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FROM THE STATES.

HANCOCK, July 28.
Under the increased bounty, the Maine regiments are rapidly filling, and it is believed that four new regiments will be ready to march in two weeks.
The rebels in Washington speak confidently of its capture by Jackson shortly.
The District of Columbia is infested with rebels in Georgetown, where there is no Provost Guard, they insult the flag and all Unionists.
It is reported that 70,000 rebels are concentrated about the junction of Appomattox and James River, an attack on Suffolk is expected.
Guerrillas continue their depredations.
A rebel spy was arrested with 200 letters from Norfolk for Richmond.
The blockading fleet recently captured a large iron-clad English steamer, the Tubal Cain, off Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade. She was heavily laden with arms and ammunition, and was ordered to New York.

29.
Three hundred and fifty more Federal prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe. Every attention was shown them by Confederates.
McClellan visited them at Harrison's landing, remarking they would have to return if they intended having a hand in the capture of Richmond.

These prisoners saw five trains of soldiers going from Petersburg to Richmond.
Southern papers report a rumor that Farragut and Porter's vessels are about leaving for Mobile or James River.

The Richmond Enquirer says that 22 pieces of Artillery from Inkermann, presented to the Southern Confederacy by British merchants, and brought over in the Nashville, have arrived at Macon.
Charleston Mercury says that the Nashville and Kate, bringing valuable cargoes of arms and ammunition, have escaped to sea again.

The New York Times' special despatch says Secretary Stanton has virtually relinquished the entire military control to Gen. Halleck.

The Tribune has the following:—It is whispered that Gen. Halleck has sent all the spades in Gen. McClellan's army to the rear and ordered muskets to the front. At all events there was no digging there for the first time for many days on the day after his visit to the Peninsula. Steps are being taken to bring loyal blacks by the hundred from the Valley of the Shenandoah within the lines of Gen. Sigel. To what military purpose they are to be devoted is not known.

SOUTH BERTWICK, 29.—This town has just sent her quota of troops to Camp Butler.—The inhabitants turned out en masse to escort them to the railway depot.

LOUISVILLE, 28.—It is rumored that Col. Bullitt with 200 rebel recruits for Morgan has passed through Flat Rock on route for the South. Gen. Sherman has issued orders that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and that vendors refusing current funds shall forfeit their stock.

Guerrilla band was routed in Missouri and the leader captured.
The health of the French troops in Mexico was improving. The Mexican Generals Doblado, Zuarazaga, and Ortego are reported quarrelling.

Super Flour \$4 90 a \$5 05; Extra \$5 25 \$5 35.

July 30.
It is reported that the Federals evacuated Grand Junction, and Confederates possess Railroad between Memphis and Corinth.

Col. Gunter with severe fight routed large Confederate force in Missouri, capturing guns, ammunition, &c.

Dr. Williams, and returned Federal prisoner from Salisbury, N. C., states that for ten days after Richmond battles a thousand Confederate troops passed through daily for Richmond from the rear of Charleston and Eastern Georgia.

Eleven thousand at Charlottesville were awaiting transportation.
Thirty thousand Conscripts have been raised in Tennessee, also in Georgia since first July, and proportionately in other States.

Huntsville captured British Schooner Agnes off Abaco, also Confederate Steamer Reliance for Nassau.

It is believed that a large and increasing Confederate force is between Richmond and Appomattox R-ver.

July 31.
A movement is expected in McClellan's army, as he ordered them to be in readiness for action.

An attack from Jackson may be expected. Beauregard has resigned, and is at Springs in Alabama.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to outwit Confederate train at Arkansas.

Guerrilla's are exceedingly active in Missouri. Large numbers have started up and gone to join Gen. Price.

Intercepted letters from Mississippi anticipate early Confederate reoccupation of Tennessee.

Indications favor Supposition that Federal dispatch boat Sally Wood was captured one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburg, after being disabled by a masked battery.

It is believed new iron clads at Richmond intend as raid down James River.

