

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

E. VARIIS SUMMUM EST OPTIMUM.—CIC.

[12s. 6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.]

No 21.]

SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862.

Vol 29

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, the re-establishment of peace in America is continued in 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 Tye 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.

Col. Batten, who had intended to call attention to distress in cotton manufacturing districts, postponed the matter for a few days.

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 ceremony 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 22,599.

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 negotiate, 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 Gatien 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 Rigg & Co., bankers, and may have fled others. Our citizens are laughing at the diplomats, and the police are in pursuit of the Count."

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.

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.

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—striking 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 shakes 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.

BIRING 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 his name 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 trying him against the performance of his duty. It appears that the managers of those banks are the same who formerly "managed" the Colonial and Antwerp colonies of "wild cat" money.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, 15.—The World's Washington despatch says that our loss at Williamsburg in killed, wounded and missing will amount to about 2000, and the rebel loss was not less. The battle at West Point under Gen. Franklin was much more severe than reported, and 500 of our men were taken prisoners. The enemy taking advantage of the landing of our troops, the gunboats arrived just in time to save Gen. Franklin from a severe disaster.

The Herald's Washington despatch says that the steamer Kennebec arrived here this afternoon with 218 wounded rebels, and 24 wounded Union soldiers, from Williamsburg.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 13 inst. says deserters are constantly coming. They agree that the evacuation of Richmond is rapidly progressing, the effort of the retreating rebels is merely to hold back Gen. McClellan, to obtain time to remove all the stores and the Government archives south. The letter says there is no manner of doubt of this.

CHICAGO, 15.—A special despatch to the Times by the steamer City of Memphis from Pittsburgh Monday, says two rebel reg'ts from Kentucky and Tennessee had attempted to desert and come over en masse to the Federal army but the enemy held them in check and mutiny ensued, a strong force from our advance lines was sent over to interfere, and in a short time it returned with 60 prisoners, mostly from the ranks of the deserting regiments. They give a detailed account of affairs in Beauregard's army, confirm previous statements that the troops from the Border States, also say there is plenty of subsistence at Corinth.

BANGOR, May 16. Gen. McClellan's head quarters established at Cumberland Tuesday. Main body of army rapidly concentrating. Advance guard at White House, within eight of the enemy.

A contraband from Richmond reported the Confederates encamped between Richmond and Chickahominy River, for a distance of 17 miles, expecting to await Federal army.

Gen. Hunter issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his department, and was organizing a negro brigade.

Gen. Mitchell in joining Gen. Pope brought 2500 prisoners with him.

Deserters report more regiments mutinied in Beauregard's army.

Property owners in Georgia are adverse to its destruction, and none destroyed as yet.

Preparations progressing for another naval fight near Fort Wright.

May 17. The New York Herald publishes an extract from the Charleston Courier, admitting the hopelessness of the Confederate cause, and admitting its misfortune to be no greater than deserved.

Gen. Mitchell telegraphs from Hanterville, Alabama, that his operations in that region are highly successful. He has exterminated a gunboat.

Secretary Seward, Welles, and Attorney General Bates, visited Norfolk.

Col Baldwin of Virginia, is to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran.

Two schooners attempting to run blockade into Bull's Bay, S. C., were captured.

Telegraph line is in working order but nothing received since yesterday afternoon.

May 19. A combined army and navy expedition of McClellan's army, went up Pamunky River on Saturday, causing the enemy to destroy 2 steamers and 20 schooners laden with corn.

McClellan's advance guards drove the enemy across the Chickahominy River, 15 miles from Richmond. Federal gunboats were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond. Naugatuck burst big gun—Monitor could not elevate sufficiently.

Great preparations were making to bombard Savannah. Massive batteries had been erected around it.

Pensacola is abandoned and the Navy Yard burnt.

Negro insurrection is reported eminent at Charleston.

Halleck's army is advancing. Severe skirmishes had taken place along the whole line.

Hard feeling is reported existing between Border and Gulf State soldiers.

The members of the New York bar, have taken exception to Mr. Edwin James, the celebrated English lawyer, who went there after being expelled from the English bar.

The New York Law Institute recently held a meeting and appointed a committee to investigate the circumstances of Mr. James' admission to the New York bar, and of his displacement from the English bar. This committee held a meeting and propounded certain enquiries to Mr. James, who in reply questioned their authority to interrogate him on the subject, besides asking them other questions. It is understood that the committee will report adversely to Mr. James, and ask the Supreme Court to investigate the matter. The case has excited a lively interest in the profession.

