kentucky has suffered terribly. She is gutted. Union County alone is said to have furnished to the invaders over 11,000 hogs, 1200 horses, \$100,000 worth of beef for Jeff Davis' scrip. Within a month the State has been robbed off at least 20,000 to 30,000 horses.

Kentucky has sown to the wind and she is reaping the whirlwind. The neutrality which some of the men in that State tempted at the commencement of the rebellion, has worked out for them its bitter fruits.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON GOUT.

"As to, being indicted with the gout," said Mrs. Partington, very wisely, as she stirred her tea, "high living don't always bring it on, though generally does sometimes. It is in coherent in some families, and is handed down from father to son. Mr. Hammer, poor soul, who has been so long with it inherits it from his wife's grandfather."

When the young and gifted Summerfield was preaching in the city of New York, and the audience were held entranced by his eloquence, a wealthy lady threw herself into his society, conferred upon him many favors, and finally addressed him a note, in which she told him—her fortune, her hand, was at his disposal. The reply of the devoted and eloquent Methodist was: "Give your heart to the Lord Jesus Christ give your hand to the man who asks for it."

At a late meeting the following "dry toast" was given, (the author of which was butted when he reached home):—"The Press—the Pulpit—and Petticoats—three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the last spreads all over the sidewalk."

The amount subscribed to the Lancashire fund in Halifax up to Saturday evening was over \$8,000. In the Province of Nova Scotia up to same time nearly \$16,000.