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THE ETON BOY.

So long as boys are permitted to go about loose, one is liable to meet with them, and I met with a specimen only last week, which I shall not easily forget. I was starting from the Waterloo station by an afternoon train for Hampshire, but meeting with four military friends who were going to Farnborough (for Aldershot), I got into their carriage. Besides us five there was an Eton boy. There is no mistaking that description of the race; they are always dressed in the height of fashion in the vacations, although at school they delight in a hat with half its brim off, and moreover, they all wear stiff little white ties, which give them the appearance of duodecimo ministers of some juvenile sect. The little wretches are as haughty and reserved as the North American Indians; and the individual of fourteen years of age or so whom we had on this occasion for our fellow-traveller, looked as though the entire railway station, plant, and valuable house property adjacent, belonged to himself. My soldier friends, however, (a class which has generally a proper contempt for boys,) paid no sort of attention to him, and as for me, I was delighted to ignore his presence.

Now, Jack, said my friends, two of whom were my college-chums, and all of them intimates "you will let us smoke, we know, although not fond of it yourself."

"Well," replied I, "it will probably make me ill, but otherwise I have no objection."

As soon as the train began to move, they accordingly lit their cigars; they had not, however, taken three puffs before the child in the white cravat (whose wishes nobody had thought of consulting,) requested in that half-horse, half-squeaking voice peculiar to his period of life that they should put their cigars out, because smoking was offensive to him and contrary to the bye-laws.

The soldiers stared at though the carriage-lamp had uttered an observation, and then all four burst out into a roar of laughter.

"You will find it no laughing matter, gentlemen, when you get to Farnborough," or at all events the joke will cost you two pounds a piece. You have been warned as the act directs; I object to your smoking in this carriage."

"Then get into another, you little brute, observed Pepperpot of the 110th; indeed I have a great mind to drop you out of the window as we get along."

"I will thank you for your name and address," returned the phenomenon stiffly; "here is my card at your service. Be so good as to name your friend."

"Smith, of London," replied Pepperpot; "only give me time to see my wife and family. What a blood thirsty young creature it is!"

"He is very plucky," remarked Norman of the kites approvingly. "I will say that for him; but what cheek! what cheek!"

"I am obliged to you for your opinion," returned the little wonder, drawing out a gold repeater; "but, within one minute your cigars are not all extinguished, and I will appear against you as sure as I am a living man. My time is of no consequence, and I had as soon get out at Farnborough as any where else; so you may be sure you will not escape me. I feel it my duty to prosecute upon public grounds."

Once more did Pepperpot glance at the window, and even stretched his hand towards this human gadfly, as though he would have nipped him up between finger and thumb; but with rueful look at his companions, he presently cast his beloved weed out of the carriage, instead of the boy. The other three followed his example; it wasn't worth while to pay forty shillings apiece for a forty minutes' ride.

"That's right," observed the young gentleman approvingly, returning his watch to his pocket, and re-engaging himself in the columns of Bell's Life. Obedience to the law is one of the first duties of the soldier."

Conversation flagged after this, for a sense of disgraceful defeat oppressed the spirits of my friends. They said a great number of severe things against the common enemy; but he never lifted his eyes from the exciting details of the Champion Fight of Light Weights, which appeared to afford him intense, though tranquil satisfaction. When the soldiers got out at Farnborough, I observed his eyes to twinkle with especial merriment; but I could not be certain that he was enjoying his victory until the train began to move again. No sooner, however, had we left the platform, than the Etonian burst into such a series of fits of laughter that they actually rumbled his neckcloth. He became, in short, to my horror, a boy in one of its most ordinary and repulsive forms.

"I think I did 'em, eh, old stick-in-the-mud?" observed he when he got a little breath.

"You deprived four gentlemen of an hour's pleasure," returned I laughingly.

"No, but I deprived myself as well," returned the diminutive one, producing from

his pocket a triar-root pipe. "I can't go without my tobacco myself without great inconvenience."

"What?" cried I, "you are not going to smoke yourself, you young monkey?"

