

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, July 14.—General McClellan commanding the Federal forces, encountered 8,000 rebels in Virginia yesterday, strongly entrenched. The Federal forces were intended to be carried by assault this morning. Hostilities were suspended yesterday, in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

Mr. May, the Union Congressman from Baltimore, is on a special mission to President Davis.

The House of Representatives passed the Linn bill, and authorized the President to call out the necessary number of troops.

The Reciprocity Treaty to be abolished.—General McClellan broke up his camp this morning, starting his force in two divisions to surround the rebels.

The Southern forces have rendered navigation between the Cape and Baltimore exceedingly dangerous.

It is asserted at Washington, that Congress intends abolishing the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Reciprocity Treaty cannot be disturbed by either of the high contracting parties until March 1865, after which it may be abrogated by either party upon giving one year's notice to the other.—*Ed. Cor. Rev.*

The rebels have made an incursion into Thomas, and destroyed a large amount of railroad property.

Boston, July 12th, 1861.—Yesterday Congress passed appropriation bill of \$961,000,000 for expenses of year ending June 30th, 1862.

The bill providing for 50,000 men for to put down rebellion will probably pass tonight.

The rebels lost between 200 and 300 men at the late battle in Missouri. Federal troops lost 70.

General Scott's plan of campaign in Virginia is evidently to greatly outnumber and outflank the rebels, thereby forcing a retreat and saving bloodshed.

Time is perfecting the Federal troops in drill, and demoralizing the rebels, who are not supplied for a long campaign.

The brig John W. Wells, sugar laden, from Trinidad for Falmouth, England, was captured on Tuesday by a Southern privateer, 100 miles South of Nantucket. A brig and schooner had also been captured by the same privateer.

The Senate expelled Mason and all other traitors who were late members of that body by a vote of 32 to 10.

Boston, July 13th.—There is considerable excitement at St. Louis, on account of the suppression of the Journal, the organ of the Secessionists.—Twenty five hundred troops are under arms in different parts of the city, in order to preserve the peace.

The rebels are alarmingly active throughout Missouri. The Federal forces need artillery very much.

Two formidable infernal machines, calculated to destroy the Potomac River, floated down stream yesterday, but were discovered in time to prevent their object being accomplished.

A portion of General McClellan's command met the rebels in Virginia yesterday, and drove them back in confusion.

The privateer "Jefferson Davis" is causing great mischief to commerce. Three captains arrived here today; their vessels were captured off Nantucket, and were sent to the South. The captains were transferred to a ship that landed them at Portland.

Three vessels left this port today, and four have left New York, for the purpose of capturing this privateer.

No important movements have transpired. It is reported that the rebels are falling back at Manassas Junction.

FIGHTING IN MISSOURI.

EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—The Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th contains an account of a battle between the Missouri State troops, under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains, numbering, by their own account, from 10,000 to 15,000, and the Federal forces, under Col. Seigel, numbering 15,000. Our informant says on Wednesday, 3d inst., the State troops left Ruff's Point and moved south to Murray, distant six miles. On Friday morning they broke camp and marched south in the direction of Carthage, the country east of Jasper county. At Ruff's Point, seven miles north of Carthage, they were met by Col. Seigel, with 1500 men, who immediately gave battle. The first onset resulted in the State troops being driven back some distance, and their officers ordered a retreat. Their centre gave away, but the order not being heard on the flanks, the advancing Federal troops were in danger of being surrounded themselves, and fell back, retreating slowly, keeping up a fight, our artillery making fearful havoc among the rebels.

At the crossing of the Dry Fork our lines were near being broken, when, by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from Shoal Creek, they were saved with a loss of five killed, 2 mortally wounded.

The battle continued by the Federal troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck Branch and Spring River on the way. The fighting on the retreat was all done with artillery, General Seigel retreating as soon as they got them in position, and playing on the rebel ranks as they advanced.

