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## European Intelligence.

### ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

The Niagara left Liverpool at 10.30 on the morning of the 3rd and Queenstown on the 4th. The Hibernian arrived off Londonderry on the forenoon of the 2nd.

Vague rumors of threatened intervention in America continue in circulation, and the dullness and decline in cotton is attributed to them.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the first says:—"It is positively stated to-day, in official circles, that the French and English Ministers at Washington, have received identical instructions to attempt moral intervention, exclusive of any idea of forcible intervention, in the hope of putting an end to Civil War."

The Paris correspondent of the Independent Bazaar reiterated his statement relative to the contemplated intervention. He says: "The news which I sent you respecting the project of intervention of France and England, has been the subject of the most absolute manner, and I have reason to believe the project will very soon be made known officially to the public. It is said that certain conditions will be imposed on the South, having for their object the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and Spain have made a secret treaty by which this unnatural institution would disappear from Cuba in a short time."

A meeting attended by about 6,000 people was held at Asoten under Tyne to consider the crisis in the cotton districts. A motion on the Government to recognize the Confederate States and adopt Cobden's proposed alteration in maritime law was proposed. An amendment was offered calling on the Governments of America, England, and France to crush the rebellion, but on a division the original motion was carried by a considerable majority.

The Times published a letter from Russell, explaining the difficulties thrown his way by Secretary Stanton, when he sought to visit the British men-of-war, Rinaldo, and difficulties amounting virtually to prohibition. He thinks Stanton would order away the Rinaldo if he dared. Russell further says:—"In conclusion I may be permitted to add, I have received assurance that McClellan has expressed himself strongly in reference to Stanton's conduct to himself and to me in the matter, and that he and all his staff have been kind enough to declare to my friends how deeply they regret my absence from their camp."

On the 2nd, Sir G. C. Lewis said the House would soon have ample opportunity to discuss the question of defenses, as it would be his duty shortly to ask leave to bring in a Bill for another loan for national defenses.

Layard stated that the Italian Government had sent over a Commissioner to negotiate a treaty of commerce.

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An influential deputation waited on the President of the Poor Law Board relative to the distress in the Cotton Manufacturing Districts, and pointed out the inadequacy of the Poor Law to meet it. The President explained to what extent the Poor Law Guardians could depart from the provisions of the law. He thought the matter should be left in the hands of the Guardians, who were doing their duties efficiently.

Graphic details are published of the opening ceremonies at the Great Exhibition, which passed off with great success—number present 33,000, all being season ticket holders. The Times pronounces the ceremonial the grandest, the best managed, and most imposing public pageant seen in England for years. Matters were of course in an unfinished state in the building, but certainly in a more forward state than at the opening in 1851. Compared with 1851 the spectacle was as much more gorgeous as the Exhibition itself is better.

Earl Granville, in the name of the Commissioners, presented an address to the Duke of Cambridge, as representative of the Queen, and the Duke made a suitable reply—the death of Prince Albert being feelingly dwelt upon by both. The Duke subsequently proclaimed, by command of the Queen, the Exhibition formally opened, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The musical arrangements were carried out according to programme, and were very grand.

The Morning Post, in an editorial on the opening, moralizes on and deplores the sad spectacle presented by America.

The attendance at the Exhibition on the second day—admission one guinea—was 22,500.

The Times says, "Our Government has gradually withdrawn even the originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise in Mexico, and we have now little beyond moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past and guarantee for the future as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more."

The extraordinary Yelverton case was again opened at Dublin, the argument on the bill of exceptions taken by Major Yelverton having commenced in the Court of Common Pleas.

Four deputations from Liverpool had interviewed on the 2nd with the members of the Government, question relating to Shipping interests; objects not stated.

In the House of Commons on the 1st some explanations were made as to delay in American mails landed at Queenstown. The principal difficulty was in catching the steamers from Dublin for Holyhead, and Government stated that arrangements were being made to remove the difficulty.

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Maguire called attention to distress, and reported deaths from starvation in Ireland, and asked what Government proposed doing. Sir Robert Peel admitted that distress did exist to some extent, but the accounts were greatly exaggerated; Government deeply regretted the distress, but could not attempt to alleviate it by indiscriminate relief.

