

# The St. Andrews Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1862.

Vol 39

## FROM THE STATES.

**Oct. 15.**  
Skirmishing took place yesterday along the lines from Harrodsburg to Sandford, the Confederates trying to get out of Kentucky.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of today states that information has been received that the Confederates were crossing the Potomac at Hancock in great force.

A despatch from Chambersburg last night says heavy firing heard all day in the direction of Hancock.

Gen. Stahl made reconnaissance in force on Sunday from Centerville, as far as Aldie beyond which he encountered several bodies of Confederate Cavalry.

A Confederate General, writing to Memphis Appeal, says it is upon Mississippi, and urges the State no longer to rely upon Confederate Government for protection, but throw its whole available force into the field.

The Petersburg Express reports the Federal force at Suffolk 35,000.

The Granada Appeal says stragglers of Lee's army number 40,000.

**Oct. 16.**  
Gov. Curtin complains that Generals at Hagerstown were advised of late Confederate raid across Potomac, and might have prevented incursion into Pennsylvania. He asks a thorough investigation. One is ordered.

Another reported raid via Hancock, not credited at Harrisburg.

Reported capture of Kirby Smith and command is discredited; also that 3000 Confederates entered Lexington yesterday morning.

Guerrillas active in Owen Co., Ky. Memphis Bulletin says that Guerrillas beyond Raleigh were burning all cotton within reach.

Confederate Gen. Glanville reported killed at Perryville battle.

Federal advance occupied Paris, Ky., yesterday.

Large portion of Gen. Curtis' army left Helena some days since and disembarked at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Ohio election shows large democratic gains.

Superfine flour \$6 25 a \$6 40. Extra \$5 50 a \$6 30.

**Highly Important from Bermuda.**

(From Halifax Recorder.)  
The R. M. S. "Merlin" arrived on Saturday last from Bermuda. We are indebted to A. Forsyth, Esq., for a file of papers from there.

Capt. Sampson reports that whilst entering the harbor of St. George, on Monday last, from St. Thomas, his vessel was brought to by a blank shot from a Federal gunboat, cruising off the harbor. It afterwards turned out that this vessel was the "Sercoma," belonging to the fleet of Admiral Wilkes, which had been in the harbor for some days, and which had just left.

The following is a letter from the Bermuda correspondent of the "Acadian Recorder," written immediately previous to the departure of the Merlin:

We have been lately insulted by three ships of the Federal navy, under command of the notorious Wilkes. These ships arrived here direct from New York, in four days, on the 25th ult., and to be in want of coal. The Admiral, with one of his fleet, after being presented with a copy of the Queen's proclamation relative to the twenty-four hours limit, entered the port of St. George for coal, with the understanding that she was to leave at the latest on Monday morning. Monday came—the diver represented that the Admiral's ship required some repairs to her bottom, no repairs were attempted.

On Tuesday the ships were still in port. Our Governor and the Commandant of the Troops went on board to expostulate with Admiral Wilkes, and he promised to leave on Wednesday. Wednesday came—still the vessels were in the limited waters of the port, and no symptom of their intention was exhibited to move. On Tuesday morning, however, the Admiral and the gunboat he brought in with him, and the one that was blocking the port was moved in to take coal and undergo repairs.

Admiral Wilkes was induced to leave at length, it seems, by a communication from the Governor, telling him that if he did not he would compel him. After he got to sea he wrote a very offensive letter to the Governor, accusing him of many things—things, indeed, as such men only as Wilkes could and were guilty of in the port of St. George. It would seem that Wilkes had a double object in coming to Bermuda—first, to insult the authorities, for he must have known in what a defenceless state we were in, and secondly to capture or destroy the vessel, in that port—six steamers—that are engaged,

either directly or indirectly in the trade with the Confederate ports, and to destroy the powder, of which there is said to be a large quantity stored on one of the small islands in Castle harbor. The Admiral and one of his steamers had gone out of sight from the land, but the other one, having repaired, is cruising outside of St. George.

A Regatta for sail boats and every description of row boats, is to be held at Bermuda on the 8th and 9th of October.

H. M. Ship "Barrocoona," from this port, (Halifax,) arrived at Bermuda on the 14th ult.; the "Desperate" on the 26th ult., and "Steady" on the 3rd inst.

[To the Editor of the "Standard."]  
UNIVERSITY OF N. B.,  
Oct. 9th, 1862.