"Ain't I, though?" interrupted the Etonian, nodding in an offensive familiar manner.

"If those fellows had been civil, and asked my permission to smoke as well as yours, I would have given each a better cigar than the Line are accustomed to. I flatter myself; but, since they chose to carry matters with a high hand, you see—puff, puff—and get hold of the wrong man for that sort of thing—puff, puff—why, they have to take the consequences."

"But I will not permit you to smoke, young sir," observed I, indignantly; "or if you do (for I shrink from a personal contest with that audacious child) you shall pay a couple of sovereigns out of your pocket money at the next station."

"Excuse me," returned the Etonian blandly; "the bye-law says, 'if objected to; now when your friends inquired whether you would allow them to smoke, Jack smoke, Jack; by the by, that's funny'—when your friends—puff, puff—demanded that you replied—for I heard you—that you had no objection."

And that awful specimen of the genus Boy smoked undeterred, like a limekiln, until we both got out at Weymouth; where, if I had my way, he should have been taken off to Portland prison, and kept there until such a time as he should be no longer a Boy.—Chamber's Journal.

FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, July 6th.

Reports of a very decisive victory over Lee are received.

Over twenty thousand men and a hundred cannon with scores of stands of arms reported captured and five thousand left killed and wounded on the field.

Preparations in progress to intercept Lee's crossing Potomac, but feared his advance may have reached Williamsport before Federal forces.

Federal army was burying dead on Saturday.

Meade issued congratulatory address to army on the victory.

Many excited rumors additional to above are given which require confirmation.

Prisoners report Gen. Johnston, Bradley and Head killed.

Reported that intercepted despatch from Davis to Lee ordered latter peremptorily to withdraw from Pennsylvania.

Portion of Rosecrank's army closely pursuing Bragg with prospect of capturing wagon train and rear guard.

July 8th.

Instead of fortifying passes of the South mountain, as reported, Lee pushed for Williamsport.

Harrisburg despatches last evening say Lee's army was at Williamsport, drawn up on the bank of the Potomac, getting wagons across in scows very slowly.

Meade's army arrived and furious battle ensued yesterday afternoon.

Still later report says Confederate army routed in panic, fleeing in all directions, throwing away guns, &c.

Eight thousand Confederates under Holmes Price and Marmaduke, attacked Helena, Ark., on Saturday. Repulsed with fifteen hundred loss.

Federal loss one hundred.

Confederates attacked Donaldsonville, La., on the 28th and were repulsed, losing six hundred.

Louisville scare proved false alarm.

Great rejoicing in all great cities over Vicksburg.

Cotton market completely unsettled.

Flour five cents lower.

Gold in Boston to-day 133; sterling exchange 143.

LEE'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 27.

General Order No. 73.

The commanding General has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirits they have manifested. No troops could have displayed greater fortitude or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days. Their conduct in other respects has with few exceptions been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness, on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unaltered reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The commanding general considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenseless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that marked the course of the enemy in our own perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army and destructive of the ends of our present movement. It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men and we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongs, without whose favour and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The commanding general therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property; and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. Lee, General.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

HALIFAX, July 7, 1863.

The "Asia," which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th arrived at Halifax at 8 A. M. on the 7th. She had on board 15 passengers for Halifax, and 84 for Boston. "Hammonia" arrived at Southampton on the 25th. "Persia" arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 27th.

The Customs authorities, Liverpool notified the owners of the steamer "Gibraltar," late "Sumter," that unless two guns of large calibre on board were landed, the ship would be detained on suspicion that they were for Confederate ports.

The London Globe, controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the policy of immobility on American question, and says neutrality is not the whole duty of nations. It fully endorses Napoleon's views on the American question, and believes there is no chance whatever for restoring the Union. It says—England is bound to bear obstructions to commerce and shipping, variations so long as it appears she would risk greater evils by taking action to end them; but she is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her for an indefinite period a national silence and immobility, if by speaking and moving she can exert pacifying influence on combatants, who have lost independence and power of self-control.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 25th unfinished.

Vote for fortifications was postponed owing to absence of Palmerston from attack of gout.

