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From the Morning News, October 2. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. Upwards of 5,000 present.

The long talked of Exhibition at Sussex Vale was opened yesterday (Tuesday) by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the presence of an imposing assembly of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the Province, and the railway train which left the City at 8 a. m. contained about a dozen first and second class cars, and packed with passengers, and the first train from Sheldiff was a very heavy one and brought nearly a thousand visitors. The succeeding trains, from Mr. John and Sheldiff also brought large additions to the gathering which had congregated to witness the opening ceremonies. At 11 a. m. the Lieut. Governor, who had taken the cars to Sheldiff in the morning, made his appearance. The band played "God Save the Queen," and immediately after the Hon. A. E. Botsford, President of the Board of Agriculture, read the following Address:

To His Excellency the Hon. J. R. T. Mans-
sers Sutton, Lieut. Governor, &c.
May it please your Excellency—

The Provincial Board of Agriculture have decided that an Exhibition should be held this year at Sussex Vale, and having delegated to us, as its Executive Committee, the authority to superintend and manage it, we beg to announce that it is now ready for the inspection of the public and we respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to open the same.

The Act creating the Provincial Board of Agriculture having been passed with your Excellency's sanction, we deem that its proceedings thus far, have met with Your Excellency's approval; and that this Exhibition will be attended by such results as will justify the encouragement given by the Legislature, and satisfy the expectations of the country.

As that admits the holding of Exhibitions every three years, we have made arrangements for a large attendance of Exhibitors and spectators and have felt ourselves enabled in incurring considerable expenses in endeavoring to make the Building and grounds as commodious and attractive as time would permit.

As your Excellency has always taken a deep interest in the operations of the Board of Agriculture, we have the honor to present to you the report of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and to have the pleasure of your presence at the inauguration of the first Provincial Exhibition held under its auspices; and that you should have had so favorable an opportunity before leaving the Province, of examining its various resources and productions, and we trust that the evidence of the progress made by the Colony under your Excellency's administration may not be the least pleasing feature of your sojourn amongst a loyal and industrious people.

On behalf of the Board of Agriculture, we take advantage of this, in all probability the last occasion that may offer to thank your Excellency for the valuable advice and assistance, which individually and as a Board, we have invariably received from you in the performance of our duties.

(Signed) A. E. BOTSFORD,
Chairman, &c.

To which His Excellency made the following reply:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, Members of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Agricultural Board,

You have been called upon by the Legislature and the Provincial Board of Agriculture, of which you are, on this occasion, the representatives, to collect and to prepare for the purpose of exhibiting to the people of New Brunswick, and to all who may come hither to examine them, samples and specimens of all articles, the growth, product, or manufacture of the Province. These are onerous and important duties, and I can assure you that I have had the greatest satisfaction in giving to you every assistance in my power.

It is my firm belief that it is of the greatest importance to New Brunswick that she should be in a position next year to assume and maintain at the General Exhibition in London, the position to which her industrial progress and natural resources entitle her. And if this Provincial Exhibition be regarded as the preparatory step to entering into competition with the world next year, not only the competitor, but every inhabitant of New Brunswick, whether so rich or poor, and in whatever parts of the Province he may reside, will, I think, recognize the fact that he has a personal interest in its success.

I hope that this Exhibition may be the successful predecessor of other Exhibitions increasingly successful; and I can assure you with heartfelt sincerity, that although absent I shall always continue to feel the deepest and warmest interest in the prosperity and progress of the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of New Brunswick. I am, Gentlemen, in accordance with the constitution I declare the Exhibition to be now open.

The Band struck up "Old Hundred," and the Lieut. Governor and suite, after inspecting some of the various articles, retired.

The building at this time was filled to capacity with spectators, every available inch being actually crowded. The various articles on exhibition were subjected to the closest scrutiny. Probably the greatest point of attraction was the Picture Gallery, where over one hundred specimens of Art, some of them of the very choicest description, had been arranged under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Potter.

