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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1861.

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Latest from Europe.

Arrival of the "Anglo Saxon."

PORTLAND, Dec. 26.
Steamship "Anglo Saxon" arrived last night at 10 P. M.
Earl of Aberdeen is dead.
The bombardment of Gaeta had recommenced.
Funds steady—Consols 92½—Cotton unchanged—Wheat and Barley 1s. and oats 1d. dearer than Monday—Barley firm at Monday's rates—corn dearer—money easier.
Canadian and American Railway stocks improved.
The New British Loan attracted attention but probably will not be taken in England.
The allies have got Pekin but find themselves no nearer the desideratum, the Tartar army is still in the field.
The Emperor had fled to Tartary.
The French had got the largest share of the booty.
The Empress Eugenie had arrived at Paris.

LATER.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26.
The steamship "Canada" with 24 passengers for Boston arrived yesterday at 11 a. m. and sailed for Boston at 1 p. m. She has one hundred and ninety thousand in specie. On the 15th passed the Arctic the following is the latest via Quebec 16th.
Cotton firm—Wheat generally closed with advancing tendency—Corn dull—provisions dull.
LONDON, Saturday evening, Bourse closed dull 63.80.
It was reported that the passport system between France and England will be abolished.
Official despatches from China received corroborate those published. A poster dated Oct. 14th from General Grant states "remaining prisoners not being liberated."
It was stated that 2,000 Pontifical troops are about to march against the town of Pistoia to overthrow the provisional government established there.
Foreign Office, Dec. 15th.—Intelligence has been received at this office this afternoon through St. Petersburg from Pekin 9th November, stating that "Peace was concluded on the 26th October, and the ratifications exchanged on November 5th. The allied forces had evacuated Pekin and the Emperor was expected immediately to return to the capital."
The passengers by the Canada say it was rumoured at Quebec that Garibaldi had been assassinated. The papers report an assassin had wounded Col. Dann, of the Sicilian army, and the rumour probably arose from the circumstance. Among the Canada's passengers is Pastor Chiriquy.
Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £218,4000. Money market generally unchanged. Demand brisk.

THE CHASTISEMENTS OF LIFE.—We are not at agreement with his providence; nor with the spiritual economy of this world; nor with the interests of our own being in its highest developments. Yet we are vain, proud, headstrong, impetuous, irascible impatient under restraint and rebellious under discipline. Is it strange that at every step we meet opposing forces, if there be a father, if the government of this world is paternal; if God loves us, and is using life as a supreme and comprehensive education? Is not every wise household a microcosm, moral government, where the parents both pleased and pain their children, repeating in a minor sphere the very administrative acts of overruling, denying, compelling, punishing and punishing for their good their own children, as in the greater sphere God thwarts and disciplines them? Men wonder that, in the plenitude of their superior wisdom, they overrule the inexperienced desires of their children, and never cease to wonder that God in the majesty of a greater wisdom, finds occasion to overrule them in all the ways of life. Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every one whom he receiveth.

THE STUDY OF SCIENCE.—Science is worthy of study by all men, because it is intimately associated with all the pursuits of life. The whole animate and inanimate creation is embraced within its folds. It affords ample scope for the exercise of the most comprehensive and refined intellects, as well as those of humble and moderate pretensions. The mechanic and chemist, the poet and scholar, the manufacturer and merchant, can find, in the pursuit of science, a boundless source of pleasure and profit.

An editor in the western part of Michigan is in a fix. He dunned a subscriber for his subscription; he refused to pay him, and threatened to flog the editor if he stopped the paper.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.—If you invest money in tools, and leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift—a dead loss in both cases.
If you invest money in books, and never read them, it is the same as putting your money into a bank, but never drawing either principal or interest.
If you invest money in fine stock, and do not feed and protect them, it is the same as dressing your wife in silk to do kitchen work.
If you invest your money in choice fruits and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.
If you invest your money in a good farm and do not marry a good wife, and so abuse and break her heart, it is the same as buying a good horse and not wearing them with dignity and ease, it is as if a plowman were to sit at a jeweller's table to make and adjust some hair springs.
If you invest your money in strong drink it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a growing cornfield—ruin will follow in both cases.
If you invest your money in every new wonder that flaming circulars proclaim, it is the same as buying tickets at a lottery office, where there are ten blanks to one prize.
If you invest your money in the "last novel" it is the same as employing a tailor dandy to dig your potatoes.—Valley Farmer.