Sir,—Believing that you will agree with me in thinking that the accompanying remarks, drawn up by Professor Bailey, on the present state of our knowledge of the mineral resources of our Province, will prove generally interesting to the public, I take the liberty of asking you to give them a place in the columns of your widely circulated journal.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
W. BAYDON JACK.

As the subject of the Mineral resources of this Province is at the present time absorbing a large proportion of public attention, and as a very general interest seems to be manifested in almost all parts of the Province, in searching for and developing our metallic wealth, I have thought that a brief list of the ores already known and their localities, together with a few simple directions for the discrimination of future specimens, might possibly prove interesting to those engaged in such pursuits, and perhaps to the public generally. I have therefore prepared and given below a short list of the principal ores known to exist in the Province, with a few observations appended, so far as has been hitherto ascertained. My authority for the greater part of the facts mentioned below, are the labors of the late Dr. Robb, the metallurgical collection of the University, and statements published or otherwise, of the late M. H. Perley, Esq., Ganser, and other gentlemen in various parts of the Province:

NAME OF METAL.	NAME OF ORE.	LOCALITY.
Iron.	Red Hematite.	Woodstock, Kings County, Queens.
	" "	Bathurst.
	" "	Richibucto.
	Micaceous Ore.	Morrison's West Beach.
	Specular Iron.	Black River.
	Specular Iron.	Campo Bello.
	Iron Pyrites.	" "
	Cubic Pyrites.	" "
	Micaceous Iron.	Vicinity of St. John.
	Red Hematite.	Dorchester.
	" "	Bathurst.
	Iron Pyrites.	Woolbrook.
	Hog Iron Ore.	Queen's Sunbury.
	" "	Campo Bello.
	" "	Charlottetown.
	Blue Phosphate.	Madawaska.
	Manganese.	Tattagouche River.
	" "	Delbouche.
	Gray Oxide.	Woodstock.
	Wad. Black Oxide.	Quico.
	" "	Dorchester.
	" "	Fredericton.
	" "	Westmoreland.
	" "	Qu'Appelle.
	Pyrolusite.	Sheddy & Quico.
	" "	Norton Kings.
	" "	Tobique.
	" "	Restigouche.
	" "	McLeod's.
	" "	Long Island.
	" "	Dieppe.
	" "	Petersen's.
	" "	Exile Falls.
	" "	Woodstock.
	" "	L'Ange.
	" "	Charlottetown.
	" "	Campo Bello.
	" "	St. David's.
	" "	Charlottetown.
	" "	St. Stephen's.
	" "	Bathurst.
	" "	Tattagouche River.
	" "	Sheddy & Quico.
	" "	Charlottetown.

Copper Chalcopyrite, Bull's Creek Erubescite { Macdowie Salmon Riv. Alb. St. Stephens. Copper Pyrites, Campo Bello Blende, Lubec, Nepisquit, Retigouche.

ANTIMONY, Stibnite, Prince William York. Molybdenum, Molybdenite, Nepisquit.

These are by no means "all" the localities in which the above-named metals occur, especially as regards the Sulphurets of Iron and Copper. These are very generally diffused ores, and occur in almost all parts of the Province. Only the purer and more extensive deposits are above given. It is impossible, however, from small cabinet specimens to judge accurately in regard to the quantity or quality of an ore "average" specimens being necessary to decide this point.

The above list may therefore contain many which from their peculiar position or other causes may be in reality worthless, while some really valuable ones may be omitted. This source of error it was impossible to avoid.

It will be seen from an inspection of the table that some two or three localities contain good ores of several of the metals. Among these Woodstock, Campo Bello Island, and the vicinity of Bathurst on the Tattagouche River are the most prominent.

Campo Bello Island, especially, is rich in Iron, Lead and Copper, while Native (i. e. pure) Copper occurs at St. David's, Charlottetown, and Zinc Blende at Lubec, Maine.

Gold having also been discovered near Calais, by Mr. Goodale, this section of the Province may be regarded as one of the most promising for future exploration. Moreover no position could be more advantageous for transportation than these Southern Shores and Islands of the Bay of Fundy.

It is to be hoped that the immense resources here stored away for use may soon be made a source of revenue and profit.