The articles brought for Exhibition, all exception being made, comprising numbering about twenty-five hundred. They included two Steam Engines, in working order, with boiler attached, and stood up from the Family of Messrs. Fleming & Humber, one of them a stationary high pressure engine, the other an oscillating; the splendid Fire Engine built by W. H. Hayward & Co. and now owned and worked by Mr. L. Campbell; Steam and Furnaces of all kinds; four thousand square feet of machinery; Cooking stoves with its innumerable number of kettles, pots, pans, boilers, meat-venders, &c., &c.; Ship's Engines of which several excellent specimens were shown. There was a fine assortment of Boats, suitable for Steamboats or Mills, and to give an exceedingly musical tone, and executed in Messrs. Hayward & Co.'s best style. Price & Shaw sent from their Carriage Factory a fine assortment of their manufactures—a Coach, Buggy, Pleasure Carriage, and other Wagons, and some great things; the matter of Sleighs. Mr. Richards's assortment of Sewing Machines was arranged in a circle on the wall, outside of the Picture Gallery; we believe that a copy of all the laws we ever saw or heard tell of was there exhibited. The Messrs. Board and Spiller had an excellent assortment of well made and highly finished Rife-Tules. Mr. Robert Fisher's sample of Hose Pipe, copper fashioned to the latest degree of security, was much admired. A stand of brass Stop-Cocks, made an excellent appearance, and his Water Closet apparatus is an essentially useful article; his splendid Gas Fittings seemed to have been got up regardless of cost. The sight of Mr. Roman's Shower Bath in October gave us the shivers; although, had the weather been winter, we could not say more in praise of it than its merits deserve. There was a fine assortment of Rail Cars and Wagons manufactured by W. H. Adams, a neat lot of Forks and Hoes, by Messrs. Broad & Spiller; Horse Shoes of all kinds, from Mr. James. Serrymour's; Spades, etc., Messrs. Anderson & McCarthy's, &c., &c.

The Mineral Department was very complete; there were hundreds of specimens of all kinds of Minerals, unless silver be excepted. A number of gentlemen in different parts of the Province sent extensive collections of Crystals, Chalk, and Ores, and their descriptions; but as this is a very important feature in the Exhibition, we intend to notice it more fully at an early day. At present, it is sufficient to say that nearly every portion of the Mineral Kingdom was represented. A noble block of Coal from the Albert Mining Company, attracted great attention, and a bag of excellent River Salt from the Salt Spring in Sussex was much prized. There were samples of Grind Stones and Building Stone from all parts of the Province, as well as the Alum from the Chateaux works in Albert; and more about this building at another time. The show of Native Woads, their raw state, and the signs collected up, was excellent. There were few persons, but were distinguished by their knowledge of the Province, and their pleasure in seeing the perfection to which the art of the skillful mechanic was capable of bringing them. In the way of Models there was a complete representation of the "Empire" and of Halls of other vessels, small boats, &c.; and the eight eels were indebted to Mr. John Hunter, foreman of the Railway Workshop, for every miniature of the Suspension Bridge over the Falls, near this City, the Railway Bridges over Hammond and Salmon Rivers, the wooden bridge over Hammond River, and a set of Rail Cars, etc., said to be an exact representation of those now running on the E. & N. A. Railway. On the lower table there were also numerous agricultural implements besides Straw and Turnip Cutters, Seed Sowers, &c. Two patterns of new Sowing Apparatus, one exhibited by Mr. John Sangars, of Portland, St. John, the other by W. H. Hayward & Co.—were there. The display of Agricultural Produce was not so large as we expected to find. There were, however, many samples of excellent Wheat, White Wheat, and barley, Oats, barley, Buckwheat, and of various kinds grown in the Province; Rye, Peas, Beans, clover Seed; a bag of wheat and rye flour

out and buckwheat meal in barrels. The show of flours, Vegetables, was not extensive, but the samples presented could scarcely have been surpassed. There were potatoes of all sizes and shapes, monster turnips, beets, carrots, mangel wurtzel, pumpkins, parsnips and radishes, a few heads of miscellaneous cabbages, specimens of cauliflower, mushrooms, squashes and cucumbers, such as one seldom meets with. We were somewhat disappointed in the extent of this Department, but the quality of the articles exhibited amply made up for any deficiency in the quantity. The produce of the Dairy was well represented by the beautiful rolls of Butter, and the tempting appearance of the goat's milk Cheese, of which there were many excellent samples.

A stuffed Moose was the wonder of the more recent part of the crowd, though Mr. Boylin Pelican decided the notes of exclamation. Some two or three Moose almost appeared to live and snarl and show their teeth. When we got to the gallery we shall there find a small Eagle, and Mr. Abraham Macdonald's Leopard and Otter. A couple of Beavers were nicely contrived, and a sample of honey alongside of them were such a fortunate appearance as almost to make us doze to break the glass case in which it was enclosed (by the merest accident). There were Mangles, Churns and Writing-desks, and scores of other articles—all of them excellent in their way; but we cannot find space at present for all we would like to say about them. Before we go aloft, we should, however, state that outside the building (though a me of them are under cover) there is a large number of Farming Implements, Ploughs of various patterns, Fanning Machines, some of them heavy and cumbersome others light and simple; Cut-throats, Horse Hay Rakes, Spinning Wheels, Looms, and a Reaping Machine, which is being merely "exhibited" by a New Englander; another American has charge of one of Bigelow and Hardy's (Boston) Sales inside the Building, the chief peculiarity in its make being that it has a soap-stone lining instead of iron.