It is believed that Seigel's object was to draw the rebels to Carthage, when with the 4000 reserve and the expected reinforcements from Neesho and Sarcoxie, he would be enabled to return, drive them back, and rout them.

The loss of the rebels is very great. Our informant says he counted 70 or 80 women killed on the field and in houses by the wayside. At Ruff's Fork a large amount of beef was thrown out of their wagons to make room for the dead.

Another informant, a resident of Carthage, states that he passed over a part of the battle field yesterday, and saw wagons and backs passing in every direction, gathering up the dead for interment.

The loss on the part of the State troops is not less than 200 or 300. The ground in many places was green with dead horses, and the stench was sickening. The whole country is laid desolate; fences are torn down, crops trampled and houses plundered. Parties of women stated that everything had been taken from them by the traitors, except what they had on.

Seigel's retreat was conducted in a style worthy of veterans, and with much coolness as if on parade. It was only the overwhelming odds that enabled the rebels to carry the day. The rebel victory was with Col. Seigel.

It was reported that a night attack had been made on Seigel, and 400 of his troops killed, 600 taken prisoners, and three pieces of artillery captured; but our informant says he heard a messenger from the rebel camp say they killed but one man after entering Carthage, and had taken no guns.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FORT KEARNEY, July 10.—The Pony Express from San Francisco, June 29th, passed here on the night of the 8th.

San Francisco market is extremely dull. The market for St. Louis is very active, with 1000 pounds brass shot guns and a 24 pound gun being sold at small arms, and all necessary preparations for a vigorous defence in case of a hostile attack. She will make no stop on the downward trip, but take on board at Benicia coal enough to last her to Panama.

Advices from Humboldt state that the volunteers under Lieut. Collins, had taken the field and killed 117 Indians without loss on their side.

The San Bernardino Patriot says the secessionists are recruiting all through the southern counties, the Mexicans being enlisted. Every one who can raise a horse is being drummed up recruits. A company of 200 men has left within the past few days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Yuma. It occupies an isolated position, and treachery may aid the secessionists in their scheme.

If they once secure it, it will be a great hold for the Southern Confederacy.

MURDER OF A FIRE ZEPHYRUS.—A RIOT.—THREE HOUSES BURNED.—Washington, July 6.—Last night one of the New York Fire Zephyrus, named Thomas Carey, was assassinated in one of a row of notorious houses of evil reputation on Maine Avenue. No clue to the perpetrator has yet been discovered. The news reached the regiment this afternoon, when a crowd of the Zephyrus assembled around the house where the crime was committed, and set fire to them. The Fire Department was called out, but the Zephyrus prevented the engine from throwing any water upon the flames. An immense crowd soon assembled, and, as there appeared a disposition to provoke a riot, several howitzers were drawn out from the city armory into the streets, and a company of cavalry made a charge upon the crowd, running over and injuring a number of persons. A large number of arrests were made and great excitement prevailed. Several Senators and members of the House were in the crowd. The buildings were completely destroyed.

FIREFUL ACCIDENT.—The Flagler Democrat says that while the steamer Sanford was at her wharf at Camden on Saturday June 23d, a truck team crowded the coach of the horses, breaking his harness, and the coach, the other went over with the coach. The coach contained Mrs. Royal Thomas, daughter and son, of Searsmont, and Mrs. Orum of Pennsylvania, formerly of Camden. Mr. Geo. H. French of Lincolnville, a young man, 24 years of age, instantly sprang into the water—swam to the coach—which was nearly in a sinking condition—turned it up, unfastened the door, and dragged the occupants, who were insensible, one after another, from it till all were saved. They were found to be alive after using the usual remedies and it is hoped all will recover, though they were greatly injured. Young French saved their lives by his heroic conduct and he deserves honorable mention among the brave sons of our country.