Layard explained the military arrangements at Shanghai were purely of a defensive character.

It is stated that further reinforcements of French troops and war material are to be sent to Mexico.

There is question of sending Marshal Niel to Rome, charged with military and diplomatic powers. It is said he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection France owes to the Holy See with the rights of the Italian nation.

A letter from Mexico in the Monitor comments on the intolerable conduct of the Mexican Government, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the city of Mexico.

The recall of Gen. Goyon from Rome is confirmed. The Paris correspondent of the Times says it was after much time and hesitation the Emperor decided on this step, and people say it produced such an effect on the Emperor that she could not or would not appear at the ball which followed the dinner.

It is believed by Italians at Paris that Rome will be occupied by Piedmontese troops.

The Constitutionnel asserts that the recall of Goyon will not change the French policy at Rome.

Bourse firm; rents advanced 91.

ITALY.

The King remained at Naples, and continued to be enthusiastically received. He would proceed in a few days to Palermo.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon would visit the King at Naples.

The conspiracy at Milan was exaggerated. The Viceroy of Egypt arrived at Messina, en route for Naples.

At Genoa a most startling robbery had been committed; six thieves armed with pistols and daggers entered one of the principal banks, garrotted the officials, and made off with 800,000 Francs.

RUSSIA.

A Commissioner has been appointed to proceed to England to collect information relative to Iron Plated Ships. If sufficient knowledge is not attainable there, Commissioners will go to France and America.

PORTUGAL.

The King has officially announced his approaching marriage. New Ministry finally consolidated. The Minister of Finance produced a large reduction in duties on salt fish. A reduction is also projected in the duty on Muscovado sugar.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Mails to the end of March reached England. News unimportant. Very little improvement in trade. The drought continued in the western provinces.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Australian Mails arrived at Suez. Melbourne dates are to March 26th. No details received.

An Irishman at work on a stone yard caught a small spotted animal, which he took to be a neighbor's kitten; but dropping her, he clapped both hands to his nose and exclaimed: "Howly mother! What the devil has been eating?"

## FROM THE STATES.

### OPENING OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

Secretary Seward has issued a Circular to the Foreign Ministers in which he announces that the President of the United States will shortly issue his proclamation re-opening to the commerce of the world the ports of New Orleans, La.; Beaufort, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Beaufort, S. C.; and Newbern, N. C. Proper precautions will be taken to prevent the rebel cause from deriving any advantage from this relaxation of the rules of war. All commerce to be carried on at the ports in question, will be carried on under the United States flag; ships will clear with a United States clearance, and goods entered at such ports will be required to pay duties under the United States tariff. The internal commerce between the ports so opened, and the interior, especially where trade regulations by officials acting under orders from the President. With the foreign world, the seaports in question will probably be enabled to trade, on the same terms as any of the Northern ports of entry, with the exception of articles contraband of war. There is reason to believe that the President has been mainly induced to adopt this course by the success which has accompanied Gen. Halleck's restoration of trade to the country watered by the Tennessee river, whose planters are said to be bringing in their cotton and other produce quite freely, and testifying great joy at their restoration to the privileges of citizens of the United States.

BANGOR, May 13.

Gen. Wool's official despatch announces the capture of about 200 cannon in and about the defenses of Norfolk. Workshops and buildings of the Navy Yard were all burnt and the Dry Dock partially blown up. McClellan's army observed the Sabbath.

The Confederates burned the bridge over Chickahominy and are in considerable force on the other side.

McClellan is reported within 20 miles of Richmond.

One of the Federal gunboats on James River is reported lost.

Instead of Beauregard evacuating Corinth, he has been reinforced by Gen. Lovell, New Orleans army of thirty thousand, and he is strengthening his position and preparing to make a desperate struggle.

A Tennessee force of negroes are felling trees to make abatis.

May 13.

Southern papers announce Com. Porter's fleet reconquering about Mobile.

The Gatins caused consternation up the James River.

British prize-ship Alliance arrived at New York from Fort Macon with full cargo of turpentine for Liverpool.

President Lincoln issued proclamation modifying blockade of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, allowing commercial intercourse after first June within certain limits.

Elizabeth River, between Norfolk and Portsmouth represented disclosed by tobacco thrown into river; large quantities recovered in damaged state.