But it is high time we ascended to a more showy department. The left or Eastern side of the gallery contains a strange medley of things. The smell of leather, and the large quantity exhibited, leave the impression on one's mind that the proprietors of the article have no idea of allowing the little fable, they learned many years ago in "Dilworth," to fall from their recollection, and that each would rather part with his right hand than forget that "leather is nothing like Leather," and certainly the skins brought here are well worthy praise bestowed upon them by competent judges. A nice lot of Harness sets off a wooden horse "got up" expressly for the occasion and the purpose altogether regardless of expense. There are also boots, shoes, buffalo robes, trunks of all sizes and descriptions. Next to these we have Mr. A. Magee's "establishment," comprising a show case containing Hats and caps of all kinds; a fine collection of Furs—viz: Martin Beaver, Otter, Mink, Muskrat—all New Brunswick furs—made up into Victoria, Boas, Caps, Mitts, &c., besides a \$100 Beaver Overcoat—a magnificent affair—and a splendid Bear and Lynx Robe. Mr. Hall has also a large collection of fine Furs, as well as Hats, Caps, and an assortment of work from his Boot and Shoe Manufactory, which is doing a large business. Mr. Craig has (apparently) about a hundred different kinds of which the most fastidious could not fail to find a style to satisfy him. On this side also there are fine Lanes, made up of the New Brunswick wool and exquisitely finished.

The St. John Globe furnishes the following account, and says:

A correspondent informs us (says, a St. John paper) that he is competing for the prize offered in the United States for the best national song, which can be set to the patriotic tune of "Yankee Doodle." As the following verses are furnished us as a fair specimen of his poetical abilities, we are constrained to inform him that in our humble opinion, his chance of success is not very encouraging. However, *nil desperandum*: Yankee Doodle run away—
Dixie, he ran after.
Russell, he stood looking on,
And split his sides with laughter;
Bulls Run, Bulls Run, Bulls Run, and dandy;
Yankee Doodle, dandle doo, Yankee Doodle dandy.

Russell tells a funny yarn Of "breeding" from Manasses, When herds of Yankees ran away Like streams of this molasses.

Bulls Run, &c.
To Russell, still in Washington, To tell the story of the truth, About the "Yankee" at Manasses, Bulls Run, &c.

A NEW GIANT'S CAVALRY.—The Times (London) Courier thus describes a natural curiosity, lately discovered in its neighborhood.

"A very great excitement among our miners has been caused by a singular discovery made by Messrs. Osborne, Russell & Lambart, on their claim at Dry Arrow, about a quarter of a mile from Sonoma. These gentlemen, while bracing a stream bank, about seventy feet in height, were suddenly surprised by the falling down of immense amount of gravel, limestone, dolomite, and lava, which revealed beyond, in the heart of a high hill, some hundreds of the columns of a dull brown color, pentagonal in shape, and standing perpendicular, from 10 to 21 feet high. The open space between these pillars nowhere exceeds four or five inches, and rows of them run into the hill from 30 to 50 feet closely packed together.

It is some places at certain angles it is possible to see beyond this angular columnade into an opening formed apparently of quartz rock, which is certainly exceedingly rich in gold; for even at that distance from the observer, in a kind of dim twilight, strong indications of the metal are distinctly visible. Rays of light seem to penetrate into this opening through fissures in the roof, sides or from the rear, although the most diligent search of hundreds has not as yet led to the discovery of any of them, or any other avenue through which the light could enter.

The hill is thickly covered with chapparrel, which makes the search difficult and unsatisfactory. The well-known geologist of Columbia has been to the spot and examined the place with attention. He reports that the columns are exceedingly hard, unusually regular in shape, and closely packed together; that their igneous origin is very apparent; and that examination he found angular, foliolar, trionic iron and olivin in their composition. He is certain that this is the only instance so perfect that a basaltic development of rocks has been found in California, although he has seen as good a development in the West Indies—and he considers it among all the geological discoveries in this country, as far the greatest and the most worthy of scientific observation. These wonderful natural pillars, interspersed here and there with immense stalactites, indicating a calcareous formation also, and the singular ornithological specimens which he had the pleasure to examine recently on Kennebec.

Catching Tigers in Cochinchina.

