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SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861.

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European Intelligence.

Arrival of the City of Glasgow.

CAPE RACE, 11th Oct. The "City of Glasgow," from Liverpool 6 p.m., 2d, and Queenstown on the evening of the 3rd inst., were intercepted at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The ship "Henry Clay" from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked off Isley, Scotland, crew and passengers saved.

The London "Times" expatiating on Fremont's proclamation, says it is not to be wondered at if the adoption of the abolition doctrine may, if the strife goes on, be successfully urged on the Government but it fears the result will not be satisfactory.

A London Company is being formed for cotton culture in Queensland with cooite labor.

The submarine cable has been successfully laid between Malta and Alexandria.

FRANCE.

The Paris Constitutional asserts that negotiations relative to intervention in Mexico have led to no definite result; no convention what ever is yet drawn up.

The St. Petersburg "Bee" predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty went into effect Oct. 10. The Imperial decree opens the principal French ports for the importation of cotton and wollen yarns from England and Belgium.

The Bank of France further advanced its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

Bourse continued to decline. Rents 68 40.

ITALY.

France will interpose between Italy and Spain in the Neapolitan Archives matters.

Fauglia has issued a pamphlet at Florence condemning the temporal power of the Pope, which caused a great sensation. An alliance between the King of Portugal and a Princess of Savoy is reported.

AUSTRIA.

All functionaries in the Council of Peste tendered their resignations. The Assembly Chamber at Peste was occupied by the military and the leading members were forcibly prevented from entering. Count Rasok returned unopened the order of the Government requesting him to remain in office.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the Bessints and Servins had declared in favor of Montenegro.

A solemn meeting of the Poles is called for 10th October near Lublin.

BRAZIL.

Brazil mail reached England. Rio dates are to Sept. 8th. Coffee was active at a decline; good first 53 to 55.

Negotiation for peace at Buenos Ayres had been broken off—a battle was imminent.—The country was under martial law.

MARKETS.

Cotton unchanged. Markets firm. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency, and firmer.—Provisions dull. Consols 92 1/2 to 92 3/4.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 16. Steamship "Arabia" from Liverpool 8th Queenstown 5th, arrived at 4:30 A. M. She has 83 passengers and £6,462 in specie.

Among the passengers for Halifax are Major-General Doyle, newly appointed Commander at Halifax, and Hon. Arthur Gordon Governor of New Brunswick.

BRITAIN.

Earl of Eglington died on the 4th from an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament from Sunderland, in addressing his constituents, touched upon the American question, and said it would be some time before cotton could be got elsewhere. He considers it the duty of Government to induce Federal Government in cause of humanity to remove the blockade, and considering the bold stand made by the Confederates and strength of the South, he thought it almost time that the Governments of England and France should recognize independence of so numerous a body of people. It was evident that the North was not sincerely anxious to abolish slavery which would never be removed by servile war. Separation of North and South, was much more likely to accomplish the object.

Sgt. Adams, of American ship Lammarig, bound from London to Caloa, was murdered off coast of Devonshire, by the stevedore, a colored man, named Hawkins. The Stevedore was ill used by the Captain, and returned himself by murdering deceased.

The ship returned to London, Hawkins is under arrest, waiting issue of warrant under extradition treaty.

FRANCE.

Another Council of Ministers, presided over by Emperor, was held on the 4th.

A new pamphlet entitled the "Rhine and the Vistula," and ascribed to very high inspiration, appeared in Paris. It protests that France does not want Rhine, that consequently Germany has nothing to fear from her, but as regards Vistula, it urges that Russia has designs in that direction, and merely watches her opportunity to guard herself against Russia. Germany should encourage construction of Poland.

The pamphlet is regarded as an effort to propitiate King of Prussia approaching visit and ally apprehension of Germany.

There had been agitation in some Paris Faubourgs owing to high price of bread.—Reported many arrests were made.—Stated that 40,000 workmen are out of employment at Lyons, but authorities had got workshops for them.

Troops had embarked at Toulon for Rome to replace others in that city.

Bourse continued depressed and falling.—Rentes on the 4th closed at 68 30.

Paris money market in very uncertain state, supply short and high rates feared.

Special meeting of Directors of the Bank of France summoned for the 5th.

Stated that last Cabinet Council which extended over four hours, grain and bread were principal objects of discussion.

ITALY.