600 deserters from enemy who had been to Gloucester took Federal oath of allegiance. Southern papers quite desponding.

Superfine \$4 50 a \$4 55. Extra \$4 70 a \$4 75.

May 15th.

Gen. Mitchell has formed a junction with Gen. Pope; latter moved his column forward to retake position lost in recent skirmish. The result is not known.

Gen. Halleck is cautiously advancing and fortifying; his movements being predicated upon determination of the enemy to fight at Corinth.

Beauregard's army is estimated at from 135 to 170,000. Beauregard is fortifying Grand Junction, evidently to fall back upon in case of defeat. No battle is expected for several days.

Gen. Curtis is advancing to take possession of the Capital of Arkansas.

The Federals possess Bahesville. Large numbers of citizens come forward and take the oath of allegiance. No word from McClellan.

A PARALLEL CASE.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says—

"Minister Adams has presented a claim to the British Government for the restoration of the ship Emily St. Pierre, the captain of which rose upon the prize crew and conveyed her to Liverpool after her capture by the United States fleet for violating the blockade."

This case brings to our mind another of precisely the same nature, when the French were blockading the Mexican ports in 1839, or thereabout, an American vessel attempted

to run the blockade and was captured—a prize crew was put on board of her; and when the French officer in command and some of his principal subordinates were below, the American Captain fastened the scuttles upon them, and took the vessel into New Orleans. We were in New Orleans at the time of the occurrence. The French Government did not demand redress that we are aware of.—Morning News.

A FOREIGN ADVENTURER UNMASKED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes:—

"Count Swinitz Crain, is the name of an adventurer who came to this country several weeks since, bearing letter purporting to have been written by a General who served under the Archduke Maximilian recommending him to Baron Hulseman, Austrian Minister, and desiring him to credit the Count with four hundred dollars per month. He succeeded in deceiving Chevalier Hulseman and all other foreign diplomats. In the New York Hotel he gave a grand entertainment, to which the Belgian Ministers and other distinguished gentlemen were invited, and it is said run up a bill of eight hundred dollars at that hotel. He has enjoyed the hospitalities of all the foreign diplomats in Washington, and at their request with that of Secretary Seward, he was appointed to General Fremont's staff, and sent for duty to General Doubleday, who commands the troops in Washington. The Count was very generous with his money and attention to wounded soldiers, and won the good opinion of all who became acquainted with him. Baron Hulseman, who has cashed his drafts to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars, wrote to Europe some inquiries about him and by the last steamer learned that the letters presented by the Count were forgeries, and that Maximilian had no such general as the one whose signature was used. When this revelation was made, on Thursday, the Count disappeared. He had hypothesized his pay for the month of May for one hundred dollars, to Riggs & Co., bankers, and may have fled others. Our citizens are laughing at the diplomats, and the police are in pursuit of the Count."

THE TYPE SETTER.

Do you know that a type setter is a wonderful architect? Do you see those bits of lead and galleying over across against each other, like the tangled braids of a mermaid's hair? What light or life can there be in these fragments? And yet they form an army more powerful than ever fought upon tented field.

Yesterday they stood up proudly, professionally speaking, in one form—truly in a thousand forms. You may look upon the little dream they are stronger and wiser than you—that they will speak when you are dead and forgotten. They have sometimes made you smile and shudder. You little thought the other day when you took up the paper, that the word "Died," of only four letters—which you laughed at as they lay, dusty and dirty, in their square homes—y-u, did not think it would make you weep. A little further on and you come to the word "Married." Ah! I thought that would make you smile.

If you will come to the workshop to-morrow, the printer will show you how to distribute knowledge, he will pull to pieces those tough and wiry arguments that yesterday defied the world. These pretty places which the poet wrought will have to come, and their golden fancies become to-morrow the integrum of the politician's prose. In they go—those metallic dwarts, scattered broadcast like good seed which shall bring forty sixty—aye, a hundred fold. This is the printer's life and business.