DEATH OF MRS. LONGFELLOW.—The Boston Journal of Thursday says:—

We regret to record a serious and also fatal accident which befell the amiable and accomplished wife of Professor Longfellow on Tuesday afternoon at her residence in Cambridge. It appears that Mrs. Longfellow was in the act of sealing a package with sealing wax, when by some means her dress caught fire, instantly wrapping her in flames. Before the fire could be extinguished her body was terribly burned. She lingered until half-past two o'clock yesterday forenoon, when death relieved her from further suffering.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—We hear from Boston papers, the unemployed workmen of Roxbury, Mass., attempted to hold a public meeting in front of the Post Office, on Wednesday last but were dispersed by the Police, because the proceedings were held by the authority to be illegal. It is said that there are upwards of seven hundred persons out of employment in Roxbury. The Civil authorities propose to relieve them to as great an extent as possible by making improvements upon the Streets and public buildings.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The various projects for supplying the treasury with war funds, and for the support of the Government credit receive much attention. One proposition, according to "London," of the Baltimore Sun, is to issue treasury notes, redeemable say in two years, and fundable at a seven per cent interest, meaning drawing interest at the rate of two cents a day upon a hundred dollars. Some of these notes may be of a denomination as low as twenty dollars, for the convenience of disbursing officers. They will, in the absence of scarcity of specie, prove an acceptable currency. This plan will be favored by Congress, if we judge from opinions expressed at the last session, when the subject was under consideration. The issue of Government bonds, drawing seven per cent interest, is the expectation that they will be taken at home and abroad at par, the same writer thinks, will also not doubt be resorted to, in addition to the issue of treasury notes. In whatever form the public credit is to be used, it must be sustained by ample measures for punctual payment of the interest, and also for the gradual redemption of the principle. It is not probable that any greater amount will be called for than is necessary to carry on the war for half a year, or until next March, when Congress will be enabled to make such further provision as the public exigencies may require.—*Boston Post.*

VICARIOUS TALKING.—A San Francisco Times winds up an article entitled "Vicarious Talking" as follows:—

"If the country must go to fragments, or to the devil through the treason of its people let it go with colours flying, with guns flashing and the smell of sulphur in advance. If it is to die, let it die with honour, and let it be born in storms and tempests—let it die in earthquakes and flames."

The Great Fire in London.—We take the following account from the London Times, of the 25th ult:—

It is only by providential circumstances, that we have been spared the duty of recording one of the most terrible calamities by which a great city can be visited. There was a moment on Saturday evening when it seemed possible that the great fire of London might occur over again; and indeed, it was not owing to any resources of modern times that this catastrophe was escaped. Of reports of the conflagration will have shown how powerless were our own intentions against the fury of the flames. Had the wind been north, or had it blown steadily away from the river in the direction of the town it is impossible to say what might have been the fate of the southern portion of the metropolis. The least that could have happened must have been destruction over a vast area, and protection for the rest of the city at the cost of a great circle of ruins. By blowing up boats at houses at proper distances, the flames might have been confined within certain limits, but nothing short of that desperate operation would have given us security. The event, however, more impressive than we observe that everything, apparently, was in our favor when the fire began, and that is asserted, nevertheless, as absolute mastery before five hours had passed.

So dense were the volumes of fire that all approach was a vast array of engines in the street as well as on the stairs; there was a train of engines, connected by a continuous rope, and experienced leader; there was a strong body of men to aid in securing order, and there were fireproof vaults to which against fire, out of all these appliances, not one was called to control the flames. They burst forth from the first warehouse and spread another. From a brick, though they did not actually burn, yet turned through and through, till they became red hot masses. Mr. Braithwaite, the chief of brigade, at once discerned the true state of the case, and predicted from his survey the magnitude of the conflagration. It was the last opinion he was called to utter. A few minutes later, as he was passing his men at their posts, and encouraging them by his directions and example, he met his death. A tremendous explosion of sulphur in a vault shook down the entire frontage of a warehouse, and he was buried under the ruins. His fall dismayed his men, already distressed by the severity of the duties and yet they rushed like brave volunteers to his rescue, and in vain. A second explosion drove them from the spot, and ascendancy of the fire was now complete. It does not seem, indeed, that there was even much chance of subduing the flames when from the first out from that moment the contest was decided. The brigade was powerless. All our great engines and all our trained firemen were of no avail. Our fireproof outworks failed to keep out the fire, and it depended simply on the force and direction of the wind how much of southward might be left standing on Monday morning.

