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SAINT ANDREWS, N. 3. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

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FROM THE STATES.

EXPEDITION FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Captured considerable produce, several Confederate officials, important mails and correspondence.
Burial will assume a command shortly.
Louisville Journal reports that Longstreet, Marshall and Fortres are approaching Lexington.

Three thousand men with dragging machines working in York pass canal.
Federal gunboat working great damage on Lake Providence.

Van Dorn captured over two thousand Federals in Franklin battle.

Times dispatch says a refugee from Richmond says 25,000 troops passed through there from the South within a few weeks. Several thousand sent to Gen. Proctor on the Blackwater.

Federal report gives the loss at Franklin as 1000 prisoners and 300 killed and wounded.

Confederate Gen. Pemberton officially announces that the Confederates are raising the Indianola.

MARCH 10.
Reported Confederate raid on Fairfax County House during rain storm, capturing over a hundred horses.

Missouri Gazette has Vicksburg news to-day. Has that all the canal would be successful, and no doubt of getting in rear of Vicksburg, cutting off communication with Jackson. Correspondent of some paper from Murfreesboro, says look out for straggling deserters from that quarter. Van Dorn stands his present ground.

Gunka Florida and E. R. Hale and Western World and other clads. Natchez and Kankakee sailed yesterday from New York for the South.

Gen. Butler mentioned for Provost Marshall under conscription law.

Special despatch from Murfreesboro says report reached there yesterday of Van Dorn's success in the battle, and great portion captured.

Work of steamer seen off Abaco Island, conjectured may have been Privateer Florida.

Reported three iron steamers arrived at Nassau, the Georgiana, Britannia and Gertrude as additions to Confederate practical fleet.

Pirate steamer Stonewall Jackson arrived at Havana from Nassau.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, calls all militia to defend Savannah.

MARCH 11th.
New Hampshire election yesterday of extraordinary interest. No election of Governor by the people.

Republican candidate in hundred and seventy-five towns, about twenty-five thousand.

Democratic about twenty-six thousand, and War Democratic between three and four thousand.

Republicans have majority in the Legislature and Members of Congress.

Van Dorn's forces retreated South and reported across Duck River.

President Lincoln calls on absentees from Army without leave, to return before April first on pain of penalty of desertion.

Responsible persons requested President for letters of marque. It granted a first class privateer will soon be off Nassau after such English prize about leaving there.

Loss from New Hampshire election—Democratic candidate for Governor is probably elected. Vote very close. A Democrat is elected for the first Congressional District; second and third Districts doubtful. Republicans have the Legislature.

Fernando Wood in Connecticut said that peace propositions were left in the President's hands last December, whose adoption would have settled the War by April; he withheld what the propositions were. He denounced Conscription Act in treasonable terms.

Special despatch from Jackson, Tenn., says Confederates captured 200 men and two pieces of artillery of Gen. Sullivan's division.

Rumors at Memphis of an engagement at Fort Hudson.

Bragg has succeeded Pemberton, and Longstreet commands Bragg's old Division, Middle Tennessee.

Reported that President will appoint Gen. Butler Provost Marshal.

PARLIAMENTARY PRESS.—It may surprise some people to learn that the House of Commons is now mainly supported by the railway companies; but so it is. The House of Commons establishment costs about £550,000 a year, but it gets about £270,000 a year by charges to the parties concerned in private bills. The present amount thus left out was £28,558 in 1861, and £38,369 in 1862. Of the rest, £34,471 was paid by the promoters of private bills, and £3,888 by the opponents of bills.

The Legislature.

FREDERICKSON, March 9th.

Dr. Vail explained that this Bill was to reduce the term of study imposed upon law students for five years to four in ordinary cases, and in the case of a graduate of New Brunswick University from four to three years. The Attorney General opposed it. It was supported by Mr. Ryan but Anglin, opposed its passage on the ground that the House ought not to interfere with the Bench. The Speaker opposed it, believing that 5 years study by students who were not graduates, was not too long a period. Mr. Lindsay approved of the Bill; so, too, did the Postmaster General, who moved an amendment to the effect, that when a law student presented a certificate of having studied in a law office for four years, and having passed an examination, he should be admitted an Attorney. This would abolish the preliminary examination before being admitted as a student. The Attorney General suggested that Mr. Steadman had omitted the certificate of moral character, but the House laughed heartily at the idea of a lawyer requiring to possess a "moral character." The second section of the Bill providing that the Act was to extend to those young men who are now studying law, was carried and the whole Bill agreed to.

