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## European Intelligence.

### Arrival of the "Persia."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 22.  
The Persia, from Liverpool 14th, was intercepted off Cape Race at 8.30 on Sunday morning.

Political news unimportant.

BRITAIN.

The Times ridicules the passport system of America, and says it will not secure the desired ends. The only complaint England has to make in the matter is with regard to the discourtesy of leaving Lord Lyons to learn the new arrangement from the newspapers.

Movements were making of troops preparatory to their embarkment for Canada.

A Russell writes to the London Times that McClellan was rapidly becoming master of the situation, and says that the movements of the Federals by water both on the seaboard and the Mississippi must greatly embarrass the South.

It is stated that the "City of New York" took fifty-five cases of rifles for the Northern army, but the agents of the line deny all knowledge of any shipments of articles contraband of war.

The Prince of Wales has gone to Prussia to witness military movements on the Rhine.

It is understood that the Earl of Clarendon will represent England at the Coronation of the King of Prussia.

It is again reported that the visit of the King of Prussia to Napoleon is likely to be postponed.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of nine million of francs.

The Monitor denies the rumour of extraordinary naval arrangements by France.

Bourse flat, 69.10.

Italian affairs unchanged. The Corriere Mercantile confirms the news that the American Minister visited Garibaldi at Capri, to offer a command in the Federal army.

The Directoire regrets it cannot give a denial to the rumour of the acceptance of the offer by Garibaldi.

It is confirmed that Spain joins in the expedition to Mexico.

It is said that the Hungarian Diet will be convened for December 1st.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Australian mails reached Marseilles. Partially anticipated. Unimportant.

The Persia passed the Great Eastern putting back to Liverpool in a damaged state on Monday 16th.

Cotton advanced 4d.

Breadstuffs downward tendency and dull.

Consols 93½ a 93½.

Bullion in bank increased £531,000.

Pasavia has £11,000 specie.

### FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Sept. 24.

Everything quiet at Washington.

The news of the surrender of Lexington, Mo., to the Rebels is confirmed.

It is said Gen. Fremont is to take the field in person.

The National fact will be generally observed throughout the loyal States.

The seizure of vessels owned in part at the South is still going on.

Arrests of individuals charged with treason continue.

The United States loan is being eagerly taken.

The Federal prisoners at Richmond are said to be suffering much hardships; a large number have been seen to baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Outrages by the Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 25.—The Journal of to-morrow will contain a statement that the rebels are committing outrages on the Southern border of Kentucky, and that on Monday afternoon some 200 rebel cavalry took possession of Albany, the County seat of Clifton County, eighteen miles from Burkesville, levied contributions on several country stores, took \$300 in gold from Dr. Beckett, and 36 stand of arms and ammunition belonging to the State. The citizens of Burkesville have been warned that the Tennesseans proposed visiting them, and are prepared to receive them. There is much distress and Burkesville, and the people there are calling for men and arms.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 25.—Reports are prevalent of the blowing up of the iron bridge over Green River, probably arising from the burning of the bridge over Bacon Creek, near Mumfordsville.

It is reported that Buckner, with 10,000 rebel troops, is a few miles north of Bowling Green.

A Frankfort dispatch says that Zollicoffer's cavalry is scouring the country in the vicinity of his camp, arresting prominent Union men, destroying their property, and running off their slaves to Tennessee. They have taken possession of the small towns, including the extensive Clay county works.

A new camp is about being formed in Laurel county where the mountain Unionists can rally against Zollicoffer.

### The Age of the Human Race.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, Dr. Stevens read a paper on the geologic period at which the human race was created, which was listened to with the greatest interest. The following is an abstract of the paper:—

The great truth that comes out with most prominence from the vast multitude of facts collected by geologists, is the creation of successive races and species of animals which have slowly succeeded each other through immense periods of time constantly advancing from the simpler to higher forms of organization.

Nearly all the rocks that compose the solid crust of our own globe were deposited at the bottom of seas, and lakes, constituting formations ranging in geographical extent from a few rods to thousands of miles a varying thickness from a fraction of an inch to many thousand feet.

When we find one of these rocks deposited upon another, we cannot resist the conclusion that the upper rock has been deposited after the lower one, and thus the relative ages of the rocks are positively ascertained. Now, in the oldest rocks that contain organic remains, we find the lowest forms of life. For a very long period the only inhabitants of this earth were shellfish. The sea swarmed with them in immense multitudes; certain species lived, multiplied, and gradually became extinct; these were succeeded by others, and thus species followed species in long succession, their shells falling to the bottom of the ocean, and forming rocks which were miles in thickness. These rocks were afterward slowly raised above the level of the sea by those undulations which are constantly taking place in the crust of the earth, and as they were broken and turned up on their edges, we can now measure their thickness with a rod and line.