Provisionally, the night was calm; yet every now and then a little gust came up the river, the redoubled roar of the flames and flakes of fire launched into the atmosphere showed the magnitude of the peril. Even as it was, the spectacle and the ruin were alike without parallel in our time. Three acres of ground were gradually covered with a mass of fire, glowing and crackling at a white heat like a lake of molten iron. The salt-petre, the tallow, the tar, and the other combustibles stored in the warehouses ran blazing into the river, until the very stream appeared to be covered with flames. Ships were burned as well as houses, and danger to life was almost as great as the damage to the property. The glare of the conflagration was not only very brilliant, but very contagious, thirty miles of the river were in flames, and the excitement in the city was intense. We may truly say, indeed, that never for so long a time, has the metropolis seen such a catastrophe.

The most prodigious jets of water went for nothing against acres of flame. A steady breeze from the river, and half Southward, might have been in vain. Happily the air was still; but so terrible has been the danger that we may look upon this calamity in the light of an escape.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—William Byrdone Jones, Esquire, D. C. L., to be President of the University of New Brunswick. John Malby, Alexander Achison, and William Parker, Esquires, to be Commissioners to lay out Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, under 24 Victoria, Cap. 40.

Daniel Ferguson, Esquire, to be Registrar of Probates for Northumberland, in the place of George Kerr, Esquire, resigned.

By His Excellency's Command.
S. L. TILLEY.
Secretary's Office, 3rd July, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—At a meeting of the Senate held on the twenty-sixth day of June last, Mr. Loring W. Bailey was appointed Professor of Natural Science, and George P. Montgomery Campbell was appointed Professor of Classical Literature in the University of New Brunswick; which appointments have been approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

E. H. WILMOT, Registrar.
Fredericton, 9th July, 1861.

NO UNPAID LETTERS for the Standard will be taken from the Post Office after the present week.

The Standard.
ST. ANDREWS, JULY 17, 1861.

Complaints are being made of the delay in filling up the offices of Surveyor General and Chief Commissioner of Public Works; the fault does not arise with the Government, as these offices were tendered to gentlemen who led the Polls at the recent election; and if the Counties of York and Charlotte are not represented in the Executive, the blame must rest with themselves—as the Executive is desirous that the interests of these Counties should be cared for at the Council Board; but when the persons selected decline office the constituency cannot fairly censure the Council for neglect.

When office is given to a Representative, he could call public meetings in the different Parishes of his county, and ascertain the wishes of the people—should they approve of the appointment, he could safely accept it; if not—he could decline the offer. By adopting the latter course, it does not necessarily follow that he has lost the confidence of the people, as many constituencies do not wish their representative to accept an office in a Government, supposing that they would not have the benefit of his whole time during the sitting of the Legislature.

