

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 10, 1862.

Vol 2.

## Arrival of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND Dec. 3.  
The contributions are unprecedentedly large for the increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.  
Princess Clotilde's visit.  
The Emperor of Austria has amended all political offenders condemned.  
Denmark refuses Earl Russell's proposition respecting Schleswig question, saying it would impede the existence of the monarchy.  
Disturbances at Patras, Greece, and 42 Polish Officers were condemned to run the gauntlet.  
Spanish papers hint that Mexico is intended for a French colony.  
Rumored that a plot against the Emperor on the inauguration of the new Boulevard discovered, and extra precautions taken.  
Movement in Greece in favor of Prince Alfred strengthening. Dinner given British fleet significant toast.  
The following was posted at Lloyd's 19th: Reported that a steamer was left Liverpool with a view of capturing and destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under Federal flags; another will shortly follow. Insinuations have been on foot for some time that two steamers recently built in the Mersey were intended for some such service as the above; but insinuations never exceeded mysterious whisperings.  
London Times, of 24th in City article, says the report that Seaward has addressed our Government in tone of displeasure at the aid all-given to seceders given to Alabama in British ports, created for the time some uneasiness in the Stock Exchange; many persons believing that no minister would be willing to put himself in such a position unless in the desperate hope of finding cause of external quarrel at any cost in order to arrest impending events at home.  
Latest—Derry, 21st.—Leading papers reiterate arguments that Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in case of Alabama. Federals having notoriously taken greatest advantage of opportunities offered. Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Consols 93 1/2.

## FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Dec. 2.  
Burden of President's Message is gradual compensated Emancipation policy which he desires should become permanent Constitutional Law. Without slavery the war would not have begun or continued. Its eradication would be a most economical mode of securing permanent peace. The assurance of this policy becoming permanent constitutional law would end the struggle with less reference to its merits than its supposed effect upon them, any complaint on the part of the American would be unavailing. The whole expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, will be five hundred and seventy millions of dollars. It recommends a financial scheme, authorizing Banking Associations, by well guarded Act of Congress, to circulate notes furnished by Government on security of United States bonds.  
Dec. 3.  
Confederates continue strengthening the works at Fredericksburg, nothing indicating an intention of falling back.  
Jackson, it is believed, reached Culpeper intention of joining Confederate force in front.  
Gen. Banks embarks to-day from New York, on board North Star.  
Conscription not relaxed in Middle Tennessee, and there is a regular organization in Lincoln County to resist it.  
In the Senate, Mr. Davis offered joint resolution recommending all the States to send delegates to a National Convention to consider condition of the country and the proper means of restoring Union. Laid over.  
Senator Powell offered joint resolution, declaring the arrest and discharge of persons without accusation or trial, an usurpation. Laid over.  
In the House, a resolution introduced instructing a military committee to inquire into expediency of increasing soldiers pay to fifteen dollars per month.  
EVENING.  
Expedition from Suffolk on Monday captured deleterious Pittsburg battery taken by Confederates, and drove enemy across Black water River at Franklin.  
The latter lost considerable in killed and prisoners.  
Petersburg Express reports large Federal reinforcements concentrating at Suffolk; that they number 33,000; an attack to be made on Weldon, to cut off Railroad communication.  
Holly Springs despatch says, Confederates evacuated Falkland on Monday and believed in full retreat.  
Southern dispatch state a Federal gun-

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Colonist of the 10th says:  
The road to Esquimaux was lined from an early hour yesterday morning until past noon, with men, horses and vehicles, bound for the steamer Sierra Nevada, and the throng of persons on Esquimaux was dense and the scene lively. The usual amount of drunkenness, petty squabbling and excitement was visible, but no fights occurred. Some 300 persons took their departure hence yesterday. About 200 of this number were returning Colonists not a few of whom, seeing looking customers; though they were, logged heavy swags of dust abroad. About 40 merchants, bound below for new stocks, and an equal number of sports also left on the steamer. The latter seemed in good spirits, in more ways than one, and generally expressed themselves as determined to return next year and give the miners another trial. The quantity of gold dust shipped is estimated at \$250,000. The steamer had in all about 600 passengers including the Salmon Riverites who came from Portland.

