

Arrival of the Etna.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 24, 1862.
The Etna from Liverpool 16th, Queens- town 17th, arrived at Cape Race on Thurs- day evening.

The Times again depicts new American tariff predicts for greater injury to America herself than to any one else.

Fighting before Richmond is eagerly ex- pected. Some of the journals regard it as a great reverse for the North.

The American government for treating it in any other light. Others contend that McClellan has sustained no serious disaster, is in- deed, practically nearer Richmond, and may congratulate himself on accomplishment of a great and most successful operation.

Hopes are freely expressed that more pa- cific councils will soon prevail at Washing- ton.

The Times is particularly bitter and sar- castic. It treats the matter as a decided Confederate victory; thinks there are good evidences in North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article it de- nounces with the Consul—says it is not the way to conciliate neutrals, and superiors could consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to Federal cause.

The Morning Post says affairs approach a state which will necessitate some decided course on the part of the Federal govern- ment.

Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators, and great question is, when shall the South be considered to have vindicated its right to recognition? It points to past policy of England and in recognizing suc- cessful opposition, and says if North would take initiative and soil with current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved disagreeable necessity of discharging duty.

The Daily News points out what would be the feelings of England if situated like the North, and argues that secession will be crushed at all hazards.

Parliamentary business unimportant.

Forster, in House of Commons, gave notice that when Lindsay's motion for recognition of South comes up he will move an amend- ment pleading the House to sustain Govern- ment in its policy of non-intervention.

The increasing distress in manufacturing districts in England is engaging the atten- tion of Parliament.

It is denied that the Prince of Wales will visit Russia.

Palmerton in a speech before the Volun- teers spoke impressively, and some say sig- nificantly of the importance of maintaining the efficiency of the movement.

Paris Patrie says an interview between the Emperors of France and Russia and King of Prussia will take place in September.

House closed heavy—68.50.

In the Italian Chamber, the Ministry ex- plained Garibaldi's course at Palermo, re- gretted his attack on France, and said his journey was without official sanction.

Prussian Ministry introduced a bill pro- viding credits for increased navy.

Steamer Edinburgh leaves Liverpool 17th for New York to accommodate cargo ship- ping in anticipation of New Tariff.

MARKETS.—Cotton Market buoyant—ad- vanced 4d. 4d. Breadstuffs, downward tendency. Flour dull. Wheat steady. Corn declining. Consols 93 & 94.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

(From the New York Tribune)

Thomas Jefferson Jackson was born in Falmouth County, Virginia, in 1825. He is, therefore, just thirty-seven years of age, the fatal age for men of genius—an age when the force of his intellect and moral promise that he was made a West Point cadet at the age of seventeen. He graduated with high honors in the same class with McClellan just as the Mexican war broke out immediately entered service with Gen. Scott as a brevet Lieutenant and was made full Lieut for gallant conduct in the memorable cam- paign from Vera Cruz to Mexico. For the same suffering reason he received a Captain's shoulder straps at Cerro Gordo, and was bre- vetted Major at Chapultepec, "for distin- guished service." On his return home with impaired health after the war, he resigned his commission and was elected Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Military Institute of Virginia. In connec- tion with his Mexican career, by the way, I call an anecdote characteristic of the man, which I first heard in Winchester, but which I find well reproduced in the Philadelphia Inquirer, of a late date. During the battle of Chapultepec, where he commanded a section of Magruder's battery, attached to Pil- low's division, he was ordered by the com- mander to withdraw his section, as according to Pilow's idea, it was too much exposed. Giving no heed whatever to the General's order he rapidly limbered up and moved his section a hundred yards nearer the enemy works, where he did great execution. From the tranquility of his professorship he was called by Gov. Letcher, when this in- fernal rebellion broke out, to the head of a regiment and was assigned the command at Harper's Ferry "by the unanimous recom- mendation of the Council and the unanimous confirmation of the Convention."