In House of Lords on the 26th, Earl Russell denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed overtures for joint mediation between Federals and Confederates.

In the House of Commons Roebuck stated he should bring on motion for recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th.

Vienna general correspondence mentions a report that Palmerston will endeavour to induce belligerents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians.

Grand Conservative Banquet in London on the 26th. No allusion made to foreign politics.

Sir Joshua Jebb, Inspector General of Convicts, is dead.

POLISH QUESTION.

Papers are filled with speculations upon probabilities of war growing out of Polish affairs. It is believed that notes of three Powers were presented to Gortschakoff on the 25th. Russian answer anxiously awaited.

Paris correspondent of Times alludes to arrangements for new Ministerial arrangements as indicative of pacific policy. Thus the member of Cabinet who is most persistent adversary to warlike expeditions, whether against Mexico or Russia, and this on financial grounds especially, is Fould; but Fould retains office, and at Paris it is not believed he would do so but with peace policy. The general wish is that war with Russia should be avoided, though many think it inevitable.

The French Government is, it appears, increasing the artillery by about two hundred guns, and the order from the War Office, was very sudden.

The Morning Post says: "We are far from wishing to predict a European war, but we can imagine a combination which would render such war rather a name than reality. There is no reason why it should consist in anything very much more serious than breaking up of diplomatic relations. If Austria allowed free transport of and munitions of war

across her Galician frontier and placed a corps d'armee of 60,000 in Galicia itself, and if the Russian fleet were blockaded in the Baltic so as to keep open the coast of Saragotia, the Poles could do the rest for themselves, and there is no reason why any European power should send a soldier abroad. It would in other words merely amount to making a ring, and seeing fair play. It is possible Sweden might undertake operations for her own behalf, there could be no moral obligation either upon France or England to more than make a naval demonstration. It is with no desire to see any such consummation arrive that we allude to these contingencies, but it is as well that the bugbear of European war, such as might possibly arise out of present complications, should be reduced to its proper proportions.

The Daily News says the positions of England is one of some difficulty, and perhaps some danger. We have no firmly held principles of foreign policy. Should the Czar except six propositions, our position would become grave and serious. We should have committed ourselves to a scheme which Poles in situation must not so much resent as ignore—a scheme—the failure of which would give the Czar a right to claim our approbation and support, as having been ready to do all that even we had ventured to ask.

The Morning Post announces the conditions under which alone an armistice would be consented to by Polish National Committee. 1st—The armistice must extend throughout the whole of Poland; 2nd—A Plenipotentiary or part of National Government must be admitted; 3d—A National Diet, composed of delegates from Provinces, must meet under the guarantee not merely of Europe, but also of the national army which occupies all the Provinces. If these conditions are not complied with, the Poles will hold out to the last. The Post adds: such being the temper of the nation, we can hardly expect Russia will accept proposals for armistice.

Moscow Gazette contains speculation on war with England, and shows how vulnerable she is owing to commerce on the ocean.

Much sympathy has been shown in Austrian Council of Empire for Poland.

La France asserts three Powers have addressed observations to St. Petersburg against the acts of Russian agents in Poland.

The Poles defeated the Russians near Widza, capturing six guns.

AUSTRIA.

Count Rechberg stated in the Lower House Reichsrath, that the policy of the Government was peace in all foreign questions, combined with the defence of the integrity of the Empire.

FRANCE.

Reported that France had made fresh remonstrances at Rome to obtain the withdrawal of the ex-King of Naples from that city.

Bourse dull and declining. Rentes on 25th closed 68.35.

ITALY.

King of Portugal was on a visit to Turin.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Mails reached England and forwarded per Asia. News already telegraphed.

Stated that Timineville cotton crop was seriously injured by April rains.

MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY.—Funds rallied one-eighth per cent., and closed with distinct improvement. In tone, owing to the belief that no war will arise with Russia, and that there is no expectation of large specie arrivals.

Discount Market unchanged. Large business done in Foreign stocks at considerably lower prices. Market excited, but closed steady.