A VISIT FROM THE PASHA.—The Pasha of Egypt will be in Paris early this month on his way to the Great Exhibition in London.

Private letters from Alexandria mention that his highness would probably pay a visit to Constantinople or to Venice, but it was uncertain to which he would give the preference. He will be accompanied by a numerous suite and will bring with him all his

jewels of price, and about 3,000,000 francs. His stay in London will not be short, as he is most anxious to see all that is worth seeing besides the Exhibition.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.

Sherbrooke leads all the gold fields of Nova Scotia, thus far. Even Tangier must pale its uneffulgent fires before the quartz from Sherbrooke claims.

"The haunts of the miners extend for nearly 3 miles, as the bee flies."

Two crushing mines have been erected—one is in operation—and another is shortly expected to arrive.

Vessels arrive daily with from 25 to 30 passengers.

The Neptune made quite a stir on her first arrival.

"When a mail arrives to the Post Master reads off the address on the letters, the expectant crowd of diggers, who are anxious for 'home intelligence.'"

"A large number of Sherbrooke miners were in town yesterday making purchases."

"Auriferous washings are said to exist on the Imperial property in the neighbourhood of Steel's pond but the discoverer could not obtain permission to work them. This indicates the presence of quartz veins in the neighbourhood."

GOLD RIVER.—A friend writing to us from Chester says:—"I have firm faith in Gold River's enriching its name, and not remaining behind the various other gold diggings, though it has thus far been kept in the background. An American Company at work there struck what they suppose to be a rich lead this morning, May 9th, the gold being seen all through the quartz. One of the Company said he would not take \$1000 for his share today."—Journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET.—We learn from the Halifax Reporter, that a portion of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K. C. B., arrived at the Port of Halifax from Bermuda, last week having left on the 6th inst. As the noble vessels steamed grandly up the harbor to their moorings, opposite the Dock-yard, with their bands playing lively airs, the crowds of people upon the wharves sent up cheer after cheer in the most enthusiastic manner. There was a liberal display of bunting on the shipping and on most of the public and private buildings. The vessels that have arrived are these:—

Nile (Flag), 90 guns, 2622 tons, 500 horse power, Capt. E. K. Barnard.

Nimble, 5 guns, 428 tons, 80 horse power (tender to the Nile), Lieut. John D'Arcy.

Aboukir, 86 guns, 2091 tons, 400 horse power, Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell.

Hero, 39 guns, 3148 tons, 600 horse power, Capt. Alfred P. Ryder.

Agamemnon, 89 guns, 3102 tons, 600 horse power, Capt. Thomas Hope.

Melpomene, 51 guns, 2869 tons, 600 horse power, Capt. C. J. F. Ewart.

Mersey, 40 guns, 3733 tons, 1000 horse power, Capt. Henry Caldwell.

Cadmus, 21 guns, 1466 tons, 400 horse power, Capt. Henry S. Hillyar.

Challenger, 22 guns, 400 horse power, (still outside), Capt. Kennedy.

The Donaghai, which left Bermuda the same time as the fleet, went on to England. The following other men-of-war were left at Bermuda:—Orlando, 59 guns, 1000 horse power, Capt. Randolph.

Racer 11 guns, 150 horse power, Commander Lyons.

Medea, 6 guns, 350 horse power, Commander Preston.

Petrel, 11 guns, 150 horse power, Commander Watson.

Terror, (floating battery,) 16 guns, 200 horse power, Capt. Hutton.

The Halifax Presbyterian is informed, that the proprietors of the London Times have sent out a correspondent by last steamer to report on the gold fields of Nova Scotia.

The soldiers of the 12th Reg't, who committed the robbery at the residence of Mr. Kandick, in Halifax, N. S., were tried on the 7th inst., convicted, and sentenced each to five years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Burdell, who killed Policeman Gardner, last summer, on board a schooner in the port of Halifax, and who was imprisoned for fourteen years, escaped from the Nova Scotia Penitentiary, in company with another prisoner named Baker, last week. A reward of \$400 has been offered for their apprehension. Two of the underkeepers were suspended in consequence. Baker has since been caught, and the Police are on the track of Burdell.