A large Guerrilla force on the red Missouri from Arkansas, and encamped near the state line in Howell and Texas Counties.

Fifty persons left Hannibal fearing guerrilla depredations. The town is almost deserted, and great excitement prevails in that section of the country.

A collision took place at Russellville, Ky., by mistake between the home Guards.

Two hundred guerrillas demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling Ky. The Home Guards repulsed them. On their retreat they were met by another Federal party and driven back towards town, where the Home Guards again attacked them, resulting in complete stampede—the guerrillas losing all their horses.

The French have blockaded Tampico and Alvarado.

NEW ORLEANS.
Business was protracted, as there is no supply of any sort of merchandise on hand. Provisions are extremely high and the order of Gen. Butler is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

There is but one hotel of any note open for the reception of guests, and this house (the City Hotel) has only about fifty guests. The St. Charles is locked up—Gen. Butler having removed his quarters, to the house of Gen. Twigg.

The colored population are getting very insolent, and they frequently refuse even to obey the sentries. General Butler it is said has threatened to punish them for disobedience of lawful orders of their owners, but they laugh at it, and dare their owners to punish them. A few days before the Fulton sailed a loaded government wagon was up set in the street, within sight of about fifty colored persons, but they could not be induced to assist in lifting it by the appearance of a few cavalry soldiers, who had to use the flat of their swords.

There was but comparatively little sickness among the troops and the physicians of New Orleans express the opinion that there will be but little yellow fever this summer.

The Quarantine regulations are enforced with the greatest rigor. A Spanish war steamer the Cardenas, which arrived at the levee without stopping at quarantine, was ordered back by Gen. Butler, and the U. S. steamer Parkersburgh, which committed the same offence, had also to return below for the certificate of a Health Officer before she was even permitted to send her despatches ashore.

The streets of New Orleans are now in a very clean state. A favorite punishment for slight military offence was to order the offenders to a day's street cleaning, which punishment had a very good effect, as the offences were on the decrease.

All communication with any place west of New Orleans was still interdicted by order of Gen. Butler.

From up the river the news is not satisfactory, the Union force no being sufficiently large to undertake any new expedition.—They are but sufficient, indeed to retain the places taken.

The Red River is still infested with the rebel gunboats William H. Webb and Music which commits all sort of depredations.—To stop their doings, the gunboat Cayuga has been ordered to the Red River, and no doubt will succeed in overtaking and capturing the rebels.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—General Halleck's qualifications for the new position in which President Lincoln has placed him are to be found in the following facts:—

Entered the Military Academy as a West Point cadet in 1825; brevetted second lieutenant of engineers in 1836; was acting assistant professor of engineering from July 1839 to June 1840; was appointed first lieutenant in 1845, and in the same year lectured in Boston on "Military Science and Art." He was brevetted captain in 1847 for "gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy" and for meritorious service in California.

He held the office of Secretary of the Territory of California from 1847 to the end of 1849. Mr. Halleck was chief of the staff of Commodore Shubrick in the naval and military operations of the Pacific in 1847 and 1848; and was appointed captain of engineers in 1852. It seems he was doing a lucrative business in California when the rebellion broke out, and left his law books to take up arms in defence of the cause of the United States Government; and from being a Captain of Engineers was created a Major General of the Army by Congress in August 1861. He is said to be "a wealthy man and a good scholar." Halleck is now being lavished upon him by the Northern Press, in the same strain as that in which they used to butter McClellan. The last named General on the other hand is being deserted by his friends. Even the New York Times, which originated the idea of McClellan's retreat being a "masterly piece of strategy," now talks to its readers as follows:—

For a year now the nation has leaned on McClellan and the splendid army which was placed at his disposal, and which he has moulded into the most formidable for ever organized on this continent. But it is idle to disguise the fact, that their faith in him has been shaken to its foundations by his failure to accomplish what that army a single one of the results which it was adequate to achieve.

This is decidedly the unkindest cut of all!