After the shellfish had existed alone for a period sufficient for these deposits to be made, fishes were created and the next strata of rocks in the ascending scale are filled with shells and the bones of fishes mixed together. After the fishes came the reptiles, then the mammals, and last of all the man.

The evidences of man's existence in the geologic history of the earth are all confined to the immediate neighborhood of the surface, indicating his comparatively recent appearance, but discoveries made within two or three years carry back his origin to times far more remote than had been supposed. These evidences are of two kinds; first the bones of man; second his works.

Among the works of man that are found buried in the earth by rocks which have been formed over them, are utensils of various kinds, for war, for cooking, &c.; excavations, the wounds inflicted by man in the bones of other animals; and buildings either isolated or in cities. The most famous of the buried cities that have been found is Pompeii, in Italy. This city, with its inhabitants in the full tide of life, was suddenly buried by ashes and mud thrown out from the volcano of Vesuvius in the year 79 of the Christian Era. So completely was it buried that it disappeared utterly from the face of the earth, and its place was lost to human memory. In the year 1713, some excavations led to the accidental discovery of its suburbs, and the whole city has since been exhumed. The skeleton of a sentinel was found at his post, and the skeleton of a miser with his bag of gold clutched in his hand. Buried cities have also been found in Scotland and California and other countries.

Until recently, all the remains of man or of his works that had been discovered were above the drift formation. The drift is that mass of rounded boulders and gravel which covers most of the surface in this part of the world; a very fine specimen of it may be seen in Broadway, opposite the City Hospital. It was evidently not deposited, like the stratified rocks, at the bottom of the sea, and there is some doubt in regard to the mode of its formation but geologists now generally suppose it was brought down by ice from the cold polar regions. The melting of the ice seems to have chilled the waters of the ocean in this vicinity so as to kill all the fishes that inhabited them.

Now, within a few years many discoveries have been made of human remains in the drift, either carrying back the age of the human race, or bringing forward the age of the drift. In South Carolina, two human skeletons have been found in a bog iron ore, al-

most wholly transformed into oxyd of Iron. In California, stone chisels, arrow heads, mortars and pestles are found just above the placer formation—the formation that contains the gold. In many places in Europe human bones have been found in caves associated with great quantities of bones of extinct animals, the animals having been killed by the very savage men who lived in the caves and carried in to be eaten. Many of the animals found in regions now temperate are tropical animals, such as the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, &c., and this evidence, with that furnished by the plants, shows that the temperature of some portions of the earth was at one time much higher than it is at present.

The discoveries of human remains in the drift prove as I have said, either that the drift is newer or that mankind is older than had been supposed. Which of these is the case cannot yet be determined, but the present indications are that it will carry back the origin of man to earlier geologic periods. All the new evidence, however, coincides with the old in proving that man was the latest as he is the highest of the creations of God.—S. A.

### A Model Woman.

Mrs. Winthrop was one of these; she was in all respects a woman of scrupulous conscience, so eager for duties that life seemed to offer them too scantily unless she rose at half-past four, though this threw a scarcity of work over the more advanced hours of the morning, which it was constant problem with her to remove. Yet she had not the vixenish temper which is sometimes supposed to be a necessary condition of such habits; she was a very mild patient woman, whose nature it was to seek out all the sadder and more serious elements of life and pasture her mind upon them. She was the person always first thought of in Raveloe when there was illness or death in the family, when leeches were to be applied, or there was a sudden disappointment in a monthly nurse. She was a "comfortable woman"—good-looking, fresh complexioned, having her lips always slightly screwed as if she felt herself in a sick room with the doctor or the clergyman present. But she was never whimpering; no one had seen her shed tears; she was simply grave and inclined to shake her head and sigh, almost imperceptibly, like a funeral mourner who is not a relation. It seemed surprising that Ben. Winthrop, who loved his quart pot and his joke, got along so well with Dolly; but she took her husband's jokes and joviality as patiently as every thing else considering that, 'men would be so,' and viewing the stronger sex in the light of animals whom it had pleased Heaven to make naturally troublesome, like bulls and turkey-cocks.