Stonewall Jackson is everywhere described as a "slow man" intellectually, even de- claring he was a tedious professor, and all agree that he was a creeping look. And yet if you ask them now what they mean by that, they say they do not know; "all they know is that he is as obstinate as a mule, and plucky as a bulldog," which means just nothing of a man whose prime quality is energy, quick conclusions, and starting ex-

ceptions; who, as a soldier, is as rapid as he is wary, abounding in surprises brave al- most to rashness, and inventive almost to romance. As for his outer man, he looks at least seven years older than he is—his height about five feet ten inches, his figure thick-set, square shouldered, and decidedly clumsy; his gait very awkward, stooping, and with long strides. He often walks with his head on one side, and his eyes fixed upon the ground, imparting to his whole appearance that abstract quality which young ladies describe as "absorbed." A lady who has known him long and well, has told me that she never saw him on horseback without laughing—short stirrups, knees cramped up, heels stuck out behind, and chin on his breast—a most unmilitary phenomenon. In society he is quiet, but cheerful; not loquacious, but intelligent and shrewd; in religion, the bluest kind of a Presbyterian, and ex- tremely strict in his church observances.

To illustrate the popularity of the man: For some reason, which has never been made public, the expediency of removing him from his command was at one time freely discus- sed in the Confederate Cabinet and all but two members favored the motion, these two arguing that a man of such exemplary mod- esty, and yet of such intense religious en- thusiasm and indomitable firmness, must possess those moral elements which, com- bined with his military education and ex- perience, should constitute a great General. Their opposition served to postpone a deci- sion. Meanwhile the people of the Valley got wind of the affair, with a great cry of indignation and threats so assailed the power at Richmond that the question was dropped "like a hot potato." It was about this time that Jackson sent to Richmond his Rebel famous despatch—"Send me more men and no orders, or more order and no men."

FROM THE STATES.

DANBURY, July 25.

Reported that Gen. Lane has been com- missioned to organize an army in Kansas de- partment in his own way.

Halleck and Burnside went to Peninsula yesterday.

The World's despatch says, Ewell's, Hill's, Longstreet's and Jackson's Division of the Confederate army left Richmond gradually within the past fortnight, and are concen- trating near Gordonsville, 60 000.

It is supposed that an attempt will be made on Maryland or Washington. Counter-attacks and attack will be made.

The citizens along Rappahannock who re- cently took the Federal oath of allegiance are in great alarm.

Farragut's fleet silenced Vicksburg bat- teries while running down river.

The canal to insulate city is completed. The rise of water is waited for.

Superfine, \$4 90 to \$4 95; Extra, \$5 20 to \$5 30.

Official Federal losses of killed, wounded and missing, is 16 000.

Jackson with 14,000 men, is at Louisa Court House, and Ewell, with 6,000, at Gordonsville, with probable intention to break Federal lines and threaten Wash- ington, in order to draw off Federal forces from Richmond.

Pope's forces are represented as ready to make the attack.

Baltimore letter gives list of 28 fortifica- tions around Richmond.

Richmond Enquirer complains that row- diness and disorder have upper hand in the city. It also says arrangements for ex- change of prisoners makes important error in recognizing Confederates as belligerents.

Latest from Chattanooga, Tenn., Con- federate infantry crossed river in force.

Confederate cavalry from East Tennessee re- presented five thousand.

Secessionists in Baltimore City Council resigned.

THE WRONG MAN HANGED.—It will doubtless be remembered by most of our read- ers that not many months ago a man named Brown was tried, convicted, and executed at Toronto, C. W., for the murder of Mr. Ho- gan, a Canadian M. P. P. Brown, up to the last moment, protested his innocence. He was convicted by the jury upon what the judge regarded as sufficient testimony, and the Government refused to commute the sentence of death. It has since been dis- covered that Brown was not guilty of the crime for which he suffered execution. The facts appear to be these: On the 18th inst., a girl of ill-fame named Ellen McGillock, in the course of her examination in the Police Court at Quebec, in a case of theft, made a voluntary confession to the effect that her whole evidence in poor Brown's case was a sheer fabrication, made up by herself and the other witnesses—her paramour—for the purpose of obtaining the reward, offered by the Government for the discovery of the murder-er. Brown's Counsel if our memory serves us earnestly impressed upon the jury, the necessity of receiving the girl's testimony with caution,—it was too circumstantial, too much in unbroken detail, next to create some suspicion as to its truthfulness; but the im- pression was heeded by neither judge nor jury, and Brown suffered innocently.

The feelings of the judge and jury, on learning of the confession, we will not attempt to de- scribe.

The corner stone of a new Catholic Chapel was laid at Cheticamp, Cape Breton, on the 23rd May. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Antigonish, assisted by several of his clergy.