We learn from the Eastern Chronicle that not many days ago an explosion took place at Wire Harbor, Nova Scotia, in a shanty occupied by four miners who were at dinner at the time. It proceeded from a small cask of powder, carelessly kept in the shanty.

The report was heard at a great distance, and the air at the time was filled with flying rafters and boards; the four men were badly burned the flesh having been torn from their arms and face. It was supposed however, by the informant of the Eastern Chronicle, that the victims would recover, though horribly mutilated. Two of the men were from P. E. Island, one from England, and the country to which the remaining one belonged was not known.

It appears from well authenticated statistics, says a contemporary, that in London there are 640 different institutions—excluding workhouses—with an aggregate income of £2, 651,997 l.—or nearly a pound a head for the metropolitan population.

DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.—The last British Blue Book which has reached Washington contains the despatches from the Governors of Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, relative to the explorations by Burke and Wills, of the continent of Australia. The discoveries of these men have brought to light an immense area of fertile and beautiful territory, which has for two hundred years been considered a rocky, howling wilderness. What has heretofore been a great blank on the map of Australia, now promises to become a new and prosperous colony of the British Empire.

Both of the enterprising men who thus served their country so nobly, perished in the midst of their labors; their names in full were Robert O'Hara Burke and William John Wills, and their remains and papers were discovered by exploring party, commanded by a son of William and Mary Hewitt. The explorers alluded to were assisted by two men named King and Gray the first of whom was the only survivor.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—We extract the following from a letter of a London correspondent:—

"This is the age of discoveries, and one of a startling nature has just been made in an English County. The Earl of—married not long ago, and brought his bride home to one of the old family mansions which members of the English aristocracy regard with an affection amounting to veneration. The lady, however, being more continental in her taste, after a short residence in the apartments appropriated to her use, expressed her wish to have a boudoir in the vicinity of her bedroom. The noble earl would gladly have complied with the request, but, upon examination, it was found that rooms, as sometimes happens in antique buildings, were so awkwardly distributed that by no conceivable plan or rearrangement could the desired boudoir be fitted in."

Thereupon it became necessary to invoke professional assistance, and an eminent architect was summoned from London. He examined the house narrowly, and said there seemed to be nothing for it but to build, though, at the same time, he could not resist the impression that there must be another unexplored room somewhere in that wing of the mansion. The noble earl laughed at the idea; the oldest servants, the retainers of the family were questioned, and declared that they had never heard even a rumour of its existence. Still the architect retained his conviction. The earl at last consented to let the walls be bored, and when an opening had been made, not only was the room found, but a sight presented itself which almost defies description.

The apartment was fitted up in the richest and most luxurious style of 150 years ago."

A quantity of lady's apparel lay about the room, jewels were scattered on the dressing table, and, but for the faded aspect every thing wore, they might have been tenanted half an hour previously. On approaching the bed the most curious sight of all was seen, and this it is which affords the only clue to the mystery. The couch held the skeleton, that of a man, presenting evident traces of violence, and proving that before he expired in that position, he must have received some dreadful injury. The secret connected with this tale of blood has been well kept, for not merely had all traditions of the scene faded away, but even the existence of the room itself was forgotten.—Liverpool Journal.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to state a melancholy accident resulting in the loss of two lives occurred on the 14th inst., at Union Mills, Calais. Some men were at work in the flame when a log it is said struck the bulk head, and the water rushing upon the wheel set it revolving, instantly killing a man named Murphy, who was literally crushed to pieces; William Denmore, son of Mr. James Denmore of Clamcook, was so badly injured that he expired in a short time. Our informant says, that a physician was in immediate attendance, but poor Denmore was past all earthly aid.—Both men leave families. It is reported that Murphy's wife upon hearing of his sad fate, took convulsions and died the same evening. Wm. Denmore's remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery here, on Friday last.

The first number of the "Albert County Review," published at Hillsborough by McCreary & Co., has been received. Rich as Albert County is, in natural resources, with its industrial and thriving population—there is a wide field for a local newspaper, and "Review," should be sustained, as it professes to be "independent" in its expressions on Political and Sectarian questions; a very difficult position to maintain, as almost every man has his predilections in favor of this or that shade of politics; and a leaning, if not an absolute faith in some particular creed. It requires no small share of talent, and what is equally, (we were tempted to say,) more useful, at the present time, tact. The publishers may possess both, if so, they will succeed.

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