### Loan Office Windows—the Last Pledge.

Loan offices—pawls, pawn-brokers' shops, are peculiar institutions, and not of the south only, but of all civilized countries. We like to look into their windows occasionally, for in them we can read, as in an open book, strange secrets of misfortune and improvidence. The true history—some of them written with tears, and some with blood.

"A pretty trifle," we observed a few days ago, as a kind-hearted gentleman showed us a lady's watch had just been redeemed with part of the proceeds of a charity fund raised for the benefit of a widow.

"Would you like to know its history?" he inquired.

"Yes," was our answer, "if it has a history."

"Indeed it has," said he, and thereupon he proceeded to tell us the following story:—"Mrs C. though now poor, was once rich. That watch was a bridal gift to her from a loving husband, and she prizes it highly not so much for its intrinsic value, as for the associations with which it is connected.

"How her husband was reduced from wealth to poverty, and how he struggled against misfortune need not be repeated. His experience was like that of thousands of others—a brilliant rise and a sudden fall. But the change was more than he could bear. He gave way under it, and sought relief from his troubles in the muddy of the Mississippi. The act, under the circumstances, was a cowardly one, for by it a wife loved him too well to reproach him, and for his reckless deed she found a thousand excuses in his high spirit and noble nature, which were by no means apparent to common understandings.

"Gradually the widow—so faithful to his memory as to deem it a fault to love again—began to know and feel the strings of poverty. Time wore on. She parted with everything that she could sell save her bridal present—his 'pretty trifle,' as you call it—when her child, gentle Annie, took sick, and—! I will not dwell on the sad scene—did! It was to get a coffin for little Annie that the watch

pawned. The poor widow had never thought of parting with it before, and she was determined, as soon as possible, to redeem it and never part with it again. She certainly would not part with it for any of her own necessities.

These facts came to the knowledge of a charitably disposed gentleman, who went quietly around among his friends and raised means sufficient to place the widow above the reach of want, at least for the present.—She is now the tenant of a sick room. The pawn ticket was placed in my hands with money to relieve the watch, and here it is.—Has it not a history?"

We confess that it had, and thanked our friend for the touching and interesting details of which this item is composed. Verily there are mysteries of the heart which become connected with the history of common things, and which are undreamed of in the daily intercourse that characterizes social life.—New Orleans Delta.

THE TYRANNY OF CLOTHES.—The author of the article on "Manners" in the last Blackwood, discourses thus piquantly on the tyranny of clothes:

There are men who are lords of all they survey in morning costume, who hide their diminished heads in the restraint of a dress coat. It is too much to say that dress may have sometimes to do with the case *savoir faire* of the ground manner? The habit of changing from costume to another, involved in a full alternate participation in all the pursuits and pleasures of London and the country, much facilitate that feeling of being one and the same under all circumstances, so essential to ease; while the practice of assimilating every garb to the idea of self and establishing a feeling of real ownership and mastery, goes far to give composure, dignity and even elegance to the deportment. Joe Gargery is described as looking cowed and desponding in his Sunday clothes; they oppressed and overpowered him; the clothes had, in fact, the ascendancy. There is no dress however fantastic, however novel, however homely or gorgeous, that a fine gentleman will not subdue to an absolute subordination; nothing shall be able to hide or disguise him; he shall be 'supreme, able to cast off each in turn, and be himself like in all.—Thus not only the taste and quality, but also the variety of his costume, sets him off if he is master of his art.

HATS OFF.—AN INCIDENT IN MONTREAL. "An amusing incident occurred the other day in this city, which at the time created quite an excitement. The band of the 47th Regiment had been 'discussing sweet music' opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, and, as is the custom, concluded with 'God save the Queen.' No sooner was the National Anthem commenced than all heads were uncovered—no, I am wrong not all—one hat still remained on the head of a free-born American. He was one of those rugged, double jointed individuals who might truthfully be described as 'half horse, half alligator.' There he stood, a man of elongated stature and ferocious countenance, defiance in his look and insolence in his very attitude. The cry of 'hats off,' arose from different parts of the crowd, but the undisciplined Yankee still gazed, or rather glared around him lowering brows and undaunted mien. Great indignation arose among the bystanders, and our independent friend, notwithstanding his warlike appearance, must 'have come to grief' had he not been taught a useful lesson and saved a drubbing in a manner which he little expected and probably could not appreciate. An officer of the 47th stepping forward, gently removed the offending beaver from the head of the fire eater and immediately placed it in the hand of its owner with a polite bow.—The effect was miraculous. The king of birds at once assumed the gentleness of the dove, and from that moment his meekness was exemplary. He very soon retreated to his private room in the hotel."