A printing office is a great bowling alley. The printer sets up the pins—the word keeps tally; the editor sets the ball in motion and away it goes, carrying death and destruction in its route—knocking a pin here, and a pin there, while a noisy rabble always stands by to cheer and hiss down the play. Some play for money, some for honors, and a few—a precious few—do it to patronize the "boss" and bless mankind. No matter what the balls are made of or how they go, if they only hit the mark. The crowd, pocket the spoils, and the "honors" (excuses) are left to the proprietor, who goes behind the scenes and starves in his shirt sleeves. And such is life.

When a printer dies, the world gets a glimpse of his value as his coat tails vanish away; and then it looks very bad, rubs its hands a little, calls him a clever fellow, rubs its hands a little, calls him a clever fellow, says his only fault was in being poor, and then the world shows its sympathy but of light into that item the human heart, and on rolls the Juggernaut as though nothing had happened.

Some day the people will wake and find a screw loose in the jagged machine of human progress. If you do, don't waste any more sympathy than possible on those mythological fellows who print your books and papers.

JEFF DAVIS INVESTING.—A correspondent under date of April 13, writes from Paris as follows: Jeff Davis is not so wholly devoted to the cause of "Confederacy" that he neglects entirely to look out for his own individual one. On the contrary, with a prudence and foresight which certainly, under all the circumstances, are decidedly laudable, he has been providing for a contingency, which from present appearances, will soon be converted into a reality. I have it from the most undoubted authority, from a source which excludes the possibility of error, that he has, within the last four months sent over two hundred thousand dollars to France, which is securely invested for him in French stocks.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BRIBING A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Simpson, M. P. for Niagara, in the House a few days ago, when asking for a Committee to enquire into the working of the Bank of Clifton and the Western Bank of Canada, stated that he had received a letter containing a check in bank drawn in his favor on both the banks in question, which he would lay before the House and which he supposed had been sent for the purpose of bribing him against the performance of his duty. It appears that the managers of those banks are the same who formerly "managed" the Colonial and Ontario colonies of "wild cat" money.

STATE OF THE ROADS.—We read in the telegram that General Halleck's army is moving on slowly towards Corinth, but is impeded by the almost impassable condition of the roads. What makes the roads impassable at this season of the year, especially so far south? We can very well understand the state of the roads in the winter and early Spring, when the mud is axle deep; but at this advanced season there can be nothing of this sort—for even in New Brunswick, a dozen degrees further North, the roads are perfectly dry and dusty. It may be, however, that the roads south are impassable owing to the obstacles thrown in the way by the rebels.—News.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF A FEDERAL SPY.—Richmond "Despatch" contains an account of the execution of Timothy Webster—as a spy, from which we select the following particulars:—

On the 2nd of April the Court Martial convened for the trial of Timothy Webster as an alien enemy. Charge—Lurking about the armies and fortification of the Confederate States of America. First specification—That on the 1st of April, being an alien enemy and in the service of the United States, he lurked about the armies and fortification of the Confederate States in and near Richmond. Second specification—That about the 1st of July, 1861, prisoner, being an alien enemy and in the service of the United States, did lurk in and about the armies and fortifications on the Confederate States, at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee.

The Court find the prisoner guilty of the charge.

First specification—guilty.

Second specification—not guilty.

Whereupon it was adjudged that the accused "suffer death by hanging."

On the 25th of April the proceedings were approved by the Commanding General of the Department of Henrico, who ordered that the sentence should be executed on the 29th day of April.

He was carried to the fair grounds as early as six o'clock in the morning by Captain Alexander. When brought to the gallows the prisoner was visibly affected by the sight of the preparations observable, and shuddered when he looked at his coffin.

After the rope was adjusted around his neck, prayer was offered by the Rev. M. D. Hoze. At the conclusion a black cap was drawn over his eyes, he having previously bid farewell to several persons standing by. The signal being given, the trigger that sustained the drop was cut it struck against the uprights with a loud sound. Owing to defective cotton rope, the noose slipped out, and Webster fell on his back to the ground. The half hung and partially stunned man was speedily raised and assisted up, and a new rope being ready, he was soon swinging in accordance with his sentence.

Webster was in the employ of one of the departments here as a letter-carrier between this city and Maryland. It is said that he used to take the letters received here to Washington, where they were copied, and the answers received were served in the same way, thus being used as evidence against the parties, as many of them have found to their cost by subsequent arrest and incarceration in Northern forts.

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