Again, a representative may have his time so occupied with his private business during the recess, that he could not without serious loss to himself accept office. That the Government will experience any difficulty in filling up vacancies and reconstructing the Government we have no grounds for believing, as office seekers are by no means scarce in any County. And looking impartially at their course we do not hesitate to hazard the opinion, that despite the calculations of their opponents paraded forth in "moral columns" under the heads—Liberals, Doubtful, Conservatives—they will have a fair fight for a strong working majority. We express this opinion, without any particular leaning for or against any party, holding ourselves independent. There can be no fear of their being reduced to the mean position of relying upon the casting vote of the Chief Commissioner, or a majority of one, to enable them to hold on to the scale of office. "Facts are chiefs that win a ding an' canna be disputed." We do not conceive that the Government is so hampered that it has not more than two or three Counties where men will be found to take the offices, if refused by Mr. Hatheway and Mr. Gillmor. The Executive appear desirous to divide the Government offices fairly; and the Counties will not surely stand in their own light by refusing them. We shall see.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The indefatigable Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, Jas. G. Stevens, Esq., is making a tour of the Province, visiting each County, and holding public meetings, with a view to incite the Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers, to furnish the best samples of their industry and skill, at the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Sussex, next October. And also for the purpose of securing a proper representation of the wealth, and productions of the Province, at the Great Exhibition to be held next year in London. Most sincerely do we hope that Mr. Stevens will be energetically and ably supported in his laudable efforts to promote the interests of New Brunswick and to secure a prominent position for its great natural resources, and artificial productions at the World's Fair, in 1862.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of forming a Rifle Company. A large number of young men were present, the meeting was organized by J. H. Whitlock's being called to the chair. The object of the meeting was explained—when the following persons were elected officers viz:

J. H. Whitlock, Captain,
Owen Jones, 1st Lieut.
John Smith 2nd Lieut.
James Ray, 3rd Lieut.

E. S. Polley, Clerk.

A committee was then appointed to form Bye-Laws, &c. From the interest manifested by the Company, which now contains 60 members, we have no doubt, that the application forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief will be favorably entertained, and that arms, and a drill sergeant will be ordered here in a few days.

The steamer "New York" is making an excursion trip to day from St. John to Boston. Fare for the trip to and from Boston \$1.50. This splendid steamer is commanded by Capt. Chisholm, the gentlemanly and popular commander of the Emperor. The New York is now a regular liner between St. John and Boston.—*EEK ADV.*

ST. ANDREWS, JULY 15.—The privateer Sumpter late from Havana captured eight vessels, and took them into Cienfuegos, but the Spanish authorities refused to allow prizes in that port, and the vessels were all liberated and sailed July 8th for their respective destinations. This is from private letters. Another report says that the Sumpter was ordered to leave, and the prizes would be held by the Spanish authorities subject to orders from the Home Government.

The rebels lost 30 killed at the battle of Rice Mountain, and 600 with their Commander, Col. Pegram, surrendered to General McClellan.

General Garnett, late member of Congress from Virginia, and a noted rebel, was killed. The defeated Rebel forces numbered fully 10,000; six cannon and all camp equipment captured.

ROMANCE.—During the bustle that occurred at the Railway Station on Tuesday evening, on the arrival of the "City Guards" the New party on all lady's pocket was picked, and her personal effects, £210 in cash, and a note of hand for £200, were abstracted.

The grocery store of Messrs. Logan & Lindsay, King Street, was entered on the same night, and \$180 or \$200 stolen from the safe, of which a key had been obtained by some means or other. The thief effected his entrance by a back window. No clue has been obtained as to the guilty party.

THE GROCERY STORE OF MR. ROBERT FAIR.—Fairville, Lancaster Parish, was entered a few evenings since, and between \$80 and \$100 taken.—*Col. Emp.*

THE SECESSION FLAG.—Many persons are not aware of the design of this flag. It is composed of three stripes or bars as they are called, the upper and lower being red and the centre white. The field is blue, and the seven stars, representing those States which had seceded at the time the design was selected, are thrown into a circle upon the Union.

THE ENGLISH TIMBER MARKET.—The cargo of the Advance, from this port, sold in Liverpool on June 28th, brought from £2 2s. 6d. to £8 15s., average £8 9s. for Spruce Deals, merchantable quality.

Pine Deals, by the same vessel, brought £8 10s. and £8, a lot of fourth quality sold for £7 10s.; Deal ends £8, and Palling £7 9s. per 100.

The last sale of Deals from Quay was effected at £8 6s., with allowance off for scantlings and fourths of 2s. per standard.