MARCH 11th.
Smith gave notice of a resolution for the production of Correspondence between the Government and the Colonial Office and Executive Council relative to His Excellency's salary.

The House in Committee passed the Secretary's Bill relating to Buns and Bunsoms. It makes no material change beyond increasing the charges for this fund in Gloucester Ports, excepting Bathurst.

The House debated the Postmaster General's Bill, the Sections providing for the Money Order system, limiting the maximum sum transmitted to one hundred dollars—were agreed to without much opposition.

The section to impose a charge of one cent postage upon all newspapers not mailed by publishers met with strenuous opposition from Smith, Fisher, W. J. Gilbert and others, and was finally thrown out—he vote being, Yeas: Tillier, McMillan, Steadman, Perley, Meahan, Young, McClellan, Skinner, Lindsay Munro, and Hoyd—11. Nays: the Speaker, Smith, Williston, Vail, Beveridge, Costigan, Landry, McPherson, Crocker, Stiles, Scott, Dow, Anglin, S. H. Gilbert, W. J. Gilbert, Fisher, Ryan, Cudlip, and Gilmore—19.

The Legislative Council threw out the Bear Hunt Bill and made Progress on the Bill relating to St. John Great Marsh. He again opposing the latter strongly—Yeas, 6.

VICKSBURG TO BE TAKEN BY SIEGE.—A letter from an intelligent Western source, dated 20th instant, informs us that soldiers from the army of Gen. Grant report the slow but gradual concentration of troops about Vicksburg, with no prospect of intention, however, of attacking the fortifications, but simply with the design of investing the place and waiting the results of a siege. It is supposed that General Grant by abandoning the occupation of railroads, &c., can mass 80,000 men; that Curtis can supply a considerable force in addition, and that these, with the river men, can so effectively besiege the place as to compel its speedy surrender, especially as with so large a force, properly employed on the bayous and steers, the supplies of the enemy can be entirely cut off.

A partial confirmation of this statement is furnished by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who writes:

"I believe, however, I commit no indiscretion when I give it as my opinion that all intention of taking Vicksburg by assault has been abandoned, if such intentions were ever entertained. Our Generals have, for the most part, more faith in the efficacy of the siege than shot and shell. That the former method of attack may have full success and be glorified, a thousand contrabands are busy engaged day and night in welding the shore, and to-day I learn that four thousand soldiers are detailed for the same interesting duty. Such a force, under intelligent supervision, will work wonders."

PREJUDICE.—New doctrines, however true and however beautiful, never please men of the olden school. They like to fancy that the world has been losing wisdom, instead of gaining it, ever since they were young.

How can you express in four units that food is necessary for man? 1 0 2 8. One—ought to eat.

The charge of a judge is often hard to stand—just a question is harder still—that of a money lender is the hardest of all.

POWER OF THE WILL.—Children often rise in anything but an amiable frame of mind. Petulant, impatient, quarrelsome, they cannot be spoken to or touched without producing an explosion of ill-nature. Sleep seems to have been a bath of vinegar to them, and one would think the fluid had invaded their mouth, nose, eyes and ears, and had been absorbed by every pore of their sensitive skins. In a condition like this I have seen them bent over the parental knee, and their persons subjected to blows from the parental palm; and they have emerged from the infliction with the vinegar all expelled, and their faces shining like the morning dew. The transition complete and satisfactory to all parties. Three quarters of the mood that men and women find themselves in are just as much under the control of the will as this. The man who rises in the morning, with his feelings all bristling up like the quills of a hedgehog, simply needs to get knocked down. Like a solution of certain salts, he requires a rap to make him crystallize. A great many men "things are done in the family for which moils are put forward as the excuse, when the moils themselves are the most inexcusable things of all. A man or woman in tolerable health has no moral right to indulge in an unpleasant mood, or to depend upon moods for the performance of the duties of life. If a bad mood comes to such persons as these, it is to be shaken off by a direct effort of the will under all circumstances.—[Timothy Titcomb's Lessons in Life]

CURIOS SENTENCE.—The following verse contains every letter in the English alphabet except E. It is a question whether any other English rhyme can be produced in print without the letter E which is letter employed more than any other. By inserting the word vex, instead of tax, in the second line, the verse would contain all the letters of the alphabet:

A jovial swain may rack his brain,
And tax his fancy's might;
To quiz in vain for 'tis most plain
That what I did was right.