MEAL FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.—We refer again to this subject in order to answer some inquiries in regard to the amounts that would be requisite to feed out per day to individuals, or per head to cattle and sheep.
There can be but little trouble in this score, we think. The amount must be, in a great degree, regulated by the judgment of the feeder and the supply in his meal bin.—To make it a little more definite, we will give an abstract of a letter from Johnston of Geneva, N. Y., in the Country Gentleman, who has had as much practical experience in this mode of feeding as anybody.
For 100 sheep, he is in the habit of feeding out one bushel per day. This, you perceive, is a little more than two and a half gills per head. When fattening a sheep he gives it 1 lb. of corn meal, or oil meal or barley meal per day. He thinks barley a better feed for sheep than corn. According to his experience, sheep will stand a daily feed of 1 lb. of oats or buckwheat. He thinks they cannot be hurt with oil cake meal, and he has found that, fed with a mixture of one pound of grain and half a pound of oil meal per day, a sheep will fatten very fast. He feeds the grain or meal, twice per day—in the morning and at night—and at the same time gives a foddering of hay or straw three times per day.
To cattle he seldom feeds over four or five quarts of corn meal per day. He prefers having corn meal mixed with oil meal, buckwheat meal or meal of other grain. If he feeds more than five quarts per day, he prefers making up the overplus from some other meal than corn. To oxen that have been used to high feeding on corn, he often feeds a peck of meal to each daily—this fattens them fast.
In addition to the above directions we may add, or rather reiterate, the importance of keeping cattle dry and warm by littering or other care. Sheep will be found to eat freely a greater variety of forage than any other farm stock, and they like it frequent. In very cold weather they seem to be fond of box and swale hay, but in warmer weather they like good straw, corn leaves or good hay better.

FATTENING TURKEYS.—Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and, that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four other of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed on the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favour of the fowls who had been supplied

with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the most greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavour.—Telegraph.
A Business Quaker.
The Quakers are in the main, as every one knows, a thrifty, kind-hearted people; but in some of them, even as among the "world's honest people," love of filthy lucre will predominate.
In one of their farming communities lived friend Benjamin and his son. It was their custom to buy up cattle to fatten for sale. One day, Benjamin junior had selected a choice portion of stock from the passing drove, and was about to buy these cattle—when he said to his father—"what does thee think of them?"
"Upon being told by the son, the elder Ben continued,
"So much? I guess thee'll get them for less; offer him \$500 and wait till morning if he don't trade."
Filial Benjamin assented—made an offer in vain. Went home with the old gentleman—slept—and next morning, after caring for the stock, mounted his horse to try again to buy the cattle. But on the way he met Benjamin senior, returning home with the whole herd in question. Benjamin senior was wealthy as well as smart—he had taken an early start and bought the lot.
"Thee will let me have my portion, will thee not?" asked filial Ben.
"No, sonny, of course not; I've bought the whole—want 'em all."
"What! isn't that a hard trick to play thy own son? and I trusted to thee!"
"Ah Benny," said paterfamilias, reprovingly, "thee must be sharp and wide awake; trust nobody, Benjamin. Watch everybody—watch thy father, Benjamin—watch thy father!"
Quite likely for young Benjamin the admonition was needless thenceforward.

OWN YOUR OWN HOUSE.
Many a man don't know what a luxury it is to own his own house. He was born in a rented house, raised in a rented house, married in a rented house, has always lived in a rented house, and always expects to live in a rented house. And yet that is not living. Providence designed every head of a family to be the independent owner of his home, and we cry not the man who is jostled from pillar to post, and is the subject of the landlord's monthly visits for dollars and dimes, for the privilege of staying on the little spot that should be sacred to his family and should be his own.
In a money making point of view, do they think of it? They pay as much rent, as in a few years, would buy them a house. Rent keeps the mechanic down and always will keep him down. Ten dollars a month is a moderate sum for him to pay for a cottage, but if he owned a cottage, a hundred and twenty dollars a year is a handsome little sum for him to lay by in hard cash or invest in good security.