The stock of Lumber in Liverpool on the 1st instant, was much larger than on the 1st July, 1860; but the quantity from this port is smaller.—*Col. Emp.*

DIETHELMIA.—This fearful disease is raging to some extent in this community. It has proved fatal in six cases within a few weeks, and quite a number are prostrated with it.—*Arrostock Pioneer.*

FAILURES.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin's list of business changes for the week reports 3 failures and suspensions in Boston, 14 in New York, 3 in Cincinnati, 3 in Louisville, and 7 in other places. Total 32.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Yesterday afternoon a young man, called Kitchen, was drowned while bathing at a point of the river above Government House.—*(Head-Quarters, 10th inst.)*

THE SHOOTING STICK.—Since the outbreak in the United States, it is estimated that upwards of 5000 printers have to fight for the preservation of the Union.

THE STEAMER RICHMOND, which recently struck upon Ingraham's Point, is being taken to pieces, and her machinery carried to Woodstock, where a new hull is to be built to receive it.

DEATH.—At Richmond, near Melbourne, while on sick leave, on Thursday the 4th of April last, Addison Charles Peters, formerly of St. John, Registrar for Hengelo, aged 32 years.

NOTICE.—ON MONDAY, 22d, and TUESDAY, 23d, inst., Mr. J. H. WHITLOCK, of the Aroostook, will offer for sale, on the premises, the following FURNITURE AND

SUPERIOR FURNITURE AND of JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq. the Railway, comprising:—A Black Walnut Drawing Room with Green Repp, with full match, handsome Chimney, ing Room Chairs, Tables, and

Curtains; Brussels and other French Bedsteads and Bedding; Drawers, Washstands; Glass; handsome Dinner Table and Breakfast ditto; Chairs with the usual domestic requisites useful and ornamental.

Sale will commence at 1 P. M. on Monday.—Cash on delivery under \$30; over that a colored note at 3 months with St. Andrews, July 15, 1861.

Through TO AND FROM New York, Boston, and the Aroostook. NEW BRUNSWICK AND C

OFFICE hereby gives, on day, 8th July, 1861, at Woodstock, on the Aroostook every Monday at 8 A. M. Announces via Express; then the steamer by Train at 2:30 where conveniences meet at St. John and Houlton.

Return train leave Carleton City, at 12 noon, arriving at 7 M.—Passengers can take the following morning at 7 on 11th day.

FARES AS FOLLOWS:—St. Andrews to St. Andrews, 10c; St. Andrews to Carleton City, 25c; Carleton City to Woodstock, 25c; Express Fares of Freight tenders, and passengers for St. Andrews, July 12, 1861.

Notice to Ship WHERAS SHIPMENT from the Port of St. John, Regulations, this is to the shipmasters, that said longer a Branch Vessel.

St. Andrews, July 10, 1861.

EXPRESS THE splendid sea-going will leave St. John on Eastport, Portland on Wednesday, 17th July. This being her first trip be treated as an

Excursion to and from, for one fare; Boston on Friday, 10th inst with liberty to Excursions that day, or on the following inst, same hour.

Fares as follows:—Tickets and all information application to WARREN HATT C. E. O. HATTIE (St. Andrews, July 12, 1861).

Muscovado 12 Hhds Bright Muscovado article, for St. Andrews, July 8th, 1861.

NOTICE THE subscriber informs taken the Building the late Henry Seely, and fitted up, is now prepared and, transact Board establishment will be found Good stabling is attached

St. George, July 1st, 1861.

A SPECIAL Will be held at the office Peace on Monday the 13th noon for the purpose of of Rates in the Parish of of the County are request

July 7, 1861.

July 2, Anthracite 34 Tons Red and White Anthracite Coal, egg size

CLOTHS & BRADFO East MANUFACTURERS CLOTHS & READY TAILORS, T SEAMENS BOYS CLOTHING, &c.

WHOLESALE CUSTOM WORK EXE

AND D: July 3—1 y.