Bank of Turin raised rate of discount to 6 1/2.

Strong Naval expedition with troops left Venice for Coast Dalmatia and Fiume. Intended popular demonstration at Palermo in favor of Italian troops proceeding to Rome was prevented owing to precautionary measures of the Government.

Pope had received Siamese Ambassadors at Rome at recent Consistory. The Pope is said to have denounced in strongest terms all compromise, calling on his supporters to be firm and have no conciliation with impious men.

It is asserted that relations of Italian and French Courts, were as satisfactory as possible.

France has not asked for any cession of Territory. Delay of settlement of Roman question is caused by considerations of quite different character.

SPAIN.

Correspondencia Autografica says, preparations for expedition to Mexico, actively progressing. Expedition will leave Spain very shortly without prejudice, co-operation which she afterwards affords to England and France. She intends acting alone in Mexico, as her interests and dignity require.

The London Morning Post reiterates its statements that England will act jointly with Spain, that operations will commence in first few weeks of healthy season at Gulf Ports.

PRUSSIA.

There was rumors of note addressed by Prussia to German powers, disclaiming all political object in visit to Napoleon, and putting it forward as a mere return of civility.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna Gazette announces that on 14th Austro-Italian regiments would be reduced from 100 to 60 men per company, and further changes contemplated.

Stated that at meeting of Hungarian leaders at Genoa, Kossuth's present, Republican form of Government for Hungary was abandoned and three candidates for Crown proposed.

TURKEY.

Porte provided to raise the blockade of Montenegro, consented Prince Nicholas and his Senators sign engagement to henceforth respect Turkish territory. Pasha is appointed Governor of Bagdad.

A Servain officer had sent a challenge to Austrian Consul-General for disrespectful behaviour towards Prince.

FROM THE STATES.

BOSTON, Oct. 12th.

Southern papers state that the Confederate army on the Potomac will only act on the defensive.

Gen. McClellan is advancing on Centreville near Manassas, where he will form fortified camps. His army is to be divided into three corps of fifty thousand.

Government has recently purchased twenty thousand horses, and an immense cavalry force will soon be in the field, also the most numerous artillery known in war.

10,000 Minnie Rifles arrived by the steamer Bavaria and 80,000 more have been contracted for.

The entire Southern Coast is now closely blockaded.

Despatches from Southern sources state that New Orleans has been captured.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

BOSTON, Oct. 14th.

Ten large Transport steamers and four gun boats left New York, Saturday, on a secret expedition.

The Government has had no official account of the affair.

The steamer Champion arrived at New York yesterday with one million of California gold.

The Federal outposts now occupy Centreville.

The Confederate army under General Price in Missouri consists of 2000 waggons 1900 horses and 20,000 men. General Fremont is slowly advancing against them.

More skirmishing in Western Virginia has resulted in favor of the Federals. Superfine State Flour \$5 25 a 5 35. Extra \$3 45 a 5 55.

BOSTON, Oct. 15th.

Later and reliable advices from Missouri state that the Confederate army there is dissolving before the Federal advance.

The Stars and Stripes are hailed with enthusiasm even in localities previously represented as most determined secessionists.

The Confederates appear demoralized and disheartened at all points.

The report of steamer Bermuda landing stores and ammunition at Savannah is untrue, and started to encourage the dependents. It is doubtful if any battle occurs on the line of Potomac, as the Confederates continue retreating.

The immense Federal army is splendidly equipped and amply provisioned for the Fall campaign, while the Confederates are poorly clothed, without money and seriously quarrelling among themselves.

Southern papers report that the Federal Sloop of War Preble was sunk at the mouth of the Mississippi River by Confederate Gunboats.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

BOSTON, Oct. 16th.

The steamship North America arrived at Quebec to-day.

It is reported that the Federal war steamer Saranac was wrecked in a storm at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The statement of a naval battle and the sinking of the sloop of War Preble is disbelieved at Washington.

A Confederate report state that the steamer Nashville has run the blockade at Charleston with Messrs Shildell and Mason as Ministers to England and France.

Federal Government stocks firm and advancing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

The appearance and disposition of the rebels indicated their desire to inaugurate hostilities on Saturday. Our army was held in complete readiness, but the Confederates felt back.

The two armies are so near to each other that hostilities may be considered imminent at any moment.