With much pleasure we copy the following extract from the proceedings of "the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in connection with the Church of Scotland," recently held at Fredericton:—

"The Clerk read a Letter from Dr. Jack, President of the University of New Brunswick, giving information as to the curriculum of studies proposed, and the means for prosecuting that curriculum.

Whereupon the Synod resolved—  
1. To express their confidence in Dr. Jack, feeling assured that he has both the will and the ability to make the course of instruction in the University such as to render it a credit to the Province, and a blessing to the rising generation:

2. To express their approval of Dr. Jack's plans, and their confidence that the Professors, recently appointed, are men worthy of

their responsible position, and, so far as tried, apt to teach, and able to maintain among the students the discipline necessary for the successful prosecution of their studies; and

3. To use their influence, in their respective spheres, to induce young men intending to prosecute a University education, to do so at the said University."

### A New Article made from old Shoes.

A patent has lately been taken out in England by T. Gee, of Nottingham, for manufacturing a new article to be used for belting, the upper of shoes, and various other purposes for which pure leather has been hitherto employed. He first takes old boots and shoes, old harness, belts &c., cuts them in small pieces, washes them thoroughly in water and reduces them to a soft pulpy condition by soaking. After this he rolls them out between rollers, dries and mixes them with minute quantities of hemp or flax fiber. They are now intimately united together with a strong glue or gatta percha, then rolled out into bands for belts, or pressed into molds for the upper of shoes, or other articles designed to be manufactured from it. This is designed to be the conversion of what has been considered waste substances to useful purposes.

We have seen wrapping paper and several other articles manufactured out of waste leather, but they lacked strength. The mixing of flax fiber with the leather pulp may impart to it sufficient tenacity to render it strong and durable.

INDIA COTTON.—By the Bombay Commercial Gazette of July 12, it appears that 75,000 bales of cotton were shipped for Europe in three weeks ending July 10, and that twenty two ships were then loading for Europe at the low rate of 7s. 6d per bale, or less than half a cent per pound. The shipments from Bombay to England have been: For first five months of 1861, 536,631 bales; for first five months of 1860, 270,165 bales. In June and July the rate of shipment was increasing, and would average at least 112,000 bales per month. In October the new crop would begin to arrive, and if the present rate of shipment continues, the export to England for the present year will exceed 1,300,000 bales.

Spain has 27 paddle wheel frigates carrying 130 guns; also six screw frigates, and thirty three screw corvettes and gunboats. There are at present being constructed in the Spanish dockyard ten screw frigates two of them—the "Numancia" and the "Tetuan"—to be iron-cased.

The St. Croix Herald in its second hand style classes a remark which we made some time ago upon the departure of the Governor, and his good repute in the Colonial Office, under the head of *Todysim*.

If the *Herald* scribbler were more of a man and less of a toad, he would be somewhat better acquainted with the application of the word he uses. While in the Province we never feared to express our opinion adverse as it has been, to some of the Governor's acts, and now, we feel no disposition to set the part of the dunghill cock, and crow at his departure. This is what the *Herald* man calls *Todysim*, and the application is worthy the extraordinary source from which it emanates.—[Fredericton Reporter.

A floating steam fire engine on the river Thames, has been in use for six years. It has india rubber valves, which have not been renewed since it was built. At the late great fire in London, this engine worked without stopping for fourteen days.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it is very likely that three old and thoroughly efficient battalions, the 1st battalion of Rifle Brigade, the 1st battalions of the 16th and 15th Regiments, all at present at the Curragh, will be chosen. Possibly, however, one of the new regiments, now scarcely inferior to any in the service, will "be told off for Canada."

The fine ship *Roseneath* arrived last evening from Glasgow. It is said that she brings the long expected quartz Crushing Machine.—[Halifax Journal.

GOLD ITEMS.—The gold at Wine Harbour, near Sherbrooke, is attracting much attention. We learn that Messrs McLeod, Stables & Co., now operating at Tangier, struck gold at the depth of 50 feet, and prospects are considered good. The gold diggers at West Branch of River John have not succeeded in making any further discoveries.—[Ibid.

Three buildings in St. Stephen, occupied respectively by Messrs. Eaton, Welch and Lamer, were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning.—[Courier.