NATIONAL ANTHEM.
BY THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.
God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Lord, heal her bleeding heart,
Assuage its grievous smart,
Thy heavenly peace impart,
God save the Queen!

Our Royal widow bless!
God save the Queen!
God save the Queen!
Shield them with loving care,
Thy mighty grief we share,
Lord, hear the people's prayer,
God save the Queen!

O Lord our God arise!
Bless England's enemies!
On Thee we call!
Let sorrow whisper Peace,
Bid wrong and anger cease,
Let truth and love increase,
Make evil fall!

In this our nation's need,
With Thee we humbly plead!
God bless our Queen!
Her life-we sanctify,
Her loss untold supply,
Thyself be ever nigh,
To save our Queen!

HOW NEWSPAPERS GO AWAY.—The following item, which we find in the Police report of a Montreal contemporary, explains to a considerable extent the great grievance of subscribers not receiving their papers.—Edward Cummings, one of the Witness boys, had been taken into custody on a charge of purloining a copy of the Herald from the door of an office in St. Francois Xavier street. The facts in this case clear up what has long been a mystery.—Morning after morning the newspaper offices are visited by subscribers complaining of the non delivery of their papers, and the carriers, on being questioned, always protested that they duly delivered them. It appears that the blame they had so frequent been visited with was undeserved, for a lot of boys have been in the habit of following them up and extracting the papers from those doors that were left unattended. Mr. Stewart, of the Herald, represented to the Judge the annoyance newspaper proprietors were subjected to by these young vagabonds, who, although they never purchased any of the morning papers, had always a supply to dispose of on the arrival of the steamboats and railway trains. He did not wish to press the case harshly against the perpetrator, and the great offender had not yet been arrested. The mother of the boy, who appeared much hurt at the position her son was placed in, begged the clemency of the Court, and his Honor, taking all the extenuating facts into consideration, and not wishing to subject the boy to the contaminating influences of the goal, only inflicted a fine of \$2, and told him to inform all his acquaintances that the police were watching them, and that the next offender would be treated with the utmost rigor of the law.

HEAVY WRECKING OPERATION.—The United States Government has contracted with Mr. T. F. Wells of Boston to raise the United States men-of-war sunk at Gosport Navy Yard, and at Hampton Roads by the Merrimack. The value of the sunken property is estimated at over a million dollars, and consists of vessels of the following armament—

one 120 gun ship; one of 84 Guns; one of 80; four of 50; two of 22; one of 25; the Merrimack of 12 guns, and a vessel of 4 guns—besides two small Confederate steamers. The Congress and Cumberland each had iron safes on board, containing respectively \$35,000 and \$18,000 in specie. The

outlay of the contractor will be about \$300,000; he will employ 200 men, including 200 divers; and will receive forty-five per cent. savings on the value of all property recovered. Mr. Wells was the party who raised the steamer Erie from Lake Erie in 1854.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Vancouver's Island Colonist of May 13th says:—

We are told by letter writers in California, Canada, and England, that the rush has but just commenced—that we shall have more people than we want, and that no estimate can be made of the number of immigrants that will leave these countries during this summer for Cariboo. Our gold fields have become a magnet that will attract to these shores and retain among us a large and thrifty population of settlers from all parts of the world. Give the miners plenty of provisions and the yield of precious metal by Cariboo before next fall will astonish the world.

COAL IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—A prospectus has been issued in London of the Vancouver Coal Mining Company, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £10. The company have agreed to buy the Vancouver Island coal mines, belonging to the Hudsons Bay Company, with all existing machinery and buildings for £40,000, of which £25,000 is to be paid within six months and the remainder with interest at 5 per cent in five years. For several years surprise has been felt that these mines have been turned to little account, and it is hoped that under the new proprietorship results may be obtained in some degree commensurate with the advantages incidental to their position in relation to California, British Columbia, and the various stations in connection with the commerce of the North Pacific.