The rebels have not showed themselves at all to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. The Herald's special Washington dispatch says that a steamer reports indications of the erection of a new rebel battery on Timber Branch, on the Potomac, between the mouth of Quantico Creek and Cockpit Point, where a blind log and brush has been thrown up, behind which it is supposed a battery is in process of erection, as a number of mounted men and teams have been noticed in that vicinity. The river there is narrow, and the channel close to the Virginia shore.

A portion of a German regiment fired into the pickets of the New York 35th yesterday, but the mistake was discovered before any damage was done.

News from South America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. Steamer Champion, from Aspinwall 5th, has arrived. She sailed in company with the corvette Macedonia for Carthage. The Champion was conveyed to lat. 23 by the gunboat Keystone State. The Champion left at Aspinwall 5th of war Falmonth. The Champion brings \$1,000,000 in treasure.

Advices from Carthage report that Mosquera is hemmed in at Bogota, his forces having been defeated by Arboleda with heavy loss. The entire State of Canca has declared in favor of Arboleda. The latter hung three prisoners in retaliation for those shot by Mosquera.

Later from California.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Oct. 12. The Pony Express, from San Francisco 9th inst., passed through here at 9 o'clock this morning, going East.

The first trial by jury under the Sunday law, on the 3d, resulted in the conviction of the defendant, the proprietor of a drinking saloon.

Heavy failures are reported at Stockton, names not stated.

Five regiments of horsemen are being formed in this State by W. Rose, a loyal of Texas Ranger, and are nearly full. They will use rifles and lassoes.

Emigrants from Texas are arriving at Los Angeles. It is said Western Texas will be almost deserted during the present year.

A train of three hundred wagons of this year's emigration had reached the Blue Mountains, in Oregon, where the emigrants intend settling. They are all for the Union.

THE ARREST AT EASTPORT.—Our readers are aware that recently an individual, said to be a native of New Brunswick, was arrested at Eastport, by the United States authorities, who was charged with being in the service of the "rebels." The person arrested is at present in Miramichi. We extract the following particulars from the Colonial (Miramichi) Times:—

"He left Boston for Miramichi, on board the steamer New Brunswick on the morning of Thursday, 22d September. On arrival at Eastport he was arrested as the bearer of Despatches from Jefferson Davis. Several enquiries were made by officers in the town as to where he belonged, to what place he was going, and in reference to the baggage he had on board, which they demanded to search. After they had done so and found nothing to criminate him, the mate came forward and stated 'he had checked a Trunk for him to St. John,' a statement quite false, as he had nothing with him but a Valise. On the assertion of the mate he was detained and the Boat proceeded without him. Three hours afterwards the steamer New York, from St. John got into Eastport, and returned to Boston, where he remained till the following Tuesday, when the New York left for St. John. The captain of the New York, on learning that he was innocent of the charge against him, refused to accept of any fare for his passage. On arriving at St. John he demanded remuneration from the agents of the New Brunswick for his detention through the false accusation of one of the officer's of the Boat. This was refused him. The gentleman's name is William Butler, born in Miramichi, and left for the United States in 1843. He has resided for many years at East Cambridge, Mass., and at the time of his arrest was on his way to see his friends."

Gen. Sigel, it is said, worked at an iron foundry in Cincinnati, when he first came to this country, for five dollars per week. There is where he learned to work in iron, which is now so well practiced by him.

THE NEW ORLEANS BATTERING RAM.—The Cincinnati Enquirer has been furnished with a description of the New Orleans battering ram. The steamer is the length of an ordinary steamboat, the roof being arched in shape, covered with railroad iron, so as to prevent balls from penetrating, and the balls in striking will immediately glance off without having any effect, let the position of the gun be what it may. At the bow of the steel, the object of which is to cut a vessel in two. This will require a very great power, which the projectors think they have attained in the way of two powerful engines. The mode of attack is with hot water, which is thrown through hose attached to the boilers. The vessel attacked cannot keep her men on deck, nor can she use her cannon, as they will be kept wet by the water thrown. Beside being covered with heavy iron, the boat is built of the heaviest and best timber.

The Premier and the Station-Master.