Many of them obtain their livelihood by tiger-catching; the skin of this animal being valuable. They use a novel mode of ensnaring these savage animals. Two Malays generally go in company, and travel over many parts of the Country. Those who follow this business regularly have chops, or permits, from the Quong of Saigon, allowing them to build a hut for their use in any place they think fit. The hut is built on the top of four bamboos, from fifteen to twenty feet high, and as the tiger cannot climb these, the two men can remain in it and watch their snares in safety. The snare consists of large leaves, or sometimes pieces of paper, about six inches square, covered on one side with a substance of the same nature as birdlime, and containing a poison, the smallest particle of which getting into the animal's eyes, causes instant and total blindness. They are laid about thickly, with the birdlime side upwards, in the track of a tiger, and as surely as the animal puts his paw on one of the treacherous leaves he becomes a victim; for, finding it stick to his foot he shakes it, by which means other leaves adhere to it; he then probably rubs his paw over his head and face; he then perhaps rolls himself on the ground, when he becomes fairly covered; and while scratching and rubbing himself to get free, some of the poisonous birdlime gets into his eyes and blinds him. He growls and roars in agony, and this is the signal for his captors to come and despatch him. The Malays then skin the animal, and take away parts of his body that may be valuable. They leave the carcass, well sewn with white leaves, as a bait for other tigers. Other animals, and birds also, they ensnare in the same manner. [Brown's Adventures in Cochinchina.]

THE FAIR OF ANCESTRY.—The boast of ancestry is about the most contemptible of which a man can make use. Carve your own name on the temple of immortality. Blow your own into the trumpet of time, and never fancy when a dead man's patronymic is sounded that you will get the glory because it sounds like yours! And, after all, who and what can those ancestors boast? Thieves and robbers, perhaps—but on so large a scale that they call themselves warriors and conquerors. One murder makes a village—thousand a hero; and on the same principle, if we look at the real character of

these great men with great names, we shall find that the most aristocratic source of their pride was their capacity to butcher their fellow-creatures in cold blood, to make widows and orphans by profession—to defy all laws, human and divine. Oh! what a noble thing it is to be proud of one's ancestry.—Penny.

FROM THE STATES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The Government has purchased the propellers Seneca, Utica, and Sachem.

The ship John Bright, from Liverpool brings 100 bales of cotton.

The Savannah Republican of the 17th ult. says that a soldier from Fort Pulaski reports that the engagement between the Lincoln and the Fort at Fort Mifflin commenced on Monday afternoon and continued through all day Tuesday.

The steamship Baltic, Atlantic, Vanderbilt, and Conestoga are leaving with provisions, clothing and having built on board.

Special Washington dispatches state that it is believed that a large force has been detached from Beauregard's force to reinforce Zollicoffer.

Mr. Ward, late Minister to China, is trying to make his way to Europe through Canada, as an agent of Jeff Davis.

Lager beer is permitted to be sold to the troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. In consequence of the pressure of public business, the Secretary of War will hereafter leave all letters marked "private" unopened.

Some apprehension is felt for Lieut. Schenck, who was detached from the Minnesota, with orders to report to the Navy Department, but who has failed to do so.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.

Legislature of Kentucky has passed a vote requesting Breckinridge to resign his seat in the United States Senate. He has fled to Tennessee.

A doubtful report says Gen. Fremont has been superseded by Gen. Wool, and ordered to Washington for trial by Court Martial.

The Rebels are certainly retreating from the vicinity of Washington and the Federalists steadily advancing.

The charter of several ocean steamers and other movements indicated a speedy departure of large land and naval expeditions.

After cool weather sets in a great demonstration will be made on Charleston and New Orleans.

The Rebels are acting solely on the defensive.

The unity shown by Northern political conventions to crush rebellion is evidently destroying the hopes of the Rebel leaders and paralyzing their strength.

Breedstuffs unchanged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 1. Steamer Spaulding has not arrived from Hatteras Inlet.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed a number of wounded rebel prisoners from Western Virginia to Crandy Island.

Rio Janeiro dates of August 14 state that barque Abigail McFarland and brig Virginia, both of Richmond, were there waiting the termination of the war.

MASONRY AT FORT MONROE.—A Masonic Lodge has been established at Fort Monroe, to accommodate the numerous members of the order congregated there. A lodge room has been fitted up with the usual paraphernalia, and several candidates have been introduced to "the post." Some of the highest officers at the fort are members.

EXTRAORDINARY DOG.—At Aldershot camp there is a large spaniel belonging to a sergeant in the Royal Artillery, who has been taught by his master, during tedious days of camp life, to perform tricks that are almost marvellous. The dog is perfect in his drill, marching slow, quick, and at the double, in obedience to the word of command. After he had been put through his paces, his master called him up, and asked his opinion of the various regiments on the ground. Were the Plungers the best corps?—no signs of approval. Were the 42d Foot?—silence on the part of the dog. After going over half-a-dozen names the master asked, exactly in which he had put his previous questions, the dog's opinion of the Royal Artillery. He instantly burst out into joyous barking, jumping about and rolling. The sergeant then called for three cheers for the King of Prussia—no sound; three cheers for the King of Naples—a low growl; three cheers for the Emperor of the French—silence again; three cheers for the Queen of England—such a volley of resounding barks that echoed again and again.

The first train yesterday morning we understand, took 2,000 passengers for Sussex

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