## TRUE GLORY.

If there be in glory sought of good  
It may by means far different be attained  
Without ambition, war, or violence:  
By deeds of peace, by wisdom eminent  
By patience, temperance.—Milton.

When we survey the throng of those who have shed an imperishable lustre over their names, and at the same time reflected it on our country, no insignificant portion of it is composed of the poets stands out view. But first among these stands Milton, wrapped in two inspiring grandeur, dimming by that bright radiance all that follows in the galaxy. Nor should we but heighten the effect, could we but for a moment place him side by side with the Snyrian bard, or the Mantuan swan, those idols of antiquity; or as Dryden has so forcibly expressed it:—  
Three poets in three distant ages born,  
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn,  
The fraternal of the three, surpassed;  
The next in majesty, in both the last.  
The force of Nature could no farther go,  
To make a third size joined the former two.

His genius fills us with mild admiration and demands rather silent reverence than loud, deep, strains of praise, where it gives us such a noble sentiment as our extract contains. Where shall we look for a better illustration of its force, than to the immortal author himself, "by deeds of peace by wisdom eminent." And here the subject forces upon us its especial claims for attention.  
There seems to be implanted in the human breast an instinct, whose immediate effect is a desire to change our state; but not merely for the sake of change, but in every case to advance it. Very varied, however, is the intensity with which it is developed in different minds, still more so are the paths in which it guides. Though it may exist in the most minute degree, yet we may think that a never-lived and as upon the earth, who would have been willing to pass his life as he had grown up, and die as his days had been spent. It is this instinct which in some men, creates that ambition which the poet has deprecated, and urges them to satisfy its cravings by "war or violence," while by it others are led to seek for glory in ways the most opposite. This it is, which fires the mind of the boy when at school to excite his classmates in their eager struggle; that in his more advanced studies, growing with his growth, excites him to exertion in a deeper strife, and for higher rewards; and later still, when battling with the world, it spurs him on in the great race of life, whether he has entered on the paths of the divine, the philosopher, or the statesman.  
What has been described as an instinct, is generally termed ambition; but if applied to all but the first instance it cannot be understood as the poet uses it in our extract: there we may take it to mean the country displayed by Julius Caesar towards his country in the several steps by which he obtained imperial power;—or that exhibited in the career of one more recent, and more threatening to the welfare of his race, Napoleon I. If such a glory as theirs only could be obtained in this world, (and that is the not often great hope for glory in the next) if the human breast were capable of no more worthy ambition than theirs, then might we in sadness ask, "if there be in glory sought of good?" How beautifully has the poet of once referred this, and pointed out to us the way in which a glory may be attained far exceeding theirs, both in the real pleasure it confers on its possessor, and in the estimation of every well regulated mind; a glory accorded for having bestowed benefits on mankind, and not for having aggrandized our nation, at the expense of another's liberty and welfare!

## A Leading Elephant.

There were two or three male elephants one of whom evidently acted as the pater familias to this portion of the emigrants; or military speaking, as a general of division. This particular elephant was standing in a position of taktiking the rest, but his shoulder, unfortunately, was partially hidden by two large calves, which the jolly old patriarch was busily caressing. A very slight change of attitude was all I required to enable me to send him to the land of shades, and I waited in breathless anxiety for this opportunity. To my intense disappointment, however, he departed all at once tossed his trunk on high, and giving his sides two or three smart slaps with his monster ears, turning abruptly round and made off, instantly followed by the whole herd. But it would never do to allow them to escape thus. Springing therefore, to my feet, and advancing a few steps, I levelled and fired at the second in size of the males, just as he was disappearing from view. The bullet struck him, but very satisfactorily, for it glanced off and did not hissing through his side. In a moment the retreating column turned right about, and made a furious and headlong charge all but over me. I leaped through myself flat on the ground, sheltered only by an insignificant shrub. A false move would have cost me dear. After looking about him inquiringly, the patriarch made a second dash at me, and I fired, in which charge the enraged brute actually tossed up the roots and carried off a whole tree. I was thoroughly scared, and held my breath in dread and agonizing suspense. Nor being able to discover any thing, he once more, accompanied by the rest of the troop, faced right about, and was soon lost to view in the jungle. — [And son's Okavango River.