Nice rain, said the farmer last evening, as he carefully closed the back door and retired early to rest to dream of fabulous crops. Oh my! ejaculated the young lady who had stepped out to make a call and tripped home with an umbrella in one hand, and the other daintily holding up her skirts; do you think it will storm tomorrow? asked the man who proposed to take a trip to the mountains today as he looked anxiously at the clouds.—But the rain headed neither saying nor ejaculating, nor question, and all night long it fell gently, joyfully on the dry and parched earth. And tired men and women slept sweeter and sounder for the music of its pattering on the roof and window pane and ground the grass rustled approvingly, the corn wished it had an ear for the welcome sound, potatoes opened their eyes, and pale strawberries blushed as they cuddled closer to mother earth to think what a moist state the sun would find them in.—[Springfield Republican.]

THE TORONTO GLOBE SAYS there can be no doubt that the excessive taxation in the United States will result in advantage to Canada. Already a large tobacco factory has been established in Toronto, by a gentleman who thinks he can supply Canadian and foreign markets more economically when free from the burdens of Congress.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.—CITIZENS CLAIMING BRITISH PROTECTION.—St. Louis, July 26.—Considerable excitement existed to-day. The British Consul's office was crowded with persons claiming the protection of the British flag to exempt them from enrollment in the militia under the recent order of the Governor. An excited crowd gathered around, and many indignant citizens were present to punish the perfidy of American residents having families and business permanently located here, who in the hour of peril seek to sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Great Britain. Several persons who were attempting to get protection were severely handled by the crowd.—Numerous arrests were made, and several affairs and struggles occurred between the disturbers and policemen. One or two attempted resistance to the police and were arrested. A detachment of the Provost Guard was ordered out, and by timely exertion suppressed the outbreak.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT with the great Armstrong 3000-pounder was thus reported:—

"The 300 pounder Armstrong gun was on Monday again shot at Shoeburyness against iron plates, at a range of 200 yards. The target presented a portion of the side of the new class of steam frigates. The armor is 5 1/2 inches thick, instead of 4 1/2, as in the Warrior, but the thickness of the teak backing is reduced from 18 inches to 9. For the first three trials the shot was of cast iron, and the charge 50 pounds at usual. No. 1 struck the upper plate, and went completely through armor, timber, and skin. No. 3 was directed against the lower plate, and like No. 2 passed quite through the target. At the fourth

round the gun gave way, the breach being blown backward to a distance of 30 or 40 yards. The gun did not break into fragments, and no one was hurt."

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburg, Penn:—

A BENEFACTRESS.
There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other mind. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and property, we will all admit, that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the great Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you Gentleman! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your Infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her dotting parents not except. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that will teach our "Sully" to say "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething feigs. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs more precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cardial," "Pain-Expeller," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething."—If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

NEW PASSENGER TARIFF ON BOARD EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—By general agreement that the price a passage on board the European steamers will next month nearly 15 per cent. The Cunard line has raised its rates from \$130 to \$150 first class and \$75 to \$90 second class by the steamers leaving New York and from \$110 to \$125 first class, and \$60 to \$75 second class, by the steamers sailing from Boston—this arrangement to take effect August 1st. The Persia leaves New York on the 30th, just saving the passengers by that trip from extra charge.—Other lines advance in a similar proportion.

O. D. DEACON SHARP never told a lie but he used to relate this:—

He was standing one day beside a frog pond and saw a large garden snake make an attempt upon an enormous bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog caught him by the tail and both commenced swallowing, one another, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of either of them.

Do no trouble because you have not great virtue. God made a million specks of grass when he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero or a saint.

A lawyer in one of the western courts lately threw a book at another's head. The court required him to apologise. He did so and added "While I am about it I may as well apologise beforehand for throwing another book at him the first chance I get."

We learn from the New York Tablet that at the late examination at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, William Deberry, son of William Deberry, Esq., of this city, took the degree of A. B. graduating with much distinction.—[Freeman.]