BRAZIL.—The following extract of a letter from Mr. Wm. Ware, recently an Engineer on the N. B. & C. Railway, Brazil, we copy from the Quebec Chronicle. The letter is dated 5th June:—

Railway construction seems to be the or- der of the day all over this empire, and no doubt when the system of railways now pro- jected is properly carried out, Brazil will be- come one of the most flourishing countries in the world. Up to the present time the whole of the produce of the interior has been ex- ported to the sea coast on the backs of mules, which are driven in herds, or as they are cal- led here troops, numbering sometimes 100 mules heavily laden with coffee, sugar, and other tropical productions; or if returning inland, bales of dry goods, barrels of Eng- lish ale, or even pianos, are unceremoniously heaped upon these unfortunate quadrupeds. Some idea of the necessity of a railway may be formed from the fact that three thousand of these mules daily pass over the road be- tween Santos and Santo Paulo.

The climate of this part of Brazil is, liter- ally speaking, as fine as could be wished for. The thermometer seldom rises above 94° in summer, and in winter a slight frost may perhaps visit us once during the season.

Yellow fever, &c. which we hear so much of in Canada, are almost unknown in the Province of Santos Paulo, but unfortunately are too prevalent in the vicinity of Batavia and Pernambuco, where out of a staff of 24 railway officials 22 were carried off within 12 months.

The Santos Paulo railway, on which I have been employed since my arrival here, runs from Santos into the interior. The first sec- tion of fifty miles to the city of Santo Paulo was begun two years ago and is now well ad- vanced towards completion; the next sec- tion, of 40 miles, will be commenced within a few months. The work on many parts of the line is very interesting—there is one incline 3 miles long, with an ascent of 1 in 9, which will be mounted by the aid of four stationary engines, one viaduct 600 feet long and 150 feet high, and one tunnel a third of a mile long.

The capital of the S. P. R. Company is \$2,000,000 which is raised in England upon a guarantee of 7 per cent by the Brazilian Government. The chief engineer is James Brunner, of London, and the contractors are Robt. Sharpe & Sons; the staff consists of a person, a doctor, and about thirty-five en- gineers, accountants, &c.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—At the International Exhibition held in London, the Province of Nova Scotia has been awarded nineteen Gold medals, and obtained honorable mention in eleven other departments. The Halifax Colonist says, "more medals have been awarded to Nova Scotia than to three Provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island." The inhabi- tants of Nova Scotia may feel proud of the splendid display made by their Province.

New Brunswick was awarded nine Gold Medals and eight certificates of honorable mention."—[New Br.]

FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT HARROGATE.—A large stone bridge on the new line of railway, now in course of construction through Harrogate by the Great Northern Railway Co., has fallen without a moment's warning causing serious, if not fatal injuries to the workmen engaged upon and beneath it. The bridge consisted of three arches, the central arch having a span of forty feet, whilst the one on either side is for foot passengers only. The bridge has been built to enable a landholder to open a carriage road from High to Low Harrogate through his estate. The buttresses are of stone and the arches of red brick cemented together. Ballast and other trains have passed over the bridge without any indication of its giving way; and though, in the opinion of many persons, the crown of the arch looked too flat, there was no apprehension of an accident. The workmen had commenced re- moving the centres or supports beneath the arches, and at least one ballast train passed over the bridge without any appearance of giving way. Just as the last prop was being removed, an engine, tender, and train of empty wagons arrived at the bridge and pro- ceeded to cross it. The engine and tender crossed in safety when the whole arch, with- out the slightest warning, fell in, leaving two empty trucks standing upon the permanent rails. The cause of the accident is variously given. By some it is attributed to the crown of the arch being too flat; by others, to the removal of the supports before the cement was set hard; and by others to the founda- tion of the buttresses being insufficient and insecure.—[London Artizan.]

THE PARLIAMENTARY RIFLE MATCH.—This match—the preliminaries of which gave rise to some ludicrous scenes lately in the House of Peers—was to take place at Wim- bledon on the 5th ult. The following were to be the representatives—the number, it will be perceived, being similar to that of a cricket match, namely eleven on a side: Lords—Marquis of Abercorn, Earl of Airlie, Lord Bolton, Earl of Ducie, Lord Londesborough, Lord Loyal, Duke of Marlborough, Earl Somers, Lord Suffield, Lord Vernon, and Lord Warburton. Commons—Lord Bury, Mr. Dillwyn, Lord Ebury, Mr. Foster (Brad- ford), Lord Grey de Wilton, Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hastings Russell, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Vivian, and Hon. H. Wyndham.