## THE MEMORY OF A MOTHER.

When temptation appears, and we are almost persuaded to do wrong, how often a mother's warning word calls our mind to those that are rarely broken. Yes, the memory of a mother has saved many a poor, miserable wretch from going astray. Had grace may be growing over the hollowed spot where all her earthly remains repose, the dying leaves of autumn may be withered over it, yet the white mantle of winter may cover it from sight; yet the spirit of her when he walks in the right path, appears, and gently, mournfully calls to him, when wandering into the paths of error.

It is said that experiments with common corn husks showed, by heat, by which it could be converted into an admirable article of paper. It could be Queen King Cotton should be introduced to India, chief in the important office of affording intelligence over the earth.

The Gloucester mentions the receipt of a letter from Bathurst announcing the death of Joseph Read, Esq. Deputy Secretary at Somerset. Mr. Read represented Gloucestershire in the last House of Commons, and in the year 1801, by 6200,000.

## ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

The ship Golden Rocket, Captain Pendleton, on her passage from Boston to San Francisco, had on board fifty-five passengers (twenty-five of whom were ladies) who intended to make California their future place of residence. Getting short of water Captain Pendleton decided to stop at Juan Fernandez for a supply and therefore shaped his course thither—the island being nearly in his track. At six p. m. March 24th, they doubled the eastern end of the Island, and at seven rounded to, off the bay of St. Joseph, at the head of which the inhabitants now remaining on the island are located. The Golden Rocket anchored on the opposite side from that upon which St. Kirk lived, and there being a mountain to cross to reach that Robinson Crusoe abode, no one ventured to make the journey. The best landing is on the eastern side, but the water is twenty fathoms deep at the head of the bay, and in some places so bold is the shore, that a boat led to her painter and drifting to the limits, would be in seventy-five fathoms. The facilities for loading water at the Island Captain Pendleton represents to be not very good. The water is obtained from a number of never failing rivulets, trickling down over the rocks from the cloud-capped mountains. The cakes must be taken on shore and filled, rolled back into the water and parbuckled into the boat. While the crew were at their work, the passengers rambled off in different directions to make discoveries.  
The island is twenty-five miles long by about four in breadth. The land is very high rising in rugged, precipitous peaks, one of them called Tunkoo three thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. The peaks are generally over hung with clouds. The valleys are exceedingly fertile, the grass growing to the height of six or eight feet. Figs, strawberries, peaches and cherries abound in their season. The Golden Rocket was there in the season of peaches, and the valleys were full of trees and they were fasted down with delicious fruit. Captain Pendleton bought four barrels of the inhabitants, and the passengers about as many more. Strawberries flourish best in December and January. There are three remarkable caves in the side of the hill facing the harbor, about thirty feet in length, twenty-five in width and about the same in height. The inhabitants now number but fourteen, of whom Messrs. Day and Kirkaldie from Valparaiso, are the chief persons; they have been appointed overseers of the island by the Chilean government. Formerly a penal colony, numbering five hundred was located here, and the caves above mentioned were used by them, but the project was found to be impracticable, and the convicts were taken back to the main land. An immense number of goats are running wild over the island, and an abundance of fish are taken on the coast.