In regard to the ores, I may say generally, that the best ore for the purpose of smelting are the Specular Ore and Red Hematite (the first easily recognized by its steel-like metallic lustre, and bright reflecting surface, resembling mirrors, the 2nd by its dull red earthy or rusty character) while the Sulphurets (generally called Pyrites, from the fact that they strike fire like steel), are seldom used except when existing in large quantities and of great purity. Slate however, impregnated with decomposing Pyrites is valuable as the chief source of the manufacture of Copper or Green Vitriol. It may be of great value as some future day, exists also where in so great quantities as to be at present worthless. The same is partly true of Copper Pyrites, which closely resembles the above, but which is of a deeper yellow color, and unlike the former will yield to the point of a knife. These two ores, Iron and Copper Pyrites, to be gathered with and entirely valueless mineral, called Mica, are those frequently mistaken for metallic Gold, and are hence frequently called Fool's Gold. The three may always be easily distinguished by the following means:—

1. Gold can always be cut in slices like lead with a common pen-knife, is unchanged by the hottest fire, and is beaten out without breaking by the blow of a hammer.

2. Iron Pyrites is of a much lighter color than Gold, cannot be cut, is very brittle, when heated gives off strong fumes of Sulphur, and flies into atoms by the blow of a hammer.

3. Copper Pyrites looks more like Brass than the preceding, yields to the point of a knife, but crumbles instead of cutting into slices like Gold, and also gives off strong of Sulphur when heated.

The two latter are very frequently intimately combined, and the resulting mineral is then called chalcopryite. Mica is so wholly unlike any metal, that it has always been a matter of surprise that any one should mistake the two. As however, the mistake is of frequently occurrence, I may say that Mica may be easily recognised by the fact of its splitting readily by the point of a knife into thin laminae or leaves. I may here state, in regard to Gold, that I am unaware of any authentic specimens having been as yet discovered in the Province, notwithstanding the numerous reports circulated to that effect. The report which was current in several of the papers last winter that specimens had been sent to the University, and found to contain the precious metal, was entirely without foundation, no such specimens having even been sent to the University during the past 12 months. It is highly probable, however, that such discoveries may yet be made.

Manganese of good quality, occurs in various parts of the Province, and resembles the ore of iron in many respects. The

means of distinguishing the two, however, although simple, are not generally available to the public at large. This metal is used in the manufacture of glass, both for producing and removing colors. It is also extensively used for glazing and bleaching.

The ore of Lead (Galena) is easily recognized by its lead gray color and sharp angles easily breaking into cubical blocks. It melts very readily when heated, and generally contains a small percentage of Silver, varying in amount in different localities.

Antimony has been found in the two localities mentioned in the list. The statement now circulating in the papers to the effect that it is the only locality of Antimony known in North America is incorrect, it having been found (though sparingly) in Maine, New Hampshire and Maryland. Moreover, the discovery is not one of recent date, a specimen of the ore examined by Dr. Robb, and marked with his handwriting, having been in the Museum of the University since before my arrival in the Province. Whether he was the discoverer or not, or whether the locality is the same as that recently announced, I do not know, he having apparently been in some doubt himself in regard to the same. This ore resembles the preceding, but has a darker luster. It may be recognized by holding a little of the ore in strong light (as in Potash) and after solution adding a little common Muriatic Acid. If Antimony is present a dark red powder will appear in the liquid. The metal is used in the manufacture of Type, Britannia Ware, Tartar Emetic and various medicines.

Zinc Blende occurs in the Province, but of no great purity. It is transparent and wax-like with a brilliant surface. Molybdenum is a rare metal, of no importance in the arts.

I have reason to think that the metal Bismuth also occurs in great purity in the Province, but as there is some doubt regarding the only specimen yet shown to me, I omit it from the list. It is used for the manufacture of type metal, plumber's solder, fusible metal, &c.

In conclusion I would say, that it is highly desirable that authentic and representative specimens of the valuable ores and minerals of the Province should be collected and preserved for future reference. Such a collection of minerals, ores and fossils, representing their various localities, would be of inestimable value in the preparation of future agricultural and geological reports, or in the conducting of future geological surveys. As a numerous collection has already been made with this object, by my lamented predecessor, in the Museum of the University, and as this collection is not only valuable for reference, but also directly for the purposes of instruction in the Institution, it is to be hoped that those interested in the collection of such objects, will favor us with authentic and average samples of the different deposits, as they may from time to time be discovered. Such specimens, whether of ores, minerals, or fossils would be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the University. I would especially ask those visiting Campobello, Grand Menan, the North shore of the Province, the coal mines of Albert and Grand Lake, and other interesting localities to obtain and preserve any specimens they may meet, or forward them to the University. Any reasonable expenses incurred in such transportation will be cheerfully repaid. The locality where the specimen is found should always be mentioned.