TRY KINDNESS.—We once had a very awkward horse to ride, said a smith, and I was punishing it severely to make it stand still. My shop was just before the kitchen window, and my wife, who is a kind hearted woman, came out and reproved me for my conduct to the animal. She went up to it, patted it, and it stood quiet as a lamb, and we could have done anything with it. Q. That people would try kindness. It is a mighty cure.

A MOTHER'S AFFECTION.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune and mere crime set no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives a man has one friend on earth who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean's eternity.

WHO IS OLD?—A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will do something for himself, his neighbor, or his country. Almost at the last hour of his life, Washington looked back. So were Franklin and Young, and Howard, and Newton. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energy to waste away and the springs of life to become motionless; on whose hands the hours drag heavily, to whom all things wear the garb of gloom.

WHEN THERE'S ROOM.—A sailor, a giant of well known bravery who was in a boat at the siege of Copenhagen, kept down his head while a shot was flying over the boat. For shame, hold up your head, thundered the officer in the stern. I will air, when there's room for it, was the laughing reply.

A TOSS FOR A TOPSAWYERSHIP.—A son of Erin having fired his services to cut a corner for the Western Lake Company was asked if he had taken the corner cut. He replied that he could not. He was sent accordingly in company with his co-laborers, to cut a corner, and on reaching the center of the lake, the saw was produced with both handle in their places. The attendant Paddy, looking at the saw very coolly, put his hand in his pocket, and drawing from it a penny, said, "Now, Jamie, fair play head or tails, whichever you please."

AN ECHO OF A NARRATIVE.—A gentleman conversing with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of

singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstance of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which—owing to some change of wind or weather—had since the departure of the boat, rendered the return passage through them most hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the danger seemed to increase rather than diminish. One friend the dog, looked on for a length of time, evidently aware of their being great cause for anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through to the boat. The crew supposed he wished to join them, and made various attempts to induce him to come on board; but no? he would not go within their reach, but continued swimming about a short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divined his apparent meaning. "Give him the end of a rope," he said; "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown, the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round, and made straight for the shore; where a few minutes afterwards boat and crew—thanks to the intelligence of their four footed friend—were placed safe and undamaged. Was there reasoning here? No acting with a view to an end or for a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary instinct.—[Rev. C. J. Atkinson in the Zoologist.]

IDLENESS NOT HAPPINESS.—The most common error of men and women is that of looking for happiness somewhere outside of useful work. It has never been found when thus sought—and never will be while the world stands—and the sooner this truth is learned the better for every one. If you doubt the proposition, glance round among your friends and acquaintances, and select those who appear to have the most enjoyment in life. Are they idlers and pleasure seekers, or earnest workers? We know what your answer will be.—Of all the miserable human beings it has been our fortune or misfortune to know, they were the most wretched who had retired from useful employment in order to enjoy themselves.—Why, the slave at his enforced labor, or the hungry toiler for bread, were supremely happy in comparison.

GENERAL BUTLER ON JEFF DAVIS'S PROCLAMATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette tells this story: "General Butler has told friends here the course which he should have pursued with reference to the proclamation of Jeff Davis against him, had he reached New Orleans while he was still in command. He would have sent a rebel general and several other officers then in his hands to Ship Island, with orders that upon receipt of authentic intelligence by the officer in command there, that a hair of Butler's head or any of his officers should all be hung at once. 'Ana,' added Butler, Jeff Davis knows me well enough to believe that what I promised I should perform. He knows that a Massachusetts man who dared to vote sixty-four times for him at the Charleston Convention, would dare do any thing."