A Steamer runs across the Atlantic by its own Inertia.
While a steamer is getting underway, the power of the engine is exerted, partly to overcome the inertia of the ship and partly to overcome the resistance of the water and air; but when the full speed is reached, the resistance from the inertia of the ship ceases, and the whole power of the engine is then exerted to overcome the resistance of the air and water—the vessel running by her own inertia.
This principle is thus stated by W. James Gravesande, in this great work entitled "The Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy," a translation of which from the original Latin, we published in England in 1748.—"A Ship drawn by a rope suffers Resistance from the Water; as long as this is less than that Pressure by which the Rope is drawn, the Celerity of the Ship is increased, and the Reaction, which is equal to the Action, as the Rope is equally stretched both Ways, is to be attributed in part to the Inertia of the Ship. When the Celerity has increased so much as alone to destroy the Action, whereby the Ship is drawn, it proceeds by its innate Force, with an equable Motion; two Pressures acting upon it, which mutually destroy one another; as I observed before of the Carriage."

SECESSION BONNET.—The ladies will be interested in knowing what sort of a bonnet is to be worn the fair secessionists of South Carolina. The following is announced as the style:
"The bonnet is composed of white and black Georgia cotton, covered with net work of black cotton, the streamers ornamented with Palmetto trees and Lone Stars, embroidered in gold thread, while the feathers are formed of white and black worsted."

NEBRO INSURRECTION IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Mail teases of an insurrectionary riot among the negroes between Dublin and Pine levels. Two white men are said to have incited them, and they were to be hung on the 12th. Twelve gentlemen unite in communicating the following particulars:
December 11, 1860. We have found out a deep laid plan among the negroes of our neighbourhood, and from what we can find out from our negroes, it is general all over the country. The plot is this: To make a general rise during the Christmas holidays. We are now whipping the negroes—taking them as they come. We hear some startling facts. They have gone far enough in the plot to divide out our estates, mules, lands, and household furniture. Their plan is this: they are to kill the families on a certain night, (that they live with) and then get together and take the country. They look for aid from Lincoln and the Northern people but we cannot find out the exact time, but they generally have pitched on Wednesday night, the 26th of December.—No humbug in this.

MISSISSIPPI—INTENSE ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.—The Memphis Argus has the following letter, dated Friar's Point, Miss Dec. 11:
"There is a great excitement in this community. The people are in arms against the Northern men who have been in the country but a few months. On yesterday evening two guns, and a negro quarter were fired simultaneously, doubtless by the procurement of these wretches. The night was lit up for miles around. The Vigilance Committee were soon under arms, and proceeded to the room of three carpenters, one by the name of Hamlin, the others unknown, and took them and hung them to the first tree, and afterwards cut them down and burned them. This morning the remainder of the Northern men were sent up the river in the steamer Peyton; some of them were branded with the letters 'G. B.' (in burners) before shipped.
An Abolitionist was hanged, barreled up and rolled into the river at this point last week, and it was probably to avenge his death that the last guns were fired. A negro implicated the men who were hung. He said that they had told him all the negroes were to be free next March, when Lincoln becomes President, and that there will be a general rising of the negroes then. The Vigilance Committee have sworn to hang every Northern man who comes here from this time until the 4th of March.

The Largest Hotel in the World.
The largest hotel in this country, or in the world, is said to be the Lindell House, now nearly completed, in St. Louis, Mo. It is 272 feet front; 227 feet deep; 112 feet high, and fronted with cream colored magnesian limestone. Its cost, unfurnished, will be \$600,000; it has 500 rooms, and can receive 1,200 guests. The St. Louis Democrat says:—"The brick laid in its walls number 8,000,000, sufficient to pave an acre, of over 30 acres. This is in addition to 8,000 perches of rubble stone in the foundation, 35,000 cubic feet of cast stone in the fronts and other stone—in all costing over \$100,000. If a boarder desires to take a walk through the wide and lofty corridors before breakfast, he may travel one and a quarter miles without going over the same floor twice. Besides the marble flooring and other flagging, 300,000 feet of lumber have been used in its floors, and it will require 30,000 yards of carpet to cover them. Some 16,000 feet of gas pipe are required to light it, with many thousands of burners; 120,000 lbs of lead and 30,000 lbs of iron pipe to supply it with water, besides that for heating it. Forty or fifty miles of bell wire will be required, and three water tanks, containing 30,000 gallons or 50 tons of water, will rest upon its roof, which water is pumped up with steam engines."—Scientific American.