To the farmers generally, throughout the Province, and indeed to all living in the country districts, I would say, that they may render service of great value to the future interests of the Province, by the simple preservation of whatever objects of curiosity may chance to meet their notice, even though they may be unable of themselves to decide upon their value. Such collections cannot fail to be of interest and profit to those who make them, while the assistance they may render to scientific investigators cannot be underestimated. Wherever geological surveys have been conducted, such private collections have invariably been the source of much useful information.

Hoping that these few remarks may be of assistance to those interested in this all important subject, and that they may serve to stimulate inquiry in this valuable direction.

I am, &c.  
L. W. BAILEY,  
Prof. Chemistry, &c., University.

**AN ELEGANT EXTRACURRICULAR.**—Oh, I, who in the court of a lady, as a not fair sonnet, with a security and without a sorrow; when he seems concentrated in one short hour which he would wish to make eternal, and which we feel slipping away, minute by minute, while we listen to the pendulum which counts the seconds, or look at the hand

that seems to gallop o'er the dial, or watch a carriage wheel of which each turn abridges distance, or hearken to the splashing of a prow that distances the waves, and brings us nearer to the shore where we must descend from the heaven of our dreams, on the bleak and barren strand of harsh reality?—Lamarctine.

The President's emancipation proclamation is producing great excitement in the South, and from present indications it is believed that the forthcoming campaign in Virginia will be decisive of the war. In the rebel Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, submitted a joint resolution declaring the proclamation to be "a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare," as well as an "invitation to a ruinous civil war," and therefore should be counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of Jeff Davis "may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or to arrest its execution." A general debate thereupon ensued, in which the opinion was freely expressed that the "black flag" should be raised, and no quarrel given during the remainder of the war. The resolution was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Richmond "Whig" of the 1st inst., commenting upon the proclamation, says, that the rebel military operations are henceforth to assume a grave character, and that the "new programme" of the Federal President will necessarily destroy all terms between the contending parties. The rebel authorities are warned to use every possible exertion in preparing for the next campaign, which the "Whig" says, will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the operations. "A passenger who came down to Fortress Monroe on Thursday, from Aiken's Landing, reports that the rebel Congress has resolved in all future actions to hold the 'black flag,' and 'to exterminate the Federals without granting quarter.'"—N. Y. Tribune.

**THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**—It appears to be now pretty generally understood that the Hon. S. L. Tilley is to proceed to England per next mail steamer from Halifax to meet the Delegates from Canada and Nova Scotia, and with them to confer with the Duke of Newcastle on the arrangements necessary to perfect the negotiations for the imperial guarantee, &c. The numerous friends of Mr. Tilley in every part of the Province will be glad that this important matter, which he has hitherto managed with consummate skill, is still to be continued in his hands. There are rumours of Cabinet discussions on the subject both here and in Canada; and some rabid politicians are making feeble efforts to turn it to party account, but we have full confidence that the project is destined to speedy accomplishment. Let it be remembered, that we have now the prospect of having two hundred and fifty miles of railway constructed within our Province, for the comparatively paltry outlay of £35,000 per annum. [Philanthropist.]

The regular army of the United States consists now of nearly 30,000 men. Out of thirty-two barbers in Portland, Me. thirteen have enlisted and gone to the war.

On Thursday of last week upwards of a quarter of a cwt. of gold was brought to Halifax from the Diggings at Sherbrooke.

The American Government is paying \$50,000 a month to feed the starving poor in New Orleans.

Some German gentlemen have arrived in Canada and are negotiating for a tract of land for the settlement of 3,000 of their countrymen.

The drought in the West has destroyed the corn crop near Cincinnati, and throughout a considerable part of Indiana.

A large and very valuable lead of gold—the richest yet found—has been discovered at Ballarat Australia. One machine and a half of wash dirt gave 335 ounces of gold.

The Barbados Globe says, that within the last three months, three women in the parish of Christ Church, in this island, were delivered of nine children—three at a birth to each and they are all doing well.

Mrs. Nancy Root, of Winsted, U. S., a lady nearly 80 years of age, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from a lamp she held in her hand, on Wednesday evening of last week. She lived alone.

Major Cooper and Mr. Boughton, two persons in Her Majesty's service in New Zealand, have been cashiered, with the Duke of Newcastle's approval, for demonstrating the natives by the seduction of a young girl.

The wages of the printers of Paris have just been raised, a circumstance which is regarded as indicative of a speedy advance in the wages of other workmen. Strikes in France are forbidden by law, and the printers got their advance by strong representations to the Government.

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