HORRIBLE CRIME IN CANADA.—About 18 months ago, Mrs. Margaret Jane Taylor and James Sutcliffe of Smithfield, near Brighton, E. W., were both arrested, charged with administering poison to James Taylor, husband of the aforementioned Mrs. Taylor, with intent to kill. Trial resulted in an acquittal, since which time, although Taylor was not dead, Mrs. Taylor and Sutcliffe have been living together as man and wife. Her husband, James Taylor, was paralytic, and on Thursday, the 29th ult., while in a helpless state, he was placed in a bed, and a hot stove, was set to his side and to his left a lamp was placed over him, and left him to perish in the flames. The unfortunate man survived until Friday, when death put an end to his torments. His limbs were burned to a crisp, and the lower part of his body was literally roasted. The evidence before the Coroner's Jury, which comprised Mrs. Taylor and Sutcliffe for murder, showed that Mr. Taylor was unable to move or place himself in a position to be burned, as he was helpless from paralysis. Although no one saw them perform the act, the circumstances rendered the guilt perfectly clear.

MODEST DISCOVERY.—Barrett Taylor, the celebrated traveler, thus sums up the result of modern discoveries: "Within the last twenty five years, all the principal features of the geography of our vast interior regions have been accurately determined. The great fields of Central Asia have been travelled in various directions from Bokhara and Oxus, leaving him and his schemes, they could as to the Chinese wall, the half-known river

systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent has been discovered; the Northwest passage of the ignis fatuus of nearly two centuries has been at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the source of the Niger is no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is, as wrested from it keeping; the Mountains of the Moon, so hot for 2500 years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye; and English Steamers have ascended the Chadda to the frontiers of Bour-nou; Leichard and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinnese prejudices have been crumbled and are fast tumbling down, and the canvas screens that surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What quarter of a century, since the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land and water were known, can exhibit such a list of achievements?"

A recent number of the London "Globe," a ministerial paper has the following:—

A railway through Canada to British Columbia would connect the two oceans, and in the words of Hon. Malcolm Cameron, it would form "one great British mercantile artery extending from Nova Scotia to New Westminster" on the Pacific. The telegraph would accompany, perhaps precede, the railway, and thus open a new and swift line to China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, for man's words, even before man himself could cross the continent, an imagination, with its piercing eye sees him cross it in fifteen days. For our parts, however great its advantages, however small the impediments may appear, we are satisfied that the making of a railway must be a work of time. The route ought to be settled, as well as furnished with an iron road, and passengers and goods traffic of local growth ought to accompany the construction of the line. This might be done if some modification of Mr. Whitney's projects were adopted. Common roads always bring settlers, and certainly railways would bring them. That the project is feasible we have no doubt, and the most durable basis for the future prosperity of British North America, East and West, would be a line of road which should operate to cause, and draw with it as a consequence a fringe of villages and homesteads in what is now prairie, mountain and forest.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN.—Out of the 67 queens and empresses of France, there are but 13 on whose names there is no dark stain of sorrow or sin. Eleven were divorced, two died by the Executioner, seven were very early widowed, three were cruelly tortured, three were exiles, thirteen were bad in different degrees, and the prisoners and heartbroken make up the rest. About twenty were buried at the church of St. Denis, who were denied the rest of the grave; their tombs were broken, their coffins opened, their remains exposed to the insults of a revolutionized populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quicklime.

STRANGE AND SAD COINCIDENCE.—It will be remembered by many in Miramichi, that in February, 1859, two young women, daughters of Mr. William Cory, Shipwright of Chatham, died about the same time were laid out together, and placed side by side at the same time in the one grave. On Monday last just four years from the time of the sad circumstance referred to, two others of the same family:—Daniel aged 26 and his sister aged 23, died also. They were laid out in the same bed, side by side, and the concurrence of people to witness the sad and melancholy sight was immense. The two coffins containing their remains covered by the one Pall, were removed to the burial ground on Tuesday morning last, followed by an unusually large number of sympathizing friends and were laid side by side in the same grave.—[Miramichi Times.]

The people of France, as well as the army, are decidedly averse to the Mexican expedition, which has proved, up to the present time, so great a failure; and, as they are sensible enough to understand how much more important and difficult would be a war with us, they would still more deprecate such a misfortune for France. The Emperor Napoleon must understand all this, and he is pushed on by some will stronger than his own. He must comprehend, unless he is blind by fate, that any war with us can in the end but prove disastrous to him. True, he might achieve at first partial success; but when he had fully routed the people of the North to the necessity of deserting him and his schemes, they could as surely accomplish this as that they exist.