WINTERING CABBAGE. I have practiced for four years, the following mode of wintering cabbage, and it has proved so well, I give it for the benefit of others. My cabbage are left out till their is danger of frost; the heads are then cut off, with a few coarse leaves, and if winter does not seem to be upon us, thrown into heaps, and covered, with litter of some kind, till winter seems to be coming in earnest—then the cabbage are put in heaps, by placing them on the ground from the second and from the top. Make your heaps as long as you wish—pack them close by putting the largest at the bottom, and keep the stem end up. Cover ten feet twenty inches or more with earth, without any straw; the earth must be in proportion to the frost. A little frost will not hurt if the cabbage are not out till the frost has left them.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Charlotte Free Press.

A NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT ST. STEPHEN, UPON FRIDAY, COMMENCING, IF PRACTICABLE, THE FIRST WEEK IN JAN. NEXT, BY C. S. GRIMMER & THOMAS D. CLAPTON. Publishers & Proprietors.

In glancing at the design with which this paper will be published, we would briefly remark, that the expanding intelligence, wider reading, and increasing population of this and the adjoining Parishes of this County seem to demand a newspaper primarily devoted to Home interests, and the publication of all such reliable intelligence as shall bear upon the varied phases of our Farming, Fishing, Lumbering, Commercial, and Mineral wealth, and the development and due appreciation of all our Colonial and local resources. While, however, we constantly endeavor to remember this first and leading purpose of the "Free Press," no matter of general interest or special moment occurring either in the Eastern or upon our own Hemisphere, shall be omitted from its columns. Every effort will be made to submit to the readers of our paper every item of intelligence foreign and domestic, worthy of publication. But to be more specific. Having tested to our own satisfaction the validity and unyielding firmness of the following principles, we shall always carefully and unflinchingly sustain all measures, men, and Governments having for their object the greatest good to the greatest number; urge the adoption of all sanative reforms, and seek by every available method to obtain, preserve, and perpetuate equal rights among all classes of people, but without regarding reckless change and chimerical innovation, either as incentive to public virtue or auxiliary to private happiness or freedom. LIBERAL we desire to be, to that extent which accords with good handed justice.

To the Merchant, the Agriculturist, and the Mechanic we shall, in turn and due proportion, devote our best consideration, that each may find in our columns something useful, attractive, and gratifying. For the important educational interests of our Province we shall always find a place; and while in Theology we cannot become a vehicle for denominational views or feelings, interesting religious news shall not be overlooked. One characteristic which we are determined our paper shall possess, will be its marked and jealous respect for private character in all cases, save when the public weal demands an exposure.

Without further promises we ambitiously hope, with enlarged experience and practice to issue a paper sound in its principles, honest in its intentions and efforts, and independent and creditable in its character, and if we are surpassed by our competitors that it will be only in ability and not in conscientiousness of purpose or in a firmness and unwavering integrity. Our Terms are \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

PORK.—We are inclined to think that the Jewish lawgivers in ancient times had tolerably correct ideas of cause and effect, when they forbade the use of swine's flesh. We know that in these days pork is an important article of trade, and almost universally enters largely into the food of the race, but a train of evils follows its use, and a pork eating people are always afflicted with scrofula and consumptive diseases. Besides this, it is a fact that man's physical and mental natures are intimately connected, and the food with which he sustains the former produces its legitimate effect upon the latter, and the grosser the character of his food, the more will his nature partake of the animal. The use of fat pork tends to degrade man's nature and to unfit him for mental exertion, besides being a fruitful source of disease to his physical system. The truth is, swine's flesh is unfit for human food, and the race would be better off if there was not a hog in existence.

RED HOT GUNS.—There is no doubt whatever that cast-iron, long submerged in the sea, will on being exposed to atmospheric air become hot even unto redness and sometimes fall to pieces. Such was the case with some iron guns which formed part of the armament of one of the vessels of the Armada, sunk of the Island of Mull; and the cast-iron balls with which some of the guns of the Mary Rose, sunk off Spithead temp. Henry VIII., were loaded. Mr. Wilkinson, in his "Engines of War," remarks, p. 242:—"It is also an extremely curious fact that the cast-iron gratings which have been long immersed in the protee baches or vats of large London brewers possess the same property of becoming hot on exposure to the atmosphere when the porter is drawn off for the purpose of cleaning them."