The Western "Morning News" is responsible for the following:—

"At one of the stations on the Great Western Railway is a station-master noted for self-conceit and funkyness. His reverence for a person with a handle to his name is equalled only by the esteem in which he holds himself. One day he dined a gentleman pacing the platform with a cigar in his mouth. Mr. — at once accosted the audacious offender and requested him forth with to stop smoking. The stranger took no notice of this command but continued his walk, emitting a silvery cloud. Irritated by this disobedience, Mr. — repented his hebeasts more peremptorily than before, but still the owner of the Havana maintained a provoking disregard. A third time the order was repeated accompanied with the order that if he did not obey, he would be handed over to the tender mercies of the porters. The offender took no heed than before; and so it last enraged, Mr. — took the cigar out of the smokers mouth and flung it away. This violent act produced no more effect than commands and threats, and the peripatetic philosopher continued his walk quite serenely. Presently a carriage and four drove up, an equipage well known to Mr. — as that of the Duke of Beaufort. To his inconceivable horror the refractory smoker entered the said chariot, and drove off in style to Bad-

minton. Mr. — asked in in tremulous tones who the stranger was, and he felt ready to sink into the earth when he heard that it was Viscount Palmerston, K. G., First Lord of the Treasury. He did not hesitate long, however; he at once ordered a chaise and pair and drove off to Badminton.

Arrived there, he sent in his card, and urgently requested a private interview with Lord Palmerston. His lordship soon appeared when Mr. — began a most abject apology for having "so grossly insulted his lordship. Had he known who his lordship was, he would not have so treated his lordship for the world." The Premier heard the station master out, then looking down upon him sternly, and with his pocket said, "Sir, I respected you because I thought you were doing your duty as a Briton; but now I see you are nothing but a snob." And thus ended the station master's interview with the Premier.

Important to Teachers and Parents.

We respectfully but very earnestly call attention of our readers to the statements below. It will be seen that it is proved by a very extensive collection of facts that children learn more when they study three hours a day than they do when they study six.—We have long been convinced of this from our experience and observation, and we believe that no more momentous truth can be disseminated among the community:—

When a child comes in fresh from his play, with the blood bounding through his veins, his brain is full of life and vigor, his ideas are all clear, and he can learn more in fifteen minutes than he can in two hours after his brain is fatigued and his whole system has become languid by confinement at his task.

From pretty extensive inquiry we are satisfied that the present murderous system of long confinement in school is continued by a want of frankness between parents and teachers. Nearly all the parents are opposed to the practice, but it is kept by the teachers under the mistaken idea that they will give dissatisfaction by reducing the hours of their own labor.

Not only should the gross amount of study be greatly diminished, but recesses should be more frequent. Thirty minutes is quite long enough for any young child to study, and one hour for a child of any age. The human brain is not like a steam engine that the longer you run it, the more work you get out of it. What the brain can do depends wholly upon it. Any person can accomplish more mental labor in one hour when the brain is in a health and active state than he can perform in a month when the brain is tired and exhausted.

Among the Parliamentary papers recently issued in England, are two small volumes containing some information collected by Mr. Edwin Chadwick during the recent education inquiry. Mr. Chadwick shows in these papers that the practice of long hours of teaching is a wide cause of enervation and predisposition to disease, and induces also habits of listlessness and dawdling.—The half-time system is found to give nearly if not quite, as good an education as the whole-time; and common sense tells us that a boy who has acquired the same amount of knowledge in half the time of another boy must have obtained a proportionately superior habit of mental activity. It is this alertness, combined with the bodily aptitudes created by drill, that gives the comparatively stunted boys of the town a preference over the strong robust lads from the coast. Good schoolmasters say that about three hours a day are as long as a bright voluntary attention on the part of children can be secured, and that in that period they may really be taught as much as they can receive; all beyond the profitable limit is waste. Hence it is urged that part of the present long school hours be devoted to gymnastic exercises or drill, as part of the system of education, or that the half-time system be more adopted. It is a frequent complaint by run-away apprentices and vagrant children that the work to which they were first put was really very painful to them but children, while at school, might be gradually introduced and accustomed to labor and exertion. Early physical training would remove or diminish congenital defects or bodily weakness. It is estimated that an addition of at least a fifty might be made to the efficiency and value of a boy as a laborer in after life—an addition equivalent, in the mass, to the produce of the labor of one fifth more of population, without the expense of additional food, clothes or shelter, to maintain them.—Scientific American.

LOSING THEIR BACON.—A Richmond paper says great inconvenience is felt by the stoppage of the supplies of Northwestern bacon, on which the South has depended so largely.

HOUSES.

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