Fifty ounces of gold, the produce of four and a half tons of quartz taken from Andrew Barto's claim, & c., & c., were on exhibition last Monday at the Jewellery Store of M. S. Browne, Grainger street.—[Halifax Paper.]

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that Dr M. R. Fletcher's third son, John McMaster, was recently out shooting near Cambridge Mass, the gun discharged, lodging the con- tents a quarter of a shot, wadding, and part of his clothes in his abdomen. He was con- veyed to his home, and medical assistance ob-

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The Crops in the vicinity of the Rolling Dam, promise an abundant yield, except hay which will be an average one, but will not compare with the yield of last season.

There are farms which present to the eye a thrifty appearance, among them, we may mention that of our old friend, Henry Styles, Esq., who appears to have a system and neat- ness about his place, worthy of imitation. On his premises are also a Saw Mill, grist mill and Carding Machine, which were not in operation owing to the dam having "blown," or given way on Sunday last, but it was undergoing temporary repairs. Mr. Styles is one of the old stock, and is much respected in that neighborhood.

The news from the States is conflicting; one day reports of successes are recorded only to be refuted the next; it is almost im- possible to get at the truth. The admissions made at length, by the Northern press must be humiliating; there is no doubt now, that the Confederates laboring under numerous disadvantages, have been successful. The British Government has preserved a rigid neutrality, the base fabrications, and un- meaning hostility of the Federals, notwith- standing. By all classes in the Provinces, a hope is expressed that this fratricidal war may soon terminate either by consent, me- diation or intervention. It appears by the latest accounts from the best sources that the Cabinet at Washington, have determined upon total abolition of slavery in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mis- sissippi, Louisiana and Texas. If this is correct, the Southern people will fight until not a man is left. The North from what we learn, or more correctly speaking a very large party in the Northern States, respect South- ern rights.

Subscribers at the Rolling Dam, complain of the irregularity with which they receive the Standard. We beg to inform them that the papers are regularly address- ed to the Postmaster at the Rolling Dam, and mailed in a bundle every Wednesday afternoon. We know that they are despatched from the St. Andrews Post Office the same day, and should be received at their destination at the latest, on Friday morning. As this is not the first complaint we have received, we respectfully call the attention of the Postmaster General to the matter—let the blame rest upon whom it may.

APRIL SESSIONS, 1859.

ORDER.—That no Vehicle of any description, be allowed to drive down the Street from the house of 2 o'clock, noon, in Saint Andrews, either on the arrival or departure of the steam boats, under the penalty of five shillings for each offence.

A True Copy. W. HATCH Clerk.

LANDS AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on the fourth day of Sept. next, in the Market Square, at the house of 2 o'clock, noon, in Saint Andrews, the following lots of Land:

Lot No. 8 containing 28 acres, on the Part of Lot No. 10.

SCHOOL LAND, 65 acres.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY RIFLE MATCH.—This match—the preliminaries of which gave rise to some ludicrous scenes lately in the House of Peers—was to take place at Wim- bledon on the 5th ult. The following were to be the representatives—the number, it will be perceived, being similar to that of a cricket match, namely eleven on a side: Lords—Marquis of Abercorn, Earl of Airlie, Lord Bolton, Earl of Ducie, Lord Londesborough, Lord Loyal, Duke of Marlborough, Earl Somers, Lord Suffield, Lord Vernon, and Lord Warburton. Commons—Lord Bury, Mr. Dillwyn, Lord Ebury, Mr. Foster (Brad- ford), Lord Grey de Wilton, Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hastings Russell, Mr. Talbot, Mr. H. Vivian, and Hon. H. Wyndham.

Fifty ounces of gold, the produce of four and a half tons of quartz taken from Andrew Barto's claim, & c., & c., were on exhibition last Monday at the Jewellery Store of M. S. Browne, Grainger street.—[Halifax Paper.]

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that Dr M. R. Fletcher's third son, John McMaster, was recently out shooting near Cambridge Mass, the gun discharged, lodging the con- tents a quarter of a shot, wadding, and part of his clothes in his abdomen. He was con- veyed to his home, and medical assistance ob-

Married.

At St. George, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. R. Vereker, Mr. Henry Murphy, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. James Driscoll, both of that Parish.

Died.

On the 27th inst., after a long illness, Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, aged 65 years.</