There are a good many kinds of good. To the trading community any man who can pay his debts is "good." A moral person is undoubtedly "good;" but then a very immoral one is often esteemed a "good fellow."

With commercial people goodness consists in money; with "the fancy" in muscle. In short everywhere and with all sorts of folks, "good" expresses simply what is much liked or desired. A traveller on the coast of Africa writes that a native said to him, eyeing his abundant apparel (of which the negro had next to none)—"You very good man—you got plenty shirt!"

In one of the English colonies a competitive examination was lately held for the purpose of appointing fit persons to some of the government offices. One of the candidates inadvertently spelt the word Venice with two n's—thus Venice. The examiner, a clever man, but not always a correct speaker, sternly inquired—

"Do you not know, sir, that there is but one Ven in Venice?"

"Then eggs must be very scarce there!" was the ready reply.

The candidate passed.

DOWNED.—We learn from the Farmer that Sergeant Carroll of the 15th Regiment was drowned at Fredericton on Saturday evening. The circumstances are these:—He had just got into a canoe with two of his brother Sergeants, and had hardly pushed from the shore, when, in altering his position, too much weight fell to one side of the canoe, and she immediately upset, precipitating the three men into the water. Except the facts that can be gleaned, the unfortunate man sank immediately. A boat hook was obtained from the Anna Augusta, and the body, after about ten minutes immersion, was recovered, but life was extinct, and all the efforts made on the beach and in the hospital to restore the faint spark of life, proved ineffectual.

A living female child was found on the Straight Shore road, about half past ten o'clock on the evening of the 2nd inst., by Mrs. Wm. Mays; it only lived a short time after it was found. Suspicion attaches to a woman named Hamilton who was lately delivered of a child in the Alma House. We are informed that parties who saw the child in the Alma House say that the one found is the same. The woman, Hamilton, cannot be found, although efforts have been made to ascertain her whereabouts.—Telegraph.

Returning to the Grand Falls we find business dull, with the exception of that caused by the transportation round the Falls from the upper basin of lumber of various kinds. Here are employed some 1200 horses and nearly as many men, dragging huge loads of lumber up one hill and down another, an arduous, tedious and expensive operation, but which cannot be superceded save at very great expense. At this time there had been 2,000,000 deals brought round the Falls, so we were informed, some 2,000,000 shingles, 2,500 tamarac trees, 2,000 tons, of other timber 500 tons, and a large quantity of clapboards. There were still to come round about 1½ million deals.—Carleton Sentinel.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the last were always decidedly superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence.—Daniel Webster.

THE BOSTON STEAMERS ARMED.—The boats of the Portland Steam Navigation Company are now armed and manned by an extra crew. The Forest City has the 12-pounder of the pirate Tacony which was found aboard the Archer, and the gunner of the Caleb Cushing is employed to serve it. She is also well supplied with ammunition and small arms. The Montreal and Lewiston are similarly equipped.

The statement which is going the round of the papers, that Gen. Meade is disqualified for the Presidency because he was born in Spain, is probably unfounded. Children born of American parents who are temporarily residing abroad are in the purview of the law native born, and have all the rights of citizenship.—Boston Journal.

Nature confers genius, education furnishes minds, but circumstances, divinely controlled, make distinguished men develop their genius, manifest their surprising powers, and invest their deeds with fame. God himself has formed earth's mighty men to fulfil his own counsels, though they have commonly overlooked His hand and designs.

MEADOWS.—It is easier and cheaper to pick up a stone now, than to grind a scythe in haying time—to remove bushes, &c. now than mend scythes and sheaves then. Pull out rotten stumps. Scatter seed on bare spots. Cattle droppings, if scattered with a long-handled mallet, will fertilize several acres of land, instead of spoiling one. Fine manure or ashes, or lime spread broadcast as a top-dressing, will enhance the hay crop.

Persons who are always innocently good, humored and cheerful are very useful in the world. They not only maintain peace and happiness, but spread a glow of sunshine among those with whom they associate.

What we wish we readily give credit to, and what we think ourselves we hope is the opinion of other men.—Cicero.