## Elopement in High Life.

A good deal of gossip and some consternation prevailed in fashionable circles of the metropolis on Thursday, in consequence of the discovery of an elopement which took place on Saturday the last instant. On inquiry the following facts were ascertained:—It appears that the young lady is daughter of a gentleman of aristocratic position, and resided at the house of her father, in the vicinity of Eaton Square. She had a young man attending her as music master. It is stated that an attachment was mutually formed, and on Saturday evening, the parties met by appointment at the Victoria Station, proceeded to Dover, and embarked for the Continent. The lady, it is said, possesses a fortune of £5,000 in her own right. She is twenty years of age, and very handsome. The young gentleman is twenty-four.—(Star.)

## REMARKABLE WARE OF HUMAN LABOR.

Ninveh was fourteen miles long, 8 miles wide and forty miles round, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three elephants abreast. Babylon was 160 miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick, and 100 high, with 100 brass gates. The temple of Diana at Ephesus, was 420 feet in the support of the roof. It was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 feet on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 205. It employed 3330,000 men in building. The pyramid in Egypt contains 310 chambers and 12 halls. The obelisk presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles round, and was 26 miles round and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$30,000,000, and never carried away more than 100 slaves and walls of Louve were 13 miles round.

## NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON.

To the editor of the Woolstock Journal.  
Sir.—I send you some pods of the New Brunswick Cotton which I observed being noticed in several of our Provincial newspapers. Previous to the present season of Cotton had observed and considered the produce of this plant as deserving attention, and about the 7th inst. in a conversation with Mr. Boyd of the Lower House, St. John, undertook to procure some specimens with the view of being sent to England for the late season was unfavorable for snow covered the ground on my return from St. John, which, when melted by rain, left the stalks and pods of the Cotton plant in a very wet condition. A sample was procured to be forwarded to St. John, although not in such a condition as if gathered in September, being now mostly lying on the ground, the stalks broken, pods saturated with rain or snow and the cotton stereotyped and discolored, but some were procured sufficiently good to show the quality when gathered at the proper season. This plant is indigenous to the country, and with the wild grape vines, may be the remnants of vegetation peculiar thereto when enjoying a warmer climate. It is found along the tidal intervals of the River St. John and its tributaries, and the present specimens were obtained from Mr. Fisher's farm Woodbank, and the Upper Woodstock Landing. The roots are similar to those of the Cannabis Indica, but larger and more plant, and spread freely in the loose sandy loam, having many joints, from which spring sprouts shooting upwards like asparagus early in May.  
The stalks are from two to five feet long, with downy palmate leaves from three to six inches in length. The plant bears large clusters of small cup-shaped blossoms, lilac and purple colored, very fragrant. These flowers are succeeded by the pods enclosed in regular rows the seeds, over a hundred in number, when next the cotton, a beautiful white filament from a half to an inch length of the pod in layers. The pods vary from three to four inches. The seed is shaped like a pear, a seed, but thicker, and on growing only throws up a stalk about a foot high the first year, lies down to the ground in the fall, and next year it is succeeded by several stalks from the same root, which blossom and bear pods containing the cotton and seeds. The cotton has a glossy silky lustre, and would probably answer for nap for hats, unless the taste be lost in the manufacturer. The leaves and stalks, from the time of appearing above ground, until out of blossom, exude a white milk, which, when broken, (hence the name milkweed) a white milk is found to exude from the joints. The seed, by a daily application for a week or ten days, some roots throw up four or five stalks, and these stalks bear from three to five pods containing the cotton. The plant can be grown on any of our intervals or spaces, on the river, planted in rows as to admit of weeding with a Cultivator or Horse shoe and with good cultivation would doubtless produce double the crop shown in its present wild state. The Cotton appears very fine, flexible and of superior quality, and is capable of being easily separated from the silky wool, which is found in some commercial purposes, can be grown in New Brunswick to an extent equal to the exportation to other countries.

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